

THE
FREEMASON'S
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1835.

PASSING EVENTS.

“ I have ever felt it my duty to support and encourage its principles and practice, because it powerfully develops all social and benevolent affections ; because it mitigates without and annihilates within, the virulence of political and theological controversy ; because it affords the only neutral ground on which all ranks and classes can meet in perfect equality, and associate without degradation or mortification, whether for the purpose of moral instruction or social intercourse.”

SUCH were the sentiments expressed by the Earl of Durham on the 21st of January, 1834, at the Provincial Grand Lodge, over which he has presided for many years with distinguished honour to himself, and with manifest advantage to the interests of the Order. Happy province ! where such mutual proofs of good-will and utility exist, and in which an assuring promise of their continuance may be fairly interpreted, from the conviction that the protector and friend to Masonry will not—cannot—swerve from the exercise of his duty.

The sunshine of a proud integrity heralded the elevation of Lord Durham to the honours of the Deputy Grand Mastership of England ; and on the 30th of April, in the same year, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex appointed him the successor of Lord Dundas, who was at the same time created Pro-Grand-Master.

Scarcely have eighteen months elapsed, and Lord Durham, in consequence of his new duties as ambassador to the court of Russia, has resigned the Masonic office.

Adverting to that quotation from his lordship's eloquent address which precedes our remarks, we must, as Masons, avoid most carefully, not merely the discussion of, but even an allusion to, politics, unless in that unobjectionable manner which merely tends to illustrate the beauty of our especial Order; and it is in this sense we most unequivocally express our conviction, that under any extraordinary circumstances which may call for the exercise of the talents of our noble Brother, there will be brought into operation the powers of a lofty and enlightened mind calculated to dignify any mission; and, still avoiding any political discussion, but presuming the existence of some necessary examination which may demand all the careful vigilance of the statesman, the Englishman must feel a confidence that the honour of his country will be respected.

Still to the Craft, the loss, however temporary, of so bright an ornament, will be severely felt. His lordship commenced his metropolitan duties under very peculiar but happy auspices. His judicious and firm, yet careful and urbane deportment, created an immediate confidence among the Members of the Grand Lodge; and it is not too much to state that his lordship was, perhaps, unconsciously the means of evoking, as it were, a spirit of emulation akin to his own excellence, which in time must have tended to consolidate a general good, and gone far to have removed, in the most effectual manner, the remaining prejudices of the uninitiated.

Lord Durham coincided generally in the NECESSITY OF IMPROVEMENT, and forcibly illustrated the truth of his father's observation — “ *that improvement should be effected upon proper principles, and every reparation be made in the*

style of the building." The late and the present Provincial Grand Masters for Durham, father and son, perfectly agreed in the grand principles of Masonry.

WE owe personally to the Past Deputy Grand Master a heavy, a deep obligation. The pen that now feebly attempts an honest justice, falters in its vocation, because it cannot render sufficient justice. It seems to the writer as if eighteen months' knowledge of his lordship's character had passed like a happy dream, leaving however upon the mind a pleasing reality. Personal courtesy was graced by a gentlemanly bearing, and the fraternal exchange was always regulated by the propriety of a Freemason.

One public duty remained to be performed, and on the second day of this month, the Grand Lodge passed a vote of thanks in the following terms:—

“ Resolved unanimously,

“ That the Grand Lodge deeply regrets the resignation of the Right Hon. and Right W. Brother the Earl of Durham, the Deputy Grand Master, and the loss which Masonry in general must sustain by that resignation; but the craft at large solace themselves with the certainty that even in his absence he will be useful to the Order, of which he is so bright an example; and the Grand Lodge beg to tender to the R. W. Brother, in his retirement from the office, their best thanks for his attention to the duties of it; for his anxious desire to promote Masonry in general; and for the urbanity and kind feeling which have invariably characterised the short period of his holding the appointment.”

“ Resolved unanimously,

“ That the foregoing resolution, embodying the vote of thanks, be handsomely transcribed and presented to his lordship.”

May the distinguished nobleman, receive and prize the compliment in the same feeling that prompted the offering! Lord Durham will be remembered when much else shall be forgotten.

Lord H. John S. Churchill has been appointed Deputy Grand Master; and was inducted into office by the R. W. Bro. Simon M'Gillivray, (the Prov. G. M. for Canada,) immediately after the announcement of Lord Durham's resignation. His lordship was saluted with marked respect—we may state with every demonstration of attachment. The great personal attention he has paid to Masonic duties, his affable manners, and zealous conduct upon all occasions have endeared him to the Metropolitan Fraternity; and, although the appointment is beyond the control of the Order itself, still there is so much of propriety in the promotion of an industrious Craftsman, as to encourage a confident anticipation that the present Deputy Grand Master will prove deserving of his elevation.

The last Grand Lodge have found it necessary to give publicity, for the information of the Fraternity, to some part of the Report of the Board of General Purposes, to the following effect:—

“ A Report from the Board of General Purposes was read, in which they call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the frequent neglect of Lodges to the form of recommendation attached to the petitions of applicants to the Lodge of Benevolence for relief, by reason of which neglect the Lodge of Benevolence is not sufficiently informed on the merits of the case, and the applicants are delayed in obtaining assistance.

“ Also, to the neglect of Masters and Wardens of Lodges

in the London District to sign their names in the book kept at the Grand Secretary's Office for that purpose.

“ It was thereupon resolved,

“ That the Lodges be admonished strictly to attend to the laws of the Grand Lodge, relative to the recommendations attached to Petitions of Relief, as the same are set forth in the Book of Constitutions, under the head of Lodge of Benevolence.

“ Resolved,

“ That the Masters and Wardens of Lodges in the London District do, within one month after their appointment to office, sign their names in the book at the Grand Secretary's Office, in conformity with the clause 10, page 80, of the Book of Constitutions, which has of late (probably through inadvertence) been much neglected, as the Grand Lodge will, after this notice, be compelled to deal with any future neglect as a breach of the Masonic law.”

As the matter has been thus brought before the Order, we shall abstain from any remarks upon individual cases, further than to express our conviction of the necessity there exists of a more careful attention to the vital interests of the society on the part of those who are promoted to the highest honours; and among this class we must include too great a proportion of the actual Masters of Lodges, even of those Lodges from which the Grand Officers are generally selected, many of whom have not even made a “ maiden ” appearance. Novelty has charms with many, but we fear to be able to prove that the novelty of actively exercising the Masonic duties is sadly disregarded.

In these remarks we do but re-echo the sentiments of the Grand Lodge, and to have been silent would have been culpable on our part.

Among the proceedings of the evening, it was recorded that a petition, which had been presented at the Lodge of Benevolence, in August, had necessarily been deferred owing to the late attendance of the Brother who had engaged to support it. The disappointment was serious to the poor Mason, who could ill afford to wait a month for help. *It is proper to state that the proceedings of the evening in question terminated earlier than usual; that the Brother did attend, and as he thought, in time to support the petition; but it is mere justice to record an honourable instance of masonic propriety on his part, viz. that on learning the disappointment occasioned by his delay, he inquired what sum would probably have been voted, and immediately relieved his suffering Brother to such amount.* There are traits of character of which men are justly envious; and Brother Easthope need not feel ashamed of our praise.

We beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Board of General Purposes to the impropriety of holding the Quarterly Communications in the small hall; which is not merely unsuitable on account of its size, but from its being built over the kitchens of the tavern, is dangerous to the health of a large assembly. At the last Grand Lodge the effect was visible with many; and we speak advisedly in announcing that several members were oppressed by the heat even to indisposition. As the Board have the power to regulate the arrangements of the Grand Lodge, we trust we may be said to have taken our leave of the small hall.

About this time last year *, we drew the attention of our

* See page 237, Vol. I.

readers, more especially such as were anticipating their election to the Masonic Chairs, to the duties they were about to undertake. To repeat the observations we hope is unnecessary, and it might be considered tiresome; we content ourselves, therefore, with entreating such of the Brethren as may now be contemplating such a mark of confidence from their respective constitutions, to peruse carefully the Book of Constitutions, and to determine zealously "TO ACT AND ABIDE BY THE ANCIENT USAGES AND ESTABLISHED CUSTOMS OF THE ORDER."

THE AGED MASON'S ASYLUM.—While writing our former comments upon this subject, we, with confidence, anticipated that the 30th of July would have proved truly a day of joy; that the Earl of Durham would have presided over upwards of two hundred Masons whose proceedings were to have been regulated by a board of twenty stewards, among whom were numbered twelve Masters of Lodges; that provincial brethren were making arrangements to attend the votive feast; that subscriptions were promised to a considerable amount; that a blot, as it were, upon the escutcheon of masonic heraldry was about to be expunged, by which the heart-writhings of the virtuous Freemason were to be alleviated; and that we should have proved ourselves to be the happy harbingers of a new era in the charities of our Order. Yet circumstances have occurred to defer the fulfilment of a moment of such promise.

We say to defer, in the full consciousness that the time is merely deferred; and we trust that our next publication will contain the happy assurance that all obstacles will be removed; and, in the meantime, we direct our readers to the details of the "Asylum," and remind them that the subscription-list is open at the banking-house of Messrs. Grote and Co. in Threadneedle-street.

The intelligence from the provinces records many gratifying proofs of the advancing state of the Order. In the county of Dorset the venerated provincial Grand Master (W. Williams, Esq.) has been complimented in a manner highly creditable to the province; and at Gainsborough, Brother Northouse delivered (in general) a very admirable address to the Brethren of Lincolnshire.

Since our last, death has indeed been busy amongst Masons. He has snatched the humble and the lowly—the grand officer—the talented and highly gifted—the player—the soldier.

How many have acknowledged his ruthless sway, and now know the secret of the “Acacia.”

Our obituary will be read with interest. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that Louis Philippe, the King of the French, who escaped the assassin’s aim, and the Duc de Treviso (Mortier) who fell a sacrifice to it, were both Freemasons.

ON FREEMASONRY.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF FREEMASONRY.

BY THE REV. G. OLIVER, D.D. D.P.G.M. FOR LINCOLNSHIRE.

(Continued from page 134.)

IN contemplating the history of the Jewish nation from the deliverance to the Babylonish captivity, we are struck with one remarkable feature—the frequent apostacies which distinguished both princes and people; which the heavy calamities, the signal deliverances, the wonderful interference of the Deity in their behalf, were unable effectually to repress. Even the splendours of their temple-worship, addressed to a benevolent and perfect Being, who had been their friend and protector in danger and difficulty, united with the superior purity of their masonic pursuits, could not wean them from the fascinations which the idolatrous mysteries presented to their external senses; and priests and people equally abandoned their duty at the frantic call of superstition; the former for the possession of political power, and the latter that they might indulge their unholy passions without restraint.

In the divine economy of the Jews, the delivery of oracular responses was restricted to one place, and to the highest order of the priesthood only; but in the mysterious institutions of the people by whom they were surrounded, it was committed to the inferior priests; and in most of the systems of initiation it was believed to be possessed by every individual who succeeded in attaining the superior degrees: and this was, probably, one of the stimulating causes which induced the Lord's people to run mad after their idols, and to defile themselves with the abominations of the heathen. The oracles attached to the mysterious initiations, invested the priests with unbounded authority, and enabled them to dictate laws to the most absolute monarchs. These oracles generally issued from subterranean caverns where the initiations were celebrated. It is not easy at this distance of time to determine, with any degree of accuracy, how they were conducted; whether by a juggle of the priests to serve their own purposes, or whether the Almighty permitted the agency of evil spirits for the reasons assigned by

St. Paul to the Thessalonians*. We certainly find in the Old Testament repeated accounts of those who dealt with familiar spirits. The law of Moses forbade their use under heavy penalties †, terming them an abomination to the Lord ‡. Saul expelled the wizards out of the land of Israel, and afterwards defiled himself by consulting a witch or Pythia at Endor, which elicited divine vengeance to destroy him and his family§. Isaiah denounced judgments on the inhabitants of Judea if they made use of them ||; but that impious monarch Manasseh, disregarding these threatenings, again introduced them to lend a sanction to his idolatrous practices ¶; but they were finally laid aside by Josiah**.

The famous oracle at Delphi is said to have been discovered by goats about the time of Gideon. The goatherd observing his flock unusually affected with dancing and strange grimaces whenever they approached the mouth of a certain cavern in the vicinity of their pasture, attempted to penetrate the mystery by approaching the cave himself; but when he came near it, he was seized with the same irresistible propensity. He capered freely, and to his infinite astonishment, imbibed the spirit of prophecy. When this was known it became the resort of a multitude of people, who were all affected in the same manner, until a royal edict was issued prohibiting every person from approaching

* "Whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all power and signs, and lying wonders; and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish; because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved. And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion that they shall believe a lie; that they all might be damned that believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness."—2 Thess. ii. 9—12.

† Levit. xix. 31 and xx. 6—27.

‡ Deut. xviii. 9—12.

§ 1 Sam. xxviii.

|| Is. viii. 19.

¶ 2 Kings xxi. 6.

** 2 Kings xxiii. 24. The New Testament contains numerous instances of persons possessed with demons or familiar spirits, some of whom were afflicted with the furious agitations of the Delphic Pythia. (Mark v. 4, 5, and xviii. 20, &c. &c.) In the Acts of the Apostles (xvi. 16), there is an account of a damsel possessed of a spirit of divination at Philippi, who was doubtless a Pythian Priestess, for her employers the priests appear to have been much interested in the success of her predictions; and the passage literally reads in the original, a *spirit of Python* (*πνεῦμα Πυθωσος*) from Apollo Pythias, who was the chief god of divination among the heathen. All this appears to substantiate the position that the agency of familiar spirits was permitted by the Almighty for inscrutable purposes known only to himself.

the mouth of the sacred cave under heavy penalties. A tripod, emblematical of eternity, in reference to past, present, and future, was placed there, and a priestess was appointed to receive and communicate the responses of the inspiring deity*. This oracle was afterwards highly esteemed for the truth of its predictions. It informed the Greeks that Troy should be taken in the tenth year; and foretold also the birth of Christ at the commencement of Cæsar Augustus. So great, therefore, was the dependance on its veracity, that if any event happened which could not be reconciled with the prediction, it was attributed to the impurity of the inquirer, rather than a reflection on Apollo; for an universal belief was entertained by idolaters, that the mysteries were profaned by the approach of an impure or ceremonially unclean person. Such was the estimation in which the mysteries were held, that it was deemed impious to doubt the infallibility of their oracles.

I shall not presume to offer an opinion on the above question, which has divided the learned world for so many generations, because it forms no part of the present inquiry. It is enough for my purpose to know that these oracles did exist, and that they formed a very essential part of the mysterious institutions of heathen nations, which could not have retained any consequence or authority without their aid. And it appears extremely probable that this power of governing the minds of others by supernatural means, was one great cause of the overwhelming influence which the initiations acquired and maintained for so many years over every people in the world.

This degeneracy amongst the Jews was occasionally counteracted by the superior virtue of a pious monarch; and the people, from the efficacy of his example, were induced to forsake and bewail their apostacy. A temporary reformation was thus effected by Josiah, the grandson of Manasseh, who, in the twelfth year of his reign, made a progress throughout all the land of Israel, which had been placed under his government as a tributary to the Assyrians, for the purpose of restoring the true religion. He removed and defaced every vestige of idolatry, broke down the altars and polluted the places where they had been erected; abolished the idolatrous initiations, encouraged the practice of that pure institution which had been the delight

* Diod. Sic. Bibl. l. 16.

of David and Solomon in every city where he found it still in existence; and with the assistance of Jeremiah the prophet, he effected a perfect reformation in the rites of divine worship.

He gave orders for the reparation of the Temple, and entrusted the execution of this sacred duty to Hilki'ah, the High Priest, who, on a minute examination of every part of the edifice, to detect the existence of idolatrous pollutions, accidentally found an original copy of the Law of Moses, which had probably been concealed by some pious priest in the time of Manasseh to prevent its destruction, when the Ark of the Covenant was removed to make way for the introduction of an idol in the Most Holy Place. This Roll being delivered to the king, Shaphan the scribe was desired to read a portion of it, and the place at which he casually opened was the twenty-eighth chapter of Deuteronomy, in which the fearful curses of disobedience are denounced. Conscious of the trespasses of his predecessors, and the wickedness of the nation in general, the king rent his clothes, and apprehensive that their iniquities were full, and the judgments were immediately impending, he desired Hilki'ah to inquire of the Lord at what period these calamities should be inflicted upon them. The answer was, that Jerusalem should certainly be destroyed; but not in the lifetime of a pious prince like Josiah, who practised the genuine rites of worship. Josiah then made another progress through the kingdom to encourage the people; to patronize and give efficacy by royal munificence to the much-neglected Science of Masonry, as an institution conducing to keep its professors firm and steady in their religious principles, and to destroy any remnant of idolatry which might have escaped detection in his former scrutiny.

The only copies of the Law of Moses at this time in existence were carefully and secretly preserved by the conservators of Masonry; for every copy that could be procured by Manasseh and his son Ammon had been consigned to the flames; and it appears that even Josiah, before this time, had not been entrusted with a sight of this much-prized book. When this precious relic was found by Hilki'ah in the Temple, Josiah employed many scribes to multiply copies of the law; and the ancient transcripts were now produced without fearing the execution of an edict issued by Manasseh, which devoted the written law to destruction.

This pious monarch perished in battle against the Egyptians, and his demise was the heavy signal of misery and distress to the whole Jewish nation, which the prophet Jeremiah bewailed in the song of lamentation which he composed on his death*. For Jehoiakim, whom Necho made king after he had taken Jerusalem, emulated the wickedness of some of his forefathers, and again introduced the idolatrous initiations. Jeremiah, therefore, denounced the judgments of God plainly. He threatened in a public assembly of the people that God would pursue them to utter destruction if they continued to practise their dreadful mysteries. The priests and people, exasperated by his boldness, would have put him to death, as Jehoiakim did the prophet Uriah, but he had the good fortune to escape out of their hands. Zephaniah and Habbakkuk confirmed the prophecies of Jeremiah, and the latter named the Chaldeans as the people destined to inflict God's judgments upon them. Jeremiah afterwards proceeded to show them that Nebuchadnezzar was the individual appointed to scatter them abroad; and for the neglect of the Sabbatical year for several centuries, the predicted captivity should be continued seventy years, during which time the land should be desolate and enjoy her Sabbaths.

The denunciation of these impending calamities had no effect on this ill-fated and obdurate people. They treated the idea of danger with levity and indifference, until Nebuchadnezzar actually took Jerusalem, put Jehoiakim in chains, sent numbers of the people captive to Babylon, made the sons and daughters of the royal family, and of the principal nobility, eunuchs in his palace; amongst whom were Daniel the prophet, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, whose names were exchanged by Ashpenaz, the chief of the eunuchs, to Belteshazzar, Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego. He plundered the Temple of its wealth, converted the kingdom into a Babylonian province, and bound its king by oath to the payment of an annual tribute. With this partial captivity commenced the seventy years which the prophet Jeremiah had named as the period of their desolation.

At this period the pure Science of Light or Masonry was introduced into Babylon, and was practised by Daniel and his chosen associates in opposition to the idolatrous

* 2 Chron. xxxv. 25.

mysteries which were celebrated in the old tower of Belus, the lower apartments of which were used for the purpose of initiation. Their steady adherence to the practice of primitive Masonry, drew down upon Daniel and his friends the vengeance of the priests and princes of Babylon, and brought upon the three Brethren the threatened and actually attempted punishment of fire; and upon the former that of being torn in pieces by wild beasts. But in both these cases God gave a signal proof of his divine protection. The fire was divested of its consuming powers, the mouths of hungry lions were closed, and all the world saw and acknowledged that these unusual effects must have been brought about by a power infinitely superior to that of their own national deities. The king himself was so impressed with wonder and religious veneration at the appearance of a visible protecting power, extending safety over the three brethren in the midst of a furnace of fire heated "one *seven* times more than it was wont to be heated *", that he publicly blessed the God of Israel, and issued a royal proclamation commanding this God to be worshipped throughout the extensive dominions of Chaldea, Arabia, Syria, Assyria, and Palestine.

It does not appear that this edict produced any effect towards the abolition of idolatry and the introduction of genuine religion into these extensive regions; but it brought Masonry into very great repute, which, after these extraordinary interpositions of Providence in behalf of its professors, was extensively practised in Babylon; and even many Chaldæans of high rank, renouncing their own orgies, were initiated into its mysteries. And this was of infinite service to Zerubabel when, at the expiration of their captivity, he applied for leave to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the city and temple.

Jehoiakim, king of Judea, was so dead to every virtuous feeling, as to be affected neither with humiliation nor chastisement, nor restrained by menaces or oaths. He heard with the most callous indifference the threatenings of God by the mouth of Jeremiah, and even burnt the roll on which they had been recorded; he continued to amuse himself with the celebration of idolatrous orgies, in which he was assisted by some Egyptian priests, who introduced the mysteries of Isis into Jerusalem, and after three years

* Dan. iii. 19.

threw off the yoke, and rebelled against the Chaldeans, hoping for assistance from Necho, King of Egypt. This impotent attempt to liberate himself from subjection so exasperated Nebuchadnezzar, that, assembling an army, he besieged Jerusalem, slew Jehoiakim, cast forth his dead body contemptuously into the public highway, and denied it the common rites of sepulture. He was succeeded by Jeconiah, whose vices were of the same nature with those of his father; and the siege continuing, he delivered the city into the hands of Nebuchadnezzar, who bound him in fetters, and sent him to Babylon, where he remained a close prisoner for nearly forty years. The Chaldean now plundered the Temple of all its remaining ornaments; carried away captive all the royal and noble families, including Ezekiel the prophet; recruited his army with Jewish soldiers, and took the artificers into his own country to assist in the construction of works, the completion of which he projected when the termination of his wars should afford him leisure to carry his designs into execution.

The city being thus stripped of its treasure, reduced in its population and importance by the exile of its principal inhabitants, and the annihilation of its army; and none left but the very lowest orders of the people, Nebuchadnezzar had little doubt of its subjection to his authority. He appointed Zedekiah, the son of Josiah, to rule over the refuse of the Jews, and bound him by an oath of fidelity. Almost every vestige of speculative Masonry having been removed to Babylon, along with its superior officers, Zedekiah continued the practice of the Egyptian Mysteries, and their celebration introduced other enormities, which brought on the final destruction of Jerusalem. Jeremiah in vain expostulated with the king and with the people on the wickedness of their continual idolatries, and set before them the consequences which must inevitably ensue if such wickedness was persisted in. And at length, on the eve of ruin, the prophet foretold that their countrymen, who were now in captivity, should return and inhabit the land of their forefathers; but that the present idolatrous inhabitants of Jerusalem should bring utter destruction on themselves, and the whole land should be spoiled and lie desolate until the day of restoration should arrive.

At this time the Jews were divided into three ranks or classes. The first was called *Keschagim*, which was translated wicked or ungodly; the second *Tsadikim*, or righteous;

and the third *Chasidim*, or sanctified. The individuals who composed the last class were afterwards termed *Kasideans*, and were the conservators of Masonry amongst the Jews, as indeed were also the second class, for the two latter divisions were frequently confounded with each other. From them sprang the Essenes, who brought Masonry down to the time of Jesus Christ; for the Hebrews had been originally selected by the Almighty, and formally separated from the rest of the world to preserve from annihilation every institution which professed to enforce the true worship, and the moral duties necessarily resulting from it.

Ezekiel, who had passed his time at Babylon, in the practice of speculative Masonry, with the princes and nobles whom he had accompanied into captivity, and was highly esteemed as an eminent pattern of virtue and holiness, now received the characteristic vision from Heaven, which is described in our Lectures of the Third Degree: "A whirlwind came out of the north, a great cloud and a fire enfolding itself, and a brightness was about it, and out of the midst thereof as the colour of amber, out of the midst of the fire. Also out of the midst thereof came the likeness of four living creatures. And this was their appearance: they had the likeness of a man; and every one had four faces, and every one had four wings. And their feet were straight feet; the sole of their feet was like the sole of a calf's foot; and they sparkled like the colour of burnished brass. And they had the hands of a man under their wings on their four sides; and they four had their faces and their wings. Their wings were joined one to another; they turned not when they went; they went every one straight forward. As for the likeness of their faces, they four had the face of a *man* and the face of a *lion* on the right side; and they four had the face of an *ox* on the left side; they four also had the face of an *eagle*. Thus were their faces: and their wings were stretched upward; two wings of every one were joined one to another, and two covered their bodies*."

These four beasts evidently referred to the camp of the Israelites in the wilderness. The standard of Judah on the east side of the camp bore a *lion*; that of Ephraim on the west, an *ox*; the banner of Reuben on the south, a *man*,

* Ezekiel, i. 4-11.

and that of Dan on the north, an *eagle*. This vision of the glory of God pointed out the angelic nature, and the representation of a man, an ox, a lion, and an eagle, shews the understanding, the ministration, the power, and the swiftness of those heavenly beings in executing the divine will and pleasure*. Again, the ox was the symbol of *fire*, the lion of *light*, and the eagle, from his rapid excursions into that element, was the symbol of *air*; which, having been the usual vehicles of God's personal appearance to man, the union of these elements of fire, light, and air, or spirit, was not only emblematical of the nature of ministering spirits about the throne of God; but was the precise form in which the Deity chose to be represented. Ezekiel about this period had other visions, displaying the different idolatrous mysteries which were celebrated in Judea; the varying forms of which are enumerated in the 8th and 9th chapters of his prophecy. The Almighty declared his utter abhorrence of these celebrations, and denounced misery and desolation to the inhabitants of Judea; but promised the Jews at Babylon that if they refrained from their abominations, he would restore to them the land of their forefathers, which their posterity should enjoy in peace and plenty.

Zedekiah having been induced to join the tributary kings in their design of throwing off the Chaldaean yoke, Jeremiah represented to him, by an impressive symbol, the impossibility of the attempt, and declared that it would end in his destruction. And Ezekiel, at Babylon, prophesied the same thing, and added other circumstances relating to the blindness, captivity, and death of the king, the destruction of the city, the profanation of the sanctuary, and the desolation of the whole land. Jeremiah repeated the same predictions at Jerusalem; and in attempting to provide for his own safety by an escape from the devoted city, he was seized and put under confinement in the common prison.

Nebuchadnezzar, in doubt whether he should first proceed against the Jews or the Egyptians, had recourse to that species of divination which was termed *Rabdomantia* †.

* "Angeli ex his versu definiiri possunt. Sunt enim spiritus intelligentis ut homo, potentes ut leo, ministratorii ut bos, et celeres ut aquila."—*Tremel. in Ezek.* 1. Vid. *My Signs and Symbols, Lec. IV.*

† Hos. iv. 12.

This divination was performed by setting up two sticks, which, by means of a charm, determined the most fortunate destination by the direction in which they fell*. There is another kind of Rabdomantia, by which the gods were consulted through the medium of an arrow; and it is not decided which of these methods Nebuchadnezzar used on the present occasion†. An arrow was shot perpendicularly into the air, and by virtue of prayers and incantations, it was made to take a direction, when, at its greatest altitude, pointing out the quarter towards which the petitioner might march his army with the greatest prospect of success. The lot determining that Judea should be the first object of attack, Nebuchadnezzar marched through the land, took their fenced cities, and laid siege to Jerusalem, and took it in the eleventh year of Zedekiah's reign; slew all the inhabitants that were not in possession of that famous Masonic Test mentioned by Ezekiel‡, which proved them uncontaminated with the mysteries of idolatry. Zedekiah was taken prisoner, his eyes were put out, and he was sent to Babylon, where he died in confinement. His relations, friends, and all who had participated in his crimes, received the punishment due to their iniquities, and were slain with the sword. Nebuzaradan, the chief captain of Nebuchadnezzar's guard, to whom was entrusted the charge of utterly destroying Jerusalem, stripped it of every thing valuable, and set it on fire. The city and temple were consumed, the walls and towers rased to the ground, so that one stone was not left upon another. The principal inhabitants were either slain or carried into captivity, and the lower orders of the people were left in the open country to till certain portions of the land, to cultivate the vine, and to perform other servile employments. But the greater part of these fled into Egypt the same year, contrary to the advice of Jeremiah, and there miserably perished; thus completing the desolation of Judea, and the extermination of its inhabitants, conformably to the repeated threatenings of God by his prophets for the accumulated sins of the Jewish nation.

* Theophilact. in loc.

† Ezek. xxi. 19, 20.

‡ Ezek. ix. 4. 6.

ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΣΩΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ,
OR,
THE DEFENCE OF SOCRATES.

Continued from page 151.

But, on the other hand, perhaps some one may object, and enquire, What is the nature of your offence, Socrates? Whence has sprung up this calumny against you? If you have done nothing more than what others do, how has the present rumor and proceeding originated? unless you have been guilty of practising what is beyond the capacity of ordinary persons. Tell us now of what it is you have been guilty, that we may not act rashly in condemning you.

He who speaks thus to me appears to speak with reason, and I shall, therefore, endeavor to shew what it is that has been the cause of my incurring the present calumnious stigma and prosecution.

Listen then. Yet, perhaps, after all, I shall be considered by some amongst you to treat the whole affair with unbecoming levity? Well, whatever you may think, I shall do nothing but declare the simple and entire truth!

Bear with me, Athenians, when I tell you, that I have incurred these stigmatising reflections from no other cause but an imaginary belief of my persecutors that I am imbued with some mysterious species of wisdom!

Truly, now, what kind of wisdom is that? Is it natural or super-natural? For, in fact, except some strict distinction be given to it, I run the risk of being esteemed a necromancer or some wisacre in the arts of legerdemain. But, probably, those sagacious individuals who have instituted this inquiry, consider me a philosopher of an order above the human level, or, of some aërial class; indeed, I am perfectly at a loss to describe it, being really ignorant of such extraordinary knowledge. And, whoever asserts the contrary, asserts a falsehood, and utters against me a slander. Still, Athenians, let none be amazed if I should address any observation to you in a lofty tone and elevated style of sentiment. It may have the appearance of arrogance, but whatever I say, I am not expressing my own opinion, but the opinion of a person less to be suspected of partiality.

It is unpleasant to descant on oneself, but as respects the question of my wisdom and its nature, I must be allowed to adduce the testimony of the far-famed oracle of Delphi. You all know Chærephon. He was my companion from a boy, as well as the playmate of many of you. He accompanied you in your hasty flight from the city on a recent occasion, and was with you on your return. You all know, too, what kind of man Chærephon was; of an ardent disposition in any thing he undertook. Well, now, having gone to Delphi, he was daring enough to consult the oracle! And what I am about to declare to you, Athenians, let it not startle you. He actually demanded to know, if there was any man in existence wiser than I! The Pythian Priestess proclaimed this response, "There is none wiser!" Chærephon himself, poor fellow, is dead. But his brother will testify to the truth of this statement.

Let me request, then, your serious reflection upon the matter I shall urge in pursuing my defence further. I am anxious to inform you how the aspersion on my character, which is the groundwork of the present

impeachment, arose. For, when I had heard of these allegations against me, I communed with myself thus:—Why did the oracle pronounce such an opinion of me? and why did it declare that opinion in so general, and therefore, so ambiguous a manner? Because, in my own mind, I do not conceive myself to be wise in any sense, diffuse or limited. Why then did it declare me to be the wisest of mankind? The oracle cannot deviate from the truth, nor is it permitted to promulgate error.

I was for a long time puzzled and at a loss to comprehend what was signified in the response of the oracle. At last, after much difficulty, I turned my attention to some such mode of elucidation as the following. I repaired to one of those characters who are distinguished as wise men among the community, that, by comparing myself with him, I might so refute the oracle, by shewing that he was a wiser man than I. You have in the charge before you leaped to the conclusion that I am the wiser of the two. For this very individual, whose name it is not requisite to mention, being a member of the Senate, I look upon to be the author of the malignant persecution I am suffering, Athenians! from the circumstances of the occurrence which I am immediately about to state. In conversing with that individual, for the purpose I have just previously observed, he appeared to me to consider himself wise compared with most other men, and altogether to entertain a very good opinion of himself. But, for that very reason, he was not wise; and so I endeavored to convince him. And, in consequence, I incurred his hatred, and the resentment of many present.

Revolving, therefore, the issue of that conversation in my own mind, I could not but yield to its judgment that I was certainly wiser than he. For indeed, among ourselves, he appeared to possess no knowledge that is estimable and excellent; although he imagined himself to be vastly clever, and gifted with much intelligence, when literally he was grossly ignorant.

Now I do not profess to possess such remarkable intelligence as he assumed, nor conceit myself that I do. It therefore appears, that I am in some small degree wiser than that wise individual, because, what I am ignorant of, I do not pretend to know.

From him I went to another of those persons who are celebrated amongst you as philosophers or wise men; but he appeared to me to be one of the same stamp as the other. And so, having delivered my sentiments as freely to him as I did to the last, I also incurred his displeasure, and brought upon me the indignation of all his friends. Afterwards I visited several others, in spite of my apprehension that I should incur their aversion, and however grieved I might feel at the circumstance. But I felt it a duty to myself that the singular enunciation of the Delphin god should be made as public as possible, and that the declaration of the oracle should be submitted to the consideration of every person who is esteemed in society to be knowing and wise. And I swear, by Jove, Athenians, as it behoves me to speak the solemn truth, that the incidents I have now related are such as resulted from the conduct I pursued in this philosophic investigation. In fact, they who are of the highest repute for judgment and acumen appeared to me the most deficient in solving the response of the oracle; while those who are lower in public estimation and more moderate in pretensions, took the most prudent and rational view of the subject.

But it is incumbent on me in my simplicity to shew you further, in vindication of myself, where my error lay in supposing that some obliga-

tion was placed upon me to prove the oracle incontestable. For, subsequently, I repaired to politicians, poets, actors, both tragic and comic, authors, and various other characters, so that having detected my ignorance by the comparison, I might satisfy myself I was far more illiterate than any one among them. Then taking up their different works, particularly those which seemed to have been taken the most pains with, I read them through, that I might make myself acquainted with the different subjects of their intellectual labors, and make myself better informed. But, if you will believe me, Athenians, though I blush to say it, yet the truth must be told, I assert, that any one individual in this assembly could speak more to the purpose on any one of the arguments than they have written.

And, too, with regard to the poets whom I visited, I quickly perceived that their poems had not been composed under the influence of any wisdom of their own, but from the impetus of some sort of divine inspiration, similar to what seers and augurs are subjected. That description of persons are accustomed to utter many brilliant aphorisms, but without understanding any of them. So poets appear to be affected by some such ecstatic emotion.

But I also perceived that those persons consider themselves the wisest of mortals on account of the celebrity that their poetry and other productions had obtained. In which self-conceited opinion I could not acquiesce. From them, therefore, I went my way cogitating within myself, and considering, that what had made me superior to the moral and political philosophers with whom I had associated, the mean opinion I entertained of myself, rendered me superior in wisdom and knowledge to the poets.

As a last resource, I repaired to that class of society which is composed of artificers and mechanics, conscious of my ignorance, and, in short, possessing a very humble opinion of myself altogether. But I was satisfied that I should find them acquainted with many useful arts, and I was not deceived in my judgment. Now, with what they were well acquainted, I was totally ignorant. Therefore, as far as such animal knowledge went, they might be justly designated wiser than myself. But, Athenians, they seemed to me guilty of the very same mental error which I had cause to reprehend in the poets, the philosophers, and the politicians. Because they executed their work well, and displayed some skill in their respective art, each thought himself equally wise in matters of a far higher nature. This sad defect clouded that skill and cunning which they really did possess. So that it occasioned me to examine myself by the opinion of the oracle. The question in my mind was, should I esteem myself wise, being, in one sense, not so wise as the artisan, as to mechanical skill, but, as to learning and literature, wiser? Could I reckon myself wise on either of these points according to the sense conveyed in the response of the oracle? I decided in the negative, and therefore deemed it most prudent to continue in the same frame of mind. Now, Athenians, this curious investigation has given rise to much animosity against me. A rancor that is fierce and intolerant. So that, through the activity of its agents, numerous malicious calumnies concerning me and my dogmas have been hatched and propagated. The great thorn of irritation is, that I denominate myself a philosopher. And every one concludes that I assume to be wise in those points of metaphysical intelligence for an ignorance of which I have rebuked others.

But, in truth, Athenians, it appears to me, that the Deity alone is wise, and, because this is in conformity with my opinion, and, because I hold human wisdom to be worth little or nothing, the oracle pronounced the high eulogium on my wisdom which you have this day heard. The response of the oracle implies, that Socrates was the first to broach this doctrine, which adds to the eminence of his distinguished name, and points him out as an exemplar of the true wisdom to all other mortals. As if the oracle should have, in other words, said—"That man, Athenians, is the wisest amongst you, who, like Socrates, has discovered that no mortal ought to value himself on account of his attainments, either in learning or talent, art or science, affluence or skill."

Indeed, I even now perambulate the country, searching into and analysing every subject connected with science and philosophy, out of reverence to the declaration of the oracle; and, should I, perchance, encounter any one among my fellow-citizens, or among foreigners, whom I deem a philosopher, and afterwards it should turn out that he is not, adducing the testimony of the Deity, and examining his sentiments by the divine rule, I demonstrate to him that he is not possessed of the true philosophy. But no enmity worthy of recollection was kindled through such an innocent occupation, either among the members of the state, or of private families. All the harm committed has fallen upon myself. For I can assure you this obedience to what I conceive to be a divine impulse to sow the seeds of true wisdom among my species, has reduced me to very extreme poverty!

Now, I will turn and address myself to those individuals composing this assembly who, when young men, were pleased to rank themselves among my followers and disciples, and who were ever rejoiced to listen to my discussions and disputations. They are the sons of the wealthiest citizens, and strange to say, are now the most bitter against me. They often tried to imitate my method of arguing, and would attempt to confront and brow-beat their scholastic opponents.

From the circumstance of my instructing them, I suppose it was that they afterwards experienced a very liberal reception in the different circles of society, and were imagined to possess some information and knowledge, when, in truth, it was very superficial. Hence, those whom they might have confuted in argument and reasoning, became exasperated with me, not with them; and in a railing accusation assert, "There is Socrates with his impious notions corrupting the youth of the state." And, if any one asks, what does he do, and what does he teach? they have nothing to say for themselves, but are dumbfounded!

However, not to appear at a loss, they say just such things as are ever at hand to throw into the teeth of all persons who pursue the science of philosophy. Mere invidious prejudices. Such as, He is in the habit of diving into unknown and mysterious sciences, subjects of a profound and metaphysical nature; paying no devotion to the Gods, and thereby scandalising Religion, and propounding the doctrine, that we may do evil that good may come, or by his reasoning process making the worse appear the better cause.

But the fact is, I verily believe, though they would not wish to confess it, they are evidently pretending to know something about what they are so fond of talking, when all the time they know nothing.

Still, I grant they are viciously ambitious, violent in their agitation, and numerous in quantity. And, I am also aware, that their orations upon me were rhetorically well arranged, and their manner of delivery

was persuasive. But, from the earliest period up to the present moment of their malevolent persecution, they have been filling your ears with the most foul and outrageous calumnies. By those parties—Melitus, Anytus, and Lycon—has the whole combination of libellers been biassed. Melitus took part with the Poets, Anytus with the Politicians and Artisans; and Lycon with the Orators. So that, as I assured you at the commencement of my defence, I should be astonished, if, alone, and in a few brief hours, or even days, I could disabuse your minds of a skanderous prejudice, which, for a great length of time, has occupied your attention. Athenians, you have now before you a true statement of this matter. I have addressed you, neither concealing, nor suppressing any circumstance that might tend to criminate myself. Although I am aware, that I am an object of hatred to certain individuals, and the reason is, because I fearlessly speak the truth. This is my offence, and the only ground for the present charge. And whether you take the trouble to examine it now, or at your future convenience, so you will find my assertion to be correct. Wherefore, as regards the articles of impeachment which the first class of my accusers have alleged, let this part of my defence, I beseech you suffice. But to turn to Melitus, that worthy patriot, as he calls himself, and to the rest of his coadjutors. I will now endeavour to vindicate myself against their particular aspersions. The counts of their bill of indictment are various. Let us, therefore, take up the affidavits by which it is supported. In what form does it run? It affirms, that “Socrates acts without discretion, corrupting the youth by teaching them not to worship the Gods, whom the state worship, but new and unknown Deities.”

Such then is the tenor of this accusation. Let us narrowly examine each separate charge. For it declares I act in an improper manner, corrupting young men.

Now I affirm with equal show of reason, Athenians, that Melitus acts in an improper manner by speaking with graceful eloquence, and a fervent earnestness, in a cause which leads men into error and contention, making them fussy, and to torment themselves upon topics about which he has never concerned himself. And, that such is the real fact I will endeavor to make evident.

Come, Melitus, inform me, whether you deem it best to set off young men to most advantage? He says, by all means. Prithee, go then, and avow, who can effect this desirable object for them. As it is obvious you are acquainted with some such person; and indeed, have given yourself some trouble about it. You say, you found me corrupting them, and you have dragged me before these youths and their guardians to accuse me to them. But, pray, go, and, as you have found such fault in me, tell them, who can make them better men, acquainting them with his name. Do you observe, Melitus, you are silent and cannot answer me? But does not your taciturnity shame you? and is it not a palpable proof of what I say, that you have not troubled yourself about the enquiry?

Yet, do inform us, most virtuous citizen, what will make the youth of the state better men? You reply, the Laws. I do not seek to know, most worthy man, what restrictions, in the shape of laws; but what person, who has himself first studied those laws? You tell me, those persons are your judges, Socrates. How say you, Melitus! That they are able to instruct the youth of the State and make them better men? Exactly so. Is that your reply; what all? or only some of them? You

say: all! Indeed! by Juno, you speak flatteringly, and they ought all to feel themselves highly indebted to you for conferring upon them so important a privilege.

But how? Do these young men, who are but disciples themselves, teach others as well as themselves to become better men? Just so, you say. What, and the Senators too? Yes, the Senators also. Oh!

Truly, Melitus, allow me to ask, if the citizens, when they harangue the people in their assemblies, do not corrupt the youth; or do they altogether render them better men? No; they rather benefit them.

Ifaith, then, Athenians, it appears, that all, except your humble servant, make the young men eminent and good. I alone corrupt them! Do you really mean so, Melitus? Yes, I seriously assert it.

You have, indeed, accused me of a high crime, to compass my destruction. But, now, with respect to horses, would it appear reasonable or probable to you, that all men should improve them in their breed, except one poor solitary individual, who corrupted them? or, rather, is not the reverse infinitely more probable, that there should be one individual capable of improving them; and, that many such properly qualified persons, would be scarce?

Pray, do the multitude at large, who ought to be acquainted with, and accustomed to, horses, corrupt them? Do they not; and is not your argument, Melitus, as applicable to horses, and all other animals, as to men? Yes, in truth, it is, however you and Anytus may deny or confess it. For there would be much happiness in store for young men, if one person alone in the community could harm them, and all the rest profit them. But, Melitus, I will satisfactorily prove, that you have at no period of your life troubled yourself about the welfare of the youth of the State; and you shall openly expose your ignorance and culpable negligence in the very matters respecting which you have dragged me before this tribunal.

By Jupiter, Melitus, I conjure you to inform us, whether it be best to take up our abode among a Society of virtuous or vicious citizens? Answer me, my good fellow; for I ask nothing hard of you. Do not the wicked always do mischief to those who are constantly associated with them; but the virtuous ever do good? Most certainly. Who then is willing to be misled rather than be corrected by his friends? Answer me, thou virtuous man! For the Law enjoins thee to reply. Is there, then, I repeat, any one who is willing to be led into error? No; by no means.

Come, then, to sift the question farther, do you cite me hither in the character of a man who corrupts the youth of the State, making them impious and vicious, intentionally or unintentionally? I say, intentionally. Why, how is it Melitus, that you, who are my junior, are so much wiser than I, as cleverly to have discovered that, the wicked indeed always do mischief to those among whom they generally live; but, that the virtuous ever do good to them! But I have arrived at such an agreeable state of mental darkness as to have yet to learn that, if I should render an injury to any of my friends, I might run the risk of receiving a reprisal from him. And, so, according to what you say, I should commit such an insane act intentionally: ay?

Melitus, I am not convinced by the force of your reasoning; neither can I entertain such an opinion of any man. Therefore, I either do not corrupt the youth of the State, or I do it unintentionally! So that in either case your position is false, and your argument upon it consequently falls

to the ground. Now, if I corrupt them unintentionally, supposing it to be proved that I do corrupt them at all, the Law does not empower you to bring me here before this tribunal to be judged of offences committed undesignedly.

(To be continued.)

[NOTE. To the Editor. Sir, I plead guilty to all the charges. In the note to Mr. Slade's Translation, the word *German* was so clearly written *Grecian* in the MS. that I am at a loss to conceive how I could have made so palpable a blunder---for be it understood we devils really consider ourselves clever.---Anytus too has been shamefully used by being called Augtus---but Mr. Editor, there are many other errors which have escaped your eye---and we entreat you (being all wrong together) to make some apology for us, as well as for yourself. P. D.]

There has been so much inattention to Mr. Slade's last communication, that we feel bound to adopt the advice of our P. D. and to throw ourselves upon the clemency of our correspondent. Ed.]

LECTURE ON FREEMASONRY,

BY BROTHER F. C. HUSENBETH, P. D. PROV. GRAND MASTER FOR BRISTOL.

Bristol, 2nd February, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.

RESPECTED BROTHER,—Having, as a subscriber to your Freemason's Review, read many excellent things therein, and sincerely hoping that a Journal, so desirable and useful to our Order, will meet with a well-merited encouragement, I have ventured to request you to insert the following extracts from Lectures, which I have occasionally delivered to my Brethren of the P. G. Lodge of Bristol, during the long period I had the honour of presiding over them, as their D. P. Grand Master. In the following observations, I have no other view but to endeavour to do away or correct some erroneous notions. In the following essay I shall have frequently occasion to leave the string of my narration, and to lead my readers to the principles of our modern Craft-masonry; which indulgence I trust will be granted me, without being accused of being vague, or wandering from my subject, which, since my sole aim is to prove, if possible, that our Order has a much more noble claim for its origin than what is generally supposed, and that the similarity of Freemasonry with the ancient Secret Institutions is so very great, that I confidently hope so trifling a digression will be pardoned.

Should the following lines be such as to merit insertion in your Journal, I shall feel obliged by your laying them before my Masonic Brethren, who alone are able to judge of the correctness or incorrectness of my assertions. I remain, very Fraternaly,

Respected Brother,

Your obedient Servant and Brother,

F. C. HUSENBETH,

P. D. Prov. Grand Master for Bristol.

THE endless conjectures and speculations on the origin of Freemasonry, in this, as well as in other countries, that have swelled the willing pages of pretended histories of our Order, have also roused my pen to endeavour to trace its origin from a source, which appears to me to come

nearer to truth than those which so confidently amuse us. Masonry takes its origin from the highest source, and animates man with hope of success by all that immensity of created matter, which surrounds him at every step; it fills his soul with rapturous astonishment at every glance, and thus gradually draws him towards his Creator; man erects the first temple for adoration in his heart, and filled with the fire of holy charity, seeks every opportunity to serve his fellow man, and draws him out of his dark recesses and impenetrable forests. To satisfy the wants of nature has hitherto been his sole study, for mental degradation had habituated him to a wild liberty, and almost unconquerable insubordination, and, in defiance of all difficulties, a taste to live in society is engendered, and thus the first Lodge upon the true principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth, may be said to have been formed. Silence and secrecy propagate those heavenly sciences, of which an open profession would endanger the teacher and disciples, and would probably be the means of sacrificing them to blind ignorance and inhuman barbarity.

On this and similar principles I consider Secret Societies to have taken their origin.

Secret Societies, wherever they might have drawn their first existence, certainly give us great reason to believe that they flourished earlier in the east than in the other parts of our globe. Necessity for their self-preservation taught them to adopt signs, tokens, and proper pass-words, only entrusted to the initiated; and prudence guided their instructions, which were delivered under hieroglyphics and other symbolic representations. In this manner, the sublime knowledge of the Deity was preserved in the midst of a swarm of pagan votaries, also the most useful arts and sciences, such as astronomy, architecture, sculpture, and more particularly chemistry, which science, in its experiments, would have drawn as great a disgrace upon the operator, as the belief in one undivided Deity among their idolatrous neighbours. That the science formed a conspicuous part in the instructions of the Secret Societies, appears clear from the temples of Elephanta, near Bombay, and Ellora, in Aurangabad, of whose antiquity history is silent. It is, however, probable that the Secret Societies flourished in the east, between the long space from the emigration of the Jews out of Egypt, and the building of the temple of Solomon. That those Indian Societies had their secret words of admission, is evident from the similarity of some of their sacred words to those used by Freemasons, in certain of their ceremonies, in our days. The Hindoo words *Om Tat Sat* all united, as well as separately, allude to God. In the Sanscrit, the word *Om kara* is to the same effect. According to Langle's Asiatic Review, vol. the first, there are still, to this day, existing in the temple of Tschilminar two huge pillars, one of which is of the sky-blue Tutia stone, formerly inlaid with gold, of which small specimens are still visible. These pillars, so perfectly encouraging to the well informed Freemason, are situated in the lowest or subterraneous part of those ruins. Here the initiation took place, and from this lowest vale the progress of the initiated in the knowledge of the Sciences was directed by a certain number of mystical steps or degrees, to the middle part of the mansion, where, aided by the liberal arts and sciences, they ultimately arrived at the summit, answering to our observatories, which brought them to the knowledge of all knowledge, viz. the contemplation of the Deity and all its Works in the Heavens above. The summits of the ancient temples

were uncovered, of which we have proof in the temple of Persepolis; and nearer home, in the ruins of the temples of the Druids, who all worshipped the Deity at night, which enabled them to behold the Heavens bespangled with stars, &c. &c. The Eleusinian Fraternity had their pass-words and signs, of which *konse Ompax* served as a pass, and signified "go, you are initiated." In the temple of Istachar or Persepolis, the triangular palaces in the fore court, and many of its still visible splendidly finished ornaments are proof that here Zoroaster gave instructions in silence and secrecy to his Fraternity; and here his sacred writings were carefully preserved, until they were destroyed by Ottoman barbarism, under an impression that the Alcoran contained all that was necessary for man to know. The Jews, during their slavery in Egypt, found it necessary to establish Secret Societies for the preservation of the knowledge of one undivided Deity, and they, in all probability, continued their Secret Societies after their delivery by their inspired leader Moses, until the building of the celebrated temple of Jerusalem. Of their having had, previous to that event, some Secret Societies, we find traces in the Books of Moses, as well as in the Prophets. The Essenians and Sadducees appear to have kept some mysteries of great importance. In regard of the mysteries celebrated in the temple of Jerusalem, in which Scripture and tradition bear us out, Freemasons cannot fully agree with that classic historian, the Roman Tacitus, who states that Pompey had found only *inania arcanis*, or insignificant mysteries, in the temple of Jerusalem. This may be easily excused in Tacitus, owing to the great ignorance of the Romans of his days about the Jews and early Christianity.

The Orientalist, Lucas, who wrote in the seventeenth century, speaking of the ancient Pythagoreans, gives the letters G and D as sacred letters amongst them. The first signifying Geometry, and the letter D Daimonia, or the knowledge of godly things. He also relates, that a Pythagorean having accidentally discovered the body of a deceased brother, by some letters or signs on his body, who having died poor, he buried him honourably, and paid his debts. This proves that Masons to this day preserve some of those ancient landmarks, consisting in signs and tokens, which were delivered to them by those ancient Secret Societies. That signs and some other marks whereby the several Secret Societies knew their brethren, were in use among the builders of Solomon's temple, is evident to every Freemason, from the traditional accounts. The Secret Societies being guarded against the admission of intruders, and more particularly of the numerous spies, always ready to persecute those who, despising the Idol worship, cultivated that of the only true and living God, also embraced in their studies the arts and sciences; and their Societies became what in our days we might call Universities, or Schools for the divine, the statesman, and the naturalist. Chemistry and natural history formed no small share of their learning. The Persian antiquities inform us that their wise men or magi initiated their royal princes, and other men of rank, in astronomy, geometry, and the art of governing. The Athenians obliged every statesman to become initiated in the Eleusinian mysteries. Amianus Marcellus, in his 23rd book, informs us, that the Bactrian king, Zoroaster, had enriched the Machachistry, or Magic Art, with the mysteries of the Chaldeans, and Hystaspes with the Indian mysteries, but more particularly with astronomy. It is also clear that, by the Laws of the Twelve Tables, *Ne quid inaugurati faciunt*, that the Romans

required some sort of initiation in their statesmen, before they considered them fit to take office.

If we go back thousands of years, and examine, unprejudiced by early impressions, the laws, customs, and religious observances of early nations, we find that the Indians, Ethiopians, Egyptians, the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans, concealed their principal learning under hieroglyphics, and many other symbols; and this proves that sensual representations, or signs, work closer upon our hearts, according to that vacillating Swiss philosopher, Rousseau, than words. Our Masonic Society has to this day retained many most interesting symbols in its instructions, when properly explained by a scientific lecturer, and not garbled by ignorant pretenders, who by dint of merely a good memory, and some assurance, intrude themselves on a well informed assembly of Brethren, by giving a lecture, not composed by themselves, but taught them verbatim. This kind of lecturing might be obviated by the appointment of scientific lecturers to every Lodge, whereby the chair might be regularly filled by respectable Masters, without adding the duty of lecturing to their other arduous labours.

At our introduction into Masonry, we seek for an able guide to conduct us from this dark state of human life into light, and when arrived at that desired point, we are struck with the symbolic representations before us; and under promises of fidelity we begin our career in this Secret Society of free and accepted Masons. We emerge gradually from the lowest vale, and by study arrive at the highest degree of the occult science, or to the greatest mental perfection. This advancement in the sciences was practised in the temples of India, of which I have already spoken; the same was the case in the Pyramids of Egypt, where the lower apartments served for the Initiations, and where a gradual ascent entitled them by time, patience, and industry, to the higher branches of learning. The seven liberal arts and sciences unveil the Mystery; columns, temples, and palaces, spring in proud array from the hands of the operator, under the wisest of Masters. This was the study of the primitive Secret Societies, and it is the sole ambition of the modern Secret Society of Masons to continue the praiseworthy endeavours of their ancient Brethren, and if uncalled upon to erect material edifices, they continue to erect temples to charity in their hearts for the shelter of the homeless Brethren,* the widow, and the orphan.

The word Mystery has given occasion to many improper impressions against our Masonic Societies. Treason, infidelity, a charge of taking rash and unnecessary obligations, have been laid to their responsibility, yet none of these charges have ever been substantiated by their persecutors. The word Mystery has brought down anathemas from over-zealous divines upon the heads of Masons, and has induced merciless governors to use their weapons against the Craft, when upon a slight enquiry the Church as well as the State might be informed, that devotion to God, obedience to the State and to all superiors, brotherly love, and universal charity, are the principles which separate our Fraternity from all other Secret Societies which have of late years risen, to the degradation of religion, and to the danger of good order in society and the State. Freemasons used the word Mystery in the plain sense according to

* Does our Brother allude to the *contemplated* Asylum?

Suidas, namely, *μωω*, signifying, I lock up; and according to Eusebius *μνωω*, I teach holy things, which, Masonically applied, is, *I lock up holy things taught me*. In all this there certainly cannot be any infidelity against religion, nor treason against the State. The word Mystery is of very great antiquity; it was used by the Egyptians in their hieroglyphics, and was probably borrowed from the Ethiopians, where the traveller Bruce discovered similar inscriptions, as he did on the pillars of Egypt. In fact, it is clear from late discoveries, that the Ethiopian had become in time the *lingua sacra* of the Egyptians, who chiefly used that language in their monumental inscriptions, upon account of the Egyptian language having undergone so many corruptions through the frequent invasions of their country by the Greeks and the Romans. The Hebrew word *Mistar* is of the same meaning as the word *Misterie* amongst the Egyptians, and leaves conjectures that both nations understood one another, and of which throughout the whole Bible we have no traces to the contrary.

All that was taught by the early Secret Societies was veiled in mystery, and in my opinion from mere necessity, for experience shows us daily that the most useful inventions are, even in our enlightened days, treated with a suspicious contempt by the vulgar, how much more so must the praiseworthy labours of the learned have been subject to censure in those days, when the influence of idolatry, according to Homer and Hesiod, was so great, that every grotto had its Pythia or its Hierophante, or preservers and exhibitors of holy things; when the solemn shady retreats in the forests filled their souls with a religious awe, and an oracle dwelled amongst prophetic oaks, and all bowed with pious fear to the ascending smoke of a religious sacrifice; when 30,000 Gods and Goddesses were admitted into their theogony; when each passion, even the vilest, had its patron—each wood, mountain, and river, its Pan, Satyr, Dryades, Nyades, and Nymphs of all descriptions. In those days, and under such abject idolatry, the propagation of the belief in one undivided Deity, also the teaching of the superior sciences, but more especially experimental philosophy and chemistry, would have drawn the severest persecution upon its authors and their disciples, had they made an open profession of their sublime doctrines. It was, therefore, necessary, as I have already mentioned, to use hieroglyphics, or some *lingua sacra*, which at once served as an exclusion to the vulgar, who could not understand it. What this *lingua sacra* was, we cannot positively state, but we may conjecture that signs and tokens, as well as words, formed its groundwork. Their taumaturgists or wonder-workers, who were, in my opinion, no other than chemists, according to the learned Maimonides, used in the initiation of their disciples, *acts, postures, and words*. The knowledge of one undivided Deity was taught in nearly all those Secret Societies, which appears evident from the act of Alcibiades, who, immediately after his initiation into the Eleusinian mysteries, broke the celebrated column, erected in honour of Hermes, into pieces. The Secret Societies were often called the magic schools, and their disciples were called magicians, which certainly could not mean any other than the schools of wisdom, and their disciples the wise men. Natural experiments, such as were performed by Circe and Medea, the wonders of Orpheus, the architectural beauties produced by Agamedes, were all called the productions of magic by Homer, Ovid, and Theocritus, which could certainly not be understood by those great men, but as the productions of learning. Zoroaster

Moses, Solomon, Pythagoras, Plato, and numerous others, were all initiated into the Secret Societies of their times. The first spread his doctrine amongst the Persians, about the time of Darius Hystaspes, and thereby preserved the worship of one God, by the name of the True Light, which unfortunately in darker ages, degenerated into the worship of fire itself, instead of what it represented, and which, together with the sun, had been originally designed by Zoroaster as the visible emblem of the Deity. Moses, the inspired lawgiver of the Jews, professed and preserved amongst his enslaved brethren in Egypt, the adoration of one God. Solomon erected a temple to the true and eternal God of Israel, which in beauty and extent far surpassed that erected at Delphos in honour of Apollo by Agamedes and his friend Trophonus. Pythagoras, on his return from Egypt into Greece, instituted his Sect upon the principles of the Egyptian sages, which, being founded upon the belief of an undivided Deity, obliged him and his disciples to the strictest secrecy, to secure them against the persecution of their countrymen, who were immersed in the deepest idolatry. Plato also had with his intercourse with the Jews in Egypt imbibed the knowledge of the true God, and on his return to his native country, found it prudent to adopt the principles of secrecy in his school.

Having thus far endeavoured to prove, that the primitive Secret Societies were formed into close bodies from mere necessity, and from the principles of self-preservation so natural to man; and having also, as far as reading and research could assist me, endeavoured to prove that their studies were directed to benefit mankind, amidst the storming of the most disheartening opposition by ignorance, superstition, and customs; and that they have praiseworthy penetrated through the densest clouds of human ignorance and perversion of the noblest faculties of man, in order to make the light of truth triumph, it will now become my duty also to prove that the Society of Freemasons, who draw their origin from those Secret Societies, still preserve some similarity to the former. Freemasons in their Secret Societies obligate their disciples, similar to their ancient Brethren, to keep their doctrines, their engagements, and their transactions, from those who are not of their Order. This obligation is not composed of such tremendous oaths with which we are charged by bigots, who, ignorant, as they naturally must be, of the whole of our transactions, unless they had been received into our society, thunder their unholy anathemas and excommunications against us, and thereby make fools approve their rash acts, the world wonder, and the Mason smile at their daring insolence to condemn their fellow creatures for imaginary sins against God and religion, which must ultimately be laid to the charge of those triflers with their neighbours' consciences. The Freemason is obligated to fulfil the principles which all religions inculcate, namely, to love our neighbour, to assist him in his distress, to speak as well of him in his absence as in his presence, and never to enter into conspiracies against the State, and good order. This being the foundation upon which Freemasons are obligated to erect their superstructure, all the unjust conjectures of the profane must fall to the ground, and the sole objection that remains will be, and I may say, with the *curious*, a very material one, why Freemasons keep all their transactions from the uninitiated, if it be true, as they state, by the above groundwork, that they are all benevolence and charity? This is easily answered, and without entering into a discussion on this trifling subject, I would simply answer the curious, that charity

and useful instruction conceived in silence and secrecy, and openly practised, cannot be construed to their condemnation, and should never subject the Fraternity of Masons to those idle and unmanly reflections which have ever been hatched up against their Order by impious slanderers and ignorant pretenders to a superior knowledge of their transactions.

But Freemasonry flourishes and bids defiance to the slanderer and to the two-edged sword of the persecutor. Masonry penetrates, conscious of success, through the thickest clouds of ignorance, and thus makes the light of truth triumph in every part of the globe, so as to bring rude matter into due form, and to erect that holy temple to the Deity, wherein, the stern opponent to all regular society, the wild Indian, and the roving Arab, the Turk, the Jew, and the Christian, without doing violence to their private religious tenets, openly, and cordially profess and practise that brotherly affection which has ever distinguished them from all the other boasted societies of our days. Here we conquer without material weapons, we take possession without subjugation, and without infringing on the right of temporal property. The arts and sciences are encouraged by our order, the orphan, the widow, and the distressed brother are solaced, and receive the mite of fraternal offering, be their creed, their country, or their nation, ever so strange and distant. Thus have Freemasons ever endeavoured to act up to the principles of the ancient Secret Societies, and if they differ in some points from the practices of those ancient worthies, it is in having improved upon their leading principles, by spreading the truth most extensively over the globe, whilst the schools and academies of learning of our predecessors were more of local than of universal existence. In Freemasonry no evil can possibly be indulged against the existing religion of the state, be that what it may, and much less to the state by which masons are protected; for duty to God, according to our own private religious education, and strict obedience to our superiors, being the foundation of our Society, we must for ever be considered a separate Society from many modern Secret Societies, who hold their conventicles under the Masonic name of "Lodges," and with whom our Fraternity have no connection, and who not being sanctioned by the state, incur a heavy penalty for meeting in secret. Of these the most dangerous are the Illuminati, and the Polish and Italian Carbonari, who are merely political bodies, and are dispersed without a house, or home, over every part of the globe.

(To be continued.)

MAN'S LIFE.—"There are two lives to each of us; gliding on at the same time scarcely connected with each other! the life of our actions; the life of our minds; the external and the inward history; the movements of the frame; the deep and ever-restless workings of the heart! They who have loved, know that there is a diary of the affections, which we might keep for years without having occasion even to touch upon the exterior surface of life, our busy occupations; the mechanical progress of our existence; yet by the last we are judged, the first is never known. History reveals men's deeds, men's outward characters, but not themselves. There is a secret self that hath its own life 'rounded by a dream,' unpenetrated, unguessed."

THE BEAUTIFUL HAND.

SOME years since, when I was a very giddy young man, I joined a travelling party from Montreal to go as far as Washington City, the Capital of the United States. From this point, my companions continued their tour, and I returned again with all the rapidity of American steamers towards Montreal. The stages and steamers along my route had their arrivals and departures so arranged, that travellers had the fair prospect of losing no more time, in their transit, than was requisite to step from out of one into the other. But, on the present occasion, an accident happening to the engine of the Vessel which was "galloping over the water,"—to use the expression of a passenger,—our arrival at New York was delayed until after the morning boats on the North River had departed. I was, therefore, compelled, with extreme reluctance, to remain some ten or twelve hours in this City. I went immediately to the boarding-house at which our party had staid while there; and after taking possession of an apartment, and dressing, found myself precisely in that state of mind under which every thing one does, or thinks of doing, is positively irksome.

It was in the latter part of the Autumn, and one of those hazy and beautiful days peculiar to the "Indian Summer," as the Americans term this mild and dry season. I strayed out in search of any thing to fill up the time. After passing some distance in Broadway, through which all the moving things in New York seemed to be pouring themselves, I bent my way into a more retired part of the town. Walking along a well-built quiet street, in which I was gazing about at the passengers on the footway, the children and flowers in the windows, I saw at a window of a very respectable looking house, the head of a lady resting upon her hand, in such a position, however, as to hide the face, while it displayed the hand to the greatest advantage. It was snowy white, and with the dark hair for its back-ground, I could distinguish its delicate and exquisite form. I love a beautiful hand, because nothing surpasses, or indeed comes up to, its easy, delicious gracefulness; besides, a perfectly delicate and beautiful hand almost invariably indicates a corresponding symmetrical person. There are, too, such sweet associations with its soft and gentle touch. But this hand exceeded all the hands of my previous admiration, and started up in my imagination a picture of surpassing loveliness;—not only of form, but of mind, accomplishments, temper, manners, affections, in a word, all that a young romantic man adores in woman. I felt strongly, I knew not why, that this was the being my fancy had delighted to paint as the object to whom my existence was to be devoted. But then, perhaps, she was already pledged—perhaps, already married. The new thought distressed me. Two gentlemen came out of the house, and as they lingered a moment at the door, and I did not wish to communicate to them the object of my position on the opposite foot-way, I walked on.

I devised and dismissed a hundred expedients by which I might ascertain something respecting my ideal beauty. At length I returned to the house, crossed over the street, and went boldly up to the door; though, to confess the whole truth, my heart beat most audibly. On my ringing, a servant came, and I asked: "Is Mr. Field within?"

"Field, Sir?" replied the man.

"Yes, is Mr. Field within?"

“There is no such person staying here, Sir.”

This answer at once told me it was a boarding house, and I asked :
“Who keeps this house?”

“Mrs. Parker, Sir.”

I examined the man's face to see if he were a subject for bribery; but he was evidently a true Yankee, and it was not my policy to risk.

How was I to see her?—this was the question, and I set my ingenuity to work to solve the difficulty, as I walked thoughtfully home; for so one calls even the abode of an hour, in that most cheerless habitation, a boarding-house in a strange land.

I took a seat at the parlour window, and filled with the idea of the lady with the beautiful hand, I insensibly began to examine each graceful looking lady that passed, with the extreme and ridiculous conceit, that she might be one of the living current that moved slowly along the pavement; for here every very genteel street is a promenade for ladies. My landlady sat opposite to me, talking leisurely to an old boarder; and it struck me that she could, in all probability, give some desirable information. She was a fat, round, good natured looking old body, and belonged, evidently, to that class of amiable beings who treasure up every thing they hear of every body, for the express purpose of giving out their stores whenever occasion offered. Putting all the respect and suavity I could muster into my manner, I began a very circumlocutory set of questions, which eventually led to the great enquiry: “Do you, Mrs. Briggs, know Mrs. Parker, who lives in — Street?”

“Parker; Parker; — Street! Mrs. Parker?”

“Yes, Madam.”

“Well now, let me think; I certainly do know — Parker did you say, Sir?”

“Yes, Madam, Mrs. Parker, who keeps a boarding-house.”

“Oh! ah, me; I knew,” said she with a smile of satisfaction, “the name was in my mind. Oh yes; that is, I am not acquainted with her, but I know there is such a house—one of the most select in the City. Have you a friend, or any acquaintance stopping there?” she asked with the extremest complaisance.

“No, not at present.”

“Ah! you expect some one there, then?”

“It is possible.”

“Because, I could send up, and enquire for you, if you choose.”

“No, thank you, it's of no manner of consequence at this time.” And so ended this effort.

Suddenly I recollected that I had a letter of credit and introduction to an old merchant; and my path lay all smooth before me. I ordered a ‘hack’, and away I went to his counting-house. He was not there, but his clerks expected him back very soon; to me the time seemed very long, though he did return in a few minutes. After the usual colloquy on such occasions, I informed him that I wished to change my quarters, to Mrs. Parker's boarding-house. I was very sorry that he did not know this, to me, important personage. “Oh, never mind,” said he, “it is just the same, if I don't know her, she knows me.”

“Ah, that indeed,” said I, extremely rejoiced; “She——”

“Bless me, yes, that she does; there is'nt a boarding-house in all New York, that does not know about particular men of business in this street; especially us old bachelors.”

“I am very anxious to go to that house, and shall be especially obliged to you to place me there.”

"I'll do it immediately," said he; and before his tongue stopt, his pen began writing a note. "Ah!" he ejaculated, "that will be better. Here's to day's paper; amuse yourself for half a minute, and I'll be back. I'll just step to a friend, close by, who lives in Mrs. Parker's street, and he shall give you a note of introduction to her." In a few minutes I had the note in my hand, and not many afterwards I placed it in the hand of Mrs. Parker, and was forthwith located in her house.

As this house was one into which no person could enter without being particularly introduced, and then undergoing the scrutiny of Mrs. Parker, who was a lady-like woman, and whose duties had made her keen as well as given her considerable tact, all the boarders in her house, dined at the same table, and spent a part of every day in the same sitting room. But people of every degree in this country seem very little afraid of casual intercourse with their fellow beings; and a foreigner is often astonished at the great lack of European carefulness in this particular. As the hour for dinner approached, my excitement increased to such a degree, that I really began to be afraid I should make but a sorry figure before the fair object of my glittering hopes. I forced myself, therefore, to whistle, to hum, and to do forty other silly things, by way of letting myself down to something like a gentlemanlike composure. While I stood with my arms folded tight over my breast, compelling my eyes to rest upon the foliage of the trees and shrubbery in the garden, which had changed its bright summer green to every imaginable tint, through dark green, yellow, red, crimson, down to a warm deep brown, making its autumnal beauty surpass even that of the spring, ding ding, went the dinner bell, and I started like a culprit.

Men feel strange misgivings when going into a battle; and legislators, when clearing their throats to begin an oration; so do women, when in their pure, bashful, maiden days, they, in all the ornament of dress, first enter and are led through a large room of gazers; but I doubt very much whether any one, in any situation, ever felt more trepidation than I did as I entered this room, in which I was about to behold the lady with the beautiful hand. The truth is that I have now no distinct remembrance of any thing about me, until after being seated at the table, I perceived that the beautiful hand was not there; a discovery bringing with it as much relief as disappointment. I never was exactly fitted to shine in general conversation, and on the present occasion I felt much more disposed to listen than to talk. Before we left the table, the duties of which are dispatched with singular haste in this country, I discovered that no one had departed from the house that day; and that a lady, Mrs. Woodward, an old gentleman, Mr. Todd, and his daughter, Miss Julia Todd, were dining out. I had, at least, made one step; I now possessed her name, and, in the many fairy scenes which a young heart conjures up in the fancied future, I could repeat that name endearingly. "Julia Todd"—The name itself was beautiful.

After dinner, I rang for the servant to my room; here with a most lawyer-like ingenuity, through the use of my tongue and purse, I extracted what was possible from the acute yankee; who was wonderfully unsatisfactory to one with my impatient curiosity—asking, in spite of me, more questions than he answered. As there was no probability of Julia's return, at least for some hours, and finding it utterly impossible to employ myself within, I walked forth into the most crowded part of the town. In one of the streets, a child being run over by a gig, almost at my side, I felt called upon to aid in all the steps necessary for

ascertaining its injury and returning the poor little sufferer to its parents. This occupied me for a considerable time, and engrossed my thoughts for the time being. I then strolled back to my lodgings, and found from the servant, that Julia had not yet returned;—no one was in the drawing-room but Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Woodward.

It was twilight, and the ladies were sitting each at a different window, looking listfully through the glass at the objects passing in the street. Mrs. Woodward was still in her bonnet, gloves, &c., as she had returned home. I seated myself near her window; and we gradually fell into a kind of half melancholy, half romantic talk. She seemed, as well as I could judge in the dim light, and under the obstruction of her bonnet, to be a pretty, pale, lady-like, little woman, and, although a mere girl in age, she was evidently a widow;—not from her words, but from her voice I knew that she was. There was altogether something so sorrowful, and gentle about her, that I pitied her from the bottom of my heart, without knowing for what; and then she said, every now and then, such beautiful things, and perceived every sentiment so quickly, and so fully, that she seemed to me the very being calculated to sympathise with me, in my pursuit of Julia. We every moment grew more assured and intimate; I led her on from subject to subject, with the most delightful facility, until we spoke to each other in the tones, almost of tried friends;—and there is a vast deal in the tone of a woman's voice. She was a very angel, too, of a woman, and talked of love with a spirit that had never felt the clogs and trammels of silly forms.

With some little hesitation in uttering the few first words, I went smoothly through my case to her, and told her that I depended upon her "for council and for aid." She listened without a word of interruption, or one gesture of disapprobation, exactly as I knew she would; but then when I came to the point, where I expected a warm and sympathising answer—not a syllable did she utter. I was astounded. I too became dumb. So there we both sat looking through the window. When one stops talking under such circumstances, it is one of the most difficult things in nature to begin again; there is no hook to hang a single loop upon; you think of a thousand ways to recommence, and just as some word is about to slip off the tongue, it will not do, and stop it. Women, however, have more ways and means in such disasters than men; so my strange little friend told me, in very much such a manner as she had used in the beginning of our conversation, that the weather was becoming quite cold; and actually began to talk about the superiority of wood over coal as fuel, in sitting rooms. This was horrible; and it made her, who but a moment before was a clear, blue sky to me, suddenly appear a dull and cloudy one;—there was something so earthly and hardened in it. But I talked, yea, talked in a very easy way of the comparative merits and demerits of hickory and anthracite; nevertheless, as soon as politeness allowed me to do so, I escaped, so hastily too, as to be near knocking the candles out of the servant's hands as he was coming into the door; and reaching my apartment, I threw myself into a chair at the window looking into the dark garden. What could have possessed the widow to treat me as she had done? Her conduct was perfectly inexplicable; unless she was a deep hypocritical quizz, who amused herself with me, and intended to follow up her sport with Julia. This thought half maddened me, least I should be made appear a ridiculous blockhead to her; so back I went to the drawing room, determined to remain there until Julia arrived, and if, as was most pro-

bable, she stopped in that room before going to her apartments, to make my first impression myself, in spite of the little widow.

The widow had left the room! and in the chair she lately occupied, sat a tall sun-burnt gentleman, who had just returned home. He was a southern planter, who instantly began talking to me of tobacco, cotton, sugar, negroes, mules, corn, congress, and a long list of the greatest men in the United States, most of whom, it seemed, belonged to the southern of these States.

At length, Julia and her father arrived, walked into the room very calmly, and she seated herself at the other side of the room, while her father came on to shake hands with the planter, whom he had "not seen the whole day." At this moment Mrs. Parker came smiling in, and instantly engaged Julia in conversation. Fortunately for me there was nobody's attention left free to detect my excitement; for so excessive was it, that I felt ashamed of myself, and resolved to master it, and I did so in a few moments to a very great extent. When my senses were once more under my control, I directed my eyes in search of a peep at Julia's beautiful face, and my ears to catch the tones of her sweet voice. Lo! she pulls off a glove, and there lays her hand! And such a hand—yes, such a hand;—larger than my own, and boney too—positively ugly and coarse. Never did the flapping sails of a becalmed vessel exhibit a greater contrast with the puffed sheets and whistling cordage of a ship in a bustling breeze, than did the state of my mind at this moment, compared with the passion before which it had been driven the whole day long.

I went to my room and then to bed, but not to sleep. Who had the beautiful hand? The servant was sure that there had been no visitor in the room at the window of which I beheld the hand. It was the pale little widow—it could be no other, beyond the least doubt, who had that captivating hand. Her conduct to me was now accounted for; she was either too artless to play off so strange a communication as mine was to her, if she thought me really serious; or, if she thought I was trifling with her, she was far too high and pure a being to take the slightest notice of it. In the one case, it was very plain, she loved; in the other, she felt contempt for my apparent rudeness. Which was it? I argued the question over and over; but could not for the life of me satisfy myself. But, after all, of what avail was its solution? She was a widow. And, therefore, as to my thinking seriously of her, although in herself she might be an angel, that was utterly impossible. The past is as much a part of our existence as the present; indeed it is the purified part of it,—the dross is forgotten, and that which is bright or precious is only remembered. How then can the after realities of a living husband compare with the recollections of him who was first loved and is no more? No; I determined to proceed on my journey the next morning. Still I could not sleep, but turned and shifted my position how long I know not; some time very late in the night, however, "tired nature's sweet restorer" sealed up my senses.

At a very late hour the next morning I awoke feverish, and with an extreme sense of ill-being. It was now too late for the morning steamer. I drank a cup of chocolate, took a book, and as it was a beautiful morning, went into the garden to set myself down and, if possible, read. Perhaps there lurked under all this some indistinct idea that I might meet the widow, and have my curiosity fully satisfied as to her appearance; for, to tell the truth, I was not sure that I did not have a glimpse

of her there from my window. Be that as it may, I found her in the garden, and alone. Examining the various coloured and glossy leaves of a small tree, there stood the pale young widow, but paler than she appeared even in the twilight of the previous evening. I felt awkwardly, and though not actually taken by surprise, I could not determine exactly how I should approach her. The garden walk turned and brought my face in the same direction with hers. I walked on, but step after step grew slower and shorter, until I was at her side. She looked up in my face as innocently as a child, with the most beautiful eyes, and quiet countenance I ever beheld. After a salutation as gentle as I had voice and words to make it, we strolled slowly about the garden, examining the leaves and flowers, and saying little; but that little was full of confidence and kind emotions. Indeed I felt at the time that, after my communication to her, however subdued our manner was to each other, the very fact of our walking together in the garden, was tantamount to a mutual declaration of love. Yet she was a widow. Young, and beautiful beyond any other creature I had ever seen, with the open unfeared innocence of childhood itself, and cultivation that made her, indeed, an intellectual being. Had she not been a widow I could have really adored her; but the more I felt how far she was superior to other women, the more repugnant became the idea of being "a second husband."

Still we lingered in the garden, until we were both sensible that we had remained quite long enough to have our names pronounced together by every person in the house; we were neither of us, however, the kind of beings to regard such things very much. As we approached the door to enter the house, I took occasion to allude to my intended departure that evening, and begged permission to ask her previously, in order to take my leave; the permission was granted readily, and with delicious tones of voice; but these tones did not express to my ear the disappointment and regret I had expected to detect in her answer; and I felt a slight mortification as we separated for the morning.

Perfectly at a loss how to occupy myself the few hours remaining before the departure of the steamer, I bethought me that it would be proper to make a visit to the old bachelor merchant. At his counting-house reading the papers, and in the streets walking slowly and listlessly about, I occupied myself until it was time to prepare for setting off. The idea, however, of leaving New York at that moment, was far less agreeable than I had anticipated. The first thing to do was to take leave of the widow, then to pay my bill, and fly. I asked for her, and was shewn into her own drawing room. It was some little time before she appeared. We were, evidently enough to each other, both somewhat embarrassed, and sat at a very respectful distance apart. A strange sort of conversation ensued, in which there was nothing said about ourselves or my departure. At length, after a perfect silence of a moment or two, I rose and walked up to her with my hand extended to say farewell; she gave me hers, rising and looking me in the face with an expression that completely overpowered me. It was not the look of confident or ardent love; not the look of painful agitation, which a fond woman might wear at such a moment; it was such a look of resignation and gentleness as a child who loved you would unconsciously put on at the instant of separation.

"I wish," said I, still holding her hand; "I wish I were not going."

"Why, then, do you go?" she enquired as earnestly as artlessly.

“Because, perhaps, it is proper that I should.”

She made no reply. There we stood silent, motionless, her hand in mine, and looking in each others faces, that told how violently beat our hearts. What was human nature to do? why—be human nature, and own fully what we could not deny.

Hours flew, and days flew on in all the enchantment of a passionate and romantic affection; Montreal, Canada, the World—all was forgotten for one little being. Yet when I interrogated myself, my repugnance at being “a second husband,” and my determination not to become one, were as inveterate as ever. Many, and excruciating were the conflicts which when alone took place in my mind between my love for her on the one part, and my pride and self love on the other. Sometimes I felt like “a man of honor,” and was resolved to break off abruptly an intercourse so unpromising to her; at other moments I was moved by the virtuous impulse of offering myself to her at once unequivocally and manfully; then again the whispering of pride made me for the time feel and reason like a scoundrel—ah, and sometimes talk to her like one. I would take occasion to dwell in tender and impassioned language upon the heroism of the heart; the recklessness of true love; the nothingness of all forms, ceremonies, and customs which attempted in any way to control a passion so exalted in its nature above every thing else in life; and the absurd misnaming that for love, with which there was connected one calculating thought—one cowardly doubt of its object. She was precisely the being to court the thought, and glory in it, that the man she loved was above every one else; that other men might be bad, the whole world wrong, but he was perfect in his motives and in his actions.

Time past on; for some days I had been satisfied that she was completely in my power; at last I made up my mind, without daring even to acknowledge it fully to myself, to be a villain; and devised, the preparatory arrangements I thought necessary.

One morning, during the absence of her father, I entered her little drawing-room, and found her ornamenting a little crimson purse with masonic emblems. I instantly and with some animation asked:—

“Why do you work those signs upon your purse?”

“The purse is for Father,” said she with a manner that told me how dear to her was that Father. Indeed, never did any other being express so much by manner as she always did.

“And why do you put such symbols upon a purse for him? Would not any other figures be as ornamental?”

“Perhaps *more* ornamental; but I am working this purse not half so much to make a pretty thing of it, as to send him something that will shew him that I am often thinking of him; for he knows I do very little at a time in such occupations.”

“Is your Father a mason,” I demanded anxiously.

“Yes; he is a great mason, one of the Royal-Arch, I think they call it,—and a Templar also; but I do not know much about their orders and titles.”

“Ah!”

“What is the matter?” said she laying down the purse and putting her hand on my arm.

“Nothing.”

“Nothing! How pale you are. Oh, do tell me, what is the matter? What can there be about this masonry to affect you so?”

"Nothing, dearest; I know no more of masonry than yourself;" forcing myself to smile.

"That will not do, George; my Father being a mason has some how affected you; you have said there should be no concealment between us—that all our thoughts should be given frankly to each other; tell me then, dear George, at once, what is it disturbs you?"

"I am not disturbed," said I, forcing another smile, and taking her hand as I gazed in her beautiful and innocent face.

"Oh, George, do not say you are not disturbed—and greatly disturbed too,—let it be," said she with more energy than I had ever before seen in her manner, "let it be what it may, keep your word to me, George, and tell me frankly what all this bodes?"

"It does not *bode* at all; if this little event in our affairs must have a term especially applied to it, call it the alarming mistake; for it has so happened," I continued in almost my accustomed manner, "that just as you spoke of your Father I felt a strange, nervous sort of sickness, and you mistook one for the cause of the other."

"Oh how relieved I am," said she with her eyes full of joy, and ready to overflow in tears.

I made an excuse of taking a ride to terminate this interview; and ordering a gig, had myself driven several miles out of town.

My Father one of the best and most truly honorable men on earth, was a mason; a thousand times have I seen evidences of the strength of its ties upon him; every mason, was, in truth, his brother—the child of a mason his own. My Mother, too, had some reason besides that of my Father's being a mason, to respect and love the order; and almost as often as my Father himself, had she instilled it into her children to look to masons as to fast friends, and to their children as to relatives. And here was I about to plunge the child of a mason—a young confiding, innocent being, into irreparable misery. This turned the balance in favour of the side, which the dictates of true honor and virtue, in my bosom, had been too light to make preponderate. Ought I to apply reasons which were generally just, like a mere lawyer, to every possible case? Who, that I had ever seen, was in the slightest degree comparable to her? Not one; and I had much already wandered. To my own family I was sure that she would be perfectly acceptable. A few acquaintances who knew my habitually expressed sentiments about widows, would doubtless amuse themselves at my expense; but should so trifling a consideration in itself weigh with a man in any serious affair of life, far less in this the most important one? My mind was made up. And I felt as much relieved and delighted at having had the obstacles, which my own pride and prejudices had thrown in the way of our union, removed, as if I had overcome any other obstruction to it.

I returned to her happier than I had ever before been; but, from delicacy to her, I of course as strictly concealed my previous unworthy and dastardly intentions, as if none such had ever dishonored my thoughts. That evening and the next day every thing was understood and arranged. Her brother was written for, and not many days after, he and I accompanied her to her father's house; where I spent a week which I shall never forget.

In a very short time I, myself, became a mason, and she a mason's wife. And as the best wish that I can entreat for my masonic brethren, let me add, may they each be blest with one half so good as her of the Beautiful Hand, the ever loved wife of

THE MYSTERIOUS MR. B——.

Continued from page 170.

(HIS LIFE RELATED BY HIMSELF.)

IN narrating the events of my life, it will perhaps, in the first place, be fair for me to state to you, that the notice of the scenes through which I have passed, will be of a very brief nature; there are, indeed, but few points connected with them of a pleasant character; on the contrary, my path, though of an humble kind, has been marked throughout its career with degradation and misfortune.

The date of my birth is unknown, but it is supposed to have been in the year 1775, and strange as the relation may be, I am not only unacquainted with the spot on which I first drew breath, but am totally ignorant of who my earthly parents were. It will naturally be supposed or inferred, that for reasons of discretion or necessity, I was unnaturally deserted and cast into the area of this wide world, the innocent victim of the culpable indiscretion of those who caused my birth. I was placed a new-born infant under the charge of a poor illiterate sailor and his wife, residing at Whitby, a sea-port on the coast of Yorkshire, in the month of March, in the above year, by a person who they stated appeared to be a medical gentleman. He informed them that if they would undertake the charge of me, they would be allowed the sum of twenty pounds a year for the expenses I should entail upon them. This sum to them was a perfect fortune, and they having readily accepted the task, he paid down a 5*l.* note in advance, promising at the same time that the future payments should be transmitted quarterly through the medium of the country banker; after giving them certain regulations, and requiring them to have me named H—— B—— within six months, he departed from their cottage, and they never saw him more.

Thomas Anderton, under whom I was placed, was a hardy seaman, rough, honest, and kind-hearted; he was thoroughly inured to the chances and accidents belonging to his laborious and dangerous profession, and he consequently conceived he was doing his duty to accustom me from the cradle to fatigue, and thereby make me like himself, a good sailor. I was fortunately possessed of a good hale constitution and sound frame, and recollect perfectly well being cast into the waves almost before I could speak, he supporting and teaching me how to move my little legs and arms. I was soon a proficient in the art of swimming, and at the age of five was able to follow his vessel to a considerable distance. My foster mother was devotedly attached to me—her affections were perhaps enhanced from having no children of her own; and while my memory lasts, I never can forget the constant care, her affectionate kiss, and the solemn but lowly blessing which she nightly bestowed upon her “little orphan H——.” I often fancy myself still before her, on my bended knees, and upraised hands, repeating the little prayer which she taught me in my infancy:

“Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,
Look upon a little child,
Pity my simplicity,
And teach me Lord to come to thee.”

There is one particular circumstance which occurred when I was seven years of age which I shall relate, although it may weary your attention; it was of a nature, however, which might have been attended with the most dangerous consequences, had not the goodness of Provi-

dence stretched out its protecting arm. At this period I was perfectly able to manage a boat, and was generally deemed and acknowledged by my playmates as "the captain." One morning five of us embarked in my foster father's boat, with the full determination of getting out to sea, and having the pleasure of what we designated the benefit of a "rough cradle." There was plenty of wind, it was admirably in keeping with our expressed object, for we did not consider ourselves fresh-water sailors. It was seven o'clock when we started; the morning mist had hardly disappeared, and we proceeded to a considerable distance before we discovered some very ugly looking clouds that portended a storm. Still we were not daunted by the appearance, we were brave spirits, and our clothing was of that description as not to lay us under any apprehension of its being spoiled. So on we pulled through the haze, leaving the land many miles behind us. At last the breezes began to be felt, and the ocean began casting around us a thick vapour, not unlike a fall of snow, till at last we were so completely surrounded with the mist, that it was darkness visible. Our situation now became alarming; we began to reflect on the consequences of our foolish rashness; we were quite at a loss which way to pursue, having, as I have mentioned before, lost sight of the land for a considerable period, and it was quite out of our power to judge or decide which was the direct course home. The wind rose to a great height; our boat, luckily, was not formed for pleasant pastime,—it had seen and was made for good service, and was quite capable of bearing the rude embraces of the watery gods. We toiled on and on for several hours with apparently but little effect; we had unfortunately no provision to support our exhausted frames, and I may safely say, we were all in purgatory. To add to the unpleasantness of our critical situation, the rain descended in torrents, there was not a dry thread amongst us. What would we have given at this time to have been safely housed at home; we almost resolved never to be so adventurous again. At about mid-day the mist began to disappear, and at last the rays of the sun made their appearance. This was a beacon, it perhaps snatched us, by the goodness of Providence, from destruction. We forgot in the moment of joy our hunger and our natural fears, for what can be more desolate or dreadful than the thought of having your grave a thousand fathoms deep. After two hours hard labour we neared the land, and by good fortune hailed my foster father, who being extremely alarmed for our safety, had taken a boat and made out to sea in order to save us from a watery grave.

In the year 1785, a serious misfortune happened to me in the loss of Dame Anderton, who was seized and soon sunk under the direful effects of typhus fever; the regret which I felt at that moment has never left me. I have unfortunately never since met with any individual who has evinced towards me that kind and heartfelt affection which invariably marked her behaviour towards her adopted son. Another event of a most important nature occurred at this moment, which at once changed my position in the world,—a shock at the instant unbearable,—the allowance for my keeping, which up to this period had been regularly transmitted through the country banker's hands, was stopped. Enquiry upon enquiry was made with hopeless effect; the cold and to us unfeeling answer was, "no remittance had been made;" neither could they give us any clue or enable us to trace the party who had for so long a period forwarded the cash. My foster father was naturally

staggered at this strange circumstance; his means were, from unavoidable circumstances, reduced to the lowest ebb of poverty and distress, a severe season had been the means of decreasing his finances, and the only prospect in view, barring my allowance, was the relief afforded by the parish. It soon however appeared that, although the wants of my protector was forgotten, I was still borne in mind by those who had deserted me from my infancy, yet their recollection was marked by every thing but that of a feeling nature. It happened one evening, when I was returning from a cricket match which had taken place about three miles from our habitation, that I was accosted by a couple of men, apparently sailors, who enquired of me how far they were from Whitby, and whether I could inform them of the residence of Thomas Anderton. My answer was a ready one, as a matter of course, and upon my stating that he was my foster father, they both at once exclaimed, "This is the very boy we are to look after." Without losing any time they informed me that I must go with them, that they had received orders from those who had a right over me, to proceed to a considerable distance. I naturally became extremely alarmed at their behaviour, although I can safely aver I was not frightened, I requested them to allow me to proceed to Anderton's for the purpose of informing him of my departure and getting my clothing, but they positively denied acceding to this request. They stated that they were desired not to use violence towards me, except I proved refractory, and they cautioned me not to thwart them in their duty, or to address any person whom I might meet, for if I did, they would gag me, and thus prevent my appealing to any passer by. My case was hopeless, and I became consequently a passive instrument in their hands. They proceeded across the country for a couple of hours, until they came to a small hut kept by a lone woman, who, evidently, had seen them before. She provided them with homely refreshment, of which I partook, and with the help of some straw, made up a resting place for the party during the night. It was my intention to have kept awake and endeavoured to make my escape, but the exertions that had been made, and which had entirely overpowered my youthful energies, soon caused me to sink into peaceful slumbers; and when I awoke in the morning, I found my guardians quite ready to proceed in the commission they were entrusted with. We travelled on across the bare country for several days, avoiding all towns and populous villages, and getting provision and rest according to circumstances. At last we arrived at a large town, which I afterwards found to be Portsmouth, and my conductors, who appeared to be quite at home here, soon put up at a common public house, taking care, however, to prevent my leaving them by keeping me under lock and key. I remained in this place for three weeks, without being once allowed to pass the door of the bed room. At the end of this period, I was desired by the elder of the two, who was designated by the other as "Tom," to follow him quietly or I should repent it. The time was evening, and it was nearly dark. We proceeded through the town, and was at length hailed by some sailors, who apparently were waiting for us. My guide having delivered me over to their hands, wished me good night and departed; and the party, under whose care I was now placed, immediately proceeded to their boat, and put out to sea. In the course of one hour we approached what I found to be a man-of-war, and were soon numbered amongst its inhabitants.

It would be useless for me to trespass on your attention in endeavour-

ing to portray the acuteness of my feelings. I was but a boy, it is true, but still the change, the circumstances which had so strangely occurred, was enough to shake the firmest mind; yet I did at that early period, and have ever since, felt a reliance upon the protection of that Almighty power which is spread over the mansion and the hut both of the rich and the poor. I was far from being ignorant, although the scenes of my childhood were humble and lowly. It will naturally be supposed that I derived little benefit from instruction in books, but fortunately I was taken notice of by the Rev. Mr. A**** the curate of the parish of Whitby, when I was four years of age—and was admitted by his kind recommendation, into the grammar school of the town. It was here that I acquired the rudiments of education, and being blessed with a ready and willing disposition, I assiduously reaped those advantages, which are invariably derived from the important instruction of good preceptors.

I found in the morning, that I was on board His Majesty's Ship—The *Defiance*; one of the largest and most dashing frigates in the Royal Navy; and after having been inspected by the proper officer, was declared fit for service. The boyish remonstrances that I made were useless, they did, or would not believe one word that I had to say, it was enough for them that I was aboard, and I was soon told and taught, not by gentle means, that passive obedience was absolutely necessary. Some weeks elapsed before the frigate received orders for sailing, during which period I was taught and initiated into the wear and tear of a sailor's life. At length we left the coast of England, and proceeded to convoy a large fleet of merchantmen, to the West Indies; which order was executed, without any occurrence happening worthy of notice. We remained cruising about the West Indian Islands, for three years; and I had by this time, become perfectly capable of performing the practical duties of a seaman, and, with a few exceptions, had merited, and gained, the good will and eulogium of my superiors. I was fortunate enough to gain a kind and sincere friend, in the steward of the ship. My knowledge of figures was sufficient to enable me to be of considerable use to him; and upon many occasions, I was excused from performing laborious duties, on the score of my being as usefully engaged in the steward's room. I cannot deny, that the period which I passed on board this ship, was comparative happiness; the kindness I received,—however rough,—was friendly; and the strict regimen and discipline kept up, prevented any unpleasant feelings from existing amongst the crew. We numbered four hundred on board, and in so large an assemblage, it followed that there were some strange and choice spirits. There were three persons, who although of very different humours, particularly attracted my notice, and indeed, the notice of every body on board. The first, William Tozer, held the responsible situation of purser, and was a man, by education and habits, every way qualified to fulfil the important duties of his office. The second, Thomas Lawrence, a quarter master, was reckoned to be one of the best hands that ever trod on board a man of war. The third, James Wright, belonged to the gunner's crew, and was one of the most refractory men we had; at the same time he was far from being a bad seaman. In disposition he was violent to a degree; excepting when under the control or command of a superior officer. Yet in spite of his natural and unfortunate temper, he was observed at all times, to pay a devout attention to the expressions which fell from, or were uttered by, Tozer or Lawrence; and they could at

any time, by a look or a word, counteract the excessive warmth of his feelings. Many were the surmises, and jokes, which passed around, at this strange circumstance; for although in decidedly different stations, yet they were, when opportunities occurred, closeted together, and there evidently existed, a good and kindly feeling amongst the trio. A very singular, and untoward circumstance arose, which explained the seeming mystery of attachment which was formed between them; and it was this very particular fact, and to me, omen, that was the occasion of my being enrolled as a Member of the Masonic Fraternity.

It was in the year 1788, that our captain received instructions to proceed home, and I cannot forget the happiness which was expressed on the countenance of every individual, at the happy news. With the exception of myself, each had the satisfaction of reflecting on those they had left in England; the pleasure, the joy, the happiness, with which their arrival would be hailed. In the month of September, in the above year we were off the Bocas of Trinidad, having under our care the charge of a small convoy of Indiamen. The wind, which had been as fair as we could desire, gradually increased to a hard gale. During the day, the merchant ships were widely spread over the expanse of ocean, and very often were out of our sight; the best look out was required to prevent accident, and very often we were under the absolute necessity of furling every inch of canvas, in order to keep within due bounds of our charge. In the evening we felt an evident increase of wind and sea. Every care was taken to keep the ship from the probable chance of being run foul of by any of the convoy. During the night we had evident symptoms of the necessity of keeping a good watch, the look out was deplorably bad, we could not see the length of our own ship's side, the sea kept rising, and the frigate was now at every lurch rolling her gunwales under water, while in spite of the skill of the helmsman, the sea swept over her quarters and decks. Those on the look out were actively and anxiously employed,—all mischances, they were aware, would rest upon their shoulders, and, therefore, the weight of their responsibility was great.

“The sailor heard

“The roar of the huge cliff, and on his brow

“Fell the cold dew of horror.”

It was at the hour of six, a. m., that a dreadful shriek was heard by those who were on deck.—it issued from the sea, and was instantaneously traced to the mizen chains. The cry “a man overboard,” was immediately raised, all hands rushed upon deck, the boat was lowered in a minute, in spite of the danger of the weather, and five or six of our men were ready to help the unfortunate man out of his danger. “Keep up a brave heart, Wright,” cried out those on deck, for it was the third individual I have noticed who had gone overboard, “we will soon have hold of you,”—but it was too late for any assistance—his fate was irrevocable.

“God Almighty help me,—I am gone,” exclaimed the unfortunate man, as the sea drove him past the ship, but before we lost him, we distinctly heard him repeat the names of Tozer and Lawrence! and then

“One loud death scream---stifled as it rose

“By the dark sea;---one blow---one shriek---the grave!”

“For God's sake; save him,” cried out the Purser, “I will give Fifty Pounds to those who shall rescue him from the watery grave!”

At this particular moment, the Captain appeared, and in a tone of grave authority, forbade the venture. "What would you do, my men, in such weather as this—do you wish to risk my ship and your own lives on such a hopeless peril? keep all fast, I command you, it is impossible for a boat to weather this sea. I desire that every man may return to his station." He then addressed the First Lieutenant, expressing his surprise, that he should have allowed his feelings to have overcome his judgment, and to have apparently committed upon a venture, the lives of five of the crew to the mercy of such a sea. "There is no one," said the Captain, "on board this frigate, who feels more sensibly than myself, the dreadful fate of the unfortunate man who has fallen a victim, but public duty requires us to be above private feelings, and, therefore, I desire you all to attend to your duties, or return to your berths."

Directions were then given to get the Frigate before the wind again, and after a few hours the storm abated, and we pursued our course to England.

In the course of the following day, the usual custom which prevails on board every ship, was followed, that is, the box, containing the clothing, &c. of the unfortunate deceased, James Wright, was brought upon deck, and opened, in order that a due inventory should be taken by the ship's clerk. Among the articles exposed to view, and which not only excited mine, but the curiosity of the whole of the crew, was a fine, showy, Freemason's Apron, covered over and embellished with hieroglyphics. The purser and Thomas Lawrence, the quarter master, at once begged that the apron and a parchment certificate, which was also there, should be committed to their care, as they stated, that the production of them, upon their arrival in England, would be of the greatest use to the poor widow of their unfortunate companion and brother. It appeared, that they were Members of the Royal Naval Lodge, and it was owing to this peculiar tie, that the friendship and cordiality which had been remarked as existing between them, was founded.

During our voyage home, I endeavoured, as far as I could go, to learn the reasons why Freemasonry existed; the quarter master was a very affable man, and he so kindly answered my remarks, and impressed on my mind the real and substantial advantages of the Society, that I made up my mind, whenever the opportunity should occur, and my age would permit, to dive into the mysteries of the Fraternity.

(To be continued.)

ON THE DEATH OF BROTHER HENRY O'BRIEN.

Art' jealous of that book, old Time,
Where thy destroying deeds are writ?
Farest thou other eyes than thine
The world's last page should read in it?

Had then O'Brien's genius drawn,
 Thy dark mysterious veil aside?
 Let truth upon thy long night dawn
 Unsealed the roll to man denied!

Was it for this thou dealt the blow
 That sent him to an early tomb,
 Was it *neglect* that laid him low
 'Neath genius' early martyr'd doom?

Oh! foolish Time, why vent thy rage
 In a pretence so poor as this?
Death hath unveiled thy mighty page,
 And the *whole volume* now is his.

J. SMITH.

 THE LAMENT.*

With sadness o'erloaded,
 In woe still benighted,
 By fondness still goaded,
 Yet hopes ever blighted;
 In secret desponding,
 Broken hearted, forlorn,
 No solace responding,
 My lost love I mourn.

How darkly! how dreary,
 Past stages reviewing,
 My soul sinks down weary,
 And faint needs renewing
 The hopes that once cheered me,
 Enquiring—where are they?
 The foes that once feared me
 Will echo—where are they?

Thus, sad contemplation
 By care's dull intrusion
 A blank in creation;
 My friends may bemoan me,
 My foes be delighted,
 Yet *one* who disowns me,
 Alone makes me wretched.

HENRY O'BRIEN.

* We are favoured by a young lady with this translation of one of our deceased friend's Irish laments, which, with the original (in Irish) he had written in her album.

MASONIC ANECDOTES.

“What sight can be more acceptable in the eyes of the God whom we adore? what object more gratifying to the feelings of humanity, than an extensive society of benevolent men, established for the great purposes of relieving the distress of their fellow-creatures; of breaking asunder the iron bands of the prisoner, and cheering his sight with the blaze of the noon-tide sun; of exchanging the cell of his loathsome dungeon for the possession of liberty,—that choicest blessing in heaven’s gift!” This very eloquent description of the operation of the principles of the Masonic Fraternity, from the Orations of that very distinguished Brother, Daleho, was never more literally verified than in the particulars of the following tale.

During the late war, (recites an old naval officer,) I was taken, with several others, a prisoner of war. We were carried to the Mauritius, and in that island confined together in one dungeon. Some few months had elapsed in our uncomfortable situation, and we had experienced very many disagreeable privations, when one of our companions in misfortune requested the use of pens, ink, and paper, and permission to dispatch a letter to the Governor, to state our circumstances, which were granted. On the day following this event, some French gentlemen visited our cell, and paid most particular attention to our comrade.

Our *general* condition too, afterwards, was rendered more supportable. But, what most surprised us all, and me especially, for I was not then in the *Secret*, was the mysterious change which took place in our fellow-sufferer’s lot. The former misery which we had all equally endured, was certainly greatly alleviated; but our comrade was very shortly altogether removed, and as we subsequently learnt, not only released from prison, but every necessary procured for him, and kindnesses heaped upon him, his purse well stocked, and a ship obtained, in which he was returned to his native country. *This man was a Freemason.* We remained in confinement, though its former rigour was mitigated, for *two years after his departure.*

FRATER CLERICUS.

Our Reverend Brother Oliver, in his Sermon, before the P. G. Lodge for the county of Lincoln, preached 28th June, A. D. 1821, writes, “I have many times asserted, and I again repeat, that Masonry is not —cannot be responsible for the gross misconduct of those false Brethren who are unimpressed with the purity of its general principles, and are, consequently, ready to sacrifice their solemn obligations at the shrine of *interest* or *ambition.*” Without having seen this passage, a similar argument was made use of by myself on a recent occasion. A lady of quality, moving in the highest circles of society, and a woman of masculine mind, finding in the course of conversation, that I was a Freemason, started aghast, as if some horrible thing was in her presence, reminding one of the passages often scanned in prosody:—

“Horrid’ ingens cui lumen ademptum.”

She appeared to have read Robison’s “*Proofs!*” and thought me an Illuminist. I assured her *Freemasonry* had not the most remote affinity with any such iniquitous Association. She then observed that it *must* have something *treasonable* in it, as some of its leaders were always

*opposed** to Government; and that it could not be very *moral*, as she knew a nobleman in the Order who *never paid his debts*. I assured her, that if Masonry was to be judged by such a criterion as she had set up in her mind, a similar objection, and one much stronger, might be offered to the validity and character of Christianity, and I reminded her that nearly all the members of the Royal Family, as well as many of the Nobility were numbered among the Society. She perfectly assented to my vindication, and regarded me with *less horror*, and with more complacency in her demeanour. I was happy to be able to satisfy her of the innocence and purity of the Craft, and withdrew.

THE TRUE PRINCIPLE OF FREEMASONRY.

We republish the following letter to the Editor of the *Sherborne Mercury*, written by an intelligent Correspondent, upon the eve of an approaching Masonic Festival about to be held in that town.

R. T. desires to call the attention of that Meeting to objects of Charity—knowing his *zeal* and influence in the province—and confident that in that province there are hearts equally accessible to justice as to pity, we earnestly recommend the Aged Freemasons' Asylum to our worthy Brother, and beg of him to bring its cause before the Brethren of Dorsetshire. He can do much, and if we mistake him not, in the sense of the concluding paragraph of his letter, we may already rank him as one of ourselves.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SHERBORNE JOURNAL.

SIR,—It gives me infinite pleasure to perceive, by your *Journal* of Thursday last, that a Provincial Grand Lodge for the county of Dorset is shortly to be held in your town, and that at the same time a splendid candelabra is intended to be presented by the Brethren of the province to the R. W. William Williams, Esq., Prov. G. M., in testimony of their esteem for his zeal and abilities during the long period he has presided over them. By the same *Journal* it also appears that a numerous assemblage of the brotherhood is expected. The ceremony will, no doubt, be grand and imposing, and nothing would be more painful to my feelings than the occurrence of any unforeseen circumstance that would prevent me from witnessing it. I am the more desirous of being present, because meetings of that description seldom pass off without the performance of some signal acts of charity—acts which afford a rich intellectual treat to all true professors of our science.

I have no inclination, Mr. Editor, to trespass on your columns to any great length, but the intended meeting, which has induced me to trouble you with this letter, will not permit me to forego the opportunity of making a few observations on that most eminent of all the theological virtues "Charity,"—the virtue which forms the basis,—the support of the Masonic Institution.

In the first place, then, I would observe, that many of the uninitiated, though impugnors of the institution, are candid enough to admit that they believe it to be a charitable one, and formed for the reciprocal benefit of its members. So far they are right: for we feed the hungry

* We hope the lady alluded to may peruse this little anecdote---she will perceive that while Governments change, Freemasonry still maintains its position.

and clothe the naked; we raise the drooping spirits, and exhilarate the desponding hearts of our indigent brethren. This we do; and while we know that one worthy brother is destitute of the necessaries of life, we cannot enjoy its superfluities. In short, the three grand principles of our order, brotherly love, relief, and truth, which are forcibly inculcated in our lectures, are influential on our conduct through life. The first renders us affectionate; the second, generous; and the third, just.

At the meeting in contemplation, and all others of a similar nature, it should be enquired if "any brother had waxen poor," through misfortune? or "fallen into decay," through sickness? If any stranger or sojourner from a foreign land needed the welcome of our hospitality or bounty? If the desolate widow of some deceased brother be in necessitous circumstances, or his helpless orphans require protection or maintenance? These are generally the inquiries of the day, and such palliatives administered as the several circumstances may be considered to require.

In conclusion, I would add, that the objects of true charity among Masons are—MERIT AND VIRTUE IN DISTRESS; PERSONS WHO ARE INCAPABLE OF EXTRICATING THEMSELVES FROM MISFORTUNES IN THEIR JOURNEY THROUGH LIFE; INDUSTRIOUS MEN WHO, FROM INEVITABLE ACCIDENTS AND ACTS OF PROVIDENCE, HAVE FALLEN INTO RUIN; WIDOWS LEFT SURVIVORS OF THEIR HUSBANDS, BY WHOSE LABOURS THEY SUBSISTED; ORPHANS, IN TENDER YEARS, LEFT NAKED TO THE WORLD; AND THE AGED, WHOSE SPIRITS ARE EXHAUSTED, WHOSE ARMS ARE UNBRACED BY TIME, AND THEREBY RENDERED UNABLE TO PROCURE FOR THEMSELVES THAT SUSTENANCE THEY COULD ACCOMPLISH IN THEIR YOUTHFUL DAYS. Thus is charity the key-stone of our mystical fabric. Then let us cherish this amiable virtue—let us consider it as the principle of the society, the constant rule of our actions, by which to regulate our dealings with all mankind.

I am, Sir, your's fraternally,

R. T.

Late from the Wiltshire Downs, August 16, 1835.

MS. IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' QUARTERLY REVIEW.

SIR AND BROTHER,—May I venture to express a wish that you would, through some of your brethren at Oxford, institute an enquiry as to the existence of the MS. on Freemasonry alleged to be, or have been in the *Bodleian Library*, in that University, that MS. (I mean) quoted in Preston and other Masonic books, as being in the handwriting of *Leland*, and a copy from one by King Henry VI.

When I was a member of the University of Oxford, and a member of the Apollo Lodge (then 711), I once searched the Bodleian Library for it, but could find no trace of its existence, or of its ever having been there. Circumstances prevented my researches being prolonged, as I wished, and I have since had no opportunity of renewing them. It would, I think, be important to discover whether the MS. in question is to be found any where—as it is certainly of value to the craft.

I have the honour to be,

Your faithful Brother,

NOACHIDA DALRUADICUS.

[We know of no better method to effect the wishes of our correspondent

than to request of our brethren in Oxford to undertake the necessary enquiry, and, fully coinciding in the importance of it, we more particularly entreat of our personal friends in that city not only to prosecute the enquiry themselves, but to enlist in the cause some of those friends who are always ready to assist in similar examinations. We hope, ere long, to impart successful tidings to N. D.]—EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable Review, to enquire, if there is any regulation regarding Masonic clothing and insignia to be worn by the Craft, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, as there is no mention of it in the *Book of Constitutions*.

I have been induced to make this enquiry in consequence of having seen a great variety of aprons, collars, sashes, &c. as well as jewels, worn by Brethren at a meeting on the 24th, St. John's day, in a town in the north of Ireland, and when also, I am sorry to say, a particular part of the 32nd Art. of Sec. 4th in the *Book of Constitutions* were *not strictly* adhered to.

Trusting I shall not offend, I would suggest, for the sake of uniformity, that regulations respecting Regalia, similar to those in the *Book of Constitutions* of the Grand Lodge of England, should be made for the guidance of Brethren under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, as the only mention made of Clothing, &c. in the *Ahimau Rezon* is in the 9th Art. of Sec. 1st., and which merely regulates the Grand Lodge.

I am afraid this will arrive too late; but if it can possibly be inserted in your truly admirable Journal,

You will oblige,

Your's fraternally,

25th June, 1835.

A PAST MASTER.

[We invite the attention of our Irish Brethren to the suggestions of one of their Past Masters, and shall feel pleasure in communicating any reply we may receive to his letter, which, although addressed to us, is of course intended for their consideration.]—EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Allow me to enquire of you, as one whom I am led to believe (from a close observation of your writing myself, as from an opinion entertained by many others) are competent to explain many things of a somewhat mystical nature, why the sum of 7s. 6d. is exacted from those who are installed into the order of "Masonic Knights' Templars." It was insinuated that the fee in question is to cover the expense of registration; but where such registration is made, by whom, and under what authority, I am not permitted to learn, I was somewhat surprised to find that the executive officers of the encampment were as much in the dark as myself. Pray, Mr. Editor, bring us to the light, and oblige many, who, like myself, are wearied for want of it.

Your's, in sincerity,

A TEMPLAR.

[“A Templar” will excuse our having omitted some part of his letter for “reasons of State,” and we publish the remainder without giving any direct reply; because we are not clear as to the precise destination of these Fees, nor of the charges for new warrants. In an early number we shall enter upon some matters of stirring moment to this department of Masonry, which may indeed bring much to “light,” which has for many years revelled in darkness.]—EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Being desirous of establishing a Knight Templars’ encampment, in conjunction with several members of the order, will you allow me to enquire of you in regard to the following particulars:

By what authority, in England, is a warrant granted?

To whom must application be made?

To whom are the necessary fees paid?

What fund do these fees tend to support?

I am induced to ask for information, as I have understood that there is no controlling power vested in any person under the sanction of the Templars of London. Anxiously looking for your next number,

I remain, Sir, and Brother,

Your’s obediently,

Sept. 1, 1835.

A. TEMPLAR.

[Having received several letters couched in similar terms, we cannot refrain from giving insertion to the above. H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex is the Grand Master of the Order of Templars, but no Grand Conclave has been held for several years. The Members of the Order have never, in our remembrance, exercised any executive power as a body; and therefore whatever fees have been received, have not been publicly stated. It is, however, in contemplation among the Members to examine into the concerns of the Order; and to endeavour to place it upon such a system, as to bring the Provincial and Foreign Members within the means of co-operation. At present, we cannot reply more definitively to our Correspondent.—ED.]

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL FREEMASONS’ CHARITY FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

July 9th.—The appointment of Dr. Joseph Moore, as Physician to the Institution (in the room of Dr. Pinecard, deceased) which was recommended by the general Committee in May, was this day confirmed—there will in consequence be a vacancy in the House Committee.

The charges against the Matron, Mrs. Crook, which were brought by Jane Leslie, lately a Scholar in the charity, having been declared to be groundless and malicious—the general Court confirmed the same opinion.

August 20th.—Mr. Franks resigned the appointment of Honorary Apothecary—but retains his seat in the House Committee.

Some Contracts for Painting, &c. were entered into; and the Institution now presents a very substantial and elegant structure.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

July 13th.—A General Court was held this day, at which Mr. Moore presided, and was well attended. Messrs. Gilbert and O. Thiselton were appointed scrutineers for the Ballot, which then commenced for the Election of Four Children.

The following were declared the successful Candidates:—

Charles Butt,		W. D. Thomas,
C. J. Robinson,		W. P. Burdwood.

The Committee for conducting the affairs of the Charity, for the ensuing twelve months, was the same as last year. See page 295, Vol. I., excepting that

Mr. J. Armstrong,		Mr. B. Laurence,
“ J. C. Fourdrinier,		“ E. H. Patten,
“ W. R. G. Key,		
were elected in place of		
Messrs. Barnes,		Messrs. Rodgers, and
“ Bickford,		“ Richards.
“ Broadfoot,		

It was resolved unanimously, that the usual Advertisements required by the Institution be for the future inserted in the Freemasons' Quarterly Review. All business being concluded, the thanks of the Meeting were respectfully offered to the Chairman, and the Court adjourned.

 GRAND MASONIC AQUATIC EXCURSION.

July 22nd.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Aquatic Excursion to Chatham, in aid of the Funds for providing Clothing and Education for Sons of Masons, took place this day. That very commodious steamer, the Albion, was selected by the Committee to convey the company to the place of destination, and at half-past eight o'clock in the morning the signal gun was fired by order of the Veteran Brother J. J. H. Coe—the moorings were let go, and the vessel started on its trip to the Medway—she glided down the river, and slowly threaded her way through the forest of masts that environed her course, the band of music that was in attendance playing Masonic and other airs as she went, whilst the hearts of many on board beat quick, in anticipation of the further enjoyments that awaited them. After, in some measure, clearing the multitudinous obstacles which had impeded her progress, the propelling power of the steamer was increased, and she then, though not a swift boat, walked away at a reasonable rate. The song of the “Bay of Biscay” was happily introduced as the vessel approached the Nore. Here the breeze of easterly wind, which had blown pretty strongly all day, freshened a little, and set in a ripple of a sea that made the Albion pitch and roll. The disturbance, however, was quickly got over, and the smooth waters of the Medway compensated for it, as well as for the dashing of the spray, which was experienced previous to getting inland.

On reaching Chatham a royal salute was given by the Albion; and, after a stay of a few minutes, she put about, and as she steamed homewards, the dancing and singing on deck were vigorously resumed. On again rounding the Nore, the wind and tide were favourable. The company consisted of about 400 ladies and gentlemen on board, all

evidently anticipating an agreeable and happy day; and certainly every arrangement was made by the parties upon whom the duty devolved, to ensure so desirable a result, for not only were the services of professional gentlemen in the vocal department secured for the occasion, but a very efficient quadrille band was also in requisition to afford the votaries of Terpsichore an opportunity of gliding through the mazy dance. We were not astonished to see so numerous and so respectable a body of "the craft" in attendance; for who are more ardent in the cause of charity and philanthropy than "free and accepted Masons?" And if one charity more than another can recommend itself to the attention and protection of the public, it is one founded upon principles such as that for which this excursion was undertaken. The children (amounting to sixty boys) are educated under the eye of their immediate guardians, and instructed in their respective religious principles. Nothing could be more Christian, and consequently nothing can be more Masonic; and glad are we to record the fact, that a charity founded upon principles such as these, has continued for so many years to flourish in a manner highly creditable to its promoters, and extremely advantageous to those for whom it has been instituted. Having said so much in reference to the charity, we proceed to say that during the trip every species of enjoyment was taken advantage of to add to the pleasures of a day, which were greatly heightened, not merely by its own beauty, but by the happiness that appeared to reign amongst all present. Comic songs by Messrs. Bryant and Jones, and quadrilles under the direction of Brother Wray, whose kind exertions cannot be too highly praised, caused the time to pass away imperceptibly, until the dinner-hour, when a choice few, headed by the President for the day, Brother Lythgoe, who was supported by Brother Coe (one of the original promoters of the excursion,) and Brother Barnes, the honorary secretary, proceeded to spend the day like true Masons.

The Chairman then proposed "The Duke of Sussex, and better health to him," which was received with loud cheers.

The President, in terms of true philanthropy, proposed "Success to the Masonic Institution for Boys," which was received with loud cheering.

Brother Mathews then sung the following song, written for the occasion:—

I will sing you a new song, that was made by a young pate,
 Of a free accepted Mason, who had a small estate?
 He kept a conscience clear, and avoided all debate,
 And submissively he bowed to the laws of Craft and State,
 Like a free accepted Mason, one of the olden time.

His house so neat, was not bedeck'd with pikes, or guns, or bows,
 But precepts good that had been prov'd to stand against all foes,
 And such was his domestic peace nought could him discompose,
 For Faith and Hope joined hand in hand to strengthen the repose
 Of this free accepted Mason, &c.

Nor wind, nor rain, nor frost, nor cold, e'er chill'd his glowing
 breast,

For Charity, fair maid of old, he made a welcome guest;
 'Twas there the orphan, widowed fair, soon found a balmy rest;
 For soothing all their *real* griefs gave to the labour zest
 Of this free accepted Mason, &c.

He oft had wish'd, with scanty means, but oft he wish'd in vain,
 To found a Mason's Institute the Orphan to maintain;
 That wish was wafted to the poles, and echoed back again,
 And soon the fabric rose complete, and stood amid the plain,
 By free accepted Masons, &c.

Like Phœbus, with his golden train, in eastern splendour drest,
 He rose majestic in the morn—with virtue for his crest;
 Meridian glory he attained,—then sinking in the west,
 Th' horizon beamed with rosy hue, and told the brighter rest
 Of this free accepted Mason, &c.

Though times and seasons circling change, and customs pass away,
 Yet Mason's hands and Mason's hearts are still the same to-day,
 The lovely fair unite with us, and smiling seem to say,
 "Go on and prosper in the work, and act in the same way
 As this free accepted Mason," &c.

The health of Brother Coe (the Treasurer to the Excursion, and from which upwards of 1000*l.* have been returned to the funds in aid of the Institution) was next drank with enthusiasm.

The worthy Brother having acknowledged, in suitable terms, the compliment conferred upon him, pronounced a warm eulogium upon the President, and concluded by proposing his health.—(Loud applause.)

The President, in returning thanks, said that his reward was in the advancement of the institution which they were that day met to celebrate. (Hear.) The orphan of a brother Mason was a being that demanded their protection and care, not merely that he should be properly instructed, but that, by the fostering kindness of Brother Masons, he should be made a useful and valuable member of the society.—(Hear.)

Dr. Crucefix then proposed, in very complimentary terms, the health of Mr. Barnes, the Hon. Secretary to the Institution.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Barnes (who by the way was presented three years ago, during the presidency of Colonel Forrest, with a splendidly engraved snuff-box, for his exertions in aid of the Institution) returned thanks, and declared that he should always be ready to advance the cause of Masonry and Charity to the best of his abilities.—(Hear)

On the "Health of the Committee" being drunk, with thanks for their services,

Mr. Wray returned thanks in a neat speech, on the part of himself and the Committee.

We cannot take leave of this subject without saying that the dinner, wines, &c. were of the very best quality, and that they reflect the highest credit upon the purveyor, Mr. Clifton, the wine merchant, of Old Jewry, who was present during the day, and who contributed by his attention and kindness to the comforts of the Company, who, we are gratified to say, disembarked at St. Katharine's Dock as joyous and as happy as they went on board.

The reappearance of Brother Bryant, the Irish vocalist, excited much gratification, and although he betrayed evident marks of recent indisposition, he contributed greatly to the harmony of the day. Our

brother having an honourable claim to support, many friends contrived to fill a Masonic glove---this is as it should be.

The final audit of this pleasing excursion has not been declared, but we have heard that the profits exceed £70.

ASYLUM FOR THE AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASON.

“The Stone is laid---the temple is begun---
Help, and its walls will glitter in the Sun.”

The Treasurer having received communications from Lord Durham, the Deputy Grand Master; and also from the Grand Secretary, Brother White; he thought necessary to place the same before the Committee, and the following notices were issued in consequence.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,---We request you to convene a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Asylum for aged and decayed Freemasons, at the earliest possible time, on matters of especial moment, and remain,

Dear Sir and Brother,

GEORGE PRICE,

J. C. BELL,

GEORGE HENEKEY,

HENRY ROWE,

Yours fraternally,

WM. SANSUM,

CHAS. OSBORNE,

W. BROOKS,

Z. WATKINS.

July 10, 1835.

To DR. CRUCEFIX, Treasurer.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,---Having received the following requisition, I beg most earnestly to request, the favour of your attendance at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at SEVEN o'Clock.

Yours fraternally,

R. T. CRUCEFIX.

July 10, 1835.

A meeting was accordingly held on the 15th July, and on a Motion duly made and seconded, Dr. Crucefix took the Chair: there were present Ten Masters of Lodges, and many other Brethren.

The communications alluded to were read, and all the Correspondence relating to the Asylum deliberated upon. It was considered by the Meeting, that as it was probable some misinterpretation of the general circumstances had occurred, it would be more prudent, for the sake of the excellent cause in which they were engaged, to defer the inaugural Festival for the present; and that Dr. Crucefix, with Messrs. J. C. Bell and James Palmer, should be a Committee to prepare a Memorial to H. R. H. the M. W. Grand Master.*

* The Memorial has been forwarded.

The Board of Stewards immediately issued the following circular:—
SIR AND BROTHER,—I am requested to inform you that the Public Festival, appointed to be held on the 31st instant, is unavoidably deferred.

I remain, Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

HENRY ROWE,

Secretary to the Board of Stewards.

64, Tower-street, July 16, 1835.

P. S: The President and Board of Stewards having engaged Brother Lovegrove's large room, are most desirous, with the approbation of the subscribers, to meet their friends as a *private* party, on the 31st of July, with the view of preventing disappointment to those who have made arrangements to attend. I beg, therefore, to request the favour of an intimation from you, on or before the 24th instant, whether they may expect the favour of your company, as a definitive order will be given on that day. H. R.

However happily the day of pleasure passed on the 31st July, some drawback was necessarily felt in the reflection, that on that day was to have assembled the *élite* of Masonry, and in aid of its noblest object; yet the day was a happy one. The *President, Treasurer, and Secretary*, of the Board of Grand Stewards, Brothers Bell, Prescott, and Rowe, as also Brothers Johnson, from Bath, Acklam, of the British, Graeffe, of the Grand Master's Lodge, Hall, of the Tuscan, Halton, of the Burlington, W. T. Smith, of the Peace and Harmony, and L. Chandler, of the St. Paul's, were among the number.

Brother Collyer travelled many miles to attend his duty, and favoured his brethren with several songs. Brother Wilson, of the English Opera, delivered the address in compliment to Douglas Jerrold, the author, who was present. The chairman, Brother Bell, took care there should be no lack of spirit; and, in the happiness of the moment, we at length forgot the greater disappointment. As the late Peter Gilkes used to say, "If we were not very numerous, we were very respectable;" yet Peter once accidentally reversed his adjectives, much to his annoyance.

The Brethren at the East end of the town are emulous in rivalling the exertions of those who so successfully conducted the arrangements at the English Opera, in May last, and have engaged the Pavilion Theatre, for the 26th of October, for the same laudable purpose of aiding the funds of the asylum. We have no doubt of their success—the Craft will do its duty, in making a bumper house.

SUPREME ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

QUARTERLY CONVOCATION, AUGUST 5.

Present.

F. C. W. W. Prescott, as M. E. Z.

E. C. —Buckhardt . . . H.

E. C. Lord John Churchill . . J.

With several other Present and Past Principals of the Order.

Charters were granted to the Lodge No. 232, Barbadoes, to be called the Albion Chapter; to the Lodge No. 326, Madras—called the “Keystone Chapter,” and to No. 605, Dorchester, called “Faith and Unanimity.”

The general business of the Chapter was then closed in the usual form.*

NOTICE OF MOTION.—That a circular be sent to all the Chapters under the English constitution, requiring a return to be made forthwith to the Grand Chapter, of the months, days of the week, and places of meeting, of the respective Chapters.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Sept. 2.—Present, Rt. W. Simon M’Gillivray, Prov. G.M. for Canada,
as G. M.

Rt. W. B. B. Cabbell, P. J. G. W. as S. G. W.

——— J. Deans, P. J. G. W. . . as J. G. W.

Brothers Lord John Churchill, W. W. Prescott, W. Meyrick, Easthope, Shadbolt, Dr. Granville, &c. &c. and some of the Grand Stewards of the Year.

It was announced as from the M. W. G. Master, that Lord Durham, in consequence of his appointment as Ambassador to the Court of Russia, had resigned the office of Deputy Grand Master, upon which the Grand Lodge rose, as is usual when communications are made from the Masonic Throne. The R. W. Brother who presided, then stated that the M. W. Grand Master had appointed Lord H. John S. Churchill to fill the vacant office of Deputy Grand Master. His Lordship was then, in a very impressive manner, inducted into office after having taken the customary obligation to fulfil its duties.

The Grand Lodge again rose in compliment to his Lordship, who must have been gratified by the cordial and affectionate manner in which he was greeted, the same marks of kindness were repeated on his leaving the Lodge—giving an earnest as it were, that his past services amply justified the most pleasing expectations for the future.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Rt. Hon. and Rt. W. the Earl of Durham, the Past Deputy Grand Master, expressive of regret, that any circumstances should have deprived the Order, even for a time, of his Lordship’s valuable services.†

The usual business was then proceeded with. A vote of £50. to the Widow of Bro. Bugden passed unanimously, and after some general observations, the Grand Lodge was closed in form by ten o’clock.

GRAND OFFICERS’ CLUB, Sept. 2.—The meeting was but thinly attended. Simon M’Gillivray, Esq. in the Chair. Lord John Churchill was drunk to, as the newly appointed Deputy Grand Master. There was no topic of public business discussed.

MASTERS’ and PAST MASTERS’ CLUB, Sept. 2.—This being the first anniversary of the Club, the Treasurer, Bro. Key, and the Secretary, Bro. Archer, deservedly received the thanks of the Members, for their past services, and were unanimously re-elected.

* It was with some surprise that we noticed the captious manner in which the M. E. Z. of this evening, met a very proper observation of a provincial companion.

† The Resolutions will be found at page 249.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, &c. *September 19th.*—The E. C. Baumer presided at the encampment No. 20, which was well attended, and the customary ceremony of installation gone through. A collection was made in favour of the sister of a deceased member, whose decease occurred under very distressing circumstances, and we trust, should this notice meet the attention of the liberal members of the Sister encampment at the Thatched House, they will afford some assistance. We can assure them that the object we plead for is deserving their bounty.

We have the satisfaction to announce that the degrees of “Malta and Med. P—”, will be conferred on Friday the 27th of November, upon all who are entitled as candidates, upon proper notice being given to the Recorder of the Cross of Christ Encampment. As a chapter in these degrees has not been held for many years, a full meeting is expected, particularly from those members of Oxford and Cambridge who have been installed as Templars.

MASONIC CHIT CHAT.

MASONS AND FREEMASONS IN THE MIDDLE AGE.—In former times the German builders, particularly those workmen of the lower classes who were called masons, or in German, *Steinmetzen*, were generally accustomed to put some mark or sign of their own invention as a sort of stamp, or instead of a monogram (like the painters) upon those stones which they had cut or hewn for a public building, for a palace or castle, and especially for churches of the Gothic style, the origin of which is not yet exactly known. I have examined many of these churches in Germany, and I have found a great number of these monograms cut in the stone. They are to be found only since the 12th or 13th century, but not on churches built in an earlier period: besides this, it might appear that these marks are to be found merely in Germany, but not in France, and probably neither in Great Britain. Having examined several churches of the ancient true Gothic style in France, and particularly at Paris, it was almost impossible to find out any marks of the genuine German character, except in the famous Cathedrals of Strasburg and Rheims, and only one trace of a mark at Notre Dame, in Paris. But in England they seem to be almost entirely wanting, at least in Canterbury and in London, where I examined particularly the awful columns of Westminster Abbey; but although I spent both time and labour, it was in vain, I could not discover any such marks of the masons of the middle age. Only at St. Dunstan’s-in-the-East, at London, I have found some letters or characters at the entrance (II and a H); but these, and another mark of a geometrical form, appear to be of a more modern date, and I suppose they have perhaps nothing to do with the marks of those ancient masons or *Steinmetzen*, St. Dunstan’s-in-the-East being a building of a posterior age, and built by the well-known British architect Christopher Wren. The marks seem not to be genuine. Now it would be very interesting to ascertain, whether there are some marks of the above said description at any other Gothic church of the middle age in England, or if there occur any in Scotland or Ireland, either at any palace or ancient castle, or at any ancient Gothic church. It would be the more curious and interesting, as it is well known in Germany that those marks or signs of the *Steinmetzen* (who have cut the stones) are in close connexion with the signs of the ancient Freemasons (or

Freimaurer), because it is generally understood that the first origin of the Freemasons has been discovered in the interior parts of northern England, and that one of the first societies or corporations of masons was that in the town of York, where they have written their laws or statutes, a sort of charter, at the time when they built or founded the celebrated Cathedral of York, so justly admired by all friends of the fine arts. At Berlin, the capital of Prussia, there exists an ancient Society of Freemasons, called the Royal York Society. It is therefore to the churches of York and the surrounding country that public attention of artists, as well as *dilettantes*, should be directed; and we beseech the friends of history and the fine arts that they would have the kindness to examine especially the Gothic churches of that country, in order to discover, if possible, any traces of those remarkable and not yet generally known marks of the ancient masons of the middle age, whereby the history of architecture and sculpture might be explained or at least in some degree increased and enlarged.—TIMES, Aug. 13.

We have heard with great pleasure, that Mr. Ramsbottom, the treasurer to the Female School, intends to present an organ to the institution. Our worthy Brother, in this case will materially aid the children, as well as Sir George Smart, who has often felt the want of an instrument. This liberality on the part of the Treasurer, is but another instance of repeated acts of his consideration and kindness.—*On Dit*: that Sir George Smart is anxious for the appointment of an efficient assistant at the organ bellows in the large and small Halls—would it be proper that the service should be *official*?

RT. W. BROTHER MERRICK.—It is hoped that the Craft will not lose the services of our esteemed friend at the Boards of General Purposes and Finance, in consequence of his elevation as acting Prov. G. M. in the Eastern division of Lancashire. We have not heard who will succeed him as Grand Registrar.

SUMMER RECREATIONS.—Having indulged in rather a longer absence from town than is our usual custom, we have not paid proper attention to the “Rural Dinners,” and “Water Frolics,”—but we have pleasure in reporting what we have heard, viz. that they have all passed off with their general satisfaction; and that the brethren are preparing for the more serious duties in lodge, on the approaching Masonic session.

The Lodges of Instruction are pursuing their useful course with great advantage.

The anniversary of the Master Masons' Lodge of Improvement (under the Lodge 318) will be held on the 2d of October, in Charlotte-street.

A Provincial Grand Lodge will at length be held at Brighton, on the 12th of October. Many years have passed since the county of Sussex has assembled.

The Hon. Thomas Dundas will hold his first Provincial Grand Lodge for the N. and E. Ridings of Yorkshire, on the 22nd October.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.—This veteran Brother, whose former exertions in the order, and present indisposition, would equally exempt him from further service, has, at the earnest solicitation of the brethren in Dorsetshire, addressed H. R. H. the Grand Master, for permission

to withdraw his resignation which he had lately tendered. Our Royal Grand Master will, we are certain, feel sincere pleasure in gratifying our distinguished brother.

Masonic Obituary.

Brother HENRY ROGERS, died on the 15th June, 1835, aged fifty-four. He was initiated in a Lodge in Ireland, and joined the Derwent Lodge, No. 47, at Hastings, on the 12th of May, 1813, to which he continued to be a subscribing member until 1823, when he arrived in London, and joined the St. George's Lodge, No. 5, in which he remained until his decease. He was Past First Principal of the Chapter of Emulation, at Hastings, and also of the St. George's Chapter, London. Brother Rogers's career in Masonry was sincerely characterized by strict propriety. Fully competent to the most important duties, he was always ready to fill the junior offices when circumstances rendered it necessary. For several years he was the installing officer of the Bank of England Lodge, the members of which entertain an affectionate reverence for his worth. His circumstances in life were unlucky, and he was compelled to appeal more than once to the Board of Benevolence; upon the first occasion, the recorder of his general merits felt much for the necessity, but nothing could equal the regret except the delicacy with which Brother Rogers preferred his suit. The second occasion was just preceding his decease, when doubts of existence, in his own mind, barely warranted the petition; and it was only by the earnest determination of friends, that he permitted it. Had there been an asylum for the deserving Freemason, how justly would Henry Rogers have preferred his claims to its protection! and it might have pleased the Divine Architect, under such circumstances, to have proved its inestimable value, by the further prolongation of a useful life, which was shortened by infirmity, and a want of those necessaries which health enables the industrious to procure.

Brother CHARLES MATHEWS.—Died *June 27*. Our Yorick is gone—Charles Mathews is no more. The best of mimics, he was much more than mimic—he was a man of the quickest and nicest observation, and a fine satirist. Upon the best joke the common remark is, “that is very good, but it is odd that it never occurred before.” The same observation was made upon the peculiarities of character as they were drawn out by Mathews. The truth was recognized, but it would not have struck without his help.

With a great deal of ready wit, and much constitutional irritability, Mathews was always the gentleman, in the best sense of the word. We never heard him spoken of but with regard and respect by those who knew him; and to have met him in society was an event in any man's days to be marked with a white stone. Honour to Charles Mathews, who has made millions of hearts dance with mirth, and never touched one with pain—unless, indeed, in the fine natural tragedy of *Monsieur Mallet*.—*Examiner*.

“It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of this eminent and facetious comedian, who expired at Devonport on Saturday

last. Charles Mathews was the son of a bookseller, No. 18, Strand, where he was born on the 28th of June, 1776. He would therefore have attained his 59th year had he lived a day longer. Mr. Mathews was apprenticed to his father, but at an early period he imbibed a predilection for the sock and buskin, and his first attempt before an English audience was at the Richmond theatre, where he played *Richmond* in *Richard the Third*. He, however, soon abandoned Melpomene for Thalia, and his first engagement was at Dublin, where he appeared in his favourite part of *Lingo* in the *Agreeable Surprise*. He afterwards joined the York company, under the noted Tate Wilkinson. Mr. Mathews's *début* on the London boards was on May 15, 1803, at the Haymarket theatre, in the character of *Jabal*, in Cumberland's comedy of *The Jew*. It was in consequence of some neglect of his powers by the managers of the large houses that Mr. Mathews undertook a series of entertainments at the Old English Opera House, familiarly known by the appellation of "At Home." His success was immense, and year after year witnessed crowds of laughter-loving faces to behold the mimic depicter of the manners and characters of the day. Mr. Mathews took a trip to the United States, where he was equally popular, and the fruits of his voyage were afterwards manifested in his *Trip to America*. It was affirmed that he would not dare cross the Atlantic again, after his vivid sketches of our Transatlantic brethren, but he formed a just estimate of his hold over the risible faculties of the Americans. He paid a second visit, and, after a slight opposition, which he put down at once in a very able and manly address, his career was as enthusiastic as heretofore. The change of climate and the severity of the voyage out and home shattered a constitution weakened from very arduous exertions, and we may say that he but reached the shores which gave him breath, to go to that 'bourne from whence no traveller returns.' The disease of which he died was ossification of the heart, under which he had laboured for years, and which accounted for the nervous irritability of his temperament during his life-time."—*Morning Post*.

Our deceased Brother was an Honorary Member of the Prince of Wales' Lodge, No. 324, whose Meetings he enlivened by those peculiar qualifications in which he was unrivalled. His professional engagements prevented him from attaining the honours of the Craft, but he is one who will be remembered, as a choice spirit of the age in which he lived.

Few public characters have afforded greater scope for the collection of anecdote than Mathews—the following, however, has been repeated to us since his death, by the party upon whom the joke was passed; and who, being also a Mason, it may not be without interest.

Just previous to Mathews's first appearance at the Haymarket, he dined with Brother * * * in the Strand. Kate Powell, not the "Lady Randolph" of her day, but the "Mrs. Malaprop" of Tate Wilkinson's company, from which Mathews had but lately emerged, was of the party. The wine was good, and Brother Mathews waxed fraternal and facetious. The host retired to superintend the duties of his vocation, while his assistant retired to partake the daily meal. Being left alone with Mrs. A. and Kate, "Kate," said he, (now Kate Powell was unlike most of her sex, and rejoiced in the professional freedom of her friend), "I'll put a joke upon our host;" (some years after, he would have hazarded a Jonathanism, and called it "poking fun.") "A good joke is a good thing," said Kate; "And if not good, it is

no joke at all," cried Charles. "Will Mrs. A., allow me the use of this spoon for a moment?" the request granted, down dropped the wit into one of the boxes—not of the Opera—but of his host, the pawn-broker.

A hat lightly dashed over the brow—an eye most wickedly winking—the mouth twisted—a screw (alias a tooth) loosened—and shoulders upshrugged, were enough to deceive our brother of the three balls; who, little suspecting his customer, asked naturally enough, "What do you want for this?" eyeing his own spoon. "Twelve shillings." "It is not worth more than half a guinea," replied the lender. "I am sorry for it," said Mathews, in a tone that may be imagined by those who, in after years, remember how he could wring the tear of pity. "Hem! well, I will make out the ticket for 12s. but I am sure you will never redeem the spoon."

In half an hour, Kate Powell's good humoured laugh enlivened the tea-table, and all around enjoyed the fun which an explanation created; and no one more than the innocent cause of it, who lives, and long may he, to tell this and many other Masonic drolleries, with some of which we may probably indulge our readers hereafter.

HENRY O'BRIEN.—It is with deep regret that we announce that Henry O'Brien, A. B. of Trinity College, Dublin, member of the Bank of England Lodge, died on the 29th of June, of an overflow of blood to the head. He was the translator of Dr. Villeneuve's Phœnician Ireland, Thurlough the Milesian, and other literary papers; but was better known as the author of that talented and recondite production, "The Round Towers of Ireland."

Few works have excited more diversity of opinion than the Round Towers of Ireland, for while his admirers see in it the solution of those mysteries which for so long a period have puzzled the learned of Europe, his opponents stigmatize it as the offspring of an unsettled imagination, or at least of a misdirected genius. As truth is seldom found in extremes, perhaps the medium of first and last opinions may approximate nearest the correct one; but to have judged fairly of O'Brien's genius, the world should have waited patiently for his (we fear unfinished) work on the Pyramids of Egypt, many pages of which we have perused in MS.—wonderful learning and research are displayed: his theory, although extraordinary, is well based and capable of proof. A breach of faith would be committed in further remark, as his brother, Mr. James O'Brien, intends shortly to edit his valuable MS.

The outline of his life is very simple. He was born in 1805, near Cathoir-ghall, his "Cathedral or Temple of Brightness," in the barony of Iveragh, Co. Kerry, which he immortalised in the 48th page of his description of the Round Towers, and to which he alludes himself in the following lines:—

"Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease—

Seat of my youth when ev'ry sport could please," &c.

His father was a man of a very cultivated mind, and particularly attached to the literature of his country; though anxious to make his children acquainted with the histories of other places, and the languages of other people, he deemed these but subordinate to initiation in his own, and accordingly made it a rule, that while his Greek and Latin education was superintended by a private tutor, he should himself pre-possess his son with a predilection of the Irish, by the means of which

he dived into the hidden mysteries of the whole ancient world, and snatched from oblivion important facts that had been buried upwards of 3000 years!

At the age of 15 he was sent to Killarney College; where, after distinguishing himself for the avidity with which he, as it were, devoured the classics, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, at the early age of 17. Two years after he obtained a Scholarship. He took an active part in the politics of the day, when Mr. North and Mr. (now Lord) Plunkett set up for the College. At the following dissolution of Parliament he started himself, but without success.

In March 1832, he was attracted by an advertisement from the Royal Irish Academy, and competed for the "prize essay." But the Round Towers being embellished with drawings (contrary to the specification,) was inadmissible; nevertheless, a complimentary acknowledgment was awarded him. For more ample particulars we must refer to the introduction to that work itself. It is singular, however, that the successful Prize Essay has not yet been printed in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and the admirers of Henry O'Brien, in consequence entertain some hope that honourable mention may yet be made therein of his powerful work.

The following notice is from the *Literary Gazette* of the 4th of July:—

"Poor O'Brien, the author of the extraordinary work on the Round Towers of Ireland, has died suddenly at the early age of 27.—He was an enthusiast, from whom we, in common with many others, differed in opinion; and yet his angry remonstrances, we rejoice now to think, were never answered by us in anger, but more in pity; and relations of good-will were re-established between us before his untimely decease. His spirit was of a kind to destroy the frame in which it was embodied. He was found dead in his bed, and all his troubles now are o'er."

We shall not enter into the controversial spirit, which our deceased friend, from a wounded feeling, suffered to impair his strength. Disappointment and critical severity, we believe, acted too powerfully upon a frame naturally weak, and in this sense may be said probably to have hastened his end. Genius struggling for immortality, is at all times a noble object; and even if unsuccessful, should be gently dealt with, not harshly crushed. Some minds are too sensitive for literary warfare. Reviewers should remember, ere they rashly and unfeelingly blight the hopes and prospects of years, that a LIFE is sometimes entwined with them.

Many circumstances tended to oppress a soul overpowered by emotion; and often have we endeavoured to soften the asperity with which he would speak of one, who, gifted as he could not but acknowledge him to be, he would designate as a soulless plagiarist. Lord Lansdown, the mutual friend, had nearly succeeded in bringing about a better understanding—O'Brien was presented at Court, and matters promised well for a reconciliation. It was, however, otherwise willed, and the subject of this brief sketch is no more.

Although but a short time a member of our order, his mind was deeply imbued with the love of its principles; our traditions and mysteries opened a new field to his speculative disposition; and his untimely death alone prevented the completion of a work, which we know he contemplated,—a history of Freemasonry.

Such was Henry O'Brien: we enjoyed his personal friendship, and had exchanged the credentials of mutual regard. He speculated in the mysteries of a by-gone time, and unconsciously had prepared himself for initiation with an eagerness proportionate to his own gigantic mind. So that when we admitted him, (for that honour was our own,) he revelled, as it were, with delight; that which to many was occult, to him was but the realization of an anticipated moral enjoyment. His words are now in our ears—"You have made me a Mason, and I am happy—my services shall in future prove my devotion." He kept his word; and but a few days before his lamented death, he sanctioned that future, by being found among those who met and pledged themselves to erect a sanctuary for the aged Freemason.

Henry O'Brien may have been an enthusiast, but he worshipped God, and followed the religion of his father.

Brother WILLIAM LINLEY, who died on the *2nd June*, will be remembered by a large circle of friends, particularly of the Masonic Craft, of which he was, for so many years, an exemplary Brother, as sincere a friend, and a worthy member of society. William Linley was a Member of the Antiquity and Prince of Wales' Lodges—and P. G. D. having been many years since dignified with the Purple Apron.

Brother ROBERT LEMON, Deputy Keeper of State Papers, died on the 29th of July, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, at his apartments in the State Paper Office, after having completed his fortieth year in the public service. He was initiated in the Westminster and Keystone Lodge, No. 10, on the 2nd of November, 1821, and continued to be a Member till December, 1829.

At the Grand Festival in April 1830, Brother Lemon was appointed J. G. D., and joined the London Lodge, No. 125, on the 6th November in the same year, in which he remained until his decease. In 1823, he was exalted to the R. A. in the Mount Sinai Chapter, No. 49. The deceased Brother was respected for his urbanity of manner and general kindness; and, we believe, had served as Steward to the Grand Master's birth-day Festival; but we do not find him among those who have served the Charities. We have the pleasure, however, to record that he perfectly approved of the contemplated Asylum, which had he lived, would have received his support. He and his family visited the English Opera House on the benefit night. Alas! how soon after was his summons hence.

Brother JOHN GOFF, who died on the 28th of August, in his fifty-ninth year, was appointed Prov. G. M. for Hayti, in 1812. He served as Grand Steward in 1811, and joined the Lodge of Antiquity, October 27th, 1813: he was also, we believe, a Member of the Grand Master's and Prince of Wales' Lodges. Our deceased Brother was frequently appointed on the governing boards. We have not been able to learn whether he served as steward to the Charities, but should be happy to be informed on the subject.

Brother SAMUEL PEPPER, formerly a merchant and malster of Ipswich, died on the 17th of August, aged 48. The deceased had for several years filled the situation of Secretary to the Perfect Friendship Masonic Lodge, and was equally respected by the members, as by a large circle of friends.

Brother DAVID BARBER, Sen., upwards of twenty years an active member of the Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 44, Bolton, died on the 31st of August, and having expressed a desire to be buried with Masonic honours, a dispensation was granted, and his funeral was consecrated on the 4th of this month, with the usual solemnities, by a numerous attendance of the Brethren.

MARSHAL MORTIER.—Edouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph Mortier, Duc de Treviso, who has lately fallen a victim to assassination, was engaged during a term of nearly 30 years in all the wars of the Republic and the Empire. Born at Cambrai, in 1768, he set out in 1791 with the First Battalion of National Volunteers of the North, in which, at the outset, he obtained the rank of captain. From that moment his life was only marked by combats, exploits, and promotions, of which the following is the chronological order:—On the 28th of April, 1792, Mortier was at the action of Quievrain, where he had a horse killed under him, and afterwards in succession at the battles of Jemmapes and Nervinde, and the sieges of Namur and Maestricht. By his distinguished conduct at Hondschoote he acquired the rank of Adjutant-General, which was conferred on him October 16th, 1793. At the same period he was wounded at the raising of the siege of Maubeuge, which, however, did not prevent his distinguishing himself soon after under Lefebvre and Kleber, at Altenkirchen, Friedburg, &c. In 1798 he was made general of brigade, and commanded with honour a part of the vanguard of the army of the Danube. Towards the end of the same year he was called as general of division to the army of Helvetia, where he took a glorious part in Massena's noble campaign against the Russians. In 1803, after the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens, he entered with 12,000 men into Hanover, of which he made himself master, after some actions of no great importance. His reward was the command of the artillery in the guard of the consuls. In 1804, Mortier was included in the first promotion of marshals; and in 1808, created a grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. In 1806, he commanded one of the corps of the grand army of Germany, and defeated at Diernstein 30,000 Russians with 3,000 Frenchmen, and two pieces of cannon. He passed thence to the command of the eighth corps, composed of Gallo-Batavian troops, operated in Hesse and Hanover, occupied Cassel, and entered Hamburgh in November 1806. On the renewal of hostilities, he marched by Mecklenburgh towards Pomerania, where he obtained brilliant success against the Swedes. At Friedland, on the 13th of June, 1808, he maintained his ground on the left of the army with remarkable *sang-froid* and firmness, against troops more numerous than his own. A short time after he was created Duc de Treviso, with 100,000fr. a-year upon the domains of Hanover. In 1808, and the three following years, he served in Spain, took part in the siege of Saragossa, with 30,000 Frenchmen, gained against 60,000 Spaniards the bloody victory of Ocana; was charged with the direction of the siege of Cadiz, and, lastly, defeated the Spaniards again at Gebora. In 1812, he took the command of the Young Guard, with which he made the campaign in Russia. Being appointed Governor of the Kremlin, he was left at Moscow when the army commenced its retreat on the 16th of November, and blew up the Kremlin, and quitted the city on the 23rd of the same month. After the disastrous retreat that ensued, he came to Frankfort on the Maine, to re-organise his Young Guard, which he

led to Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipsic, and Hanau, where he covered himself with glory. During the campaign of 1814, he fought constantly and with honour up to the very walls of Paris. His political and military part has since been insignificant, although he occupied different high posts in turn. A Peer of the Hundred Days, he lost that dignity under the Restoration, but was created a peer in 1819. After the Revolution of July, he was nominated Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and afterwards, towards the end of 1834, President of the Council and Minister of War, eminent posts which he retained but a very short time.

As a Freemason, the deceased marshal uniformly supported the principles of the Order, and several instances have occurred in which the fiercer arm of war was arrested by his Masonic duty. He was among the number of the elite of the Brethren with whom the late emperor Napoleon was in the habit of associating at a private Lodge in the Tuilleries, and since his death was much looked up to by the Order of which he was one of the principal dignitaries.

PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.

W. MEYRICK, Esq (Provincial Grand Registrar), to be Provincial Grand Master for the Eastern Division of Lancashire, who has appointed THOMAS PRESTON, Esq. Deputy Prov. G. M. for the same division.

FALMOUTH.—The Editor acknowledges the receipt of a communication from this Town; but his kind Correspondent will observe that the particulars of the “Lander Pillar,” are so essentially the same in fact, that it is unnecessary to insert them. The information, however, that the Lodges are working well is gratifying; and we trust to be favoured with some particulars hereafter.

The excellent Sermon preached at Bodmin, on the 11th July, 1832, by Brother the Rev. Henry Grylls, A.M. came safe to hand; as also the Account of the presentation to the Provincial Grand Secretary. We shall treasure up these subject matters for a future paper, wherein we shall place before our readers, some proofs of the zeal of our provincial brethren, that may not be generally known to them.

The suggestion, that the Reverend Brethren in the provinces might alone raise funds for the “Old Mason’s House,” is too valuable to be disregarded.

BRIGHTON.—A communication from this Town is, indeed, a “*rara avis*,” and, promising as it does, so much reaction, we hope to gratify our readers in our next number, by the particulars of the Grand Lodge about to be held on the 12th of the next month (October). There are many zealous, active, and influential Brethren in the neighbourhood, upon whom we rely.

SPILSBY.—Opening of the Shakespeare Lodge, June 11th, 1835. The Deputy P. G. Master of Lincolnshire, the Rev. George Oliver, D.D.

held a Provincial Grand Lodge, at this place, for the purpose of examining the Records of the several Lodges in the province; and also to constitute the Shakspeare Lodge in this place.

The P. G. Lodge was opened in the Town-Hall, at 11 o'clock, A.M. in all the three degrees. Provincial and general business having been disposed of, the D.P.G.M. proceeded to the Ceremony of constituting the new Lodge. The Petition and Dispensation were read, and the Brethren having signified their approbation of the Brethren therein named, as Officers of the new Lodge, an Anthem was sung, and the D.P.G.M. constituted "The Shakspeare Lodge," in ancient form.

Brother Major Brackenbury, P.G.S. Warden, was then presented as first Master. The Secretary read over the ancient charges and regulations, and the W.M. having signified his assent thereto, he was invested and installed in form; the remaining Officers were then invested and the W.M. having taken the chair, he was saluted in the three degrees with the grand honours.

A procession, preceded by a band of music, proceeded to church. Prayers were read by Brother the Rev. — Fenton, Chaplain of the Lindsey Lodge, and a Sermon was preached by Brother the Rev. G. Coltman, P.G. Chaplain, from Psalm xc. verse 17. On their return, the business of Masonry was resumed—the Charge given, and the Lodge closed in solemn form. At three o'clock, the Brethren sat down to an excellent Dinner, after which many toasts were drunk, and the Brethren separated, much gratified with the day's proceedings. The ornaments and regalia of the Lodge are chaste and elegant. Many Gentlemen of the neighbourhood are proposed to become Members.

TAVISTOCK, *June 24.*—The Rev. E. A. Bray preached a Sermon in Tavistock Church, to the Freemasons; but there was no procession, that having been dispensed with, in consequence of a general rule prohibiting display, and which is rigidly enforced by the Provincial Grand Master, Lord Viscount Ebrington.

LODGE OF RECTITUDE, BOX, WILTSHIRE.—Sir and Brother, The following report of the proceedings, which took place at the Annual Rural Festival of the Lodge of Rectitude, on the 8th ultimo, will at once relieve the enquiring Brother, in your last Review, from the painful impression that the Festival was discontinued: indeed, each successive year, seems to add fresh vigour to the Lodge.

At one o'clock, the business of the Lodge commenced, when our highly esteemed Brother Govey was duly installed W.M. for the year ensuing. After expressing his thanks for the honour conferred upon him, in an able speech, he invested his several Officers. Without divulging the proceedings of the Lodge, I may be permitted to observe that the Brethren unanimously expressed their approbation and thanks to the Editor of the *Freemason's Quarterly Review*, for the very kind and fraternal manner, in which the attention of our D.P.G. Master was directed to the present deplorable state of the Craft in his province; which I am sure will produce the effect desired—of giving us an opportunity of evincing our respect and regard for him, in a P. G. Lodge. The ulterior proceedings of the Lodge having been satisfactorily arranged, and the Lodge closed in perfect harmony, the Brethren with numerous visitors from the Royal Cumberland and Royal Sussex Lodges, Bath, sat down to a comfortable and well-arranged Banquet,

which did infinite credit to the taste and liberality of the worthy host, (Mr. Miles). On the removal of the cloth, the usual Masonic toasts were drunk with profound respect and veneration. The W.M. in proposing the health of our much esteemed P.G.M., passed a high and well-merited eulogium on him, as a Man and a Mason, and deeply lamented the dispensation of Providence, which deprived the Craft of his valuable services. The health of our equally esteemed and beloved D. P. G. M. was then proposed and most enthusiastically received. The health of the immediate P.M. Brother Wodderspoon then followed, who was highly complimented on the Masonic proficiency he had attained, filling as he had the Chair of the Lodge, with such great zeal and ability, although so young a Mason. The compliment was acknowledged by Brother Wodderspoon, with much feeling and taste, when he proposed the health of the W.M. elect, which was received most affectionately. The P. G. L. of Wilts, which was ably acknowledged by Brother Lazarus, P. G. R. The healths of the P.G.M. and D.P.G.M. of the province of Somerset, was received with that enthusiasm, which fills the breast of every Somersetshire Mason, whenever their names are mentioned. Brother Johnson, P.G.J.W. in returning thanks for the flattering manner the health of the P.G. Officers of Somerset had been received, expressed an earnest hope, that the Members of the Sister Lodges of Somerset and Wilts, would never relax in their exertions to promote the real interests of the Craft; and prove to the World, that in properly exercising acts of charity, and promoting every good object, that Masonry was indeed a benefit to society. The health of Brother Drake, P.G.J.D. for the province of Wilts, was drunk with more than usual manifestations of regard, for his unremitting exertions in promoting the interest of the Lodge. The pleasure of the evening was much enhanced by the excellent singing of several of the Brethren of the Lodge, more particularly some glees sung, with excellent taste, by Brothers Temple, Wodderspoon, and Keeling. The Brethren separated at an early hour, highly gratified with their day's enjoyment, and looking forward to their next happy Meeting, with unmingled satisfaction.

I remain, Sir and Brother,

Most fraternally your's,

A MEMBER OF THE LODGE OF RECTITUDE.

NEWCASTLE ON TYNE, *July 14.*—In compliance with an order issued from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland, with Berwick upon Tweed, the Brethren of All Saints' Lodge, No. 101, convened themselves together, and, having made proper arrangements, walked in procession from the Sun Inn, Wooler, to the Tankerville Arms, Wooler Cottage, when the Provincial Brethren joined in procession to the Sun Inn, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Wm. Lorraine, Esq. having been requested to take the chair, assisted by the Provincial Officers G. Hawks, Esq., P.D.P.G.M., R. Thompson, P.S.G.W., W. Punshon, Esq., P.J.G.W., J. Bell, P.G.R., R. Dalziel, P.G.S.D., W. Dalziel, P.G.J.D., a Provincial Lodge was held, and having examined the charter, seal, tools, furniture, &c. of the Lodge, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master expressed his high approbation of the manner in which the Lodge was conducted. The Brethren afterwards spent a most convivial evening.

STAFFORD.—On Tuesday, July 14, a Provincial Grand Meeting of the Fraternity, was held in the Shire Hall, which was opened at twelve o'clock, in due form, with solemn prayer.

The chair was taken by John Mee Matthew, Esq., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in the absence of, and in consequence of, the domestic affliction of the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, Provincial Grand Master. There were present the Worshipful Masters, Officers, and Brethren, of the following Lodges:—

The Royal Chartley Lodge of Fortitude, Stafford; the Noah's Ark Lodge, Bilston; St. Martin's Lodge, Burslem; the Etruscan Lodge, Stoke-upon-Trent; St. John's Lodge, Lichfield; Menturia Lodge, Hanley; Saint Peter's Lodge, Wolverhampton; and several Brethren from the adjoining Provinces.

The following Brethren were appointed Provincial Grand Officers for the current year:—

Edward Knight, M.D., Provincial Senior Grand Warden; Christopher Taylor Darley, P. Junior Grand Warden; Thomas Boulton, Royal Chartley Lodge, Provincial Senior Grand Deacon; John Marson, Provincial Junior Grand Deacon; Rev. R. Buckeridge, Provincial Grand Chaplain; Thomas C. Davis, Provincial Grand Registrar; Thomas W. Fleetwood, Provincial Grand Secretary; Thomas Boulton, Saint Martin's Lodge, Provincial Grand Master of Ceremonies; John Hilton, Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works; Wm. Dibb, Provincial Grand Pursuivant; Wm. Gillard, Provincial Grand Organist; Ralph Stevenson, Provincial Grand Sword Bearer; all of whom were invested by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master with the insignia of their different offices.

The Deputy G. P. Master then proceeded to the election of a Provincial Grand Treasurer, when Brother Thomas Brutton was duly proposed and seconded; and it was carried unanimously that he should be re-elected to the important office for this year.

The remaining business of the Lodge being finished, the same was closed in ample form, and with solemn prayer.

At three o'clock the Brethren sat down to an excellent dinner, provided in the magnificent room at the Shire Hall, which gave general satisfaction. On the removal of the cloth, *Non nobis Domine* was given with fine effect; and during the evening several excellent songs and duets were sung by Brothers Shaw, Brutton, Wynne, Fleetwood, Batigan, &c.

Many appropriate and loyal toasts were drank, amongst which, the King, the Patron of the Order; the Duke of Sussex, most Worshipful Grand Master of England (both with due honours); the Royal Family; Earl Ferrers, Provincial Grand Master for Staffordshire (in solemn silence)—John Mee Mathew, Esq., D.P. Grand Master (with honours); Brother Lord Vis. Ingestre, P.P. Grand Senior Warden, and his safe return from the Continent; the Provincial Grand Treasurer, with thanks for the zealous support he has on all occasions given the Craft; Brother Sir E.D. Scott, Bart.; Brother the Rev. Dr. Oliver; the Ladies of Staffordshire, &c.

Morley, near Leeds.

The removal of the Lodge of Integrity, No. 529, from Brighthouse to Morley, was celebrated by the Brethren in this district on the 29th

of July, in a manner well calculated to promote the best interests of our venerable Institution.

The P. G. C. the Rev. Dr. Naylor, of Wakefield, preached a sermon on the occasion, in St. Peter's Church. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that our Rev. Brother delivered an eloquent address. The Brethren, as well as a crowded congregation, appeared deeply affected by the clear and explanatory exposition which he gave of the grand principles of Freemasonry, which have for so many ages, through good and ill report, preserved our ancient and honourable Society in its pristine purity and usefulness.

The Brethren returned in procession from the Church to their Lodge, at the Fountain Inn.

Restricted as are our limits, we are tempted to trespass, and express our unqualified satisfaction and pleasure at the order, harmony, and enthusiasm which prevailed at the festive board.

Brother J. Swinden, Surgeon, was in the chair, supported on the right by Brother Wilson, W.M., and Brother France, W.M., and on his left the worthy P.G.C. Dr. Naylor, and the Rev. Brother Andrew Cassels, Incumbent of Morley.

The vice chair was most efficiently occupied by Brother Saddler, of Leeds, and around him we observed the cheerful countenances of Brothers Hesselton, Jackson, Lee, Read, &c. from the Philanthropic Lodge, Leeds.

We heard many loyal toasts given from the chair, and we listened to the soul-stirring words of many Masonic songs.

We need not report the speeches of our Brethren at this extensive gathering in the North; "the tongue of good report" has effectively given them due commendation.

In the meeting at Morley, we have an unanswerable proof, that the Craft is not in danger; and in the number of the Brethren present (many from distant Lodges), we see how obediently, how cheerfully, and how heartily, Masons answer to the call of—*Friendship!*

SURREY LODGE.

REIGATE, Aug. 15.—Brother the Right Hon. Lord Monson, the W.M., having convened a Lodge of Emergency for this day, the Brethren availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, of presenting his Lordship with a Masonic Jewel, on his quitting the chair, as a token of their esteem for him, as the Founder and first Master of the Lodge.

On this interesting occasion there were present the following Brethren:—

Brother Lord Monson, W.M.,

Brother Clay, S.W.

Brother Captain Budgen, J.W.

Brother Price, Treasurer, Brother Hart, Secretary, Brother Martin, S.D., Brother Knowles, J.D., Brother Steele, J.G., Brother Moore, P.G.D., Brother Cragg, P.M., Brother Snow, P.M., Brother the Hon. James St. Clair: the Rev. Brothers Wynter, Knox, and Isaacson; Brother Lieut. Wynter, Brother Hall, Brother Heseltine, Brother Mudie, Brother Little, and others.

Previously to the close of the Lodge, Brother Clay, S.W. rose, and addressed the Chair in the following terms:—

“ My Lord and Worshipful Brother—The regular business of this Lodge being concluded, I rise to perform an agreeable task, which the kindness of the Brethren, and my office of S.W., alike impose on me; and, Sir, the pleasure I feel on this interesting occasion has only one alloy, in the knowledge I possess of my own inability to do justice to the subject of my address;—the Brethren have appreciated, as they could not fail in justness to appreciate, your unwearied exertions and princely liberality in founding, and, if I may use the expression, endowing this Lodge. Neither time, nor labour, nor expense, has been spared by you, in rendering it efficient for the high purposes of Masonry, and worthy of the Brethren who now, or at any future time, may have the honour to belong to it. And, Sir, when I look around, and behold the respectable body of which this Lodge is composed, where, only two short years ago, all was waste and desert in the county, as respects Masonry; and when I view the elegant and substantial testimonies of your munificence,* which surround me, and consider who produced this splendid addition to the Craft, and that the author of so much good is now before me, I feel how inadequate are my feeble powers of language to express the debt of gratitude that is due to you.

“ The sentiments, Sir, which I have expressed, are entertained by me, in common with all the Members of this Lodge, and who have requested me to present to you a Jewel, which has been prepared for the occasion, and which I now hold in my hand. I will not, by any further remark, weaken the effect of the Inscription, which I trust fully expresses the feelings of the Brethren, and which, with your permission, I will now read:

“ Presented

“ By the Brethren of the Surrey Lodge, No. 603,

“ To Brother LORD MONSON, its Founder,

“ In testimony of their high estimation of the

“ Munificence, zeal, and urbanity, displayed

“ by him, whilst presiding over them in

“ the years 1834 and 1835.”

Brother Clay then presented the Jewel to the W.M., and concluded by expressing his fervent prayer, that the Noble Brother might long live to wear it amongst the Craft, of which it might be said he was one of the brightest jewels.

Lord Monson then immediately rose, and addressed the Brethren to the following effect:—

“ Although on occasions similar to the present, it is usual to express utter inability to return thanks in adequate terms, yet I can assure you, it is with perfect sincerity I assert, that no language which I can use, will express to you the emotion with which I receive this token of your kind regard.

“ When I first became a resident amongst you, and necessarily connected with the town of Reigate, I regretted to observe, that no bond of social union existed amongst you; and thinking it highly desirable that a kindly feeling should be promoted between different classes of the community, and knowing that Masonry was so well adapted for that end, I was induced to promote the establishment of

* The three Chairs, which are beautifully carved, and the Jewels, which are very handsome and chaste, were presented to the Lodge by his Lordship.

the Lodge. In this undertaking, the success has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and I cannot but feel that this success is not to be attributed to my individual exertions, but mainly to the manner in which they were seconded by the Officers and Brethren who so cordially co-operated with me.

Believe me, that upon all Masonic occasions, in whatever land I may happen to be, I shall always wear this Jewel, and ever look upon it with feelings of the deepest and most heartfelt gratification.

His Lordship concluded a very feeling Address, by again expressing how sensibly he felt this very unexpected mark of regard and attachment, and assured the Brethren of his anxiety to promote the interests of the Lodge generally, and of the Members individually.

The business of the Lodge being concluded, the Brethren repaired to the banquet room, where a very handsome entertainment was prepared by Brother Relf, of the White Hart Inn, to which they had invited his Lordship. The chair was taken by Brother Clay, the S. W. supported on his right by Lord Monson, and on his left by Brother Thomas Moore, P. G. D. The usual Masonic toasts passed round, and the utmost harmony and conviviality prevailed; Brother Clay keeping up the spirit of the evening with his accustomed tact and good taste.

[We regret that the above communication reached us too late for Editorial comment in its proper place; but we cheerfully embrace the opportunity of paying a mark of respect to the Noble Brother, Lord Monson, and assure his Lordship, that his zealous exertions in the cause of Masonry, do not pass unappreciated by the Craft at large.—Ed.]

ASHTON, ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL, *August 20th*—The ceremony of laying the first stone of this chapel took place on Thursday, and as the event had been announced nearly for a week, the preparations for giving to the proceedings a character of the most interesting nature, had been made in a very efficient manner. We gave in our last a description of a similar ceremony at Christ's Church, in Bow-lane, on the Thursday previous, and as in that instance some very deserved complimentary expressions were paid to the Brethren of Lodge University, 130, and others of the "mystic tie," in the town, the Craft in the Lodge just named determined to evince their acknowledgments by providing against the day for the present week's ceremony, a new and very splendid silk flag. Accordingly one of a large size was immediately subscribed for by the Brethren, of a rich purple colour, having a very handsome crimson border, and placed in the hands of Mr. Walmsley, painter, one of whose talented workmen has produced one of the most splendidly embellished flags ever unfurled in any of our gayest processions. One side are the Royal Arms, surmounted by the follow letters, I T N O T G A O T U; the import of which concerns not the *popular world*, but which is with *all reverence and humility, highly esteemed* and justly appreciated by masons; and under are some emblematic devices which illustrate their peculiar *system of morality*. On the reverse are the Arms of Brothers, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart., Le Gendre Starkie, P.G.M. for the W.D. of this county, the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, Charles Swainson, Esq., and Mr. Fallowfield. The whole appearance of this beautiful flag is of the richest description. The respectable inhabitants of the town were also desirous to join in the procession, and his worship the Mayor very politely offered the use of the Town-hall as the place for meeting,

previous to the general move. At about ten o'clock in the morning, the bells of the parish church rung a most enlivening peal, and soon after the streets assumed an air of bustle; about eleven o'clock the excellent band of music came into the street opposite the King's Arms, and were immediately followed by upwards of fifty of the Brethren, all in the Masonic suit, and decorated by the collars and jewels of their respective *principal* and *assistant* officers. This procession then moved onwards, and the Rev. the Vicar, the clergy, and a large party of gentlemen, joined in on passing the Town-hall. The whole then proceeded without interruption to the site of the intended chapel, at Ashton, pointed out by an Union Jack floating proudly in the breeze. A great number of ladies and gentlemen had previously arrived at the ground. The Vicar having requested that all present would join with him in supplicating the blessing of Almighty God on the undertaking for which they were met, and then delivered the following beautiful prayer:—

“ Lord of all power and might, who art the author and giver of all good things, we laud and magnify thy name for all the undeserved blessings with which we are favoured. We yield thee humble thanks that thou hast vouchsafed to call us to the knowledge of thy grace and faith in thee. Increase this knowledge and confirm this faith in us evermore. Give thy blessing to our present undertaking, that it may prove a fruitful means of setting forth thy glory and furthering the salvation of immortal souls. May many a careless sinner be awakened to reflection, being called by thy holy word in this place. May many a troubled soul find comfort and strength—many a weary heart find rest in this house of prayer. Here let the doctrine of the cross of Christ be ever faithfully and clearly preached, and multitudes be drawn to his faith and service by the influence of thy holy Spirit. Here let great numbers be added to thy church, and continually refreshed with the plenteousness of thy house. We beseech thee to bless our most Gracious King, and all in authority both in Church and State. Give wisdom to our senators, and peace and happiness to all the people. Protect, and purify, and prosper the religious establishment of this country. May it prove increasingly the dispenser of blessings, and be the means of diffusing through the land more and more truth, and righteousness, and godly love. Shed thy heavenly grace and favour upon all who shall lend their aid to this pious design. Guard the workmen from injury, and give success to our proceedings, and may the work of the Lord prosper in our hands. O that we may all be fulfilled with thy grace and heavenly benediction, that we may present unto thee ourselves, our souls, and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice---and do thou mercifully accept this our bounden duty and service---not weighing our merits, but pardoning our offences through Jesus Christ our Lord, by whom and with whom in the unity of the Holy Ghost, all honour and glory be unto thee, O Father Almighty, world without end.---Amen.”

After a short delay (whilst the necessary preparations were going forward in mixing up the mortar on which the stone was to be placed,) the Vicar begged to inform all present that the bottle about to be deposited in the cavity contained certain small coins, a copy of one of last week's newspapers, and a copy of Mr. Moses Holden's Almanack for the present year. He next read the inscription on the plate, which was as follows:—

“ This foundation stone of St. Andrew's Chapel was laid on Thursday,

the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1835, being the sixth year of the reign of our most gracious Sovereign King William the Fourth, by Roger Carus Wilson, M.A. Vicar of Preston.

JOHN CHARNOCK, } Churchwardens of the Lower end of the
JAMES BRAMWELL } Parish.

Joshua Britton, Richard Aughton, Francis Gardner, Bach & Young, Hugh Bamber,---Contractors.

Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will toward men.---Luke ii. 14.

The Rev. gentleman next requested that the 100th Psalm might be sung. All being now ready for the stone being lowered to its resting place, the Vicar went down to perform the ceremony of laying it, and after using his trowel, certainly much liker a gentleman than a *master builder*, the stone was let down, and he gave the *knocks* with the *common gavel*, and then ascended to his former situation, immediately after which he addressed the meeting in a very eloquent and devout strain of thankfulness to the Almighty disposer for having thus far advanced the object for which they had met, and concluded with the following compliment to the Masonic order:---“I will not, however, any further detain you, than whilst I express my own sense of the obligation which the Free and Accepted Masons have conferred upon us, by attending the ceremony of this day in a manner which has reflected so high a degree of interest on our whole proceedings, and this has been done at considerable inconvenience to many of the members of the order.”

The National Anthem, “God save the King, was then sung with great spirit, and after three cheers given, the proceedings at the site ended. The procession then again formed, and returned to Preston by the way of Ashton Lodge, at which place the worthy owner, James Pedder, Esq., had provided a handsome cold repast for such of the gentlemen as chose to partake of it, whilst ale and porter were most liberally supplied to the numerous out-door guests. We understand that W. Nicholson, Esq., had also made the most ample provision for his friends, and that his hospitality was fully appreciated. The procession arrived in Preston at about a quarter to three o'clock, and on reaching the King's Arms, separated.

THE DINNER.

Four o'clock was the hour fixed upon for dinner, and soon after that time, the guests, about 60 in number, had arrived. The large room at the King's Arms was very tastefully set out for the occasion, there being two tables. At one, the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, chaplain to the Provincial Grand Lodge, presided, supported on his right by the Vicar, on his left by the Rev. R. Harris. Vice-chairman, Brother Fallowfield, Director of the Ceremonies to the Provincial Grand Lodge; and at the president's end of the table were also the following clergymen---The Rev. T. Raven, the Rev. T. Clark, the Rev. J. Rigg, the Rev. B. J. Vernon, and the Rev. T. B. Dickson. At the other table, Brother Bach, W. M. of the Lodge of Unanimity, presided, and was admirably supported by Brother Park. After the cloth was removed, the healths of the King, the Queen, and the other members of the Royal Family, were drank with great cordiality; and on the next toast, “Our highly respected guest, the Vicar of Preston,” being given, the same was drunk with great applause; and when the Reverend gentleman returned

thanks, he expressed his great gratification in having his health drunk by a society so respectable as that of the Free and Accepted Masons. And although he was not able to make his acknowledgments in the language of a skilful Craftsman, he assured them that he did make them in great sincerity. The Reverend gentleman concluded, by proposing the health of their Chairman. The Reverend chaplain briefly returned thanks, and expressed his trust that the stone which had been laid, had been done in a manner which would reflect credit on a *master* builder. The healths of the different clergymen were drunk in succession, for which each gentleman returned thanks in short but very appropriate speeches. The health of Brother Fallowfield was next proposed, and was received with loud applause; the toast being prefaced with some very complimentary expressions for his great services to the proceedings, was drunk with much cordiality, after which Brother F. returned thanks, assuring the company that he felt no higher satisfaction than the pleasure of pleasing, and was most happy that his services had been so acceptable. The health of Brother Bach, W. M. was next drunk, and that gentleman returned thanks. The Chairman, Brother Robinson, left soon after seven o'clock. The meeting throughout was distinguished Masonically,—it began in order, was continued in peace, and closed in harmony.

GAINSBOROUGH PROVINCIAL MEETING OF THE FREEMASONS OF LINCOLNSHIRE.—On Thursday, August 27th, the Freemasons of this County, held their Annual Meeting, at Gainsborough, and a most splendid spectacle delighted the eyes of the assembled thousands of that interesting town. About 100 brethren assembled from the various Lodges in the county, with visitors from the Lodges of Hull, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Scotland. The number would have been much greater, had not the different county lodges been made acquainted with the necessary absence of the Provincial Grand Master, the Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, who was compelled at this eventful crisis to attend in his place in Parliament. The brethren, however, had nothing to lament in the choice of a substitute, the Provincial Grand Master having sent a deputation according to the forms, and signed with the seals of Masonry, to "Major Edward Brackenbury, of Skendleby, in the county of Lincoln, Knight of the Royal Portuguese Order of the Tower and the Sword, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of San Fernando, Provincial Grand Senior Warden of the county of Lincoln, and W. M. of the Shakspeare Lodge." Brother R. S. Harvey, Prov. G. Treasurer, begged to resign his office, as it interfered with his professional duties—which resignation being accepted, Brother J. W. Pashley, Prov. G. Steward, and W. M. of the Trent Lodge, was unanimously elected to the vacant office and Brother Ducker appointed Prov. G. Steward.

When the brethren had gone through the mystical duties and business of their Lodges, they assembled in front of the White Hart Hotel, and formed a splendid procession, most of them being covered with the insignia, jewels, and splendid apparel of Masonry. The streets and houses were crammed with spectators. The solemn demeanour of the brethren as they slowly moved along, the gorgeous banners, the inspiring music, the globes, the children carrying the sacred book, seemed to create an intense interest, and the crowd looked on with the most respectful awe, as the brethren proceeded in order of procession to the Church:—

The following Hymns were sung on the occasion:—

AFTER THE SECOND LESSON.

ANTHEM.

'Let there be light!'—the Almighty spoke,
 Refulgent streams from chaos broke,
 To illumine the rising earth!
 Well pleas'd the great Jehovah stood—
 The Power Supreme pronounc'd it good,
 And gave the planets birth!
 In choral numbers Masons join,
 To bless and praise this light divine.

Parent of light! accept our praise!
 Who shedd'st on us thy brightest rays,
 The light that fills His mind!
 By choice selected, lo! we stand,
 By friendship join'd, a social band!
 That love—that aid mankind!
 In choral numbers, &c.

The widow's tear—the orphan's cry—
 All wants our ready hands supply,
 As far as power is given!
 The naked clothe—the prisoner free!
 These are thy works, sweet Charity!
 Reveal'd to us from heaven!
 In choral numbers, &c.

BEFORE THE SERMON.

HYMN.

ALMIGHTY SIRE! our heavenly king,
 Before whose sacred name we bend,
 Accept the praises which we sing,
 And to our humble prayer attend!
 All hail, great Architect divine!
 This universal frame is Thine.

Thou, who did'st Persia's king command
 A proclamation to extend,
 That Israel's sons might quit his land,
 Their holy temple to attend.

That sacred place, where Three in One
 Compris'd Thy comprehensive name;
 And where the bright meridian sun
 Was soon Thy glory to proclaim.

Thy *watchful Eye*, a length of time,
 The wond'rous *circle* did attend;
 The glory and the power be Thine,
 Which shall from age to age descend.

Grant us, great God, Thy powerful aid,
 To guide us through this vale of tears;
 For where Thy goodness is display'd,
 Peace soothes the mind, and Pleasure cheers.

Inspire us with Thy grace divine,
 Thy sacred law our guide shall be:
 To every good our hearts incline,
 From every evil keep us free.
 All hail! &c.

The P. G. C. the Rev. Geo. Coltman, delivered a most philosophical and eloquent discourse, from Isaiah xiii. 19—he entered the pulpit arrayed in the splendid apparel of the P. G. L., and to those who are read in history, would seem to renew the times of the *commonwealth*, when general officers in their full uniforms left the field of battle for the pulpit—we had intended to have given an abstract of this admirable discourse, but as it is directed by the P. G. L. to be printed, we refrain, hoping that every brother will obtain a copy.

The brethren returned in the same order as they went, the music playing the Masons' anthem. The crowd of spectators seemed, if possible, to have increased. After going through the further business of the Lodge, and passing a vote of thanks to the Prov. G. Chaplain, for his Sermon, to the Rev. G. Beckett for the use of his Church, and to the Rev. G. Dodds for consenting to read prayers, and to the Magistrates for the use of the Town-Hall, which was the more complimentary, it being their own regular day of meeting, about 80 brethren sat down to an excellent dinner, in the Town-Hall, the deputed P. G. M. MAJOR BRACKENBURY, in the Chair.

When the cloth was removed,

The Chairman proposed the "King," as patron of Masonry. (Drank with Masonic honours and great cheering.)

"The Queen," as patroness of the Masonic Charity Schools. (Masonic honours—cheers.)

"The Royal Family." (Masonic honours.)

The Chairman said he would now propose the health of a Prince—more illustrious by his virtues than his birth—the friend of man, of liberty, and of happiness—the protector and the ornament of Masonry—in a word, his name was sufficient,—“Our Brother, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of England.” (Masonic honours, frequently repeated, with bursts of cheering.)

The next toast was, “Our Brother, the Pro-Grand Master of England, the Right Hon. the Lord Dundas. (Masonic honours.)

The Chairman said he had now a name to bring forward which he was sure would carry with it the enthusiasm of all hearts who respected the dignity of virtue and the excellency of Masonry, “Our Brother, Lord Durham, Deputy Grand Master of England.” (Masonic honours. Great cheers.)

The Chairman said, that he was perfectly inadequate to do justice to the succeeding toast. No language he could use could fully express his feelings towards the excellent Mason and patriot, who, from his duties to his country, was prevented from attending to those of that Order to which he was most warmly attached. (Cheers.) He would read an extract from a letter which he had received, and which would speak better than any language of his, the sentiments of his Right Hon. Brother and Friend, Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt. (Immense cheering.) After reading an extract, the Chairman said, he would now propose the health of that Brother, “The Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt,” the Prov. G. M. of this county. (Masonic honours, and rapturous cheering.)

The Chairman, after a warm eulogy upon the high talents and devotion to Masonry of Brother the Rev. Dr. Oliver, proposed his health as Deputy P.G.M. (Masonic honours, and much cheering.)

The Chairman would now propose the health of a nobleman and a Brother, with whose name and exalted virtues they were all acquainted—whose splendid hospitality, whose active benevolence, whose dignified and consistent patriotism, whose attachment to Masonry, must endear him to every one present,—“Our Brother, the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough,” P.G.M. of the Isle of Wight. (Masonic honours often repeated, and tremendous cheering.)

The Chairman said his next duty was to turn to a Brother who had that day associated Masonry, in the language of eloquence and of sincere devotion, with religion and philosophy, “Our Brother the Rev. George Coltman,” P.G.C., with thanks to him for his sermon. (Masonic honours, with great cheering.)

P. G. C., the Rev. George Coltman, returned thanks, observing upon the advantages of Masonry, if acted upon in a spirit of sincerity and devotion. He had a duty to perform much more pleasing than that of returning thanks for himself. It was to propose the health of one who in every social position, was most estimable and most respectable, and whose conduct that day left them little to regret in the necessary absence of the P.G.M., who was performing the duties of a patriotic and enlightened legislator in another place. After a warm eulogy, he proposed Brother Major Brackenbury. (Masonic honours repeated, and tremendous cheering.)

The Chairman, after the long-continued cheering had subsided, returned thanks in a most feeling and impressive speech, in the course of which he observed that he was embarrassed, deeply embarrassed, by the very flattering manner in which his health had been received—he felt he could not merit the very strong expressions which had been used in his favour, at the same he was deeply sensible of the high honour conferred upon him. (Cheers.) He had a mingled feeling of regret and pleasure—of regret at the absence of his right hon. friend and his deputy, which had caused the duties of the day to be conducted by far less able hands—of pleasure that he had been accidentally placed in the proud station of presiding over so highly respectable an assembly of his Brethren, whose advancement in Masonry and in happiness he should ever be delighted to promote. (Great cheering.) He concluded by proposing “The advancement of Masonry,” and called upon Brother Northhouse to explain the nature and character of Masonry, in reply to the toast.

Brother Northhouse expressed his surprise at being called upon for such a purpose, as there were many older and doubtless better Masons than himself in the room. Masonry he considered to be a vast republic of philanthropy, spurning all distinctions, save those of virtue and learning; considering the proudest prince who becomes an entered apprentice, but second to the humblest peasant who has attained to the degree of fellow-craft. (Cheers.) In its origin, he was strongly inclined to believe, its objects were purely religious, and the singular affinity between many of its ceremonies and mysteries, and the ceremonies and mysteries of the mythologies of the East would convince them of that fact. (Brother Northhouse here pointed out the lines of resemblance between the aborigines of England, the Druids, who doubtless imported their worship from Phœnicia—the Persees,—the followers of Zoroaster

and Pythagoras, the ordeals of Isis and Osiris, the Eleusinian mysteries, &c., and Masonry; and contended that it was impossible to believe those numerous coincidences should be merely accidental.) It then became a question whether the religions of the East and of Africa, were the origin of Masonry, or Masonry of those religions. That question must be determined by other facts. He had traced in the dim and shadowy lineaments that were left us of the mythology of Egypt, a striking resemblance to Masonry, and here it is most probable Masonry had its origin. There was one fact that told most powerfully upon the subject—most of those mythologies went no further than the worship of the emblems of Masonry,—the *sun* was their divinity—the *moon* and *stars* were lesser gods—they worshipped the *temple*, but they saw not the *builder*. The *EYE*—that sleepless, luminous, omniscient, omnipresent, *EYE*, that we adore, they knew not. The *Grand Architect of the universe*,—

Whose temple is all space,
Whose altar, earth, sea, sky,—

who lives through all life, extends through all extent—of whom their great founder and philosopher, Zoroaster, had but a faint glimmering, when he taught the “one universal soul,” but of which they speedily lost all trace,—that *EYE* was to them invisible—the *great lights of masonry* they understood not. (Cheers.) Here, then, was a proof that masonry was not borrowed from them—the greater could not be borrowed from the lesser—the lesser must have been borrowed from the greater. (Cheers.) There was, however, a much stronger proof—a proof that to him was irresistible. The early philosopher studied astronomy in caves, with altars overtopped by an arch. How was this? To go into the bowels of the earth to study the wonders of the heavens! Was astronomy prohibited? No. Were its teachers proscribed? No. How then was this strange anomaly accounted for? Masonry alone could account for it. I have already said that we can trace the ceremonies of Masonry as imitated in the ordeals of Isis and Osiris in Egypt. Now in Egypt, though astronomy was not prohibited, there was something else that was prohibited—though astronomers were not proscribed, there was a people who were proscribed;—that *something* was the worship of the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and Jacob,—that people were the Hebrews in captivity. *Their religion was denounced*—themselves sought to be extirpated—their children murdered. No wonder that they made caves in the earth—no wonder that they erected altars in the desert—no wonder that they resorted to mystical words and signs, to enable them to worship in secrecy and in safety, the God of their fathers. The philosophers of Egypt seeing their faith, their fortitude, their greatness, their glory, when they departed, entered their caves, observed their emblematic devices; some connected them with astronomy, others with religion, and hence the *mythologies of Egypt* and the East, and hence the practice of studying astronomy in the caves of the earth. Here, brethren, behold the probable origin of Masonry,—a bond of self-protection and mutual support for the children of Israel, while worshipping the “grand architect of the universe.” (Great cheering.) From various circumstances that exist, it is probable that Masonry was not formed into a system until the building of Solomon’s Temple. When it was no longer necessary for the purposes of religion, it might take the form and exist for the objects we see at present. Ancient tyrants might wax wroth against it in its infancy, as their

execrable successors do now. We have had in modern times *our* Pharaohs. Perjured tyrants have honoured Masonry by denouncing it, and denouncing us as "Negroes, constitutionalists, and *Freemasons*." We laugh them and their fulminations to scorn. We mock their impotent rage. Can they catch and imprison the electric fluid? Can they chain the winged winds of heaven? Can they bend the arch of the all-glorious Iris to their will? When they *can*, let them hope to extirpate Masonry and put down

The craft that's braved three thousand years
Time and the tyrant's rage. (Great cheering.)

Masonry can never be injured but by ourselves. They may tear our hearts out in searching for the secrets of our lodges, but though *near at hand*, they would not find them. (Cheers.) Many of the uninitiated would denounce Masonry as leading to drunkenness and debauchery. They know it not. Wherefore wear we this apparel? Why those emblems? What mean those jewels? Does not every word, sign, and circumstance of Masonry teach morality? It is true there may be brethren who forget their duties when they leave their lodges; what then? Is that the fault of Masonry? Pope says of the great luminary of the heavens—

Even from the sun may livid deaths descend.

Masonry is a great social compact, uniting men of almost all classes, all tongues, and all complexions together,—giving an universal language, offering an universal fellowship, leading to the fulfilment of great moral duties, and effecting all these by mystical means of knowledge and fraternization. Such is Masonry; and if, in its true spirit, it fill your hearts and influence your lives,—it will advance you up the steps of that temple where the Great Master and builder, so eloquently described by your Chaplain, is waiting to receive you; and you may exclaim, in the language of the poet,—

Should fate command us to the furthest verge
Of the green earth—to distant barbarous climes—
Rivers unknown to song—where first the sun
Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beams
Flame on the Atlantic isles—'tis nought to us,
Since HE is ever present, ever felt,
In the void wastes as in the city full!

Wishing you the Masonic benediction, of corn and wine and oil, I thank you for the patience with which you have heard my humble explanation of Masonry. (Great cheering.)

The Chairman.—After what we have heard, it will be unnecessary to use a single word in proposing the health of Brother Northhouse. (Drank with Masonic honours repeated.)

The Masters, Officers, and Brethren of the different lodges present were then drank in succession, according to seniority, for which thanks were returned; and the Deputed P.G.M., with several Officers of the P.G.L., after giving the Ladies of the Province, retired about seven o'clock.

PORTSMOUTH, August 23th.—A Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons was held this day, at Portsmouth, which was attended by deputations from Winchester, Southampton, Portsea, Gosport, Romsey, Havant, Lymington, Christchurch, Ringwood, and Petersfield. The Brethren, attired in full costume, went in procession to St. Thomas' Church, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. C. D. Isdell, P.G.C. At the conclusion of the service, the procession returned to the Grand Lodge, where business was resumed, and at five o'clock the brethren dined at the Fountain Inn.

PROVINCIAL GRAND MEETING FOR DORSET.—The Provincial Grand Meeting of Free and Accepted Masons, of the province of Dorset, was held at Sherborne, on Friday, the 6th instant. It being the intention of the brethren to present their highly-esteemed Provincial Grand Master with a piece of plate, the scene was unusually grand, and deeply interesting. A large number of visitors, besides brethren of the craft, arrived on Thursday evening, and at an early hour on Friday morning, the town was filled with gentry, and respectable persons from various parts of the surrounding country. The bells continued ringing during the day, and the flag was hoisted on the tower.

About ten o'clock the brethren assembled at the Town-Hall, where the Lodge was opened in ample form by the R.W. P.G.M. William Williams, Esq. assisted by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Willoughby Brassey, and other officers. In addition to the Lodges in the province, we observed the Royal Cumberland and Royal Sussex Lodges of Bath, the Lodge of Unanimity and Sincerity from Taunton, the Lodge of Love and Honour from Shepton Mallet, the Lodge of Perpetual Friendship from Bridgewater, &c. The business of the Lodge having been adjourned, the brethren were arrayed in due form, according to their respective degrees, and adorned with their insignia, decorations, and orders, which were exceedingly beautiful and splendid. They then proceeded to church, passing through Half-Moon-street, in the order of procession.

The Paraphernalia was exceedingly superb, and the whole procession formed a most imposing sight. The streets through which it passed were lined with a dense mass of spectators, and the windows were crowded. On arriving at the door of the Church, the brethren halted, and formed two lines, through which the P. G. M. and his Officers passed into the sacred edifice, the several Lodges following in inverted order. The church was quickly crowded, and for the accommodation of the brethren, the inhabitants kindly gave up their seats. The sublime service of the day was then read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Brother Peddle; (a venerable octagenarian of the Craft) Rector of Charlton Horethorne, Chaplain to the Lodge of Benevolence. The following hymns were sung:—

I.

Almighty Sire! our Heavenly King,
 Before whose sacred name we bend,
 Accept the praises which we sing,
 And to our humble prayer attend.
 All hail! great Architect Divine,
 This universal frame is thine.

2.

From all that dwell below the skies,
 Let the Creator's praise arise,
 Let the Redeemer's name be sung,
 Through every land, by every tongue.

3.

“Let there be light,” the Almighty spoke,
 Refulgent streams from chaos broke,
 T’illumine the rising earth!
 Well pleased the great Jehovah stood,
 The Power Supreme pronounc’d it good,
 And gave the planets birth!
 In choral numbers Masons join,
 To bless and praise the light Divine.

The Rev. Brother Willoughby Brassey, of Weymouth, preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon suited to the occasion, from the 14th chapter of Romans, and the 16th verse—“Let not then your good be evil spoken of.” The Rev. Preacher took a luminous view of the institution of Freemasonry—its antiquity—its extensiveness—its tenets and principles, and triumphantly answered the objections sometimes urged against it by the uninitiated. He descanted with great force and eloquence on the noble Masonic virtues of faith, hope, and charity; declaring charity to be the essence of all the virtues, the foundation and glorious capstone of Masonry; he proved its accordance with the Gospel of Christ, by copious extracts from the 13th Chapter of the first of Corinthians, where charity is, by St. Paul, declared to be the greatest of all virtue. He warned the congregation against one of the prevailing vices of the day, of speaking evil of their neighbours, and he admonished all to guard against it, particularly the craft, and to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith they are called. He was not there to say all masons were good men—“He came not to judge, but to counsel;” let conscience perform its duty. Masonry, said the Rev. Gentleman, in all its principles, is as bright as the unspotted sun. The greatest Monarchs and exalted characters of all ages have been encouragers of the royal art. His present Majesty and other Members of his family at this moment presided over the craft; a number of the present and former ministers were members of the order, not thinking it derogatory to their exalted stations to level themselves with their brethren in masonry. The worthy clergyman concluded a forcible sermon by remarking, that the world's great Architect was their Supreme Master, and the unerring rule he had given them was that by which they work.

The following Masonic Hymn was sung:

To heav'n's high Architect all praise
 And endless gratitude be given,
 Who deign'd the human soul to raise,
 By sacred knowledge sprung from Heav'n.

CHORUS.

Sound loud the great Jehovah's praise,
 To Him the Dome, the Temple raise.
 To him the Dome, &c.

The Brethren then left the church in the same order as they entered, and returned to the Town-hall, when the duties of the Lodge were resumed. The Worshipful Master appointed the following Brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—

Brothers—Curme, Senior Warden; Groves, Junior Warden; Scriven, Senior Deacon; H. Williams, Secretary; Parr, Treasurer.

The whole of the provincial business having been gone through, the Lodge was closed in ample form with a solemn prayer.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were voted to the Chaplains for their valuable services; to the Earl of Digby, for the use of the Town Hall; and to the Rev. John Parsons, Vicar of Sherborne, for the use of the Church.

About four o'clock the Brethren sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the Town Hall, provided by Brother Hilliar.

After the removal of the cloth, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung with excellent effect by Brothers Curme, of Weymouth, and Cox and Patch, of Dorchester; after which the following toasts were given:—the King, the Patron of Freemasonry—the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of the Order—the rest of the Royal Brothers—the Pro-Grand Master, Lord Dundas—the Deputy Grand Master, Lord Durham, &c. &c.

The D. P. G. M. Brother Eliot then rose and stated to the P. G. M. that he had been requested by the Brethren of the province of Dorset to present him that day with the silver candelabra now before him, as a small token of the love, gratitude, and esteem of the Brethren, for the eminent and valuable services he had rendered the province, and the Craft in general, for the last 24 years, in the capacity of Provincial Grand Master of Dorset. When he looked back to the state of the province of Dorset at the time of his appointment, and when he referred to it now, distinguished in the first rank of Masonic knowledge, and that that increase of knowledge was to be mainly attributed to his great and unwearied exertions, he thought the candelabra now presented (although admitted by princes, nobles, and multitudes who had seen it) to be chaste, valuable, and beautiful, yet it was as nothing in comparison of those splendid services. Your Masonic services, Right Worshipful Sir, have not been restricted to the province of Dorset, but in the Grand Lodge of England they have been acknowledged and rewarded with jewels of merit. Your labours in revising the laws, charges, and regulations of the whole Craft, at the request of our Royal Grand Master, have been great, for which you received the thanks of the United Grand Lodge, and of the whole Craft. It would be too tedious on this occasion to recount those services—they are engraven on the hearts of the Brethren, and can never be effaced from their recollection. We have witnessed with fear and trembling the severe illness under which you have laboured, and we thank the Grand Architect of the Universe, that he has, of his infinite goodness and mercy, restored you to us again;—we hope and trust you will be long spared to us, and that you will accept the address I now hold in my hand from the Masters and Wardens of all the Lodges in the province, earnestly beseeching you to continue, with God's blessing, their Provincial Grand Master.

Brother Eliot then read extracts from various letters, and communicated, by special request, the fraternal and complimentary regards of the Grand Master, the Duke of Sussex; of C. K. K. Tynte, P. G. M.

for Somerset, and other distinguished Brethren, on the presentation of this well-deserved tribute to him from the Brethren of Dorset; and he concluded his eloquent address with a sincere hope that his life would be long spared, that he might have the happiness of looking on that small token of regard as expressive of the love and esteem of his Masonic Brethren.

The Provincial Grand Master rose, evidently affected; he tried repeatedly to rally, but his heart was too full of the affection shown him; and two years' illness, from which he is now recovering, rendered it impossible for him to address the Brethren at any length. He said he would not now attempt it, their kindness had overwhelmed him; he had only done his duty, his Masonic labours were the happiest of his life; he was always glad to be surrounded in Grand Lodge by his Brethren, and it was a comfort to his heart to know that he lived in their esteem. He could only add, might God Almighty, of his infinite mercy, bless and prosper them all.

Brother E. T. Percy, P.S.G.W., then rose to propose the good health of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master. He said that he should have shrunk from the task, but he knew their kindness would make every allowance for any deficiencies; he regretted it had not fallen into abler hands. The Brethren had just witnessed a most affecting scene—it was not to be described: the language of the heart, evinced as they had seen it this day, was more affecting than any words that could be uttered. He had often listened with delight to the powerful oratory of the Provincial Grand Master, but what he had seen to-day excelled all he had ever seen or heard, it was the overflow of a grateful heart, surrounded by the affectionate joy of admiring Brethren. He then proceeded to recapitulate the services of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master. He said he was sure he should best please him by avoiding adulation; still he could not omit the mention of the services he had rendered the province since the illness of our P.G.M., nor could he omit to mention the zeal he had displayed in conducting the labours of the committee of management, with regard to the plate just presented, to a happy end. The ability he had shown in the presentation of it on the present occasion, you have witnessed. I will not (continued Brother P.) detain you long from doing him those honours which I know you are anxious to pay him. We are always anxious to do justice to our Brethren, and if our Deputy Grand Master were absent, I would do so to him on the present occasion. I will not, however, raise a blush on his cheek by commending him too highly to his face. I think I shall please him and you best by avoiding it. I should have rejoiced in the opportunity of saying more, but truth and justice demanded that I should not say less.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master handsomely acknowledged the toast.

Brother J. P. Melmoth rose to propose a toast, which he knew would be responded to with delight. It was the good health of Brother Robert Gordon, Esq., M.P. His kindness he could not omit to mention; without solicitation, and with a grace equalled only by his liberality, he ordered one of the finest bucks in his park at Leweston to be killed and sent for the refreshment of the Brethren, and more delicious venison he had never tasted.

The health of Brother Charles Bowles, of Shaftesbury. The P.G.M.'s.

for Somerset and Wiltshire, next followed, and were eloquently acknowledged by Brother Bowles, Brothers Johnson, Pattison, and Leigh, for Somerset and Wilts.

The other usual toasts were then given, and duly acknowledged. The evening was spent in the uninterrupted flow of that harmony and good fellowship which have for ages been the distinguishing characteristics of this honourable and ancient Fraternity.

The Candelabra is of silver, of the most beautiful workmanship, the prominent parts being highly wrought; its base is of triangular form, the extreme points of the triangle being taken off, and beautifully wrought into acanthus leaves. The three sides of the vase are filled up with the inscription, the arms of the P. G. M., and the arms of the Grand Lodge of England, with the Ark of the Covenant, the Mercy Seat, and the Cherubim. On the platform of the base stands a full wrought and beautifully proportioned Corinthian Column, from the capital of which extends three lights, representing the three lesser lights in harmony; around the angles of the base, stand three beautiful figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. On the column stands an emblem of the Altar of Incense; on each side of which are hieroglyphics of the exalted rank in Masonry of the P. G. M.; and on the Altar is a figure of Science, instructing youth in the liberal Arts, the Globe, and other emblems being tastefully disposed around. It is deemed a beautiful and chaste piece of workmanship, and the Duke of Sussex and other Nobles, who are members of the Order, and have seen it, have been pleased to express themselves highly gratified with it. The Grand Master personally complimented Brother Acklam (who executed the workmanship) on the excellence of the manufacture.

WATFORD, *September 11th.*—"Our Lodge was held this day, and two initiations were performed with great credit; there being a very considerable arrear of business, it was determined that a Lodge of Emergency should be held to clear off all arrears. The prosperity of the Lodge is now pretty certain, and every thing promises well to ensure the approbation of our highly esteemed Provincial Grand Master, the Marquess of Salisbury. We are glad to state that there are rumours of a Lodge being likely to be held in St. Alban's, and from the known respectability of many inhabitants who are desirous to enrol themselves under his Lordship's sway, we predict a very successful result.

"Our subscription for a Lodge Room in this town (Watford) is nearly complete. We require but one hundred pounds more to raise the contract of £700. Our Members are so desirous to have it built speedily that they have proposed to double the subscription for that purpose. The banquet went off with the usual spirit. Brother Stewart Marjoribanks, M.P., W.M. presided, and having liberally presented the table with a fat buck, we need not add that the appetite was most amply catered for; and, with the aid of Brother Jolly, and his fraternal associates, the visitors and the members passed their hours in mirth and song."

SCOTLAND.

We have delayed the press beyond our usual time in the hope of receiving our Quarterly Budget from "Pilgrim," "Argus," "Scotus," and others, and are fearful that some accident has prevented the timely

arrival of news from the Northern Island. Indeed we hope such is the case, rather than that our friends, and more especially "Pilgrim," should stand attainted of neglect of duty. Meantime we sincerely wish much pleasure in the Moors, and a speedy return to labour.

EDINBURGH, *June 24th*—APPOINTMENTS OF PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS.—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale to the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire.

Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., Elgin and Moray.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Leith Hay, M.P. East, Aberdeenshire.

William Watson, Esq., City of Aberdeen.

EDINBURGH, *June 24th*.—This being St. John's Day, the Lodge Canongate, Kilwinning, held their Annual Meeting for the Election of Office Bearers for the ensuing year; there was a pretty full attendance of Members, and at the appointed hour (five o'clock) the Election took place, when the following Brethren were unanimously elected to the respective offices, viz.—

Brother Alexander McNeill, R.W.M.

“ Charles Macdougall, Dep.M.; W. B. D. Turnbull, Sub M.;

“ Robert Blackwood, S.W.; George Cumming, J.W.;

“ James Deans, Sec.; Anthony Trail, Treas.;

“ D. M. Davidson, S.D.; J. G. Denniston, J.D.; W. Dowlin, J.G.

“ Rev. Hector Horne, Chaplain;

“ John Miller, Banner-bearer; T. Burton, ditto;

“ James Hogg, Poet Laureate; C. F. Gifford, Mast.Cer.;

“ John Donal and P. Sandeman, Stewards;

“ J. T. Sureme, Organist; John Wilson, Convener of Committee.

They were accordingly inducted to their offices with the usual ceremonies.

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried, that an humble address be presented to H. R. Highness the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M. of England, condoling with him upon his severe affliction; a committee was appointed to carry the same into effect, and Lord Ramsay was requested to present the same. The Members then adjourned to the banquet, and the evening was spent with the usual accompaniments of Masonic Meetings. In the course of the evening an elegant gold watch, with a suitable inscription, was presented to their late worthy Secretary, Brother Alexander Machie, (who is about to leave Scotland for India) in token of their gratitude for the services rendered by him to the Lodge.

The address, of which the following is a copy, has been since presented to H. R. Highness by Lord Ramsay, who was most graciously received, and at the next meeting of the Lodge is to communicate the written answer of the M.W.G.M.

*To His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness,
Baron of Arklow, &c. &c.*

Most Worshipful Grand Master,

We, the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the ancient Lodge, Canongate, Kilwinning, in the City of Edinburgh, having learned with the deepest regret that your Royal Highness has been for some time afflicted with a very serious malady, beg leave most dutifully and

respectfully to express our strong sympathy with your Royal Highness under this affliction, and to offer our earnest prayer that it may please Almighty God speedily to restore your Royal Highness to the enjoyment of perfect health. Devotedly attached to the illustrious family on the throne of these realms, we have witnessed with gratitude and delight, in the conduct of your Royal Highness, an unvarying example of all that can render a Prince of that Illustrious House worthy of the loyalty, the respect, and the affection of a great people. In an especial manner we humbly desire to testify our admiration of the conduct of your Royal Highness in the exalted station of Grand Master of England. In this capacity, we have long observed, with pride and satisfaction, the exemplary and assiduous discharge of every duty pertaining to that most dignified and important office. In all our Fraternal Assemblies, it has been our anxious desire humbly to acknowledge the feelings which we now venture to express to your Royal Highness.

That the invaluable life of your Royal Highness may be long spared, and that you may be endued with every blessing that the benignity of Providence can bestow, is our most hearty wish and prayer.

Given at St. John's Chapel, on St. John's Day, A. D. 1835, and A. L. 5839, in name of the Brethren in Lodge assembled.

(Signed) A. McNEILL, W. M.

Since our last, a Warrant from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland has been granted to certain R. A. Masons, members of the Lodge Canongate, Kilwinning, to hold a chapter to be attached to that Lodge, and already fourteen members have been exalted to that sublime degree.

IRELAND.

Previous to his departure for America, nearly two hundred of the "friends and well-wishers of Brother Brough, who by his histrionic, convivial, and vocal talents has contributed so much to the amusement, the harmony, and prosperity of the citizens, the Craft, and the metropolitan charities, entertained him at dinner on Friday the 19th of June, at Miller's Tavern, Dawson-street, Dublin, Christopher Eiffe, Esq. in the chair, whose social talents and gentlemanly *tact* were seldom brought better into play. After giving several appropriate toasts, which he prefaced with much aptitude, and assisting in the diffusion of cordiality and good fellowship by his admirable and scientific singing, Mr. Eiffe, in the name of the assemblage, presented to Brother Brough an elegant and valuable gold snuff box, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to William Brough, Esq., of the Theatre Royal, by his Dublin friends, as a small token of their unaltered esteem and regard, coupled with a sincere desire that his absence from them may be but temporary, and crowned with that success which his inestimable qualities so pre-eminently entitle him to command.—19th June, 1835."

This is the second time that Brother Brough has been similarly complimented by the admirers of the Drama in Ireland. On a former occasion he was sumptuously entertained by between seventy and eighty gentlemen of the first respectability, at the Masonic Coffee House, D'Olier-street, Dublin, the then High Sheriff, Brother Captain J. K. Taylor, H. P. (8th Hussars,) of Timou Castle, in the chair.

DUBLIN.—Previous to his departure for London, that celebrated Comedian Brother Wm. Farren, who was originally initiated into the secrets of Masonry in Lodge No. 141, Dublin, was entertained by the Shakspeare Club, conjointly with a number of the Masonic Fraternity, at Radley's Commercial Coffee House, College Green, Brother O'Gorman Mahon acted as President, Thos. Norton, Esq., Barrister at Law, as Vice-President, and Brother Langford Pritchard, as Secretary, &c. We but repeat a well deserved eulogium, when we say that the general conduct of those gentlemen in their respective situations was such as must have been highly gratifying, not only to the company but to the guest.

We have been requested to call the attention of the "Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Dublin, to an irregularity which exists amongst ALL the Irish *Metropolitan Arch Masons*, namely, of wearing their medals appended to a *red* instead of a *white* ribbon. The rule is as stated in No. 7 of the F.Q.R. "That a Royal Arch Mason who has been installed as a PRINCIPAL, may wear the jewel of his chair (1st, 2nd, or 3rd, as the case may be) attached to a *red* ribbon; but all beneath the rank of a PRINCIPAL *must* wear the jewel attached to a *white* ribbon." As the object of the Supreme R. A. Chapter of Dublin should be to establish a uniformity of working, of practice, and of emblems throughout the Order, we hope it will forthwith issue a Precept, commanding an alteration in this as well as in any other existing irregularity.*

The Rt. Hon. Charles Kendall Bushe, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, is, we understand a Member of the Masonic Order, having been initiated many years ago in the County of Cork.

The Rt. Rev. and Hon. the Bishop of Kildare, and Dr. Leslie, Lord Bishop of Elphin, are also Members of the Fraternity.

ST. JOHN'S DAY IN THE PROVINCES.—The Masonic Lodges in the Counties of Autrem, Armagh, Donegal, Down, Derry, &c. celebrated this Festival, by marching in procession to hear Divine Service. At Vinecash, near Portodown, a discourse, replete with sound gospel instruction was delivered by the Rev. Brother Thomas Dugall, from St. John, Chap. iii. 14. "We know that we have passed from death into life, because we love the brethren: he that loveth *not* his brother abideth in death."

At Tyuan an appropriate Sermon, was preached by the Rev. Brother Gibson, Presbyterian Minister, to the Members of Lodge, No. 681, Caledon, consisting of decent Tradesmen, and substantial Farmers of all creeds and denominations of Christians.

A meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Baronies of Carey and Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, was held at the Lodge room of No. 229, Dervock, on Tuesday, the 2nd of June.

The P. G. L. was opened in due form and order by the R. W. and

* A proper sense of duty, compels us to state that the regulation alluded to, is only in accordance with the *English Constitution*; that we noticed the subject merely as such in answer to an esteemed Irish Correspondent, and must disclaim the slightest intention to interfere with the matter in reference to the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Dublin, whose proceedings are of course directed by its own power. The Grand Officers in Ireland, wear green collars, in Scotland, they are red, in England, garter blue, and in France of an orange colour; certainly it would be as well if in the Triple Kingdoms, a better uniformity prevailed.—Ed.

Reverend Walter B. Mant, Archdeacon of Down, the Prov. G.M.; assisted and supported by the R. W. : Daniel Makay, Esq. Dep. Prov. G.M.

The P. G. L. was attended by the representatives of 18 Lodges out of 35, which the district contains.

The Prov. G. officers for the ensuing year were appointed, and regularly installed and saluted by the Brethren present.

A series of by-laws for the regulation of this P. G. L. which had been drawn up by the direction of the Prov. G. M. were read, proposed, and unanimously agreed to. Ordered to be printed for circulation among the Lodges of the district.

The P. G. L. was then closed in due form and order, after an appropriate prayer by the R. W. and Rev. Prov. G. M.

The Prov. G. M. of Carey and Dunluce is the *second* officer of that rank ever appointed in Ireland, the Earl of Shammon being the first, who, some years ago, received a Patent as Prov. G. M. for the whole province of Munster. The Rev. Brother at the time of his appointment, was resident in the district. He was installed in his office in the Grand Lodge by His Grace the Duke of Leinster, M. W. G. M. on the 6th of March, 1834; and opened his Prov. G. L. on the 23rd of April following. Since that time the P. G. L. has been summoned quarterly, with considerable benefit to the Craft in the district. The Prov. G. M. has some months ago been removed to some distance, but he still continues to superintend the Lodges of the district by the aid of a very efficient Deputy, occasionally visiting them in person. Although the Brethren in this part of the country are very confined in means, the spirit of Masonry is very strong among them, as may be judged from the fact of there being 35 Lodges within a district about 18 miles long and 12 or 13 broad, taking extreme points.

NEWRY.—On Wednesday, June 24, being St. John's Day, the following Lodges met at Newry:—

Nos. 18, 23, 52, 69, 77, 80, 82, 105, 119, 150, 213, 241, 269, 336, 410, 459, 526, 654, 678, 696, 697, 706, 888, 943.

Having assembled in the open space at Trevor Hill, they walked in procession to St. Mary's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Brother Mant, Archdeacon of Down, and Provincial G.M. of Carey and Dunluce, in the County of Antrim. The text was I Pet. ii. 15, 16. After speaking of the just claim to high and honourable distinction which the Masonic Order possesses, from the excellence of the morality inculcated by its ceremonies and lectures, the preacher expressed his regret that any inequalities in the conduct of individual Freemasons should ever bring discredit on the Society. He urged, therefore, on them the duty of being circumspect and cautious in their conduct, that "their good might not be evil spoken of;" and of proving, by the effect upon their own actions, that Freemasonry is more than a name. Particularly he warned them on such an occasion as the present, "not to use their liberty as a cloak" for intemperance or excess. He then pointed out the near connection between Freemasonry and Christianity; and leading their minds to the consideration of the Masonic ladder, enlarged upon the subjects of Faith, Hope, and Charity, urging upon them strongly an adhesion to the dictates of the last virtue, by treating with the utmost forbearance, those who conscientiously differed from them, either in religious or political opi-

nions, and by acts of kindness and benevolence to the distressed, enforcing all these points by a reference to their duty, not only as Freemasons but as Christians*.

After church, the Brethren walked again in a most quiet and orderly manner to Trevor Hill, where they formed themselves into a hollow square; and having greeted each other with a public salute, returned to their respective Lodge-rooms.

Twenty gentlemen, of No. 18, sat down to an excellent dinner at Mr. Black's Hotel; Brother C. M. Seymour, P.M. in the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the W.M. Brother Ogle. After dinner the following toasts were drunk:—Our Grand Patron the King and the Craft—H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and G.L. of England—The Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale and G.L. of Scotland—His Grace the Duke of Leinster, and G.L. of Ireland—Brother Ogle, W.M. of No. 18—our renowned and R.W. guest Brother Archdeacon Mant—Brother P.M. Seymour, acting W.M.—our Brethren all over the Globe.

June 24.—SERMON TO THE "MASONIC BRETHREN" IN BALLYHALBERT.—On Wednesday, June 24, the annual meeting of the Masonic Brethren was held in Ballyhalbert. The Rev. Wm. Hugh Doherty, Minister of the Remonstrant Congregation of Ballyhemlin, having been requested by the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Ballyhalbert Lodge, to preach on the occasion, selected for his text, 1 John, iv. 7.—"Beloved, let us love one another, for love is of God, and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God."

The Preacher commenced by stating his reasons for complying with the request of the Brethren; these were, 1st, the liberality of their principles: he knew that they admitted men of all religious opinions. 2d, their laudable custom of assisting one another in distress. 3d, that Mr. Sinclair, the venerable Minister of Glasstry, whose steps he desired to follow, had never refused to preach on such occasions. He then proceeded to show at length the importance of the advice contained in the text, the reasonableness of the duty of "loving one another," and the many advantages which mankind in general, and the inhabitants of this divided and distracted country in particular, would obtain from such mutual love.

After the sermon, the different Lodges retired in a quiet and peaceable manner, and immediately set out on their return to their respective homes.

The following Lodges were present on the occasion:—Donaghadee, No. 27, and No. 675, Newtownards, No. 198, and 447, Carrowdore, No. 198, Crawfordsburn, No. 170, Greyabbey, No. 173, and 183, Ballyhalbert, No. 927.

BELFAST, June 30.—Wednesday being the anniversary of St. John, 25 Lodges of Freemasons assembled at Crossgar, and having retired to a large yard in the rear of Mr. John Bean's, a most excellent sermon was delivered to them by the Rev. Moses Black, Presbyterian Minister of Kilmore. The words from which he preached were taken

* The R. W. Brother has yielded to the wishes of the Brethren, so as to permit this Sermon to be printed for circulation among the Craft. A copy shall be sent to the Editor of the *Freemason's Quarterly Review*.

from the 133d Psalm, 1st verse—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

After divine service they separated, and by different routes proceeded to their respective Lodge-rooms. The day passed in the greatest peace and harmony.

MUNSTER.—In the Cities and Counties of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Charleville, &c. the Lodges, many of whom are composed of the respectable and influential of the neighbouring laity and clergy, celebrated the Festival of the "loved Apostle John," by attending without music, colours, or decorations, their various places of worship, and afterwards dining together. Their proceedings throughout being conducted in such a manner as must contribute materially to the unity, order, and happiness of Society in those extensive and populous districts.

LEINSTER.—The conduct of the Freemasons in the counties and cities of Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford, Meath, &c. was such as to merit the approbation of every person, wishing prosperity and pre-eminence to the ancient and illustrious order.

CONNAUGHT.—In this province the Mason Lodges assembled in their rooms—installed their Officers—enjoyed 'the feast of reason and flow of soul,' and separated in that peaceful and harmonious manner which characterise the convocations of the Craft in this Province.

CALEDON, Aug. 13.—*Red Cross Knights.*—A convocation of that high and chivalrous order, the Knights of the Red Cross, was held here this day at one o'clock, when two companions of the religious orders of Templars and Malta, were installed. After the elucidation of "the historical, symbolic, and fiducial mysteries," the following resolution passed unanimously, having been proposed by Brother Thomas J. Tenison, and seconded by Brother Hercules Ellis (both Barristers):—

"Resolved—That the Editors of the *Freemason's Quarterly Review*, having evinced great zeal for the advancement and well-being of our order, and displayed a scientific talent and research, capable of commanding not only the patronage of the Brotherhood, but of the community at large, we do hereby recommend their periodical to the support of the Fraternity of Ulster, convinced as we are, that as an archive of reference and record, it should be in the chest of every Masonic Lodge in the United Kingdom."

Messrs. Tenison and Ellis introduced the above resolution in speeches so forcible and instructive, and so fraught with solicitude for a community of the Craft, that we regret our limits will not permit us to insert, even in a condensed form, their observations, which were throughout listened to with marked attention and respect.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.—Freemasonry may be said to be on the increase. Some new regulations are about to be suggested which will tend much to a conformity with the practical utility so evident in England. There are, however, some difficulties which will be hereafter explained. We have gleaned, with the kind assistance of several influential friends, many interesting circumstances, which will prove good materials for future numbers, and we content ourselves with informing our readers that we have (*mirabile dictu*) actually visited the "Lodge of Adoption"

in Paris, and partaken, under the auspices of "*La Grande Maitresse*," and about sixty Sisters, of a Masonic banquet which exceeded in enjoyment, socially and gastronomically speaking, any similar entertainment on this side of the water. What will Lord Durlam and the English Ladies say to this? More anon.

A Masonic treaty of alliance between France, South America, the United States, Brazil, and Belgium, has been ratified, which must improve the means of social intercourse among the Fraternity.

Sept. 15.—Loge des Trinesophes. Dr. Crucefix was unanimously elected an honorary member.

The son of the Duc de Choiseul, M. W. G. M. was this day initiated into the order of Freemasonry.

BARBADOES, July 6.—The Lodges in this island are recovering from their misfortunes, and promise considerable re-action. The Brethren have been stimulated to exertion by the circumstance of a military Lodge having been imprudent enough to initiate several persons who would not have been made in civil Lodges. The inadvertence has been attended with inconvenience, but the civil Lodges having been brought into activity, the military Lodge has no longer the right of making Brethren but from among the military. A distinguished member of our island, Brother Codd, is now in London, making some definitive arrangements with the Masonic authorities, mean time the following account of Lodge meetings for July may not be unacceptable.

July 1.—Alb. Lodge, 232, the first Wednesday under the English constitution.

July 1.—Amity Lodge, 277, the first Thursday under the Irish constitution.

July 6.—United Seaforth Lodge, 577, the first Monday, under the English constitution.

July 8.—Hibernian Lodge, 622, the first Tuesday, under the Irish constitution.

The Lodges are held in a house rented by the members until they raise funds to erect a Masonic hall; the rent at present costs them sixty pounds a year.

ST. KITTS'S. August—A dreadful hurricane has visited this unfortunate island, and has not only destroyed houses and valuable property, but several lives have fallen a sacrifice to the awful scourge. Cattle and all other live stock have also severely suffered.

All Masonic business in the Lodges (69 and 600) has of course been suspended; indeed neither temple nor altar remains but the bare earth and the grand firmament of heaven. Hope however is left, and the Brethren having rallied from the desolation that surrounds them, are reviving their energies.

MADRAS.—The affairs of the Lodges are going on pretty well. In the Lodge of "Perfect Unanimity," No. 175, there has been considerable improvement. It is much to be regretted that more frequent communications are not made to the Grand Lodge in England, as the Lodges generally in India would derive considerable advantage from a regular correspondence; but what is of more importance, by neglecting to correspond, they neglect their Masonic duty.

A petition for a new Lodge has been addressed to the Grand Master, and the prayer will, no doubt, be granted.

SYDNEY.—In point of numbers we may congratulate the Craft upon a considerable accession, particularly in Lodge No. 548, which is regulated by a brother of considerable Masonic talent—Sir John Jameson, the W. M.

But what we chiefly pride ourselves upon is the disinterested and noble conduct of his Excellency General Burke, the Governor, who although not a Mason,* is so impressed with the surpassing value of the order as a moral institution in the Colony, that he has declared himself the PATRON of Freemasonry in this part of the world. Under such auspices the order must maintain its influence, and promote social happiness.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A MASON.—The Earl of Durham had not resigned the office of D.G.M. on the 2d of July, of this there is sufficient *proof*.

P.G.W.—There is no cause for anger; the request was complimentary. Why not address the Secretary to the Aged Mason's Asylum? After all, it does not appear that any subscription has been *wrong* from our correspondent.

S.—The Grand Lodge, and not the Freemason's Quarterly Review, is the proper arena for mooted the subject.

A PAST MASTER should address the Board of General Purposes. We are of opinion that every letter addressed to the Grand Secretaries, on Masonic business, ought to be open to the inspection of the Board; such, however, as concern the Grand Master, always excepted.

H. L.—We are not in the secret; waiting for dead men's shoes is not infrequent; and in the present case there may be some ground for suspicion; especially, as "circumstances have occurred" which tend to make matters probable enough.

A REASONER.—We disclaim the points. "A Reasoner" desecrates the "Christian Orders," but would unhesitatingly support the "Judaical." If the one is Masonic, so are all. Let our correspondent find some really learned Jew to assist him, and not speculate in absurdities.

AN OLD MASON.—All will go well; let but the working Masons continue their labours with equal perseverance, zeal, and discretion, for some time longer, and the speculative Masons will be ready enough to attend to the decoration of the fabric. Remember the watch-word "HELP!" and its walls will glitter in the sun!

BROTHER J. W. PASHLEY will perceive we have availed ourselves of his kindness; we hope he will also be vigilant in future.

REV. DR. OLIVER.—We had anticipated his ideas of propriety, but are not the less grateful for his care. We also thank the Doctor for his ready reply on another matter. His wishes shall be attended to.

PROMUS.—We decline publishing his letter for the present, that we may make proper inquiries. Should the Brother, however, really *act* as it is suspected he will, the letter shall not only be published, but with some remarks, which our personal experience will justify. The office of Grand Steward is one of dignity, and must not be degraded by meanness or servility.

LATONUS has omitted his name and address, without which his communication is excepted; but with these qualifications becomes interesting and important.

L. M. desired an answer to be addressed to the Post Office, London, till called for. He is probably not aware that the General Twopenny Post Office regulations do not permit letters to be left till called for, and being in London, our answer could not be addressed to the Inland Office.

JUSTICE.—The present Grand Registrar Brother W. Meyrick has sustained the office with so much propriety and kindness for 25 years, that any promotion that is in the power of the Grand Master to offer, would be gratifying to the Society, who delight when justice regulates promotion.—We hope, however, that by his advancement as Prov. G. M. for the Eastern division of Lancashire, we shall not lose the services of Brother Meyrick as Grand Registrar, nor be deprived of his presence at the board of General purposes, where his presence is needed as an example to others.

* May we not hope that General Burke will enter into the interior of that building, whose precincts he so kindly guards from without.

A MEMBER OF THE P. M. CLUB.—We are inclined to consider the omission in the new published list of the subscription, from the Club in aid of the Girls' School as accidental; we find our own mite was also forgotten, we differ however from our correspondent in considering that the subscription from the Grand Officer's Club should also have been omitted, because we feel anxious that whatever of good is done cannot be made too public.

A RECENT ENQUIRY.—We purposely avoid entering upon the subject.

AN ARCHITECT is evidently no architect, the expenses do not yet reach £2600.

HARMONICON.—Will our correspondent undertake some method of complimenting the brother, he is highly deserving of some mark of respect. His services are not of a nominal character, his office no sinecure. The female children are the particular subjects of his attention, he exhibits *patience, kindness, and zeal* in his frequent visits to the School house, in cultivating the voices of the children, and advancing the objects of the Society in his particular vocation.

BROTHER CASH.—In Cornwall the Prov. Grand Officers pay fees of Honour.

BROTHER JOHN ELLIS.—Many thanks for his Letter, and although we cannot avail ourselves of its contents at present, hereafter it will be serviceable, we hope he will not forget his promise of regular communications.

P. M. The list of absent Masters at the Board of Benevolence is a sad comment upon the parties, but until the system of promotion shall be somewhat altered, there is no help for it.

A. B.—Bring the matter forward in Grand Lodge—support shall be at hand.

A JUNIOR BROTHER is wrong—influence is not power.

A DIFFERENT OPINION. Has a waggish manner—But why complain of the trouble to wade through a heavy list of answers to correspondence? can he not perceive that in three Months there must of necessity be a considerable arrear—and that among the variety of Communications some are not intended for publication, but merely to give information, while others are not *proper* to publish; even “*a different opinion*,” requests us to acknowledge his letter—thereby adding to what he himself considers an evil.

BROTHER EALES WHITE,--PILGRIM.—We greatly miss the usual contributions. We hope, however, they are recreating, and anticipate a goodly store of pickings for No. 8.

DU PELERIN is unavoidably postponed in consequence of the length of the Parliamentary Analysis, which must of necessity be concluded with the Session.

CLERICUS I.—Thanks—many thanks.

CLERICUS II.—There is no doubt of the correctness of his views.

A DISAPPOINTED is evidently not a Mason, and although we do not agree with the *propriety* of trudging about Town for the cheapest means to purchase the article intended for a present, still there is no moral wrong in so doing. We will take no further notice for fear of offending the worthy Brother who has so successfully completed the work, but who, we are certain, is ignorant of the means stated by “*A Disappointed*.”

A CORRESPONDENT enquires if the M. W. G. M. exercises the right of selecting the individuals to whom the Jewels should be presented in the Lodges No. 2 and 321, or whether every member of those Lodges are entitled respectively to wear the Jewels? Perhaps some one of our readers will answer our correspondent.

THE AMERICAN SKETCH came too late for the present Number.

NOACHIDA DALRUADICUS.—We greet our correspondent with the utmost cordiality, and beg he will consider that our pages can only be really serviceable as a vehicle for valuable information. In return we shall be too happy in imparting whatever is in our power.

BROTHER MATTHEWS.—His obliging letter has been attended to.

ROYAL CUMBERLAND LODGE, Bath. The Editor begs to acknowledge the compliment paid to this work.

BROTHER BANKS, Ryde.—We have to thank Brother Banks, and his friend Mr. Westmacott, the Architect, for the Engraving of the projected Arcade; and seriously wish all success to the undertaking.

BROTHER THOS. HART will find his letter has been acted upon.

A PAST MASTER, in Belfast. It is desired that future communications may contain his name and address.

PORTNELLIGAN, ARMAGH.—The intelligent Brother who addressed us on the 17th August, upon the allusions in Parliament to the Order of Freemasonry, will upon consideration see the impropriety of agitating the subject—let the Masons work diligently in Ireland, according to the constitutions, and they need not fear for that which has stood the test of ages; still we will be watchful, and we recommend vigilance and *prompt* appeal to the Duke of Leinster in case of need.

FAIR PLAY.—We would with pleasure insert his letter and add an Editorial comment, but a recent Parliamentary inquiry having elicited some very important details of the influence which “*Fair Play*” so properly exposes, we consider it better to wait. It is but honest however to state, that a most *UNFAIR* advantage was taken not long since of an article which appeared in this Review, and a construction put upon it at which we thought common sense would have revolted—but we were at our post.

A FELLOW-CRAFT and an *IRISH* Brother, will read their answers in the above.

SCOTO-MASONICUS.—May we take some liberties with his letter? As it is written he implies what we consider might offend, and therefore must decline inserting it. Perhaps he will alter it for the next Publication.

LODGE OF INTEGRITY, 529.—We are much gratified by the “*good opinion*” of the Brethren.

ANGLO-SCOTUS.—We have sincere pleasure in his correspondence, and intreat him to continue it regularly. His communication did not reach us until the 19th. In future he will probably oblige us by sending in his report *much* earlier.

ARCH MATTERS.

“*SUN ROSA*.”—Having alluded to the matter elsewhere, we consider our correspondent will be satisfied; it is not in our power to make the worse appear the better. Time, however, and the energy of many, will work a change in other quarters, and perhaps a hint may prove as good as a wink, &c. &c.

H. When he arrives at the first chair, H. will find still greater cause to doubt.

ZZ. The whole affair is now Judaical; let him peruse our notes to his letter again and again.

A FRIEND. Certainly not; none but a learned Jew can unravel the web: that done, let it be submitted to * * * or to * * * * and we pledge our veracity on the result.

ALPHA should not dwell upon the act of a late committee of nine; some were merely “*ex officio*” members, and therefore not responsible: we have this from some authority. How the others have agreed in their researches has been clearly shewn.

MYSTERY, merely appears more mysterious.

AN ARCH MASON, and to several others who address us on the neglect of the annual circular, we may state in extenuation, that it is probably somewhat difficult to arrange a Report of the “Committee proceedings” during the year, and therefore, the Order at large must wait till the “Council of Nine” shall clearly agree upon the subject. We own ourselves among those who are anxious to indulge our curiosity at the forthcoming documents. The last printed account includes the Convocation held on the 7th of May, 1834.

☞ We respectfully and thankfully acknowledge the valuable assistance of several Brethren of the London and Provincial Press, but more especially are we indebted to Brother Judge, of the *True Sun*; we trust, as our thanks are sincere, they will not disdain the fraternal compliment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

His Majesty and the Queen continue to enjoy excellent health and spirits.

The King has given fifty guineas towards the repairs of the Shakespeare monument, Stratford-upon-Avon.

“The Duke of Sussex having been recommended a change of air for the benefit of his health, for several weeks took up his temporary abode on the borders of Epping Forest. His Royal Highness had a slight attack of his pulmonary complaint, which is generally removed in the summer by a change of air. In every other particular his Royal Highness enjoys excellent health.”

“The Duke of Sussex gave a grand dinner on Thursday, the 10th of September, at Kensington Palace, to the Duc de Nemours, to which the French Ambassador, His Majesty’s Cabinet Ministers and other persons of distinction were invited. His Royal Highness enjoys excellent health; and after the prorogation of Parliament will make a country tour and join a sporting party at Holkham, the seat of Mr. Coke, in Norfolk.”

We understand that Mr. Alexander, the oculist, has confidently expressed his opinion of being able to operate upon his Royal Highness at the expiration of a month from this date, the 24th September, and

as this gentleman has never expressed himself so confidently as to time, we hope most sincerely that he may not be mistaken, and that his Royal patient may, under his judicious care, be restored to sight.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, July 28.—*The Infernal Machine*.—When about to commemorate the 5th anniversary of the revolution of 1830, a desperate attempt was made by a miscreant, by name Fieschi, to assassinate Louis Philippe and his sons; a lapse of half a minute saved the King's life, who escaped without a wound; his horse, however, was wounded, and is since dead. The shower of balls proved fatal to Marshal Mortier, General Lacharie de Vengrey, Colonel Raffet, Captain Villatte, and several officers and others of the National Guard. Five Generals were also wounded, and many of the crowd. Several have since died. The assassin has recovered of the wounds he received in the explosion, but as yet has not implicated his accomplices.

The public funeral of the victims, at which 50,000 National Guards attended, took place on the 5th of August. The ceremony was the most imposing ever witnessed.

SPAIN.—In the provinces of this ill-fated country the war continues with various success. The issue will probably not be long doubtful, as in Madrid the new Ministry have decided upon the necessity of immediately regulating the ecclesiastical establishment, and have adopted other means to improve the finances.

PORTUGAL.—The principal topic is a second marriage for the "Youthful Queen," whose widowhood is considered to be a national grievance.

GENEVA.—JUBILEE OF THE REFORMATION.—Geneva has celebrated the Reformation by a Jubilee worthy the imitation of other cities. Everything, even that grand uncertainty, the weather itself, appears to have conspired to give the happiest effect to the solemn festivities of the occasion. On Saturday, the 22nd ult. there was a grand general ecclesiastical conference, in which several Swiss and foreign Clergy took part, among whom we observed the justly celebrated and pious Dr. Armstrong, from Dublin, accompanied by his two sons. In the afternoon there was, in all the churches, a distribution of the Jubilee. Medals were struck, which, with an historical essay on the Reformation, were given to the children of Geneva, who expressed their gratitude by repairing to an extensive garden, and gracing the occasion by a joyous dance. On the following day there was concert of sacred music in St. Peter's church, which was brilliantly illuminated; and the night was turned into day by the general illumination of the city. Thirty thousand citizens, country people, and strangers, thronged the streets, quays, and squares, and participated in the general happiness.

THE THEATRES.

THE last quarter has teemed with no better promise for the true interests of the stage than the three months which preceded it. Thus, we have but few subjects to touch upon; and those so trifling, that even to register their names is more than ceremony sufficient, duly considering their merits.

THE HAYMARKET which was wont to be the theatre for good Old English Comedy and farce—(and what *literature* FOOTE contrived to put into *his* farces!) is become a wholesale warehouse for imbecilities “from the French,” chiefly translated by Mr. MORRIS’S “own correspondent.” *The Maid of Croissey* is weak as water; *The Scholar*, a bungling version of *Le Savant*,—*My Late Friend* an old translated acquaintance with a worse face; and the new five act Comedy, *Hints for Husbands*, is composed of “three single gentlemen rolled into one;” namely, it is made up of three French pieces. The business at the Haymarket has been in proper accordance with the attraction.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—At the time we write, the actors themselves have the conduct of this theatre, Mr. ARNOLD having—from previous bad business—given up the house to them, in despair. They have been more prosperous than the proprietor; perhaps, for one reason, they have produced a more rapid succession of novelty; though, possibly, not of the very highest kind. *The Covenanters* is light and pleasant, and containing some exquisite Scotch airs, as exquisitely sung by Brother WILSON, who puts more *heart* into his music than any other English vocalist—has met with deserved success. *The Old Oak Tree* has drawn several good houses; for the piece itself, it is of the Coburg school in that school’s worst days.

The Dice of Death is founded on a German legend, and contains a duly characteristic share of the mysterious and terrible. It has been quite successful; and judging more from little bits in the dialogue, than from the work as a whole drama, we think the author (a Mr. OXFORD, a writer of one or two comic trifles at this theatre,) shows a fair promise of doing much better things. Let him, however, avoid a German churchyard, and walk in healthier paths.

THE SURREY fills to the ceiling, crowds being drawn by the pig-tail of T. P. Cooke, who acts in a new nautical drama of *My Poll and my Partner Joe*. The piece abounds with what are called “striking situations,” and if there be any truth in play-bills’ promises, on the faith of these veracious documents, to outdo all former doings.

THE VICTORIA remained closed until the 28th inst., the dilatory tradesmen not having before sent home the new Glass Curtain.

THE QUEEN’S.—A one act piece called *Zarah*, a compound of the story of *Fenella*, *Esmeralda*, and *Meg Merrilies*, has been produced with great beauty. The music is, in many parts, exquisite; and one scene, by HILLYER, equals even the magical touch of STANFIELD. We speak of the acting last, as it last deserves it. Mrs. NISBETT is, in certain parts, a delightful comic actress; but she cannot play mysterious young gypsies. Her theatre continues to flourish; albeit it has lost the chaste delineations of JOHN REEVE, who has been spirited away to New York, for, it is said, two years.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 29th.—Lord Brougham alluded to the rumour which has gone abroad of a man having been executed by mistake at Waterford Assizes.

30th.—The Duke of Wellington explained the case of the individual who was hanged for murder by mistake at the Waterford Assizes. It appeared that the man's identity had been sworn to by his two brothers-in-law and another person; and that as he produced no evidence to the contrary himself, there existed no doubt in the mind of any one as to his being the guilty person.—Lord Brougham expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

April 2.—Lord Plunket entered into an explanation of his opinion respecting Church property, and its appropriation by the State, in answer to an inference of the Bishop of Exeter on a former evening. He had never said that Church property was private property. On the contrary, he had ever regarded it in the light of corporate property. Allusions to former speeches he condemned as irregular and in bad taste.—The Bishop of Exeter quoted Hansard's 'Debates' and the 'Mirror of Parliament' to show that at a much later period the Noble Lord had been adverse to such an appropriation.—Lord Brougham reminded the House that if any changes of opinion had taken place on the Opposition side, some changes had taken place on the Ministerial side also.—The Lord Chancellor afterwards interposed, and the conversation dropped.

6th.—The Duke of Wellington briefly announced that his Majesty's Government had tendered their resignations, and that they held their offices only until their successors were appointed.

16th.—The Duke of Wellington moved the adjournment to Saturday the 18th.

April 18th.—Viscount Melbourne announced the appointment of the new Ministry.—Lord Alvanley inquired whether the new Administration were to have the aid of Mr. O'Connell, and, if so, what was to be the equivalent? Lord Brougham having risen to order, some confusion followed, which terminated in a unequivocal denial by Lord Melbourne as to his having entered into any terms for securing the co-operation of Mr. O'Connell.—The Duke of Buckingham asked whether it was the intention of the Government to act upon the resolution passed in another place, by appropriating Church property to other than religious purposes? Lord Melbourne replied that he felt himself bound to act upon that resolution.—The House then adjourned to the 30th inst., with an understanding that no public business should be transacted until the 12th of May.

May 12th.—Lord Denman took his seat on the Woolsack as Speaker of the House of Lords, and Barons Glenelg and Ashburton took the oaths and their seats.—The Marquess of Lansdowne stated that the question of granting a charter to the London University would be immediately brought under the consideration of the Government. A long conversation took place upon a question put by Lord Brougham to the First Lord of the Admiralty, respecting an outrage reported to have been committed by a Noble Captain in the Navy, on a gentleman who was a passenger in his ship. Lord Auckland denied having any distinct knowledge of the subject, but promised that, if it was brought forward in a tangible shape, it should be investigated.

14th.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from Edinburgh against any public grants for additional church accommodation in Scotland. The Duke of Buccleuch maintained that, however the fact might be with respect to Edinburgh, he was prepared to prove that in other parts of Scotland additional church accommodation was wanted.

15th.—The Earl of Wicklow called the attention of the House to the report in the newspapers relative to the public entry of Earl Mulgrave into Dublin, and inquired if the Noble Earl at the head of the Government

had received any official account of the entry of the Lord Lieutenant into Ireland.—Lord Melbourne said he understood that there was a very large procession to meet the Lord Lieutenant, and that he was received with great enthusiasm. If, however, there had been any breach of the law, he was sure the Lord Lieutenant was so determined to administer impartial justice to Ireland, that he would not for one moment shrink from punishing the offenders. Processions were customary on the arrival and departure of Lord Lieutenants.—The Marquess of Londonderry felt convinced that the procession was got up by the direction of O'Connell, and that if the Government did not take some notice of it the most injurious consequences would follow.—Viscount Melbourne deprecated such processions, but it was impossible to prevent them; they took place as much on one side as on the other. With respect to the report of the Marquess of Wellesley having resigned his situation as Lord Chamberlain in consequence of his not approving the policy intended to be adopted towards Ireland, he had the authority of the Noble Marquess to state that there was not one word of truth in the report that had gone forth about his resignation.—Lord Brougham very pointedly declared that the Marquess of Wellesley had not resigned from the motives imputed to him, but from far different reasons, and advised the Noble Marquess (Londonderry) to be, in future, more certain in his information.

19th.—Several petitions were presented for and against the proposed grant to the Scotch Church.—Lord Brougham entered at great length into a vindication of the New Poor Law Bill.—Adjourned to Thursday.

21st.—The Marquess of Londonderry gave notice that on Tuesday next he would present a petition from 50,000 Protestants of the North of Ireland, respecting the danger of the Established Church. His Lordship alluded also to the procession which accompanied the Lord Lieutenant, and hoped that the parties engaged in it would be proceeded against according to law. Viscount Melbourne expressed himself ready to enter into the subject of the petition whenever it was presented, but thought it extraordinary that, having been signed six months ago, it should never have been presented until now. As to the procession in Dublin he could distinctly state that nothing contrary to the Act of Parliament had taken place.—Lord Brougham brought on his motion on the subject of national education. After a lengthened speech, his Lordship moved fourteen resolutions to carry his views into effect, which were ordered to be printed.

22nd.—The Earl of Roden alluded to the recent procession on Lord Mulgrave's arrival in Dublin, and expressed a hope that the same indulgence would be shown to the Orange processions.—Viscount Melbourne considered that the recent occasion afforded no precedent for what might take place in future.—A long discussion on the subject ensued, in the course of which some allusions were made to the Marquess of Wellesley's resignation, to which his Lordship replied that he did not feel at liberty to state the cause of his resignation; but if their Lordships thought it a matter for inquiry in the regular way, he would give all the explanations that might be required. He, however, reserved to himself his own opinion, which at the proper time he would declare in that open, independent manner, which he was able to do, being now entirely unconnected with any connection that could trammel him.

25th.—The Duke of Cambridge took the oaths and subscribed the rolls of Parliament.—The Earl of Roden asked whether Viscount Melbourne would lay before the House the despatch of the Lord Lieutenant relative to his Excellency's entrance into Dublin?—Lord Melbourne declined to do so.—The Earl of Roden repeated the statement which he had made on a former night, condemning, in strong terms, the procession of which he complained. A conversation of some length ensued, which terminated in a declaration by Lord Melbourne that he would be prepared to meet any distinct motion on the subject, but that on such an occasion as the present he would not enter into the discussion.

26th.—Lord Duncannon presented a petition from two Commissioners of Education in Ireland, complaining of a charge imputing to them unfair and partial conduct. The Bishop of Exeter declared that various circumstances had interfered with the presentation of the petition, and, among others, the change of Ministry.

27th.—The Earl of Roseberry, in directing attention to the Report of the Lords of Session on Scotch entails, expressed a wish for the adoption of provisions to prevent the creating of perpetuities in Scotland; to enlarge the power of heirs in succession to make exchanges; and to enable heirs to sell in order to liquidate pre-existing engagements. Lord Brougham agreed that some such changes as those suggested ought to be made. The Great Western Railway and other Bills were read a first time. Adjourned.

June 1st.—The Marquess of Londonderry inquired whether, since the accession of the present Government to office, instructions had been issued to the British cruisers on the northern coast of Spain, to place themselves at the disposal of her Majesty? Lord Melbourne replied that no such instructions had been issued—that the Quadruple Treaty provided for the supply of arms and ammunition.

2nd.—Lord Melbourne, in reply to the questions put by the Marquess of Londonderry on the preceding day, said he had ascertained that in one of the dock-yards of his Majesty, a vessel, formerly the Royal William, and now the Isabella, had been fitted out as a Spanish vessel of war, at an expense of 1,948*l.* With regard to arms and ammunition, their total value was 200,000*l.* The expense incurred was to be defrayed by the Spanish Government, which indeed had been liable to be called on for payment since the 10th of March, 1835. He understood that the Noble Duke, who under the late Government filled the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed Mr. Villiers that it was not the intention of the English Government to press for immediate payment.

3rd.—Lord Brougham brought in a Bill to amend the law of patents, which was read a first time.

10th.—Several petitions were presented in favour of the Church of Scotland. The second reading of the Great Western Railway Bill was carried, on a division, by a majority of 46 against 34.

12th.—The Earl of Aberdeen gave notice of a motion for Friday respecting the Commissioner to be sent to Canada. The Church Articles Subscription Abolition Bill, introduced by the Earl of Radnor, was read a first time. The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Sunday Travelling Bill was read a third time and passed, after a division of 40 against 19, rejecting an amendment, for prohibiting locomotive machines from travelling on the Sabbath.

13th.—Evidence in support of Lambert's Divorce Bill. Lord Brougham's resolutions on the subject of general education, were, after some discussion, postponed till next Tuesday.

19th.—Lord Duncannon laid upon the table the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland. A message from the Commons requested that their Lordships would allow the Earl of Caledon, and the Earl of Charleville, to give evidence before the Committee appointed to inquire into the nature of Orange Lodges in Ireland. The Bishop of Exeter gave notice that on Thursday next he should present a petition from the Rev. W. Baker Stoney, Rector of Brunsboole, in Mayo, complaining of the conduct of the Church Commissioners. Lord Roden presented a petition from the Rev. Harcourt Lees, praying to be allowed to give evidence before the bar of their Lordships' House, relative to conspiracy which was on foot for the overthrow of the Established Church of Ireland, and the separation of that country from Great Britain—(Hear.)—Although the petitioner was a little wild and hasty in his notions, he (Lord Roden) was aware that he had stated many things which had come to pass, and he agreed with the petitioner in believing that such a conspiracy did exist in Ireland.

22nd.—Lord Denman announced the resignation of the Earl of Devon

(formerly Mr. W. Courtenay) as Clerk Assistant in their Lordships' House.—The Execution of Wills' Bill was read a first time, and referred to a select Committee.

24th.—Lord Melbourne, after some eulogistic observations, moved, that in the opinion of the House, it was right to record the just sense which it entertained of the zeal, ability, diligence, and integrity, with which the Earl of Devon performed the arduous duties of Assistant Clerk. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, Lord Shaftesbury, and Lord Abinger, gave their testimony in corroboration of the opinions of the Premier, and the motion was carried unanimously.

25th.—The Earl of Devon took the oaths and his seat.

29th.—Lord Melbourne said that he hoped to be able to submit a measure regarding Municipal Corporations (Ireland) in the course of the present Session.—The Marquess of Londonderry moved for a copy of the Order in Council suspending the Foreign Enlistment Prevention Act, and for copies of papers connected therewith.—The Earl of Devon's answer to the expression of their Lordships' satisfaction at his performance of the duties of Clerk Assistant was ordered to be entered in the Journals of the House.

30th.—The Building Committee was re-appointed, and the statement of Sir R. Smirke referred to them.—Lord Brougham's resolutions on education were withdrawn, after an opinion expressed to that effect by Lord Melbourne.

July 2nd.—Lord Melbourne, in reply to the Marquess of Londonderry respecting the warfare in the north of Spain, said that he believed the decree, purporting to be signed by Don Carlos, excepting from the benefit of the convention of Lord Eliot all foreigners who were engaged in arms against him to be a forgery.—On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a Bill for the better regulation of Ecclesiastical Benefices having no cure of souls was read a first time.

6th.—Lord Ripon presented a petition from the inhabitants of Quebec, complaining of the House of Assembly.

10th.—The Duke of Richmond gave notice that on Monday he should move the third reading of the Prison Discipline Bill.

14th.—The Earl of Radnor moved the second reading of the 39 Articles Bill, the object of which was "to repeal the law which required subscription to the 39 Articles on matriculation, and on taking the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, if those degrees were taken before the age of 23." His Lordship supported, and the Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the Bill. He moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be deferred till that day three months. After an extended discussion, the House divided. The numbers were—For the Bill, 57; against it, 163; Majority against it, 106.

17th.—Sir L. Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor, took his seat on the Woolsack for the first time, under the Commission appointing him Speaker of the House of Lords in the absence of Lord Denman.—Lord Brougham, in alluding to a motion which had been passed last night in the Commons, deprecated in very strong terms, the introduction of ladies to the Houses of Lords and Commons. There was no person more devoted to the fair sex than himself, nor no person more desirous of seeing them in their proper places; but if no other Noble Lord did so, he would feel it his duty to move, that they be excluded from the House of Lords during their Lordships' deliberations.—The Marquess of Lansdowne said he had not seen any arrangement in the report of the Building Committee for the accommodation of ladies, and could give no information on the subject.

27th.—Petitions presented on the Aberdeen Universities, and the Municipal Corporations Bills. A discussion took place between the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Brougham respecting the latter measure. His Grace complained that it interfered with the King's prerogative, and that the Commission, promoting what was called the inquiry, was not legal. The noble Lord maintained that it was framed on the principle of all previous Commissions.

28th.—Petition from Coventry, praying to be heard by Counsel against the Municipal Corporations. Lords Brougham and Pluquet suggested that there might be two Counsel heard for all the Corporations, parties now in town from

the several Corporations agreeing as to the Counsel. This was eventually agreed to, and the Bill read a second time.

30th.—Lord Brougham denied that he was exposed to the charge of delaying the Bill because he had sanctioned the hearing of counsel.—The Marquess of Londonderry gave notice, that he should bring forward the conduct of Don Carlos in ordering certain marines to be shot.—In pursuance of the arrangement previously made, counsel was then called to the bar, to be heard against the Corporations Bill on behalf of sundry Corporations. Sir C. Wetherall addressed their Lordships at great length, condemning the Bill as altogether democratic, republican, and radical in its principles. He proceeded till near 10 o'clock, when he retired on account of the extreme heat; and he afterwards, through Lord Kenyon, begged the indulgence of their Lordships till the next day, as he was too exhausted to proceed.

31st.—After the presentation of several petitions against the Municipal Corporations Bill, Sir C. Wetherall renewed his address against the provisions of the Bill.

Aug. 1st.—Council on the Municipal Corporations Bill. Mr. Knight resumed his address against the general principles of the Bill. At the conclusion of his speech Sir C. Wetherall made a claim to have witnesses heard at the bar, to which Lord Brougham objected. The Duke of Newcastle said this Bill was so atrocious, as far as regarded the liberty of the country, that he had no hesitation in saying that the Ministers of the King were liable to impeachment, and if no other Noble Lord would undertake that task he would do so.

3rd.—Lord Melbourne rose to move the order of the day for resolving into Committee on the Municipal Corporations Bill. Several Lords rose at the same time, and a scene of confusion took place which lasted for some time, the object of each party being to gain precedence of the other. Lord Melbourne, however, proceeded to address the House, having first proclaimed himself tired of the political differences which had prevailed during the last five years. He alluded to the manner in which the present Bill had been passed by the Commons, without any change or amendment of the least importance in any of its provisions; but he did not anticipate that their Lordships would be as ready to agree either in the existence of the evil or the justice of the remedy. The Noble Lord then entered into a description of the principle upon which the Bill was founded, and concluded by moving that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill. The Earl of Carnarvon moved as an amendment, "That evidence be taken at the bar of this House in support of the allegations of the several petitions, praying to be heard against the Bill, before the House be put into a Committee." The Earl of Winchelsea contended that the Noble Viscount at the head of the Government should lay before the House every tittle of evidence given to the Commissioners. He was a friend to municipal reform, but this measure was a violation of the right of property. Lord Brougham spoke strongly in favour of the measure, and Lord Lyndhurst against it. A long debate ensued, after which a division took place,—for the original motion, 54; for the amendment to hear evidence, 124. Proxies were not called.

4th.—Witnesses were examined regarding the Corporations of Coventry, Oxford, Grantham, &c. Lord Melbourne (in consequence of some inquiry as to what he should do with a particular petition) repeated his protest against the present proceeding on principle—stating that he had bowed to the majority—that he had submitted—but that he had been coerced into the proceeding.

7th.—After the presentation of several petitions for and against the Municipal Corporations Bill, the examination of witnesses was again resumed.

8th.—Witnesses examined respecting the Corporations of Shrewsbury, Hereford, Bedford, Alnwick, and Liverpool.

11th.—The Earl of Clanricarde moved the second reading of the Catholic Marriages Bill. The House divided—for the Bill 16, against it 42. The Bill is consequently lost.

13th.—Their Lordships resolved into Committee on the Municipal Corporations Bill. Lord Lyndhurst moved as an amendment the preservation of the inchoate rights of freemen. Their Lordships eventually divided on it. The

numbers were—for the original clause, 37 ; for the amendment, 130—majority against Ministers, 93.—Lord Lyndhurst then moved a new clause, to secure to freemen the right of voting, as was secured to them in the Reform Act, in respect of Members of Parliament. After a short discussion, the gallery was about to be cleared for a division ; but Lord Melbourne, who had opposed the amendment, said, as the numbers had so preponderated against him on the former division, he would not trouble their Lordships to divide.—The amendment was agreed to, as were some other amendments.

17th.—Corporations Bill.—Lord Lyndhurst, on clause 25, moved an amendment that one-fourth of the Councils, or whatever the bodies might be called, should be elected for life. Lord Brougham and Lord Melbourne, at great length, resisted it, as striking at the foundation of the Bill. The debate occupied the whole evening ;—for the original clause, 39 ; for the amendment, 126 ; majority against Ministers, 87.

18th.—On clause 35 being read, which provides that existing Mayors and Councils shall go out of office, on elections of Councils under this Act, Lord Lyndhurst moved an amendment for their continuance. It was eventually adopted, as were various other amendments.

19th.—The Duke of Cumberland, on presenting a petition from Trinity College, Dublin, for the support of the Church, stated that he had not countenanced their establishment in any place where it was deemed that they could be prejudicial, nor on any occasion where he had not been applied to.

24th.—Paymaster General's Bill read a third time and passed.—Militia Staff Bill brought from the Commons with the amendments agreed to.—Committee on the Irish Church Bill.—On clause 10 being put, moved that the clause be omitted.—Lord Melbourne having declined to divide the House, the clause was negatived, and struck out.—On clause 40 being proposed, which provides that the average value of corn should be the standard of value for tithes, Lord Ellenborough moved that this clause be also struck out.—The House divided.—For the motion, 35 ; for the amendment, 126 ; majority for rejecting the clause, 91.—The other clauses were passed without comment, up to clause 60, inclusive.—On clause 61 being put, the Earl of Haddington opposed it, and the remaining clauses of the Bill, the sequestration and appropriation clauses.—A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Lord Melbourne deemed it right to declare that if this motion were agreed to, he should not be the party to send back the Bill to the Commons. It would expose the measure to the rejection of that House.—Their Lordships divided,—for the clauses as they stood, 41 ; for their rejection, 138 ; majority for the rejection 97.

25th.—The Municipal Corporations Law.—On clause 59 being put, Lord Lyndhurst proposed an amendment—that towns clerks should hold their offices during life. For the amendment, 104 ; against it 36 ; majority in favour of the amendment, 68.—On the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, an amendment was agreed to, without a division, to the effect that none but members of the Established Church should be the disposers of the ecclesiastical patronage of corporations. The other clauses of the Bill were then agreed to.

26th.—A discussion ensued upon the affairs of Spain, in which Lord Melbourne, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Lord Brougham took part, and which was concluded by the Duke of Wellington, who expressed his desire that all discussion on that subject should at present be avoided, because he wished to leave the hands of the Government free, and the hands of every Englishman free, in order that they might be enabled to effect that object which was so much desired by all, a termination to that lamentable sort of warfare which was now going on in the centre of Europe.—On the motion for the second reading of the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill, the Earl of Roden moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.—Upon a division the numbers were, for the amendment, 51 ; for the motion, 39 ; majority against the second reading, 12.

27th.—Lord Melbourne, on the presentation of the report of the Municipal Corporations Bill, declared his dissent from the amendments adopted in the Committee. Their Lordships eventually divided on the proposition of Lord

Melbourne, to omit the word "Aldermen" in the 6th clause. Contents, 89; non-contents, 160. Majority for retaining the clause in its amended form, 71. The other amendments were then adopted; the report was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on the following day.

28th.—Lord Melbourne moved that the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill be read a third time. Earl Winchelsea moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a third time that day six months. Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and their Lordships divided, when there appeared—For the third reading 69; against it, 5; majority, 64. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Sept. 2nd.—Lord Duncannon moved the second reading of the Voters (Ireland) Bill. His Lordship entered into some details which, he said, would tend to assimilate the Irish to the present English system of registration. The Bill was thrown out by a majority of 81 against 27.

3rd.—The Music and Dancing Licences Bill, upon the motion of the Marquess of Salisbury, was ordered to be read a third time this day three months.—Lord Lyndhurst expressed his surprise that Ministers had adopted no further proceedings on the Irish Church Bill.—Lord Melbourne admitted the evil that must result to the clergy from the failure of this Bill, but denied that the responsibility rested with the Ministers.—Lord Brougham brought in a Bill to consolidate the law of marriage in Scotland, which was read a first time.—A message from the Commons prayed their Lordships' assent to a conference with the Commons on the subject of certain amendments in the Municipal Reform Bill.—Lord Melbourne, the Lord Privy Seal, the President of the Council, Lords Shaftesbury, Falmouth, Hatherton, the Duke of Richmond and others, were appointed managers of the conference, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst declining to attend. On their return, the reasons for the dissent of the other House were read, and ordered to be printed and taken into consideration on Friday.

7th.—The following Peers were named to manage the conference with the House of Commons on the amendments in the Corporation Reform Bill:—The Earl of Devon, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Bristol, Lord Wharnccliffe, the Earl of Haddington, and Lord Fitzgerald and Vescei.

8th.—Mr. Bernal, with several Members of the Commons, appeared, and stated that the Commons assented to their Lordships' amendments as above. They also assented to the amendments in the Glass Duties' Bill.—The Million Payment Suspension Bill was read a third time.

9th.—Lords Denman, Rosslyn, and Shaftesbury, sat as his Majesty's Commissioners, and gave assent, in the usual form, to the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill, and several other public and private Bills. The Patents Improvement was returned, the Commons not persisting in their amendments.

10th.—The House was but thinly attended. Lord Denman took his seat on the Woolsack as Speaker.—At about twenty minutes past two o'clock the King, accompanied by the chief officers of State, entered the House, and took his seat on the throne. His Majesty was dressed in an Admiral's uniform, and appeared to be in very good health. A large portion of the House was set apart for the accommodation of the Ambassadors, most of whom were present. The attendance of the Ladies was not so great as we have often before observed it.—The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the Commons, the Speaker attended by about thirty Members, came to the bar.—The Speaker then addressed his Majesty as follows:—"May it please your Majesty, we, your Majesty's faithful Commons, attend you at the close of a session unusually protracted, and of no ordinary importance. Your Majesty, at the opening of the session, was graciously pleased to say, that the estimates which you had directed to be laid before the Commons were lower than within former experience. The estimates now bear the same character—thus evincing a general and sincere desire to advance in steady and progressive reductions of expense, so far as is consistent with the efficiency of the service for which provision must be made. Arrangements consequent upon that general and noble act—the abolition of slavery—have rendered it necessary to effect a loan of fifteen millions for the payment of the compensation to be awarded to the owners of slaves. It is consolatory and gratifying that this loan has been effected under circumstances, and on such terms, as afford fresh proof of the stability of the public credit of the empire.

“ Unhappily, Sire, the condition of Ireland has not been such as to render it expedient to leave the people of that empire the unrestricted benefits of a free Constitution. An Act has been passed by which provision has been made for the prompt trial of the guilty, in case of the disturbance of the public peace, and power has been given authorising the resorting to strong measures in cases in which infractions of the law may be such as to render them necessary. A measure thus uniting efficient precautions with the vigorous enforcement of the law, may reasonably be expected to prove sufficient for the purpose, and to command general respect, because its provisions show consideration for those against whom it is directed, and because it has been conceived in a constitutional temper and spirit.

“ The means of the improvement of the constitutions of the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales, and of the establishment of an effective system of local police, have occupied much of our time, and have been considered with unwearied care and attention. How we could most successfully adapt institutions framed in far other times, to the increased intelligence, wealth, and numbers of the people—how we could introduce into them popular election, secure popular controul, and obtain for the public service the persons best qualified to discharge it—how we could best provide for the impartial administration of justice, and introduce rules for the maintenance of order, and the enforcement of economy, were among the questions which have been necessarily much weighed and considered; and we have zealously directed our efforts to promote and secure the attainment of these objects.

“ Your Majesty’s faithful Commons will be amply repaid for their long and laborious exertions, if their deliberations have contributed to give real content to the people, and to renew and promote the permanent stability of our important institutions.

“ I now, Sire, on the part of the Commons, present the last Bill of Supply, entitled, ‘ An Act to apply certain Monies as Ways and Means, and to appropriate the same for the service of the year 1835.’ ”

Several others then received the Royal assent.

The King immediately afterwards delivered, in a very clear and firm tone, the Royal Speech. It was in the following terms:—

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I find, with great satisfaction, that the state of public business enables me to relieve you from further attendance, and from the pressure of those duties, which you have performed with so much zeal and assiduity.

“ I receive from all Foreign Powers, satisfactory assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, and I look forward with confidence to the preservation of the general peace, which has been, and will be, the object of my constant solicitude. I lament that the civil contest in the northern provinces of Spain has not yet been brought to a termination; but, taking a deep interest in the welfare of the Spanish Monarchy, I shall continue to direct to that quarter my most anxious attention, in concert with the Three Powers with whom I have concluded the Treaty of quadruple alliance; and I have, in furtherance of the objects of that treaty, exercised the power vested in me by the Legislature, and have granted to my subjects permission to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain.

“ I have concluded with Denmark, Sardinia, and Sweden fresh conventions, calculated to prevent the traffic in African slaves; I hope soon to receive a ratification of a similar treaty, which has been signed with Spain.

“ I am engaged in negotiations with other Powers in Europe and in South America for the same purpose, and I trust that ere long the united efforts of all civilised nations will suppress and extinguish this traffic.

“ I perceive, with entire approbation, that you have directed your attention to the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales; and I have cheerfully given my assent to the Bill which you have passed for that purpose.

“ I cordially concur in this important measure, which is calculated to allay discontent, to promote peace and union, and to procure for those communities the advantages of responsible Government.

“ I greatly rejoice that the internal condition of Ireland has been such as to

have permitted you to substitute for the necessary severity of a law, which has been suffered to expire, enactments of a milder character.

“ No part of my duty is more grateful to my feelings than the mitigation of a penal statute in any case in which it can be effected consistently with the maintenance of order and tranquillity.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the Supplies.

“ You have provided not only for the expenses of the year, and for the interest upon the large sum awarded to the owners of slaves in my Colonial Possessions, but also for several unexpected and peculiar claims upon the justice and liberality of the nation. It is most gratifying to observe that not only have these demands been met without any additional taxation, but that you have made some further progress in reducing the burdens of my people.

“ I am enabled to congratulate you that the terms upon which the loan for the compensation to the proprietors of slaves has been obtained, afford conclusive evidence of the flourishing state of Public credit, and of that general confidence, which is the result of a determination to fulfil the national engagements, and maintain inviolate the Public faith.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I know that I may securely rely upon your loyalty and patriotism, and I feel confident, that in returning to your respective counties, and in resuming those functions which you discharge with so much advantage to the community, you will recommend to all classes of your countrymen, obedience to the law, attachment to the Constitution, and a spirit of temperate amendment, which, under Divine Providence, are the surest means of preserving the tranquillity, and increasing the prosperity which this country enjoys.”

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 29th.—Immediately after the enforcement of the call, Lord John Russell entered on the great question of the Appropriation of the revenues of the Church of Ireland. His Lordship addressed the House at great length; and after a retrospect of the events in Ireland, stated his intention of proposing that there should be instituted such a reform of the church of Ireland as would enable them to adapt its establishment to the spiritual instruction of those that belong to it, taking care in doing so to prevent there being any unnecessary additions. That the present Church Establishment required reduction he thought no man could dispute. He therefore proposed that the House should undertake that reduction, and having accomplished it, that it should apply the residue to some object by which the moral and religious improvement of the people at large should be advanced, and by which they, the Irish people, should have reason to believe that the funds which were raised nominally for their benefit were in reality so applied. It was with this view that he meant to propose, through the medium of a resolution, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, in order to consider the present state of the Church of Ireland, and with a view of applying any surplus of revenue which might arise after adequate provision had been made for the maintenance of a requisite establishment to the general education of all classes of the people without reference to any religious distinction. Should the House agree to resolve itself into the Committee he required, it was his intention to propose a resolution embodying the spirit of his plan of Church Reform, and on that resolution being reported he should move for an Address to the Crown, containing an humble entreaty that the King should enable his Commons to carry that plan into effect. His Lordship concluded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Ward:—“ That this House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, in order to consider the present state of the Church of Ireland, with a view of applying any surplus of its revenues to the general education of all classes of the people, without reference to religious distinction.” Sir

Edward Knatchbull said that an address to the Crown expressive of the opinion of the House of Commons, was for no other purpose than the hope of involving the Crown in a direct opposition to the wishes of that House. To the principle of the Noble Lord he withheld his consent, he Sir J. Graham addressed the House at some length in favour of Ministers, and Lord Howick spoke for a considerable time in support of the motion. At one o'clock Mr. Lefroy moved the adjournment of the debate.

30th.—The speakers in support of Lord John Russell's resolution were Mr. Sheill, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Fergus O'Connor, and Sir J. C. Hobhouse.—The Members who addressed the House on the side of the negative were Mr. Lefroy, Colonel Damer, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Gladstone, and the Solicitor-General.—The debate was again adjourned at a Quarter to One o'clock.

April 1st.—The Hon. T. Corry announced his Majesty's answer to the Address of the 26th, connected with the London University, which expressed his Majesty's readiness to forward the grant of the charter. The adjourned debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion, that the borough of Leicester election petition be discharged, was resumed, and the motion was carried on a division by a majority of 216 against 200.—The adjourned debate on Lord John Russell's motion respecting the Irish Church occupied the remainder of the sitting.—The speakers in support were Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Littleton, and Mr. S. Rice.—The Members who addressed the House in opposition to the motion, were Mr. Winthrop Praed, Mr. Paul Beilby Thompson, Sir H. Hardinge, and Lord Stanley.—After a debate, which lasted till 10 minutes to two o'clock, the House again adjourned.

2nd.—The adjourned debate on Lord Russell's motion was renewed by Sir J. Campbell, who declared his full concurrence in the resolution, upon which, as he conceived, the destinies of the Empire depended. Mr. Richards opposed the resolution. Mr. Goulburn denied the existence of any surplus revenue. Mr. T. F. Buxton said the only hope of benefiting Ireland was by education, which would extinguish religious animosities and promote Protestantism. He should therefore move, when the proper opportunity presented itself, that in the event of the Protestant religion extending in Ireland so as to require further aid, means should be provided, or the right given to resume what should now be appropriated to education.—Mr. O'Connell supported the motion in a speech of great length. He observed that the result of this debate would be a proclamation to the people of Ireland as to what they would have to expect, and whether there was to be an end of the system by which they had been governed.—Sir R. Peel declared that if the motion were adopted he could be no party to carrying it into effect; he could be no part of any Government that would adopt such a measure. Lord J. Russell said he deemed the principle of so much importance to the tranquillity of the country that he must press it forward. As to Mr. Buxton's amendments, he had no objection to the adoption of them. The gallery, at half-past two, was cleared for a division. The numbers were—For the motion, 322; Against it, 289; Majority in favour of the motion, 33. The House then resolved into Committee.—Sir R. Peel wished the report to be presented on Monday, but it was eventually decided that it should be received to-morrow (Friday.)

3rd.—Lord John Russell having moved the order of the day for a Committee of the whole House on the Irish Church,—Sir R. Peel said he should not throw the slightest objection in the way of the motion of the noble lord. If the debate should go over till Monday, he should suggest that at five o'clock the Mutiny Act should be proposed. The House then resolved itself into committee.

4th.—Sir J. Graham presented the Report of the Windsor Election Committee, which stated that Sir J. De Beauvoir had not been duly elected, and that Sir J. Elley ought to have been returned. The latter gentleman was then introduced and sworn in.—On the motion of Mr. Robinson, it was

resolved, as a standing order, that no Member should be allowed to secure a place in the House until the hour of prayers.—Sir R. Peel, in reply to Mr. H. Grattan, said that the general order, directing the military when called upon in aid of the civil power to fire upon the persons, and not over the heads of disturbers of the peace, had been issued.—Lord Mahon, in reply to Mr. Duncombe, said that Government had sent Lord Eliot upon a special mission to the scene of war in Spain, the object of which was, if possible, to prevent the system of barbaric warfare which all must regret had been adopted by the two armies. The mission had been sent out with the full concurrence of the Ministers from Spain and France, solely for that purpose, and not with any intention of supporting Don Carlos's pretensions to the throne of Spain.—The adjourned discussion on the Irish Church was resumed in a Committee of the whole House.—After speeches had been delivered by Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. F. Bruen, the Marquess of Chandos, and Mr. Scarlett, against Lord J. Russell's resolution, and by Mr. S. Maxwell, Mr. Baines, Mr. Roche, Mr. Buller, and Mr. Warburton, in favour of it, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the resolution	262
Against it	237

Majority 25

Lord John Russell then gave notice that he should move, on Tuesday, "That it is the opinion of this House that no measure relating to Irish tithes will lead to a satisfactory adjustment without its embodying the foregoing resolution."—The House went into a Committee on the Navy Estimates, and, after several votes had been agreed to, the Chairman reported progress.—The Mutiny Bill was read a first and second time.

5th.—Lord Hotham presented the report of the Drogheda Election Committee, which declared that Mr. O'Dwyer had been unduly returned.—Several motions were postponed, at the request of Lord J. Russell, in order that the House might proceed with the Irish Church question.—Mr. Bernal brought up the report of the Committee on the Irish Church resolution. Mr. Sinclair suggested that the resolution should be communicated to the House of Lords. Lord J. Russell said when it had received the sanction of that House, he was quite sure that the House of Lords would not refuse to pass a measure calculated to secure the Church of Ireland and the peace of the empire. Sir R. Peel said that, as the first resolution of the Noble Lord had already been discussed, he would not divide the House again upon it: but when the Noble Lord brought forward his second resolution, that no Tithe Bill would give satisfaction to Ireland unless embodying the principles of that resolution, he should certainly take the opinion of the House upon the subject. The report of the resolution having been read and agreed to, Lord J. Russell brought forward his second resolution: "That it is the opinion of the House that no measure upon the subject of tithes in Ireland, can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment, unless it includes the principles contained in the resolution come to by that House." The motion was debated at considerable length: in the course of the discussion Sir H. Hardinge declared that if the motion were carried he could not undertake to embody it in the Irish Tithes Bill, which he had proposed to bring forward. The Chancellor of the Exchequer charged Lord John Russell with having pursued anything but a candid course, in having so frequently varied his propositions, as contrasted with original notices. He resisted the present motion as unprecedented and dangerous. The House eventually divided, when there appeared, for the resolution, 285; against it, 258; making a majority of 27 against Ministers.

6th.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a communication that all the Ministers had felt it to be their duty to tender their resignations to his Majesty, and that they now only held the seals of office until successors should be appointed. The motives which had led to this step were founded

on the continued majorities against them, and on the final adoption of a principle to the carrying of which into effect the Ministers could be no party. The vote of Tuesday night was tantamount to a declaration of want of confidence in the Ministers, for it assumed that the House had no confidence in any measure that the Ministers might bring forward on the subject of tithes in Ireland. To the little progress made with public business, and the decisions on the last four debates, they saw that the time had come for them to withdraw from further contest. The motion of Tuesday night not merely went to declare want of confidence, but positively to recommend a change of system in the Government of Ireland. To the introduction of that change the Ministers could be no party; they, therefore, under all these circumstances, and believing that the Government of the country could not continue beneficially to act against decided majorities, felt that perseverance would be fruitless. He suggested that there should be an adjournment to Monday; the House, however, to meet on Thursday, there being a ballot for an Election Committee, but not for public business.—Lord J. Russell briefly observed that all must admit that the course of the Right Hon. Baronet had been marked with perfect honour and propriety.—The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were then passed, and the House adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

7th.—The House proceeded with the Ballot for the Cork Election Committee, after which several Private Bills were advanced a stage. The House then adjourned.

13th.—Mr. Denison presented the report of the Worcester Election Committee, which declared that J. Bailey, Esq., had been duly elected.—Sir R. Peel stated that arrangements for a new Government were in progress but that they were not completed. He afterwards moved an adjournment till Thursday.

16th.—The Dublin Election Committee reported that they had appointed a Commission to examine witnesses in Dublin, in consequence of the enormous expense attending the examination of them here. The report was agreed to.—Sir R. Peel, after stating that he had received a communication from his Majesty similar to the one which had induced him to move the former adjournment, moved a further adjournment to Saturday.—Mr. Sinclair inquired whether any progress had been made in the formation of a new Ministry? Lord J. Russell said that, on the resignation of the late Government, his Majesty had sent for Earl Grey, and that, in consequence of what then passed, his Majesty had sent for Lords Melbourne and Lansdowne. He was not yet at liberty to state the nature of the communications which had taken place, but he hoped the arrangements would be so far concluded by Saturday as to admit of explanation.

18th.—The report of the Cork city election was presented, which declared Dr. Baldwin and Mr. Callaghan to have been duly elected.—Mr. F. Baring moved for new writs in consequence of the vacancies occasioned by the change of Ministry.

20th.—Mr. F. Baring moved for several new writs in addition to those already granted.—Mr. Sheil gave notice for a future day of a resolution declaring that no person appointed to any ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland should claim a vested interest in it if subsequently suppressed by Parliament. Sir B. Inglis gave notice for the same day that he would move that the oath taken by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman at the table of that House should be read.—The House then adjourned to May the 12th.

May 12th.—Those Members of the Administration who had been returned, took the oaths and their seats, and several new writs were issued.—Sir G. Grey, in answer to Mr. Hume, said that the last accounts from Canada were more favourable. The Government had determined to recall Sir J. Stewart; and the question of the appointment of Commissioners who were to proceed to Canada was under consideration. Lord Amherst had declined to act at the head of the Commission, on the ground of the length of time

that must be taken up in such an inquiry.—Mr. S. Rice, in reply to Mr. D. W. Harvey, said, it was not intended that the Great Seal should be permanently in Commission, and that no additional charge would be imposed on the public in the way of remuneration to the Commissioners.

14th.—Lord Mandeville moved for various returns relating to the outrages perpetrated at Armagh races, in October, which produced a long discussion.—Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, “That it is the opinion of this House that the conduct of the Earl of Gosford does not afford any grounds for censure, and that the imputations cast upon him are unfounded,” which was agreed to without a division.—Mr. Hume moved for returns of the number of Chancellors of England and Ireland now receiving pensions, with the amount of those pensions, which was agreed to.

15th.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Cobbett, stated that Government intended to bring the subject of the present state of the agricultural interest under the notice of the House without delay. The Marquess of Chandos gave notice that, on the 25th instant, he should move a resolution upon the present state of agricultural distress, calling upon the House to redeem that interest, by the reduction of local or general taxation.

18th.—The new writ for the borough of Stafford, in the room of Sir F. Goodricke, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, was ordered to be suspended until the 22nd June.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Hume, said that it was the intention of the Government to renew the Commission appointed by Lord Grey’s Administration, with a view to the consolidation of the military and civil departments of the Ordnance.—The House went into Committee on the Ordnance Estimates, and several votes were passed.

19th.—Mr. Wyse obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the promotion of general education in Ireland.—Mr. F. Buxton postponed his motion respecting the treatment of aborigines in British settlements.—A motion of the same Hon. Member, for a presentation of an address to the Throne for the suppression of the African slave trade, was acceded to.

20th.—Several petitions were presented for and against a grant of money to the Church of Scotland.—Mr. O’Connell gave notice for Wednesday of a motion for the adoption of Poor Laws in Ireland.—Mr. Robinson fixed the 5th June for his motion on the Taxation of the Empire.—Mr. Poulter’s Lord’s Day Observance Bill was considered in Committee.—A vote was taken in Committee of Supply for the Public Service.

21st.—Lord John Russell took the oaths and his seat for Stroud, amidst loud cheers.—There was a ballot for the Ennis Election Committee; but, the Committee could not be sworn, owing to the absence of a member, Mr. Greene. The House was therefore brought to rather an abrupt close.

22nd.—The Liverpool Police Bill was read a second time, on a division, after a long and rather stormy discussion. Several petitions were presented; and the reduced list of the Ennis Borough Committee was brought up, and the Members sworn.

25th.—A new writ was ordered for Tiverton, in the room of Mr. Kennedy, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The Marquess of Chandos proposed, and the Earl of Darlington seconded, a motion, “That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the deep regret this House feels at the continuation of the distressed state of the agricultural interest, to which the attention of Parliament had been called in his Majesty’s most gracious Speech from the Throne in this and the preceding session, and humbly to represent to his Majesty the anxious desire of this House that the attention of his Majesty’s Government should be directed to the subject, with a view to the immediate removal of some parts of those burdens arising from the pressure of general and local taxation.” Lord J. Russell moved, as an amendment, “That this House direct its early attention to the recommendations of the Committee which sat last year on the subject of county rates, with a view of giving immediate practical relief to the

agriculture of the country from the burdens under which it labours through local taxation." After a lengthened debate the House divided, when there appeared—for the amendment, 211; for the resolution, 150: majority against the motion of the Marquess of Chandos, 61.

26th.—Mr. Miles's motion for the introduction of a clause prohibiting travelling by the railway on Sunday, in the Grand Western Railway Bill, was rejected, on a division, by a majority of 212 against 34. The Report of the Canterbury Election Committee was brought up, and S. Lushington, Esq. declared duly elected.

27th.—The Report of the Carlow Election Committee was presented, declaring that Mr. Bruen and Mr. Kavanagh had not been duly returned. The Assizes (Ireland) Removal Bill gave rise to some discussion, Mr. Barron having moved, as an amendment to the second reading, that the Bill should be read a second time that day six months; after several speeches for and against the measure, Lord Morpeth suggested that the second reading should be allowed, on an understanding that the Bill should proceed no further until the representatives of Ireland had an opportunity of consulting on it. Mr. Elphinstone brought in a Bill to limit the time of taking the poll at elections for Members to serve in Parliament to one day, which was read a first time. Adjourned.

June 1st.—Mr. Thornley made inquiry as to the introduction of the military at Wolverhampton? He was informed there was no disturbance to warrant the introduction of the military. He knew not by what authority they had fired; and he believed that they had no right to fire. Lord J. Russell replied that he had sent to the magistrates for their evidence, and had directed the Commander-in-Chief to institute inquiries into the proceedings of the military. He was most anxious that there should be the fullest investigation. He should afford all possible facilities, but he begged to guard against ex-parte statements being received.—Mr. Cayley brought forward his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the means of affording relief to the agriculture of the country, and especially to consider the subject of a silver or conjoined standard of silver and gold. After a long debate the motion was lost upon a division by a majority of 90, the numbers being 126 to 216.

2nd.—The Newcastle and Carlisle Railroad Bill was read a third time, after an amendment of Sir A. Agnew had been negatived, that the Bill be read a third time that day six months. The Report of the Youghall Election Committee was brought up, and the sitting member, John O Connell, Esq., declared duly elected.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. Grote proposed, and Sir W. Molesworth seconded, a motion that the votes at elections for Members of Parliament should henceforward be taken by way of secret ballot. Mr. Gisborne moved the previous question, which he afterwards withdrew, in order that, in conformity with the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, the motion might be met by a direct negative.—After a protracted debate, the House divided, when there appeared—For Mr. Grote's resolution, 144; Against it, 317; Majority against the vote by ballot, 173.

3rd.—Mr. Hume directed the attention of the House to a breach of privilege, and stated the circumstances of a dispute between himself and Mr. Charlton, at the close of Tuesday night's debate on the ballot. Mr. Hume stated that Mr. Charlton had called on him to hold his tongue, that Mr. Hume replied he was not speaking to him, and that Mr. Charlton rejoined that he would make him hold his tongue, that he was an impertinent fellow, and that no republicans were wanted there. To this Mr. Hume replied, that he (Mr. C.) was the impertinent fellow. A challenge was the consequence. Mr. Hume appealed to the House whether, if such proceedings were tolerated, the business of the Legislature could be carried on. Mr. Charlton then gave his statement of the occurrences, which differed from that of the Honourable Member for Middlesex, chiefly in the application of

the word "impertinent," which Mr. Hume admitted having applied to him, but which he declared upon his honour he had not applied to Mr. Hume.

4th.—The report of the London and Birmingham Railway was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Sergeant Perrin took the oaths and their seats. The Bribery and Corruption at Elections Bill was brought in and read a first time. The House was counted out during a discussion on Mr. Bish's motion for occasional Parliaments in Ireland.

5th.—The second reading of the Metropolis Water Company was negatived by a majority of 125 to 60. Lord J. Russell moved that the House, at its rising, adjourn to Wednesday. Mr. Barnaby brought up the Report of the Committee on the Cork election, declaring that Fergus O'Connor, Esq. was not duly elected, that R. Longfield, Esq. was duly elected, and that the petition and opposition were neither frivolous nor vexatious. In answer to Sir R. Peel, the Attorney-General said it was his intention to bring forward, as early as possible, a measure for the improvement of the Administration of Justice in the Ecclesiastical Courts. Lord J. Russell then brought forward his Measure for the regulation of Municipal Corporations, which occupied the House for the remainder of the evening.

10th.—A new writ was ordered for Ayrshire, in the room of Mr. A. Oswald, he having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The Honourable Mr. Byng presented his Majesty's answer to the Address moved by Mr. Fowell Buxton, on the 19th of May, in which his Majesty expressed his desire to promote the object of that Address, by adopting all possible and practicable means to put an end to the slave trade in other countries. Lord Castlereagh presented a petition from the county of Down, similar to that presented last week in the House of Lords; it led to a considerable discussion. Ordered to be laid upon the table. Mr. M. P. Stewart presented the Report of the Ipswich Election Committee, which declared that Messrs. Kelly and Dundas had been unduly returned by means of bribery. A special report followed, in which several parties mentioned were charged with bribery, and others with disobedience to the Speaker's warrant, and two Magistrates, with a breach of the privilege of the House of Commons. A long debate ensued, which was eventually adjourned to Thursday. Dr. Bowring withdrew his motion for the production of the correspondence between his Majesty's Consul at Tripoli and the British Government.

11th.—A new writ was ordered for Hull, in the room of Mr. Carruthers, deceased. The Ipswich election affair was again discussed, and several persons ordered into custody, to be brought to the bar. Sir C. Whalley moved a resolution declaratory of the expediency of repealing the window tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it. On a division, it was rejected, by a majority of 204, against 16.

12th.—The Belfast and Cove-Hill Railway Bill was read a second time, on a division, by a majority of 83 against 7. Mr. Harvey, in reply to Mr. H. L. Bulwer, said that he intended to defer his motion on the Pension List, till Thursday, the 14th of July.

15th.—The affair of the Ipswich election was brought before the House, and the parties against whom the Speaker's warrant had been issued, were committed to Newgate. The Municipal Corporation Reform Bill was read a second time. A motion for an address to the King, in pursuance of the resolutions of the Select Committee, for rebuilding the Houses of Parliament, was agreed to.

16th.—Not sufficient members.

17th.—Mr. P. Stewart stated that, in the opinion of the Committee, upon the publication of the evidence taken before the Committee of the Ipswich election petition, it would be inexpedient to publish the entire Report. Lord John Russell proposed a resolution on the subject of the names of voters, who should be reported by Election Committees, as not entitled to vote, being struck off the list by the Speaker. The Attorney-

General, in reply to Mr. Tooke, said that the charter to the London University was under consideration, but as the matter was important he would decline entering into further particulars at the present moment. Mr. Verner asked, as the processions on Lord Mulgrave's landing were declared not illegal, whether that construction of the law would be extended to individuals about to be brought to trial at Tyrone? Lord Morpeth replied that the Government did not intend to interfere respecting the trial of persons charged with offences.

22nd.—Mr. Wason and Mr. Morrison took the oaths and their seats for Ipswich, and the Honourable Mr. Ponsonby for Dorsetshire. Lord John Russell, in reply to Mr. Estcourt, said that with regard to any property bequeathed to corporations for certain specific and charitable purposes, it was not his intention to apply it to the purposes of the borough funds. A new writ was moved for Oldham, in the room of Mr. Cobbett. Mr. Praed's motion that all rights and privileges at present enjoyed, by members of existing corporations, should be secured to the present possessors and their descendants, was withdrawn.

23rd.—The ballot on the Drogheda election petition took place for the appointment of the Committee. Lord Morpeth gave notice of his intention on Friday, to move for leave to bring in a Bill on the subject of the Irish Church. The House went into Committee on the Municipal Reform Bill, and several clauses were agreed to. Mr. Wakley's motion, "That the ballot for entering the names of Members having public petitions to present do take place half an hour before the time appointed for Mr. Speaker taking the chair," was agreed to.

24th.—The Education (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that it should not be further proceeded with this session. Lord Mahon moved for the production of "A copy of the Order in Council by which the Foreign Enlistment Act was suspended in favour of the Spanish Government; for copies of all correspondence which had taken place between the Spanish Government and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs relative to the subject." The motion, after a long debate, was agreed to. The Agra Government Bill went through Committee. The House went into Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill.

25th.—Mr. Sheriff Raphael took the oaths and his seat for Carlow. On the motion of Mr. Fleetwood, a select Committee respecting his Majesty's Consuls resident in Foreign States was appointed.

26th.—Mr. Tooke gave notice, that on Thursday next, he should move, that all Bills for divorce should be referred to a select Committee, unless the House made an especial order, in particular cases, to the contrary. His object was to do away with the practice of examining witnesses at the bar of the House. Messrs. Davent and Pilgrim were discharged from custody on payment of their fees. Majority of 49 against Mr. Sparrow's discharge. Lord Morpeth brought on his motion upon Irish Tithes.

29th.—Mr. Goulburn presented the report of the Drogheda Election Committee, declaring that Mr. R. Plunket ought to have been returned instead of Mr. O'Dwyer. Mr. R. Plunket and Mr. Vigors afterwards took the oaths and their seats.—Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr. Wilks, said he did not intend to proceed with the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, &c. this Session. He should do so, however, early in the next.—An altercation took place between Sir R. Inglis and Mr. O'Connell, in consequence of the unparliamentary language used by the latter, which was put an end to by the Speaker.—The Ipswich election came again under the consideration of the House, and Messrs. O'Malley, Cook, Clamp, and Bond, were ordered to be brought up and discharged. S. Bignold, Esq., E. T. Booth, Esq., Mr. Keith, J. Pilgrim, and Mr. Money, were ordered to attend at the bar of the House on Friday.—Mr. Praed's motion, for copies of papers relative to the recal of Lord Heytesbury, was rejected, after an animated debate, on a division, by a majority of 254 against 175.—The House then went into Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill.

30th.—Messrs. Bond, Clamp, and Cook, committed to Newgate on account

of the Ipswich election, were brought up and discharged. The release of Mr. O'Malley was postponed until the evidence of the medical attendant of the prison be obtained.—Mr. Gisborne moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute all the persons guilty of bribery at the Ipswich election. Agreed to.—Lord J. Russell, in reply to some observations of Sir R. Peel, acknowledged the fair course the Right Hon. Baronet and those who acted with him had pursued relative to the Municipal Corporation Bill.

July 1st.—Lord J. Russell brought up the report of the evidence taken by Sir F. Roe at Wolverhampton, and bore testimony to the commendable forbearance and correct judgment of the military on that occasion.—After hearing evidence as to the state of health of Mr. O'Malley, confined in Newgate on account of the Ipswich election, the House ordered him to be discharged.

2nd.—Mr. Shaw presented a petition from Meath, complaining of intimidation on the part of the Irish Popish Priests.—Mr. Hume obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of 25 Geo. II. as restrains the amusements of music and dancing.

3rd.—Mr. H. I. Bulwer presented a petition from New South Wales, signed by 6,000 of the free inhabitants of that colony, praying for the establishment of a Legislative Assembly there.—On the motion of Lord J. Russell, the order for the attendance of Mr. Bignold and Mr. Booth, the Norwich magistrates, to-morrow, was discharged, and a Select Committee appointed to inquire into the subject.—The House then resolved itself into Committee upon the Municipal Corporation Bill.

July 6th.—Mr. Cooper presented the report of the Inverness-shire Election Committee, which declared the sitting member duly elected, and neither the petition or opposition frivolous or vexatious.

7th.—A discussion took place on petitions from Fifeshire, complaining of the appointment of Col. Lyndsay as Colonel of the Fifeshire Militia. Lord John Russell said that the Secretary of State had no power over the appointment, and it would only have been his duty to advise his Majesty not to sanction it if the individual was disqualified upon proper grounds; but he did not think a difference of political opinions was a sufficient ground of disqualification. Sir R. Peel concurred in that view of the subject.—Lord Morpeth brought up the Bill for the regulation of the Ecclesiastical Revenues in Ireland, to be read a second time on Monday next.

8th.—Mr. O'Brien moved the second reading of the Irish Poor Law Bill, which was opposed by Lord Morpeth, acceded to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and eventually carried.—On the motion of Capt. G. Fergusson, that the report of the Entailed Estates (Scotland) Bill be taken into consideration, the Lord Advocate moved an amendment that it be taken into further consideration that day three months, when the House decided in favour of the amendment by a majority of 70.

9th.—The report of the Committee on the Penryn Election was brought up, and Sir Robert Rolfe, the sitting member, declared duly elected.—The House resolved itself into Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill. Lord John Russell moved that the Bill be reported to the House, and that the report be received immediately. He made this motion for the purpose of having the Bill now re-committed *pro forma*, in order that when the report was brought up and received he might move that the Bill be printed. The consequence of this motion would be that the Bill would be printed and delivered to Hon. Members by Sunday morning, so that they would be better prepared for the consideration of the report on Tuesday next. The motions were agreed to in the order proposed.—The Assizes (Ireland) Bill was read a third time.—The Glasgow Universities Bill was read a first time.—An address to his Majesty, to confirm the Treasury Minute for the retiring pension of Mr. Seymour, the Serjeant-at-Arms, was carried.

10th.—Mr. T. Duncombe presented a petition from Col. Bradley, complaining of the conduct of Major Arthur in removing him from the army. Lord Howick and Sir H. Hardinge, after some discussion, defended the conduct of Major Arthur. Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice that he should, on the 21st inst., move for a committee to inquire into the allegations made by Col. Bradley. The

petition was then laid upon the table.—Mr. Hume inquired whether the Government had received a petition from Perthshire, complaining that Capt. Knight, of the Coast Guard Service, had voted at the last election for Perthshire, as, if true, he had committed a breach of the law. Lord J. Russell said that he had no official knowledge of such a petition. Mr. Hume then gave notice that he should move for certain papers connected with the subject on Tuesday.

13th.—Mr. Charlton gave notice, that in consequence of an attack made on him by the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, he should move, on the ground of privilege, that the printer be brought to answer for it at the bar of the House.—The Irish Church Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next.—Lord J. Russell said that he had it in command to state that his Majesty was willing to place at the disposal of Parliament the whole of his interests in the rights, privileges, and patronage, of the Irish Church.—The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply. An animated discussion took place on the grant for Irish education, which was carried, on division, by a majority of 143 against 41.

14th.—Lord Lowther moved for certain returns connected with the Post-Office, which were ordered.—Mr. Charlton withdrew his motion relative to a breach of privilege by the *Morning Chronicle*.—On the motion of Lord J. Russell (*pro forma*) the House went into Committee upon the Municipal Corporations Bill, to which several new clauses were appended. The Bill in its amended state was then ordered to be printed.—Mr. Gisborne's motion for the re-appointment of a Select Committee to consider the claims of the Baron de Bode, was rejected, on a division, by a majority of 177 against 59.

16th.—Capt. G. Berkeley's motion that a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the best means of providing a gallery for the accommodation of ladies to hear the debates of the House of Commons, was carried, on a division, by a majority of 153 against 104.—The House went into Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill.

17th.—Lord J. Russell having moved that the House should resolve into Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill, Mr. Hume was about to make a statement with respect to the existence of Orange Lodges, when he was loudly called to order.—After a few words from the Speaker, Mr. Hume again addressed the House, and said, that, if his information was true, he should have to impeach an individual of distinction of high crimes and misdemeanours against the State. The Hon. Member expressed his intention of moving, on Tuesday next, that the Select Committee already appointed should be directed to report what evidence they had taken respecting the existence of Orange Lodges in Ireland.—Sir R. Peel said his motion respecting the Irish Church was appointed for Tuesday, but now he should have to give precedence to the Hon. Member for Middlesex. Mr. Hume said his motion was of more importance than the Irish Church. After a long and rather stormy discussion, Mr. Hume fixed Monday for his motion.—The House then went into Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill.

20th.—Mr. W. Patten moved that the Committee on Orange Lodges have liberty to report evidence from time to time. Mr. Jackson said that the Duke of Cumberland had, as Imperial Grand Master of certain lodges, issued 4,000 or 5,000 warrants; but that, if they were applied as had been represented, the proceeding had been contrary to the wish and intentions of the Royal Duke. They were never intended for the formation of lodges in the army. The motion was agreed to, and the report presented.—The Municipal Corporations Bill was read a third time and passed without a division.

21st.—Lord Morpeth moved that the House resolve into Committee on the Irish Church Bill. Sir R. Peel moved that it be an instruction to such Committee to separate the Bill; to confine that portion of it which regards the more effectual recovery of tithes to one Bill, and to embody what concerned a new appropriation of the property of the Church of Ireland in another Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion, contending that the object of the Right Hon. Baronet was not to divide the Bill but to divide the House.—After a long discussion the House adjourned.

22nd.—Mr. Wynn presented the report of the Ipswich Election Committee, as to the conduct of parties alleged to have obstructed the orders of the House.—Mr. Sparrow was ordered to be called to the bar and discharged.—The debate was characterised by a personal discussion between Lord Darlington and Mr. Wason, which called for the interference of the Speaker.—The adjourned debate on the Irish Church Bill was resumed by Mr. Hume, who said if it were not passed the Irish Church must expect no more aid from the Parliament. Mr. Goulburn and Sir J. Graham supported the proposition of Sir R. Peel. Lord Howick spoke in favour of the whole Bill.—The debate was again adjourned.

23rd.—The question of the unstamped press was brought under the notice of the House by Mr. Robinson, who observed that the Government ought to put an end to the gross violation of the law which was every day committed in the metropolis. The Attorney-General, in reply, stated that he had taken steps, and would continue to do so while the stamp duties existed, to see the law executed.—The Attorney-General gave notice that he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to provide that the Sheriffs of Cities take the same oath as Sheriffs of Counties, to meet the case of Mr. Sheriff Salomons.—The debate on the Irish Church Bill was again resumed. Mr. Ward spoke in favour of the Bill. Sir R. Bateson strongly opposed the Bill. Mr. Sheil supported the Bill at great length, as presenting the only hope of doing good to Ireland. Lord Morpeth also supported the Bill. Lord Stanley resisted the measure. Lord John Russell defended the Bill at some length, declaring that it had been brought forward most conscientiously, and after the fullest and most anxious consideration. He resisted the splitting of the Bill, and ridiculed the idea of collecting tithes, without an immense increase of our military force, or of the House being ready to enter into such a contest. Mr. O'Connell concluded the debate, speaking strongly for the Bill.—The House then divided, when there appeared, for Sir R. Peel's proposition, 282; against it, 319; majority against it, and in favour of the Bill, 37.—The House then resolved into Committee, *pro forma*.

24th.—Mr. G. Berkeley moved that the Committee appointed to consider the best plan for affording accommodation to ladies in the gallery be at liberty to make their report to the House, with a copy of the minutes of evidence taken before the Committee. Agreed to.—The Attorney-General brought in a Bill to regulate the Oaths and Declarations taken by Sheriffs in Cities and Counties, on entering upon office, which was read a first time.—The order of the day for bringing up Mr. Clipperton to receive his discharge, having been read, Lord J. Russell moved the adjournment of the question until Monday, which was carried, on a division, by a majority of 29.

27th.—The House resolved into Committee on the Irish Church Bill. The discussion of the clauses occupied the remainder of the sitting.

28th.—The report of the Committee on the motion to admit ladies in the House of Commons was brought up and ordered to be printed.—The report of the Hull Election Committee was brought up, and Col. Thompson, the sitting member, declared elected.—Mr. S. Rice obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the Consolidation of the three offices of Paymasters of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance.

29th.—Capt. Boldero inquired if it was true that some British sailors had been shot by order of Don Carlos?—Lord Palmerston replied that the only information he had received was from the Commander of the *Ringdove*, which stated that some marines having straggled away had been taken; that one had been shot in consequence of the order of Don Carlos respecting all foreigners in arms; and that the others had been marched into the country. These men had belonged to Commodore Henry's squadron, who assisted in the defence of Bilbao against Don Carlos.—The Irish Church Bill went through the Committee.—Lord Morpeth afterwards moved that there be advanced 50,000*l.* from the Consolidated Fund to the Irish Church Commissioners, for the purpose of being used to promote general education, which was eventually agreed to.

30th.—Mr. Hume moved, in consequence of the evidence adduced before the Ipswich Election Committee, that Mr. Keith be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, which, after an extended discussion, was agreed to. Mr. M.

O'Connell moved for a Committee on Gen. Darling's conduct, which was opposed by the Ministers, but, after some discussion, was carried—the numbers being, for the motion, 55; against it, 47; majority, 8.

31st.—Mr. Robinson presented a petition from officers in the East India Company's Maritime Service, excluded from compensation under the late Act, which, after some discussion, was laid upon the table.—Mr. Wason moved that Mr. Keith be sent to Norwich, in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, to give evidence, if required, in the case of Mr. Pilgrim. Agreed to.

Aug. 3rd.—Mr. Hume moved that T. M. Keith be sent to Norwich, in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, to give evidence before the Grand Jury, relative to the Ipswich Election matter. After some discussion the House divided. Carried by a majority of 8.—On the motion of Lord J. Russell, seconded by Sir R. Peel, a resolution was passed unanimously, expressive of the just sense entertained by the House of the services of H. Seymour, Esq., the late Serjeant-at-Arms.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into a detailed explanation of the terms of the loan just contracted for, which he described as highly advantageous. Votes charging the interest of the loan, and a further sum for compensation to the slave-owners of Barbadoes, upon the Consolidated Fund, were passed.—The House then went into Committee on the Church of Ireland Bill. Several amendments were proposed and negatived, and the whole of the clauses having been agreed to, the House resumed.—Lord J. Russell obtained leave to bring in a Bill further to reduce the militia staffs in Great Britain and Ireland.—The Sheriffs' Regulation Bill, and the Limitation of Polls at Elections Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

4th.—On the motion of Mr. G. Berkeley, that the report of the Committee for the admission of Ladies to the Gallery of that House be received, a division took place, when the numbers were—for the motion, 83; against it, 86; majority, 3.—Mr. Hume brought forward his promised motion respecting Orange associations in the army; and concluded by moving an address to the King, recommending the subject to his Majesty's attention. Eventually the debate was postponed till next Tuesday.

6th.—Mr. W. Patten, Chairman of the Committee on Orange Lodges, informed the House that by Monday he expected the whole of the evidence taken before the Committee would be ready to be laid upon the table. He also stated that he had received a letter from the Duke of Cumberland, which the Committee had determined to print with the evidence.—The Speaker informed the House that he had received a communication from the late Serjeant-at-Arms, expressing his dutiful acknowledgements to the House.—Lord F. Egerton, as Chairman, reported from the Committee on the Great Yarmouth election, that E. H. Lushington Preston, Esq., J. E. Lalor, Esq., and —Green, Esq., received notices, but declined answering the questions put to them. Mr. Hume moved that these gentlemen be called to the bar. Mr. Preston appeared at the bar, and stated that he would not answer the Committee, his objection being that he is an accused party. The witness having withdrawn, Mr. O'Connell moved that he be committed to Newgate. The Solicitor-General insisted that the witness was justified in his refusal. Mr. O'Connell withdrew his original motion, in order to substitute one to the effect that the witness be called in and informed by the Speaker that he was bound to answer all questions before the Committee, except such as tended to criminate himself. The House divided—for the motion, 113; against it, 65. The witness was accordingly called in and admonished by the Speaker. Mr. Lalor was then called to the bar, and after a long examination and discussion he and Mr. Green were admonished by the Speaker. Lord F. Egerton moved that W. Prentice be committed to Newgate. Mr. Hardy proposed, as an amendment, that Mr. Prentice be called to the bar, and admonished in the same way as the other witnesses. After some discussion the House divided, when there appeared for the original motion, 83; against it, 16.

10th.—Mr. Goulburn inquired whether there was any truth in statements that he had received of desertions from the Portsmouth garrison having taken place, and of the parties having entered the service of the Queen of Spain.—

Lord Palmerston said that a hulk had been granted for the assembling of the troops enlisted for the Queen of Spain, in compliance with request. Lord Howick remarked that some individuals had deserted, under the erroneous impression that they were at liberty to enter such service, and that Lord Hill had issued orders for the strictest inquiry, and forbidding recruiting at Portsmouth. In reply to Mr. G. Price, Lord Palmerston intimated that the Spanish prisoners who had sought refuge in Gibraltar would not be given up on the demand of the Spanish Consul.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when the miscellaneous estimates were proceeded with, and several grants were voted.

11th.—Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Robinson, stated that the notice from the Portuguese Government announcing its intention to suspend the treaty of 1810 had been accompanied by an intimation that it was desirous to enter into a new treaty upon principles of reciprocal advantage. He had no objection to lay upon the table so much of the despatch as was necessary.—The reduction of the Militia Staff Bill passed through the Committee.—On the motion of Mr. Hume, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the institution and extent of Orange lodges in Great Britain and the colonies. The order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on Orange lodges in Ireland was then read. A long debate ensued, the result of which was the adoption of Mr. Hume's motion, with some alterations, suggested by Lord John Russell, for an address to his Majesty, praying him to institute an inquiry into the existence and extent of Orange lodges in the army.

12th.—The Municipal Corporations' (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—The Prisons' Regulation Bill went through a Committee.—Lord Morpeth moved the third reading of the Irish Church Bill. Read a third time and passed.

13th.—Militia Staff Reduction Bill read a third time and passed. The Slave-owners' Compensation Bill, after some discussion, was read a third time and passed.—The Irish Corporations Bill was committed, and the clauses agreed to; the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was also committed.

14th.—Colonel Perceval complained that on the Committee on Orange Lodges there was not one member from his side of the House.—Mr. Hume moved that a message be sent to the Lords to request that the Duke of Gordon and Lord Kenyon should attend before the Committee to give evidence. Agreed to.—Mr. Hume then moved that Col. Perceval, Mr. Gordon, Member for Aberdeen, and Sir J. Y. Buller be added to the Committee. Sir J. Y. Buller and Mr. Gordon declined.—Mr. Spring Rice then rose to make his financial statement, which occupied the House the remainder of the evening.

15th.—Lord J. Russell presented his Majesty's answer to the resolutions of the House regarding Orange Lodges, which was as follows:—"My attention has been, and shall continue to be, directed to practices contrary to the regulations and injurious to the discipline of my troops. I owe it no less to the dignity of my Crown than to the safety of the country and the welfare of my brave and loyal army, to discourage and prevent any attempts to introduce secret societies into its ranks; and you may rely on my determination to adopt the most effectual means for that purpose."—The Imprisonment for Debt Bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be forwarded to the Lords.

17th.—In answer to Mr. Wallace, Sir J. C. Hobhouse announced that the Directors of the East India Company had determined to build two large steam-vessels, which would be placed on the Bombay station, so that they might be able to avail themselves of those powerful vessels in their attempt at the navigation of the Red Sea, an endeavour which he trusted would be fully successful.

18th.—The Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill passed through a Committee. Mr. W. Patten reported from the Select Committee on Orange Institutions in Great Britain and the Colonies, that Lieut.-Col. Fairman, who was represented to this Committee as Deputy Grand Master and Secretary to the Orange Lodges of Great Britain, having been called upon to produce a letter-book stated to be in his possession, and which he admitted contained copies of letters, entered by himself and agents, having reference to the proceedings of such Orange Institutions, had refused to comply with such requisition. Ordered that Lieut.-Col. Fairman do attend at the bar of the House at five o'clock on Wednesday.

19th.—Mr. Hume moved that Lieut.-Col. Fairman, the Deputy Grand Secretary to the Grand Orange Lodge of England, be called to the bar, he having refused to produce the letter-book of the lodge. Col. Fairman having been called, said that he had offered to make selections from the copies of correspondence in his possession; but the book he did not produce even to the Committee of the Grand Lodge, and should not if they asked for it. He now refused to produce the book containing correspondence on the subject of Orange Lodges, and he did so on public grounds. He would not produce copies of all the letters regarding Orange Lodges, because he would not act under the influence of threat, be the consequences what they might. Col. Perceval moved that the short-hand writer should be instructed to read over to Col. Fairman the questions and answers put to him and made by him before the Committee and in the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted this proposition, as tending to establish a dangerous precedent. After a long conversation, Col. Perceval said he should protest against compelling the witness to produce his private letter-book, as the exertion of a despotic power. The House divided on Colonel Perceval's proposition. The numbers were—ayes, 19; noes, 129; majority against it, 110.—Col. Fairman was again examined, and again refused to produce the book. Mr. Wallace, quoting a precedent, moved that the Colonel be taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, with the view of next moving that the Serjeant and officers of the House go with the witness to his residence, and their seize all books and papers, seal them, and bring them to the House, there to be examined by a Select Committee, to separate those that bore upon the question of Orange Lodges, and to forward them to the Committee thereon. Col. Fairman being further examined, said that the book was in his possession at his residence, but he would not say where there. The Colonel again withdrew, and a long and somewhat stormy discussion arose on the subject. It was, however, eventually determined that Lieut.-Col. Fairman should be called in and informed that it was the opinion of the House that he was bound to produce the book. He again refused, and was thereupon ordered to withdraw.

20th.—Mr. Hume brought up a report from the Committee on Orange Lodges, stating that Col. Fairman persisted in his intention of not giving up the book, and moved that he be taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. Mr. Warburton further moved that the Serjeant-at-Arms do go to the residence of Col. Fairman, and there seize and take possession of the book. The former was agreed to. Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion to enforce the production of the book.—Mr. Serjeant Jackson moved the third reading of the Clandestine Marriages Bill. Mr. Poulter moved the omission of clause 2. The House divided, and the numbers were—ayes, 33; noes, 21. The clause was then struck out, and the Bill was read a third time.

21st.—The Serjeant-at-Arms informed the House that on the receipt of the Speaker's warrant last night, he proceeded with two messengers to the residence of Col. Fairman, but the Colonel was not at home. The messengers had since made diligent search, but had, up to the present time, been unable to apprehend Col. Fairman.—Malpas's Divorce Bill was read a third time and passed.

31st.—Lord J. Russell declared his intention to acquiesce in all the amendments their Lordships had introduced, with one or two exceptions. To the election of aldermen and town-clerks for life he could not consent, although he had no objection to having them elected for six years. The same thing he might say with respect to the Corporation justices, whom the amendments of the other House would convert into justices for life. He should recommend also that the boroughs to be divided into wards should be those that had 9,000 instead of 6,000 inhabitants. He would also reject the amendment which gave the nomination of justices to the Crown instead of the town councils. The division of boroughs into wards, and the settling of boundaries, he should entrust to the Revising Barristers, subject to the approbation of the Privy Council. He could not accede to the qualification for town councillors, introduced in the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, but submitted to that of the Earl of Devon. Neither could he concur in the amendment by which it was proposed that none of the governing body of the Municipal Corporations, who were not members of the Established

Church, should present to livings belonging to that Church.—Sir R. Peel expressed his intention to support the Noble Lord in some of his objections to the amendments of the Lords, and urged the House not to lose the opportunity of obtaining an amicable settlement of so important a measure. After a long discussion, the Lords' amendments were read from the Chair. The words "for life" were then left out of the clause, and words substituted, the effect of which is to continue aldermen in office for six years, half to be elected every three years. The amendment of the Lords, which made aldermen members of the council for life, was rejected, on the motion of Lord J. Russell.—Several verbal amendments were then agreed to, in the 24th and several following clauses, in order to carry out the principle of the amendment agreed upon in respect to the duration of the aldermen's office.

Sept. 1st.—Corporations Bill. The first amendment embraced the question of "qualification." Lord J. Russell adhered to his disapproval of the change.—Sir R. Peel suggested that for town councillors, &c., there should be added the qualification on rating, namely, in large towns, where there are four or more wards, being rated at 30*l.*, in smaller towns at 15*l.* This addition to the Lords' qualification was adopted, Lord J. Russell preferring, as there was to be a qualification, to adhere to Sir R. Peel's terms.—On the clause regarding "town clerks," Lord J. Russell moved, as an amendment on the Lords' amendment, that those officers be appointed "during pleasure," which was eventually adopted. His Lordship then proposed to reject the Lords' clause providing that members of the Church only exercise the patronage of Corporations regarding benefices, &c. Lord J. Russell suggested the postponement of the clause, that it might be considered more deliberately. His Lordship then moved that the amendment respecting the appointment of justices of peace should be omitted, the House divided on the question that the Lords' amendment be agreed to, which was negatived by a majority of 95, the numbers being for the motion, 69; against it, 164. The original clause was then restored.—Several clauses, with verbal amendments, were afterwards agreed to.

3rd.—The Militia Pay Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, with the appropriation clause. After some discussion, the Bill was read a third time, and immediately carried to the Lords.—Lord J. Russell presented the report of the Committee appointed to draw up reasons for having disagreed to several of the amendments introduced by the Lords into the Municipal Corporations Bill. Agreed to.—The report of the Committee on the Sessional Addresses for the remuneration of the officers and Chairman of the House was brought up and received.

4th.—Mr. S. Rice having moved the third reading of the Instalment Suspension (Ireland) Bill, Mr. H. Grattan gave notice of a motion for next session for the total abolition of tithes, and that, in lieu of tithes, a tax, equal to the amount of composition, should be levied on property. The hon. member also gave notice of a motion, to the effect that the House of Lords had, during two successive sessions, rejected various measures calculated for the benefit of Ireland, and that it would be expedient to repeal the Union, which would be calculated to remove those evils which afflicted that country. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

7th.—A message from the Lords having demanded a conference, and that being granted, according to the usual form, the House went into discussion upon the Lords' amendments to the Corporation Reform Bill. Lord John Russell proposed that they be adopted, which was carried without a division.—The report of the Orange Lodge Committee brought up and ordered to be printed.

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THOSE who have experienced the painful void left in the bosom by the loss of those who had entwined themselves in friendship around the heart, will readily enter into the feelings of Mrs. J. S. Wood, and a few friends, who, deploring their early deprivation of one of the most intellectual and affectionate of human beings, are desirous of erecting, by means of a trifling subscription, a small memorial to the memory of the late talented and virtuous

HENRY O'BRIEN, ESQ. B. A.

Author of the "Round Towers of Ireland." Unwilling that a young and estimable young man, who was so prematurely called to a better and a happier world; a guileless denizen of the same earth with ourselves; a friend who found a resting-place in the heart of every person who had the happiness to know him; who, in singleness of mind and purity of soul, stood almost unequalled amongst his fellows; a bright and beaming star in the literary world—should be allowed to sleep without even a stone to mark the spot where he mingles with the dust: it is proposed to collect a small sum from the friends and admirers of talent, to be applied for the purpose of raising a plain and simple Monument to his memory in the retired church-yard in which his remains are interred.

The pompous cenotaph frequently blazons forth the name of the wealthy, who, but for the artist's labour on the marble, would have been long since forgotten; and to leave the talented to sleep unnoticed and unknown, would evince a want of respect to the memory of those whom mental ability has rendered illustrious, ill becoming the liberality of the British nation, and which, it is presumed, would be painful, even in idea; and when, from the trifling sums given by a "few friends to virtue, and to virtue's cause," a lasting record may be raised to the memory of a truly estimable man, this appeal *cannot, will* not be made in vain. From such donations, the proposed tribute of respect and esteem will be erected, and in the posthumous work of the talented Freemason, "The PYRAMIDS of EGYPT," which is now preparing for the press, a List of the Subscribers to this Memorial will be printed.

December 10th, 1835.

[The Editor's box is open to all who may be disposed to further the disinterested appeal of Mrs. Wood, whom indeed it is a pride to number among the noble-minded of her sex.]

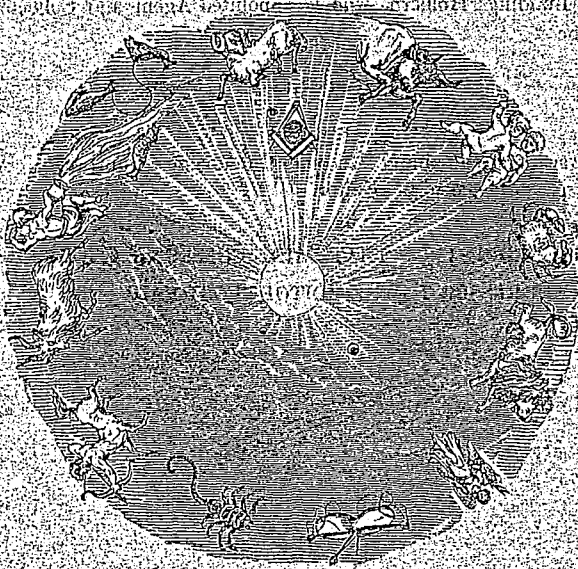
LE MIROIR DE LA SAGESSE.—We regret to be obliged to bring this erudite work again before our readers, because in so doing, we have to confess our surprise that it should not have been better encouraged, and at a time too when we can bear witness that matters of less importance and still less value are accepted. This should not be. Our mode of pleading may not be sufficiently to the "charity" of men; but if so, let our error be merged in the "justice" of our vocation. A man of honour, —a man of talent—a Brother—a foreigner in distress—invokes the aid of those who have hearts to feel, and hands to offer aid. The Editor's address is 23, Paternoster-row.

THE MASONIC CALENDAR.—This useful Pocket Book can be had at Freemasons' Hall, price 3s. The Grand Secretaries will attend to any orders or communications.

DEVON PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—We especially direct the attention of our readers to the very appropriate subjects which were there considered.

THE
FREEMASON'S
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. VII.—SEPTEMBER 30, 1835.



LONDON.

SHERWOOD, GILBERT AND PIPER, PATERNOSTER-RROW;
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Port, very good	60.	30l. 10	15l. 10		Sherries, any colour	84l.	32l. 10	21l. 10	
Do. superior	65	33 0	17 0		Sherries, very old, any colour	93	47 0	21 10	
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Do. do.	84	42 10	21 10		Do. very choice old East India	120	60 0	—	—
A few pipes of extraordinary old					Vidonia	45	23 0	12 0	0
Wines of high character, and full of flavour	93 & 100				Do. London Particular	63	28 0	—	—
Sherries (golden)					Marsala, the best	45	23 0	—	—
Do. pale or brown	55	20 0	14 10		Cape, good and clean	35	13 0	—	—
Do. superior	60	30 10	15 10		Do. superior	30	15 10	8 10	
Do. very superior	68	34 10	17 10		Do. Madeira or Sherry character	30	18 10	0 10	
	75	38 0	19 5		Pontac, superior	30	18 10	—	—

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Do. superior, best Marks		23s.	30		Madeira, East India			48s.	64
Do. old cruised		34	36		Bucellas, very old			60	73
Do. superior, 5 to 8 years in bottle		32	36		Lisbon, rich and dry			30	36
Do. very choice, 10 years in bottle		42	48		Calcavella			20	34
Sherries — good quality		—	54		Vidonia			—	80
Do. superior pale, gold, or brown		24	30		Marsala			34	50
Do. very choice, of rare quality		36	42		Arluco			—	56
Do. the Amontillado, very old		48	54		Cape, good quality			12	15
Do. very superior old East India		48	54		Do. old and superior			10	21
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		30s.	36 42						

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Do. first quality	72 04	Do. sparkling and very superior	72 01
Do. in Pints	36 42	Sparkling St. Peray, in high condition, and very fine	36 48 00
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Do. St. Julien, vintage 1827	74 60	Do. Rutesheim Berg. 1811	00
Do. Lavose and Leoville	74 04	Do. do. 1811	00
Do. Lafite, Latour, and Chateau Margaux	30s. 36 40	Hermilage (the choicest quality)	00 100
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Mountain	38	Old East India Madeira, South-side wine, and two years in India (Quarts)	70
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Paxaretta, of exquisite quality (in Pints)	36	Very old East India Brown Sherry, two voyages	70
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Very old Canary Sack (do.)	36		

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A few cases of extraordinary Old Brandy, well worthy the attention of the Connoisseur	32	Jamieson's Dublin Whisky, 7 years old	21
* Milk Punch, very superior		Very superior English Gin	12
		Rum Shrub, very superior	10
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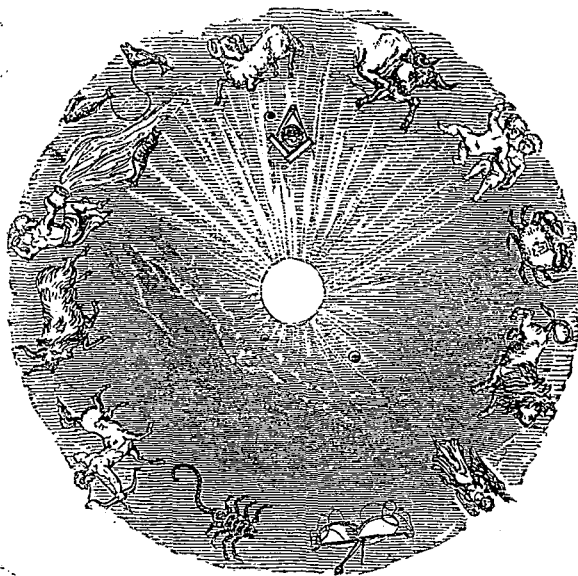
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Finest Old Champagne do.	28 0 32 0	Rum Shrub	10 0 10 0
Jamaica Rum	10 8 12 0	English Gin, various strengths	0 8 0 0
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N.B. Also imported in one dozen cases, containing two gallons, very superior Schiedam Hollands, at 60s. per dozen, which will be delivered in the original packages. Bottles and Cases included.
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* * Bottles charged 2s. per doz.; Hampers or Cases, 1s; Stone Bottles, 6d. per Gallon — which will be allowed if returned.

FREEMASON'S QUARTERLY ADVERTISER.



N^o VII.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1835.

ROYAL FREEMASON'S SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.—A Quarterly General Court of this Charity will be held at the School House in Westminster Road, on Thursday, the 8th of October, 1835, at 12 o'clock precisely.

WM. FLETCHER HOPE, *Sec.*

* * The Repairs of the School House being completed, the support of the Fraternity in assisting to defray the expenses is most earnestly solicited.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION, for Educating, Clothing, and Apprenticing the Sons of Indigent and Deceased Freemasons. A Quarterly General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, on Monday, the 12th October next, at Seven o'clock in the evening precisely.

AUGUSTUS U. THISELTON, *Sec.*

37, Goodge Street, Fitzroy Square.

ASYLUM for the AGED and DECAYED FREEMASON.—The Support of the Masonic Fraternity is earnestly solicited in behalf of this Institution. Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Editor, or by the Publishers of the Freemasons' Quarterly Review.

FREEMASONRY.

G. READ, returns his sincere thanks to his Brethren in Freemasonry in London and in the Provincial Districts, for the many Favours conferred on him as Manufacturer of Masonic Jewels for the last 20 years, and begs to solicit a continuance of their Patronage and support, trusting, by his attention to their orders, to merit their future favours. Honorary and other Medals made to order.—18, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.

FREEMASONRY.

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N.B. The Brethren in Edinburgh and Dublin will find this advertisement deserving their attention.

* * A cash remittance, or a reference for payment to a London house, is requested to accompany all orders from the country.

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BROTHER JOHN HARRIS, 13, Belvoir Terrace, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Pimlico, takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the Fraternity at large for the liberal support he has met with in the sale of the Portrait of H. R. H. the DUKE OF SUSSEX, in the full costume as M. W. GRAND MASTER of the Order. J. H. begs to state that he has prepared some coloured plates, which he can supply as low as £1. 1s. each. A few proof impressions still remain, at £1. 1s. Highly illuminated plates, in appearance like drawings, may be had to order, at £2. 2s. In consequence of the demand for the Portrait of the late Brother Peter Gilkes, J. H. can supply proofs at 7s. and prints at 2s. 6d. each. Lodge Tracing Boards, of all dimensions, executed in the most splendid style, on the most reasonable terms. Pocket Tracing Boards of the three Degrees, handsomely coloured, at 10s.; illuminated ditto, 18s.; ditto in cases, £1. 1s. All orders immediately attended to.

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Which immediately imparts a delightful and PLEASING COOLNESS truly comfortable and refreshing.

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I am, Gentlemen, your's, &c.,

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I remain, your's &c.,

H. W. DE WHURST, Professor of Anatomy.

June 7, 1832.

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Gentlemen,—I with pleasure acknowledge the singular benefit I have derived from your Kalydor. My face, which had been subject to inflammation and eruption for years, is now restored; and my friends, (to whom I recommended it,) give it their decided approbation. Please to send six bottles per bearer of this note.—I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Bangor, Sept. 17, 1827.

A. H. S.

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This Essence is prepared only by Decimus Woodhouse, Operative Chemist, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d. and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

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factory, and the signatures of all the writers are printed in the descriptive particulars, which will be forwarded as a single letter to any part of the kingdom, on post free application to J. and S. Maw, Surgical Instrument Makers, 11, Aldersgate-street, London.

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————, M. D.

Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, and Physician to the ——— Hospital.

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I am, Gentlemen, your's, &c.,

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OLDRIDGE'S BALM causes Whiskers and Eyebrows to grow, prevents the hair from turning grey, and the first application makes it curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops the hair from falling off. Abundance of certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability are shown by the Proprietors, C. and A. Oldridge, 1, Wellington-street, Strand, where the Balm is sold. Price 3s. 6d., 6s. and 14s. per Bottle.

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Inches.	Inches.			Inches.			Inches.														
	15			18			20			22			25			28			30		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10	0	7	5	0	9	3	0	10	6	0	11	9	0	13	8	0	15	6	0	16	11
11	0	8	4	0	10	5	0	11	10	0	13	2	0	15	3	0	17	6	0	19	2
12	0	9	3	0	11	6	0	13	0	0	14	6	0	16	11	0	19	8	1	1	6
13	0	10	2	0	12	7	0	14	4	0	15	11	0	18	10	1	1	10	1	3	9
14	0	11	2	0	13	9	0	15	6	0	17	6	1	0	9	1	3	11	1	6	1
15	0	12	1	0	14	11	0	16	11	0	19	2	1	2	8	1	6	1	1	8	2
16	0	13	0	0	16	0	0	18	6	1	0	10	1	4	7	1	8	0	1	10	0
17	0	13	11	0	17	4	1	0	0	1	2	7	1	6	6	1	9	9	1	11	0
18	0	14	10	0	18	9	1	1	6	1	4	3	1	8	2	1	11	6	1	13	9
19	0	15	11	1	0	2	1	3	2	1	5	11	1	9	8	1	13	2	1	15	7
20	0	16	11	1	1	6	1	4	6	1	7	6	1	11	3	1	15	0	1	17	6
22	0	19	2	1	4	3	1	7	6	1	10	3	1	14	5	1	18	6	2	1	3
25	1	2	8	1	8	2	1	11	3	1	14	5	1	19	1	2	3	9	2	6	11
28	1	6	1	1	11	6	1	15	0	1	18	6	2	3	9	2	9	0	2	12	6
30	1	8	2	1	13	9	1	7	6	2	1	3	1	6	11	2	12	6	2	16	3
32	1	10	0	1	16	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	10	0	2	16	0	3	0	0
34	1	11	10	1	18	3	2	2	6	2	6	9	2	13	2	2	19	6	3	3	9
36	1	13	9	2	0	6	2	5	0	2	9	6	2	16	3	3	3	0	3	7	6
38	1	15	7	2	2	9	2	7	6	2	12	3	2	19	4	3	6	6	3	11	3
40	1	17	6	2	5	0	2	9	1	2	15	0	3	2	6	3	10	0	3	14	5

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