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THE PRESS.  
PUBLIC OPINION THE BEST ARBITRATOR.  
(A MASONIC ANALOGY.)

"It has been our fortune once more to become the objects of a prosecution for libel, for discharging, without fear or favour, the duty which we owe to the public. In the case of *BOGLE v. LAWSON* we were attacked because we lifted the veil from a conspiracy, organized for the purpose of depredation upon the commercial world; and the commercial world has since testified, in a manner which we shall ever lay gratefully to heart, and which, we venture to think, ought not to be lost upon the legislature, its sense of the importance of the disclosures which exposed us to that proceeding. The merchants of Great Britain have denounced that law, with which it was attempted to stop our mouths, and from which we then experienced a nominally adverse verdict, with its costly consequences, as what it really is—a device for the protection of fraud, and for the obstruction of public security.

"The same law has now been brought to bear upon us (though not with the same degree of even nominal success), in a case which, in one point of view, is of still more importance than that which earned for us the generous thanks of so many of our fellow-citizens. What affects the honour and the prosperity of the whole British nation in its negotiations with foreign powers, especially when those negotiations involve the prospect of peace or war, must be admitted to be of greater moment than any particular class of commercial transactions. The lives and fortunes of millions may be concerned in every false step which is made on such ground as this; the universal interest is at stake. Liberty of speech on these subjects is the essential characteristic of a free country, and to have a press above the reach of corruption which uses that liberty, is the greatest possible safeguard against the dishonesty or the incapacity of those by whom it is governed. Public opinion, speaking unreservedly through such organs, is the life and soul of responsibility; and the light which is thus poured in upon the machinery of every department of civil and military administration is a surer antidote to abuse than a thousand Reform Bills.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Opinion has acquired, through these means, not only new powers of expression, but unlimited opportunities of information. The statesman or the private citizen, without leaving his home, is enabled to see what passes all over the world. He is at once in London and in New York, at Canton, at Warsaw, and at Constantinople. No agent or officer, either of this or of any foreign power, can carry on any operation or course of conduct affecting the public interests in secret; and the consequence is, that the representatives of this and other countries act as in the face of day, with the fear of a searching and universal criticism before their eyes.

"This is the system—this admirable and useful machinery for the circulation of that moral power which regulates the pulses of the world, but admirable and useful only when left to its own natural and unimpeded movements—this it is which an attempt was made to crush in our persons by the trial which took place on Tuesday last. Nor could we have desired that, if this battle was to be fought, the issue should be taken upon a ground more favourable to the public interest and our own, than that adopted by M. PISANI and his secret abettors (whoever they were) on this occasion.

\* \* \* \* \*

"And it is a disgrace to a free country, that for stating plain facts, and offering temperate remonstrances on such a subject, the conductors of the press should be liable to that species of legal annoyance and persecution to which we have been subjected. Mr. FREDERICK PISANI, feeling the craft of himself and his brethren to be in danger (though he has suffered no loss whatever in consequence of our articles, but still retains his office in the British Embassy), had the audacity to endeavour to stop our mouths with the law of libel. In this, we need not tell our readers that he would have failed, whatever might have been the result of his action; but happily, in this instance, we have had even the law (arbitrary and unintelligible as it is), upon our side; our attack was so evidently made upon the system, and not upon the individual, that no jury could have found a verdict against us. It is humiliating, however, to think, that if our statements had appeared to convey the slightest personal reflection upon this individual (however well merited), which we could not literally prove, we should have been saddled with enormous costs, and the jury would have been obliged to pronounce a nominal decision against the manifest justice of the case. We do sincerely trust that something will be done to remedy this crying evil in the next session of Parliament."—*Times*, Dec. 23, 1841.

THE  
FREEMASONS'  
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

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DECEMBER 31, 1841.

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THE PROPOSED ANNUITY PLAN.

THE Board of General Purposes, in a special report made to the Grand Lodge on the 1st of December, produced a series of forty-seven resolutions, as the basis of the rules and regulations for the future appropriation of part of the Fund of Benevolence, and the application of subscriptions, to the permanent support of Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons. These resolutions, at the very proper suggestion of the Board of General Purposes, have been printed and distributed, with a view to their mature consideration at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge in March next. On this all-important subject we have received several communications, accompanied by proposed amendments; and that these, as well as the original propositions, may be duly weighed, we shall print them consecutively, distinguishing the amendments by having them set in italics.

1. That the Institution be called "*The Royal Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund, and Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons.*"

2. That the Institution shall be under a Committee of Management, to consist of the G.M., the Pro-G.M., and the D.G.M., together with thirty Brethren, each of whom must be a Master or Past Master of a Lodge: ten to be nominated by the Grand Master, ten elected by the Grand Lodge, by ballot, and ten by the Subscribers, also by ballot.

3. That three members of each class shall go out of office annually; but shall be eligible to be re-appointed or re-elected.

4. That all the Meetings on the business of this Institution be held at the Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen Street.

5. That for the present a sum of One Hundred Pounds be granted Quarterly by the Grand Lodge, from the Fund of Benevolence, and

## The Proposed Annuity Plan.

that Donations and Subscriptions be received in addition, for the purpose of granting Annuities to reduced, aged, or afflicted Freemasons.

*That for the present the sum of One Hundred Pounds be granted Quarterly by the Grand Lodge, from the Fund of Benevolence; that the Annuity Fund of "The Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons" be accepted in aid; and that Donations and Subscriptions be received in addition; for the purpose of granting Annuities to reduced, aged or afflicted, and deserving Freemasons.*

*That "The Building Fund" of "The Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons" be also accepted as part of this Institution; and that Donations and Subscriptions be received in addition, until such time as the Grand Lodge shall determine to commence the erection of a suitable Building.*

6. That the following be the scale of the ages, by which, after each election, the Annuities shall be granted, viz.—

Of the Age of 60 to 70 years, an Annuity from.....	£10 to £20
70 to 75	from..... 15 to 25
75 and upwards	from..... 20 to 30

The amount of the Annuity to be regulated by the age of the Candidate when elected, and to be settled by the Committee of Management, according to the circumstances of the case, and not to be subsequently increased.

*That as the cost of subsistence in London is much greater than elsewhere, the Annuitants shall be classified as to residence; and that the amount of their Annuities be further determinable by their age, condition, and other circumstance, according to the following scale:—*

### METROPOLITAN.

Of the Age of 60 to 70 years, an Annuity of from....	£15 to £20
70 to 75	from.... 20 to 25
75 and upwards	from.... 25 to 30

### PROVINCIAL.

Of the Age of 60 to 70 years, an Annuity of from....	£10 to £15
70 to 75	from.... 15 to 20
75 and upwards	from.... 20 to 25

7. That no Brother be eligible under the age of 60 years, nor unless he has been a registered Master Mason for fifteen years, and a Subscribing Member to a Lodge for at least ten years of that period, except the Brother shall be afflicted with total Blindness, Paralysis, or other visitation of Divine Providence, which shall permanently incapacitate him from earning a livelihood, and that the affliction shall have occurred subsequently to his being raised to the Degree of Master Mason: In such case the party may be admitted under 60 years of age, if he shall have been seven years a registered Master Mason, and Subscriber to a Lodge for that period.

8. That no Brother having an income of £20 per annum shall be admitted to the benefit of the Fund.

9. That if an Annuitant shall become possessed of an income, independently of his Annuity, the Committee of Management shall have

the power to reduce the Annuity according to the circumstances of the case.

10. That if it shall appear, that any facts respecting the situation or circumstances of an Annuitant shall have been suppressed, or false representations made at the period of election, or if any Annuitant is discovered to be in a situation to provide for himself, the Committee of Management shall have power to suspend or remove such Brother from the List of Annuitants; and the Committee shall report the circumstances to the Grand Lodge at its next Quarterly Meeting, and also to the Subscribers at the next Annual Meeting.

*To omit the words "or remove."*

11. That the Committee of Management shall have the power to deprive of his Annuity any Annuitant who shall anticipate the payment thereof, or charge or incur the same in any manner, or shall, by improper conduct, render himself unworthy to be continued upon the Fund.

*To leave out the words "anticipate the payment thereof, or."*

12. That a General Meeting of the Subscribers shall take place annually at twelve o'clock on the third Friday in May, for general business, and to elect the Members of the Committee, each of whom shall be a Life Governor, or a Subscriber to the amount of Two Pounds annually. All elections to be by ballot, and to commence at one and close at three o'clock.

*That all meetings of the Subscribers be held at seven o'clock in the evening; that a General Meeting shall take place annually, on the third Friday in May, for general business, and to elect the Members of the Committee, each of whom shall be a Life Governor, or a Subscriber to the amount of Two Pounds annually; and that all elections be by ballot, to commence at half-past seven and close at nine o'clock.*

13. That a Special General Meeting shall be held on the requisition in writing of eighteen Life Governors, to be delivered at the office of the Secretary, stating the object for which such meeting is to be held, at which meeting no business shall be discussed except that specified in the requisition, and at least seven days' notice of such meeting shall be given in three daily papers.

14. That the Grand Treasurer for the time being be the Treasurer to the Institution.

*That the Treasurer be elected by the Grand Lodge.*

15. That there be four Trustees, of whom the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Treasurer for the time being shall be two, and two other Brethren shall be elected by the Subscribers at the first General Meeting.

*That there be three Trustees; one nominated by the Grand Master; and one elected by the Grand Lodge, and one by the Subscribers, by ballot. And that upon the decease or resignation of either of them, his successor shall in like manner be nominated or elected; so that the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge, and the Subscribers at large, may always be directly represented in the Trust.*

16. That the Trustees shall from time to time receive the dividends due upon the funded property, and pay the same over to the Treasurer;

and shall not afterwards, as Trustees, be accountable or responsible for the application or misapplication thereof.

17. That three Auditors be elected annually by the Subscribers at the General Meeting in May.

18. That the Committee shall have the power to appoint the Paid-Officers, and to fix their salaries, and to take such security as may be deemed advisable for the due performance of their respective duties, and to remove any such Officer of the Institution in the event of misconduct, inability, or inattention to the duties of his office.

19. That no Paid Officer of the Institution shall retain more money than is deemed advisable by the Committee; nor shall any such officer interfere or canvas in elections, directly or indirectly, nor be entitled, if a Governor, to vote at any election, or at any meeting.

20. That the Committee do meet monthly, or oftener if necessary, and at every meeting elect their chairman. That five be a quorum.

21. That the Committee shall from time to time determine the number of Annuitants to be elected.

22. That the election of Candidates shall take place on the day of the General Meeting; and that previously thereto a printed polling-paper, containing the particulars of each case, with such other information as may be necessary, be numbered and signed by the Secretary, and sent by post to every Subscriber, at least six weeks before the day of election; and no second polling-paper shall be issued without the sanction of the Chairman at the General Meeting.

23. That all Governors and Subscribers be entitled to ballot by proxy in the election of Annuitants.

24. That the Candidates stand in rotation on the list for election according to the date of their admission as candidates on the books of the Institution.

25. That should any Candidate be unsuccessful at three successive elections, the Committee shall have power to place him on the list of Annuitants.

26. That one-half only of the sum to be granted in Annuities shall be assigned to Brethren from Lodges in the London District.

27. That every applicant for an annuity residing within the London District shall attend the Committee previously to being placed on the List of Candidates. That every applicant residing in the country shall transmit a certificate to be produced to the Committee, stating his circumstances, &c., signed by the Master and Wardens of a Lodge having a personal knowledge of the applicant, and the nearest to which he may reside, and shall afterwards furnish such other testimonials as may be required by the Committee.

28. That the Annuitants be paid quarterly, *in advance*.

29. That every Annuitant, before his Annuity be paid, shall either attend in person to receive the same, or transmit to the Secretary of the Institution a certificate, attested by the clergyman and churchwarden of the parish, or by a magistrate, near to where he resides, of his being alive on the day his annuity falls due.

30. A new Subscriber shall be entitled to vote immediately, upon payment of the Subscription.

31. That the Master of every Lodge shall be entitled to four votes at every election of an Annuitant, provided the Lodge shall have paid the last year's contribution to the Grand Lodge.

32. That a Donation of £5 shall constitute the Donor a Life-

Governor, entitled to two votes at every election of an Annuitant: a Donation of £10 to four votes, and so on in proportion.

33. Subscribers of 5s. per annum shall in like manner be entitled to one vote, and to one extra vote for every additional 5s. subscribed.

34. That every Lodge or Chapter subscribing 5s., or upwards, per annum, shall have the same privilege as an individual Subscriber.

35. That a Lodge or Chapter subscribing £10, in one or more payments, within two years, shall be entitled to two votes during its existence, and by a donation of £5, in one payment, to two votes for fifteen years.

36. That the privilege of voting by Lodges and Chapters subscribing to the Institution shall be exercised by the W. Master or First Principal for the time being, unless otherwise directed at the time of subscribing.

37. That a donation of £50 shall constitute the Donor a Vice-President of the Institution.

38. That an executor paying a legacy of £50 to the use of the Institution, shall be constituted a Governor for life. If the legacy be to the amount of £100 or upwards, all the acting executors shall become entitled to the like privilege.

39. That every person not being a Freemason, subscribing annually 5s. or upwards, or who shall be a donor of £5 or upwards, shall be entitled to the same number of votes as any other Subscriber or Donor.

*That this resolution be omitted.*

40. That none but Freemasons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the Subscribers, or personally to present a polling-paper at any election of Annuitants; but all such polling-papers shall be used only by Freemasons entitled to vote.

41. That in every election, except in that of Annuitants, all Masters of Lodges, Governors, and Subscribers, shall be entitled to one vote only, such vote to be given in person.

42. That, in case of an equality of votes at any meeting, the Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

43. That all annual subscriptions fall due on the 1st of January in each year, and that no one be entitled to vote, on any occasion, whose subscriptions shall be in arrear.

44. That, with a view of providing for the permanence of the Institution, all life-donations and bequests, and two-thirds of the annual subscriptions, shall be funded in the Three per Cent. Bank Annuities, in the names of the trustees, and on no account shall any portion of the principal invested be withdrawn, except with the sanction of two-thirds of the Subscribers present at the Annual General Meeting, and also of the Grand Lodge.

45. That a general statement of the finances of the Society shall be prepared, and, after having been duly audited, shall, together with a Report of the proceedings of the Committee, be presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers, to be held in the month of May, and to the Grand Lodge in June following.

46. That the proceedings of every Annual or Especial General Meeting shall be reported to the Grand Lodge.

*Lastly.* That after the Rules and Regulations of the Institution shall have been confirmed by the Grand Lodge, no alteration shall be made therein, unless the same shall have been approved of by the Grand Lodge.

As far as they go, the amendments will speak for themselves; but our correspondents or readers must not rest satisfied with the publicity we give them in the Craft. Some Brother, likely to obtain a respectful hearing in Grand Lodge, should give timely notice of motions, and thus put each proposition in a fair way to be tested and determined by temperate and full discussion.

We do not entirely approve of the mode of procedure in an affair of such extreme importance. It would seem to have been much more advisable to have set apart one day, at least, for the deliberation of Grand Lodge, unrestricted by other subjects. Can it be possible duly to entertain between forty and fifty resolutions, to say nothing of amendments, and also go through the regular and extensive business of the next Quarterly Communication, in the short period of three or four hours? And will it not be more seemly and convenient to appoint, for the purpose, an Especial Grand Lodge on an early day?

Under the proper head will be found an account of the proceedings which have taken place on the part of the Deputation appointed by the Asylum Committee, and the Board of General Purposes. Whilst we see great cause to regret that the ample, and, in our opinion, most unobjectionable offer of the Deputation, to place both the Annuity Fund and the Building Fund in charge of the Grand Lodge, was discountenanced by the Board of General Purposes, we are not without the strongest hope that the Grand Lodge will accept the proposition in the spirit in which it appears to have been made. How can the Grand Lodge do otherwise, after the very general, if not unanimous approval with which the first suggestion was made to "amal-



gamate the two plans?" These were the very words used and the feeling with which they were uttered seemed to pervade the bosom of every hearer. Not a dissentient voice was heard. An amalgamation of two plans presupposes an essential difference in the principle, and their union for a common object. To destroy either would be neither union nor amalgamation.

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## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, our Most Worshipful Grand Master, although not present at the last Quarterly Communication, took care that a dutiful, loyal, and congratulatory address should be prepared, on the joyous occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales. We need scarcely say that it was passed with acclamation; as were resolutions, in the spirit of the address, for communication to Prince Albert, and to the Duchess of Kent.

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## PROVINCIAL FUND OF BENEVOLENCE.

The good seed springs up rapidly in the Provinces. Charity has not cultivated the Masonic districts in vain. Lancashire is up and stirring, with a determination to succour, and in time to shelter *her* Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons. And Somerset, the sunny and sterling, is moving in fraternal rivalry of every Province, and of the Metropolis to boot. Where need we turn in quest of proofs more irrefragable that Charity is manifestly repro-

ductive? Who but sees that an Asylum *must* eventually raise its noble dome in Charity's main abiding place—the emporium of England—the chief city of the world?

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#### THE CRUCEFIX TESTIMONIAL.

It is highly gratifying to us, to find that our notice to the Craft in affectionate remembrance of our Brother Robert Thomas Crucefix, was not given in vain. His invaluable services as a Mason, and his eminent virtues as a man, have been at length properly recognised, appreciated, to some extent rewarded, and, better than either or all besides, put upon record in Masonic History.

For an account of the very gratifying proceedings attendant upon the presentation of “The Crucefix Testimonial,” we refer to another part of our *Review*. And our duty in this case will be completed by the expression of our most grateful thanks, as Masonic journalists, to the Subscribers, Committee, Board of Stewards, and the learned, reverend and highly revered Brother, the Chairman at the Festival.

## ON FREEMASONRY.

## EVIDENCES, DOCTRINES, AND TRADITIONS.

BY THE REV. G. OLIVER, D.D.

(No. 8.)

WHEN the toils of Joshua were ended by the expulsion of the Canaanites, and the partition of their country amongst the favoured people of Jehovah, he deposited the Stone of Foundation beside the tabernacle at Shiloh, as a memorial to commemorate the goodness of God to the Jewish nation, in redeeming the people from captivity, and establishing them in a land flowing with milk and honey. Indeed, the country was so productive, and desirable as a place of residence, that many ancient writers have spoken of it in the language of rapture. Aristæas, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, says that it abounded in corn, wine, and oil, with abundance of honey; olive-trees, vines, and palm-trees, the latter of which were so fat, that the oil might be pressed out by merely treading on them with the foot. He further declares that it produced spices of all kinds, nuts and almonds, mines of various metals, gold and precious stones, with salutary fountains and rivers; and that 60,000 acres of meadow ground were salubriously situated on the banks of the Jordan, which were rendered peculiarly fruitful and productive by the periodical overflowing of the river, like the Nile in Egypt.

Our Foundation Stone was subsequently made a support for the Ark of the Covenant, and accompanied all the wanderings and fluctuations of that holy utensil, which appears to have possessed little influence during the time of the Judges; for the people, having eaten and become full, as the prophet expresses it, of the good things of the land, almost universally abandoned themselves to the worship of idols, and the fascinations of the Spurious Freemasonry, or the mysteries of Thammuz and Adonis. We find the ark and tabernacle at Shiloh occasionally used by a few holy men and women (although the college of priests itself was frequently corrupt and venal), viz., Othniel and Deborah,

and Gideon and Jephtha, on the latter of whom Freemasonry expatiates largely, as his history constitutes an epoch in the Craft.

The Stone remained by the ark in the tabernacle at Shiloh for three hundred years; and was in the custody of a debased hierarchy when Samuel was presented and consecrated to the Lord. It bore the ark in that disastrous removal from the tabernacle to the camp at Ebenezer, when the Israelites were defeated, and these holy articles fell into the hands of an idolatrous enemy. And here the insulted majesty of God displayed itself in terror. The idols fell down prostrate before the ark; and into what place soever the Philistines removed it, in the extremity of their dread, the inhabitants of that place were smitten with divers diseases, and died in great numbers.

After having retained it seven months, the Philistines determined to send it back, as it produced nothing but calamity to their nation. It was received with great joy, and deposited in the house of Aminadab, as a place of temporary security. Here, however, it remained fifty years, until the eighth year of David's reign, when it was removed to the residence of Obed Edom for three months, preparatory to its transmission to Jerusalem. And, between thirty and forty years from this period, the stone was placed, with solemn ceremonies, in the foundation of the temple on Mount Moriah, along with the foundation stones of Dan and Asher, beneath the centre of the Most Holy Place, where the ark was overshadowed by the Shekinah of God.

And here I cannot resist the impulse of quoting a very interesting passage from Clarkson's *Essay on the Temple Church*, as it bears upon the symbolical form of our Foundation Stone.—“Of the symbolic meaning of the architectural cube, handed down from the most remote freemasonry to the freemasonry of the present day, no person can entertain the smallest doubt. It succinctly demonstrates what is meant by the word masonry; namely, a moral axiom conveyed by an architectural form. In the symbolic language it meant divine truth—always equal, always based upon itself, and invariably just in its proportions, under whatever aspect it may be varied. It uniformly had the same meaning, in profane, or sacred, or Christian interpretation. Hence it was that the ark of the mysteries, placed mysteriously on one of the foci of an ellipse in the pyramidal great lodge,

consists of a double cube. Hence the *petronia*, or ark of the Eleusinian mysteries, consisted also of a double cube; hence the ark of the tabernacle affected the same form; hence the forms of the ancient gods were, according to Pausanias, represented by cubes; hence the altar in the court-yard of the Temple of Solomon consisted of two cubes; hence the oracle, or holy of holies, both of the ark and the temple, constituted perfect cubes; (1 Kings, vi. 20). The oracle of the fore part was twenty cubits in length, and twenty cubits in breadth, and twenty cubits in the height thereof; and hence the final temple, or New Jerusalem, is described in the Apocalypse, allegorically, to have a cubical form. (xxi. 16.) The city is foursquare; the length and the breadth and the height of it are equal. The symbolic or masonic meaning is here quite obvious, since no city could be built in the form of a cube."

In the foundation of the temple this stone remained till the return of the Jews from their Babylonish captivity; for though the destruction of that stately edifice, by Nebuchadnezzar and his officers, was so complete, this stone remained unmolested in the foundations; being buried amongst the stones and rubbish which fell from the building during its demolition. In preparing the foundations for a new structure, pursuant to the edict of Cyrus, three fortunate sojourners discovered this ancient stone, along with other invaluable materials, which had been deposited in a secret crypt, by Wisdom, Strength and Beauty, to prevent the communication of ineffable secrets to profane or unworthy persons.

The discovery having been communicated to the prince, priest and prophet of the Jews, our stone was adopted as the chief corner-stone of the re-edified building, laid in Zion with solemn ceremonies; and thus became, in a new and more expressive sense, the type of a more excellent dispensation. Here it remained undisturbed for many centuries. Even the splendid renewal of the temple of Zerubbabel, by Herod, did not remove this celebrated stone, because he built partly on the old foundations. Herod's temple was not completed at the time when the Messiah made his appearance upon earth, as the real corner-stone and foundation of man's eternal happiness;—the true *JEHOVAH*, whose mystical NAME formed the essence, and constituted the value of the Stone of Foundation, which was still concealed in the bowels of the earth; though it was fabled that the

Saviour had stolen the sacred name which it contained, and by its virtues worked all his miracles.\*

The Jews had already accumulated so many traditions respecting the miraculous properties of this stone, some of which are now unknown, that the divine appearances which are said to have usually attended the use of it, were attributed solely to the efficacy of the word engraven on its upper surface, which was reputed to possess the power of controlling the ordinary course of nature; of commanding the obedience of unclean spirits; of healing the sick, and of raising the dead: and as these constituted the principal objects of the supernatural powers exercised by Jesus Christ, it was no wonder if those who refused to receive his credentials, or to believe him to be the Messiah, of whose identity and truth such miracles were to be the test, should attribute his success to a cause which appeared to afford an easy solution of the mystery.

Some learned writers are of opinion,† that the Shekinah, or appearance of the Lord, over the mercy seat in the *sanctum sanctorum*, was the Holy Name of God. Landseer says—"I should imagine that the Asherim of the Hebrews were surmounted by the name JEHOVAH, expressed in Hebrew characters, which contained a literal mystery. Let the reader refer to those passages in the Lamentations of the Hebrew poets, where the phrase 'the name of the Lord' occurs, and let him observe the mingled sentiment of woe and detestation that is felt by the author of some of the Psalms, when the Babylonian invaders had violated the sanctuary, and cast the Name of the Lord to the ground."

But the stone was in the possession of Enoch, of Moses, and of Elijah, who were all translated to Heaven; and hence it was believed that the correct pronunciation of the mystical word which it contained, would enable any one to transport himself through the skies, even to the throne of God; which accounted also for the ascension of Christ, and found a reason for that extraordinary event, which appeared perfectly satisfactory.‡ This may serve to explain the Jewish

\* Toledoth Jesu, 6, 7. Buxtorf, Lex. Rab. p. 254.

† Vid. Bate. Critic. Hebr. p. 288.

‡ Southey has versified an Arab tradition of such a fact, which may be found in D'Herbelot, and in Sale's Notes to the Koran. Of the different accounts of this wonder-working word, and its effects, he has

belief that the true pronunciation of this word was lost in their days, because the supposed effects of its ordinary pronunciation did not appear.

The Temple of Herod is described by Josephus as a most magnificent fabric of marble, set off with the greatest profusion of costly decorations, and the finest building upon earth since the days of Solomon; being much larger than the Temple of Zerubbabel, besides the advantage of the Grecian style, and the Corinthian order of architecture, with all its later improvements. It was not completely finished, in all its apartments, till about six years before it was destroyed. In the arrangement of this work, Herod acted as Grand Master; Hillel and Shammai as his Wardens, and Manahem as his Grand Superintendent of Works, under whose management ten thousand masons, besides labourers, were employed; but, instead of completing it in seven years, as Solomon had done, this temple was forty-nine years in hand, before the workmen were finally withdrawn.

I have said that this Stone of Foundation was a type of the Messiah. And my opinion is corroborated by St. Peter, who applies it expressly to Jesus Christ. "To whom coming," says he, "as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men,

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preferred that which makes Zohara originally a woman, and metamorphoses her into the planet Venus, to that which says the planet Venus descended as Zohara to tempt the angels.

“ ————— Allah bade  
 That two untempted spirits should descend,  
 Judges on earth. Haruth and Maruth went,  
 The chosen sentencers; they fairly heard  
 The appeals of men to their tribunal brought,  
 And rightfully decided. At the length  
 A woman came before them; beautiful  
 Zohara was, as yonder evening star,  
 In the mild lustre of whose lovely light  
 Even now her beauty shines. They gazed on her  
 With fleshly eyes; they tempted her to sin.  
 The wily woman listened, and required  
 A previous price — *the knowledge of the NAME*  
*OF GOD.* She learned the wonder-working Name,  
 And gave it utterance; and its virtue bore her  
 Up to the glorious Presence; and she told  
 Before the awful judgment seat her tale.”

The Jews had a tradition similar to this, respecting the wife of Adam. They say that the name of his first wife was Lilit; she became disobedient, and flew up into the air, by means of a magical word.

but chosen of God, and precious, ye also, as lively stones are built up a spiritual house. Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture—Behold, *I lay in Zion a chief Corner-stone*, elect, precious, and he that believeth on him shall not be confounded.”—In this passage, Jesus Christ is represented as a sure Foundation Stone, laid in Zion, for the sons of men to build their hopes upon. His temple, thus built on Him, is compared to a beautiful and impregnable edifice, consecrated to Jehovah, and durable as Him whose holy name is inscribed thereon. “Here is a stone that can never moulder away by the waste of all-consuming time. The strongest marble, and even flinty rocks decay. The firm foundations—the stately columns—the majestic buildings of Nineveh, Babylon, and Imperial Rome, and all the magnificent structures of antiquity, though formed of the most durable stone, and promising immortality, are now shattered into ten thousand fragments, or lying in ruinous heaps. But Christ is a foundation for immortal souls—immortal as themselves; a foundation that now stands as firm under Adam, Noah, and Abraham, as the first moment they ventured their dependence upon it;—a foundation that will remain the same through the countless ages of eternity.” \*

At the final destruction of the Temple by the Romans, although a plough was passed over its ruins, the ancient Foundation Stone was not removed, but remained in its bed within the bosom of the holy mountain, until once more threatened with desecration by Julian, emperor of Rome, who, having apostatized from Christianity, in which he had been educated, was resolved to restore the ancient superstitions of heathenism, and with them the practice of the Spurious Freemasonry. He collected a body of workmen to prepare the foundations for re-edifying the temple on Mount Moriah, which he resolved to accomplish, that he might throw discredit on Christianity by frustrating the prophecy of its founder. With great labour the ground was cleared, by digging up all the remains of the old building to its deepest excavations, until one stone of the foundations was not left upon another. All had been taken up and carried away. At last they discovered our Stone of Foundation, which, though small in size, resisted all their attempts to remove from its place.

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\* Davies' Sermons.



This extraordinary occurrence being reported to the emperor, he attended with all his court, to direct in person the operations for removing this stone. The matter had been made public, and a great concourse of people assembled, both Christians, Jews and Gentiles, to witness the ceremonial of laying the foundation stone of a new temple on Mount Moriah. Preparations having been made for levelling the footstone by the necessary preliminary work—at the moment when the monarch was proceeding, in great state, to perform the ceremony, the mountain was shaken by an earthquake; the newly deposited stones were cast out of the foundation with great violence; and a sudden explosion of fire bursting from this immovable Foundation Stone, killed some of the chief officers of the emperor's household, as well as several of the spectators who had assembled out of curiosity to witness the undertaking. This was followed by a storm of wind and rain, which scattered the materials; and flames of fire continuing to issue from the ancient corner-stone of the temple, as they did in the days of old from the summit of Mount Sinai, when the Deity was manifested to the people of Israel—burnt up and destroyed a vast number of people, who had approached too near to the sacred precinct. The judgment was decisive. Julian exclaimed, "O Galilean, thou hast conquered!" He abandoned the undertaking, and no further attempt has ever been made to rebuild the temple, in the face of that clear prediction of Jesus Christ, which declares that "Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, till the time of the Gentiles be fulfilled."

A stone inscribed with a mystical diagram, like our Foundation Stone, was discovered by Pococke, amongst the ruins of Panopolis in Egypt, and the design was so extraordinary, as to excite his wonder. The symbols, whatever they were intended to signify, are evidently astronomical; and there is little doubt but it was designed to represent the Name of the Egyptian solar deity. "Within some ornaments there are four circles; in the inner circle there is a figure, probably representing the sun; the spaces between the two next are divided into twelve parts: in the first, twelve birds are cut in like seals; in the next, twelve figures, defaced, which I conjectured might be the *Twelve Signs of the Zodiac*. The outer circle, not divided, has in it figures of men, if I mistake not, to the same number. In each angle, between the outer circle and the square orna-

ments that are round it, is a figure which may possibly represent the four seasons. A wing extends along one side of it, from a sort of globe, marked out in lines, which probably had another wing, extending in the same manner, it may be, over such another sculpture."

The Arabians, descended from Abraham, and practising the primitive patriarchal manners, boast of the possession of a sacred stone, "that received the footsteps of Abraham; for the depth and form of the impression are such, that it is impossible for any human artist to express the like, with all the power of the chisel. So that the stone itself must of necessity have grown soft, by the will of God, beneath the feet of the patriarch; and, like an elaborate paste, took that exquisite impression, which has preserved the minutest traces and most imperceptible lineaments. They add to this miracle the conservation of so frail a monument, which might have been broken to pieces, at pleasure, by the enemies of the divine worship established in that place, had not the supreme power and providence of God diverted them to other objects, which, however, did by no means lessen their guilt. For though this stone has now all its first natural hardness, yet it is plain that it was less difficult to reduce this to powder, than it was for those impious wretches to carry away, as they did, the black stone, to a distance of five days' journey; or than it was for them to heap up the well with infected carcasses. This preservation of the stone is (they say) the more miraculous, considering its duration, which extends to five thousand years, without the least damage or diminution happening to the sacred representation it exhibits." Anaxagoras of Clazimene, is said to have predicted that a holy stone would fall from the sun, and at *Ægospotomos* they pretended to show this stone.

Symbols of a similar nature occur in India, and many other nations. In Egypt, however, the NAME of the Deity was usually inscribed on a stone, over the portal of their temples, as a talisman of protection; sometimes by several emblems, as in the globe, serpent and wings, which appear at the entrance of the Temple of Luxore, in Upper Egypt, or in mystical words, as at Sais, in Lower Egypt:—

I am all that hath been, is, and will be,  
And my veil no mortal hath yet uncovered.

Sometimes the name *E I, tu es*, was simply used, as Plutarch informs us was inscribed on the Temple of Apollo. In all

cases, whether plainly or symbolically expressed, it was esteemed a consecration of the holy precinct where it was placed, and the depository of all human virtues.

The Roman deity, Terminus, was of this nature—

Termine, sive lapis, &c.—*Ovid.*

Capitoli immobile Saxum.—*Virgil.*

This people invoked their chief deity by the name of Lapis. “*Quid igitur jurabo?*” says Apuleius; “*Per Jovem Lapidem, Romano vetutissimo more.*” Amongst the Greeks the Sun was called  $\lambda\iota\theta\omicron\varsigma$ : so universally did the respect and veneration for consecrated petræ prevail.

Nor can we of the present generation allow ourselves to be so much elated with our own attainments, as to despise these superstitions of the early inhabitants of the world, when we consider that our forefathers, not more than three centuries ago, practised similar puerilities; as witness, the extraordinary prevalence of a belief, at that period, in the efficacy of amulets ritually consecrated, and *marked with the name of God*, for the cure of diseases. From an old medical treatise, I select the following recipe for the cure of cramp. “*Gather together on Good Friday, at five parish churches, five of the first pennies that are offered at the cross; of each church the first penny. Then take them all and go before the cross, and say five paternosters. And then cause a ring to be made thereof, without alloy of other metal, and write within it the name of the three kings of Cologne, and on the other side the holy name of Jesus. Then take it from the goldsmith upon a Friday, and say five paternosters as before, and then it will be ready for use.*”

Tradition is silent respecting the final destination of our Foundation Stone. It does not appear to have been removed from its place in the foundation of the temple during the above supernatural convulsions; but we hear nothing more about it, although the mountain has been subsequently excavated for the erection of a Turkish mosque. This hiatus in the account is much to be deplored, because the Rabbi Judah, the compiler of the Mishna, where the history of this stone is recorded, lived on the spot, and ought, for the satisfaction of his countrymen, then dispersed amongst all nations, for whose use this book was written, to have verified his account by a careful personal investigation, on a subject so interesting and important to his nation, yet containing facts which were

likely to be discredited by posterity, unless they were substantiated by the most unexceptionable evidence.

The Greek and Armenian Christians appear to give a better account, although they ascribe the miracle to a different cause; for we read in Maundrell, that they keep up a peculiar ceremony, on a persuasion that every Easter-eve a miraculous flame, or shekinah, descends from Heaven *into the holy sepulchre of Christ*, to kindle all the lamps and tapers; and that lights from this sacred fire are kept continually burning. And on that eve, the people assemble in vast crowds round the door of the sepulchre, which being at length opened by the Greek patriarch and the Armenian bishop, out came two priests, with blazing torches in their hands, which they held up at the door of the sepulchre, while the people thronged about with inexpressible ardour, every one striving to obtain a part of the first and purest flame. Those who got the fire, applied it immediately to their beards, faces, and bosoms, pretending that it would not burn like an earthly flame, but that, like the fire in the burning bush, and in the shekinah in the wilderness, it was light without heat; but, as Maundrell quaintly adds, "it was plain that few of them could endure the experiment." Going out of the church, our traveller saw a number of people melting their wax tapers upon pieces of linen which were intended for shrouds; and these superstitious persons imagine that this embalment will protect their bodies from the flames of hell.

This is evidently a pretended shekinah, originating in the glory which hovered over the ark in the Holy of Holies, placed over our Foundation Stone, appearing in the same place, and used for the same purpose as that stone—to propitiate the favour of God, and to convey personal holiness.

The Stone of Foundation is lost; for that legend is to be rejected which identifies the Scottish palladium, now in the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, with that celebrated stone; but the Jews are still in existence, dispersed amongst the nations of the earth, possessing their own laws and religion, and enjoying toleration for their worship in countries where no other toleration is permitted. Bishop Newton has given a very noble and comprehensive view of the divine protection of this extraordinary people amidst the ruins of ancient nations, and the annihilation of powerful kingdoms, proving that they are in reality the people of God, and pre-

served for some great and especial purpose, which, in the fulness of time will be exemplified and completed.

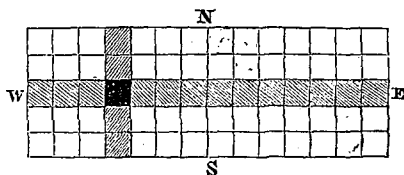
It had been predicted by the prophet Jeremiah—"I will make a full end of the nations whither I have driven thee." This prophecy has been remarkably accomplished; for the providence of God has been no less signally displayed in the destruction of their enemies, than in their own preservation; for, from the beginning, who have been the great enemies and oppressors of the Jewish nation? who removed them from their land? and who compelled them into captivity and slavery? The Egyptians afflicted them much, and detained them in cruel bondage several years. The Assyrians carried away captive the ten tribes of Israel; and the Chaldeans afterwards removed the two remaining tribes to Babylon. The Syro-Macedonians cruelly persecuted them; and the Romans utterly dissolved the Jewish state, and dispersed the people, so that they have never been able to recover their city and country again.

And where are now these great and famous monarchies, which, in their turns, subdued and oppressed the people of God? Are they not vanished as a dream? Is not their power gone? Are not their very names lost in the earth? The Egyptians, and Assyrians, and Babylonians were overthrown, and entirely subjugated by the Persians; and it is remarkable that the Persians, under Cyrus, were the restorers of the Jews, as well as the destroyers of their enemies. The Syro-Macedonians were swallowed up by the Romans; and the Roman empire, powerful as it was, comprehending the greatest part of the then known world, was broken in pieces by the incursions of the northern nations; and where are now the Romans? Numerous as they were, they are totally lost and gone; but the Jews are subsisting as a distinct people at this day. And what a wonder of providence it is, that the vanquished Jews should survive the whole of their successive conquerors, and that they should be spread over the whole world, when their oppressors are become like clods of the valley.

And more than this, the Jews entertain a certain assurance of being restored to their beloved country; for the Lord, by their own prophet, said—"Behold, I will take the children of Israel from among the nations whither they be gone, and I will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land." The accomplishment of this gracious promise will not be difficult when the appointed time shall come; for they possess no fixed possessions any where to detain them.

Their property is moveable, and when they are removed, they will not go away empty. It will be a great deliverance, like that of Egypt. No impediment will be able to obstruct their progress, for they will be under the especial guidance of the shekinah of God, whose name was engraven on the Foundation Stone of their temple. The prophecy describing their present state is amply verified. "The children of Israel shall abide many days without a king, and without a priest, and without a sacrifice, and without an altar, and without divine manifestations. Afterwards shall they return, and fear the Lord their God, and David their king, and shall fear the Lord and his goodness in the latter days."

But how is this deliverance to be effected? Why, most assuredly, by the anti-type of our Foundation Stone—the Jewish Messiah, the founder of the Christian faith. Mr. Davies, of Shrewsbury (I regret that he is not a Mason), has a curious passage on this stone, in an unpublished manuscript which he has submitted to my perusal, entitled, "A Treatise upon the Principal Analogies contained in the Temple of Jerusalem, as built by Solomon," which he has kindly permitted me to insert in this place. After expending more than twenty years on the continent, in the collection of facts from learned Jews, he thus refers to our Foundation Stone. "The Temple of Solomon had three foundations, the first of which contained seventy stones, five rows from north to south, and fourteen in each row from east to west. The centre row corresponds to the upright of a cross, whose transverse was formed by two stones on each side of the eleventh stone, from the east end of the centre row of which the upright is formed, and the fourth stone from the west end of it. This stone, which hence occupied the place of the crossing of the beams, was *under the centre of the Holy of Holies*, where was deposited the Ark of the Covenant, and the Tables of the Law." And this, the author goes on to prove, contained an evident reference to the Cross of Christ, and that the cross was so placed, that the part where the heart of Christ would be at the time of his crucifixion, was under the centre of the Holy of Holies, and under the place of the law.



The Jews have a tradition, which is preserved in the Gemara, along with the above legends respecting our Foundation Stone, that in the latter days, when the covenant shall be completed by their restoration, the temple will be rebuilt on Mount Moriah, in a style of magnificence which shall greatly exceed that of the Temple of Solomon; and instead of hewn stone, its walls will be constructed of polished jasper, amethyst, carbuncle, onyx, topaz, crysolite, sardonyx, and other precious stones; with gates of pearl, walls of jasper, and ornamental decorations of gold and ivory; and enlightened by the glory of God. At the dedication of this gorgeous edifice, a grand banquet will be prepared, consisting of every delicacy the world can produce. A leviathan, purposely fattened for the occasion; a female behemoth, of exquisite flavour; and the bird bariuchne, a species of bird now extinct, if ever it had an existence, whose outstretched wings are of such vast extent, as to obstruct the sun's rays—are named amongst the provisions of this august feast. Wine from the vaults of Adam and Enoch, preserved miraculously from the time of those patriarchs, so that its flavour increases in richness every age, will be produced in quantities which cannot be exhausted; and all virtuous and worthy Jews, from the time of the deliverance of their forefathers from Egyptian bondage, will be summoned from their graves to be present at the dedication of the temple, and partake of the feast, which will be attended with a worship more pure and spiritual than any thing that had ever been practised under any dispensation from the creation of the world.

MASONIC DIDACTICS;  
OR,  
SHORT MORAL ESSAYS OF UNIVERSAL ADAPTATION.

BY BROTHER H. R. SLADE, LLB.

“Masonry is a *peculiar system of morals.*”

No. XLI.—EQUAL-HANDED JUSTICE THE ONLY SAFE  
PRINCIPLE OF HUMAN ACTION.

*Justitiâ numen invoco ac testor tuum.*—SENECA.

HACKNIED as the principle of the thesis may be deemed, familiar to the commonest schoolboy as it may be thought, inscribed as it is upon tables and books, so that “he who runs may read,” yet, alas! how little do we observe of it in the ordinary occurrences of life. Men love to cite and illustrate it when abstract cases come under their judgment; but bring the question home to their own bosoms, when the principle interferes or foils some measure of self-interest, and, alas! for human consistency! how quickly poor even-handed Justice is tossed overboard.

To “Do unto others as we would that men should do unto us,” was the second great point of the moral law enjoined by the meek and humble Jesus, who came to *restore that which was lost*, reviving and refining that just principle as originally taught by Moses, by which the actions and motives of mankind might be properly guided in their daily commerce—to deal as justly in all our transactions with another as we expect another to deal with us.

But, notwithstanding this principle, like many others of a similar import, is continually quoted, even by both the lewd and the pious, few seem to understand its real application; and, except perhaps in affairs of such a scale that the public eye is drawn towards them with peculiar scrutiny, the propriety of it as a test whether our conduct be upon the square of even intentions, and measured by the perpendicular of upright motives, is too seldom regarded. The old classical appeal, “*Justitiâ numen invoco,*” is both laconic and pithy. It invokes the fabled deity to testify the truth of the votary, either as to what he asserts, or what he engages to do, and proves that the enlightened heathen had borrowed, from the dim light of tradition, a spark of that Grand Luminary, which is alone the True Light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, teaching him that one of the principal steps in life is Justice.

Philosophers of every age, more especially in the days of Seneca, have debated and written upon the important ethic—Right and Wrong—“*honestum et utile*”—the *αγαθος*, the *καλος*, and the *κακος*—with equal wisdom and precision; but none have so simplified and clearly established the truth as the Divine Founder of the gospel dispensation. Multiplied laws have been enacted, elaborate statutes composed, to regulate this bond of society; but, though learnedly written, they fail to convey the unostentatious force of Christ’s maxim of justice—“As ye would that men should do to you, so do ye unto them.”



Divine precepts require not the subsidiary aid of human intelligence ; but the following aphorism, from a Latin author, deserves a place in our remarks : “ *Justitiæ partes sunt non violare homines ; verecundiæ non offenderè.*”

NO. XLII. — A MAN'S CREDIT, HOWEVER GOOD, NOT FREE FROM THE USUAL VICISSITUDES OF ALL OTHER EARTHLY THINGS.

*Nusquam tuta fides.*—SENECA.

REPUTATION—be it the acquirement of opulence, or moral worth, literary, or even religious—is built at all times upon so insecure a foundation, being constantly exposed to the withering blasts of envy, or the undermining whispers of calumny, that, in its very nature, it is volatile and evanescent. Too visible in our daily converse with society is it, to be denied that those good qualities, which constitute the upright, virtuous character, necessarily of themselves excite the spleen and hostile machinations of the vicious and the envious, because they raise reflections and comparisons odious to the self-applause of the egotist and the narrow-minded. And such is the galling poignancy of the wound self-inflicted by those reflections and comparisons, that no means are considered too base to bring down the man who possesses those virtues and endowments to the level of our own meagre standard, if not to something altogether very much below it. Indeed, to accomplish it—alas! for human nature!—no report is thought too scandalous to circulate, no misrepresentation too gross or wicked to invent. Thence originates the instability of a man's reputation, and the great variety of hazards which he has to encounter in preserving it free from impeachment.

Yet, on the other hand, a man devoid of fair and “good report” is like the desperate gamester, who, having nought to lose himself, employs all his stratagem to decrease the substance of another. Still the one character is somewhat worse than the other. The gamester enriches his pecuniary resources by unfair play:—

“ He who steals my purse, steals trash ;  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Enriches not himself, but makes me poor indeed.”

The commercial world presents lamentable evidence of the fluctuating nature of credit and good character. To-day, one individual “rolls in wealth ;” to-morrow, he becomes a beggar ! Yesterday, perhaps, his credit stood good for thousands of pounds ; to-day, he finds it difficult to command bread for his family ! and these sudden changes of fortune not always produced by bad markets or unsuccessful speculations, as sometimes, perhaps, by the malicious rumours of a bad or doubtful credit. Hence, therefore, reputation, of whatever class or degree, is like a tender flower, whose bloom fades at the slightest touch, requiring the nicest care and circumspection to shield it from the polluting breath of slander, or the venomous contact of envy. Good fortune and a good name of themselves are not proof against the intrigues of the base and the malevolent. Too often, alas ! assaulted by the powerful engines of a spiteful combination, “ *Fortuna et honos simillima vento est.*”

## PROSPECTUS OF A PLAN

*By which Ample Funds might be easily obtained for the purpose of Establishing and Endowing Masonic Institutions in Edinburgh, similar to those that have been, and are about to be established in the other Capitals of the Kingdom, and for other Benevolent Purposes.*

BY NICHOLAS P. C. LLOYD,

PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER FOR NEW ZEALAND, ETC.

FREEMASONRY has been defined—"A peculiar system of morality, founded on the principles of geometry, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols." "The three grand principles of Masonry are, brotherly love, relief, and truth." Such being the definition, and such the objects of Masonry, it is time that we, as Scotch Masons, should ask, what has been done in Edinburgh, and generally, what has been done in the land of our forefathers, for the relief of distressed Freemasons? Money has, indeed, ever been cheerfully given to distressed applicants; but, although more than three hundred Lodges exist in Scotland, and although hundreds of thousands have been enrolled under their banners, numbering among them noblemen and gentlemen of the first rank and fortune, it is lamentable to find that, for the permanent benefit of poor Brethren, not one institution has been established in Scotland. To what is this attributable? Not to want of liberality—not to want of Masonic feeling; but to want of an unquestionably feasible plan by which funds might, *for the proposed purposes, be easily obtained.*

When it will be shown that such a plan has, for centuries, been adopted with complete success in several continental countries, as well as in the sister island; and when it will be shown that the proposed object might, *without the loss of one shilling to any individual, be easily obtained*, it is not too much to expect, that the spirit of Masonry will arise from its apathy, and, invigorated by kindred feeling, of religion and benevolence, will animate our Lodges with electric celerity and force, until funds will have been accumulated, sufficient for the erection and endowment of institutions for the benefit of the orphans and widows of Freemasons, and distressed and aged Brethren.

Let it not be anticipated that this be a chimerical announcement. Plans, like individuals, should not be condemned without a fair trial. The spirit of emulation, like the spirit of courage, increases by association of ideas, not only in individual, but in congregated minds. The plan about to be proposed is, in the abstract, not the most desirable that philanthropy would approve, but it is the best that circumstances can generate; and, having been triumphantly tested by experience, it cannot, it is presumed, fail to receive the cordial approval of the Grand Lodge, which will ultimately and speedily secure its general adoption.

It is proposed to obtain a joint-stock fund of £100,000, by means of money to be raised on debentures of £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100 each, payable by instalments, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum; that with this fund, four benevolent loan banks, under the patronage and controul of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, be established—three in Edin-

burgh, and one in Leith, for the purpose of lending money on deposits, and on other securities;—that the profits of the establishment shall, in the first instance, after defraying expenses, be applied to pay the interest of the capital lent, and that the surplus profits shall be divided into equal shares, one to pay the debentures, and the other, and when the debentures are paid, the whole, for the purpose of establishing Masonic institutions.

This business was suggested by reading the “Address to the Inhabitants of Limerick, by Matthew Barrington, Esq., on the opening of the Mont-de-Piété, or Charitable Pawn-office, for the support of Barrington’s Hospital, in that city;” and from this production, most of the following facts have been obtained.

“We have,” says the editor of the *Dublin University Magazine* “tested, in the course of its perusal, the accuracy of Mr. Barrington’s calculations, by frequent reference to the minutes of evidence taken before the *select committee* of the House of Commons, and the consequence is, that we have been compelled to admit, as incontrovertible, the truth of statements which appear, at first, so extraordinary and so startling, as to transcend all belief. The result of these inquiries satisfactorily proves the utility of Mont-de-Piété, and that the principal hospitals in France, Italy, and Germany, and other parts of the continent, are sustained by their profits. They were first introduced, and were, during the fifteenth century, permanently established in almost all the principal cities in Italy, and were, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, permanently established in Germany, in Holland, and in France.”

The following “astounding facts” will show, that by the legal interest thus obtained, a capital might be accumulated sufficient for the attainment of the contemplated purposes.

“It may,” says Mr. Barrington, “be said that the rate of interest, as regulated by law, as by the 26 Geo. 3, c. 43 (Irish statute), pawnbrokers are allowed to take twenty-five per cent. per annum, besides the allowance for duplicate tickets. This is on the supposition that the pledges should not be redeemed before a month. But, as the lowest charge of interest, by the act, and the amendment thereof, 28 Geo. 3, c. 29, is for a month, and as the most distressed often redeem their pledges within a week, the charge, including the price of the duplicate, without calculating compound interest, or the interest on a shilling, when only a fractional part is given, and for which interest is charged as if the entire shilling were lent, will amount, in the case of those in the greatest want, to £650 per cent. per annum, and for every £100 lent by pawnbrokers, in shilling loans, redeemed in a week, at compound interest, will amount to the almost incredible sum of £45,690 : 7 : 0 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum, which is paid by the poorest persons!”

As the arrangement of the Mont-de-Piété established at Bordeaux closely resemble those adopted for the regulation of the institution in Limerick, they are added, with Mr. Barrington’s observations: “Monts-de-Piété were soon established in every part of France, and the regulations for raising the capital at Bordeaux are worthy of attention. It is provided by the ordinances of the years 1804 and ’6, that the capital of the establishment shall be £24,000, to be raised by shares or loans; eight per cent. interest to be paid to the lenders, and the property of the hospital to become security to them. This capital to be divided into single shares of £160, which may be subdivided into half shares. The share-

holders' certificates might be transferable by endorsement; but all transfers must be registered at the Mont-de-Piété. Shareholders might, at the expiration of three years, withdraw the amount of their shares, on giving three months' notice. The profits are to be divided into two equal shares, one to belong to the hospital, the other to the shareholders. The portion belonging to the hospital to be applied, firstly, to the completing the necessary number of shares, until the subscribed sum shall amount to £24,000. It is next to be applied to the payment of such shareholders as are willing to withdraw; then to the purchase of the shares of the other shareholders, who shall be bound to receive the subscribed principal sums, according to the order of their shares, which shall be determined by lot. Thus, the whole of the shares would eventually belong to the hospital.

Trustees of charities might lend the funds of their establishments, and receive eight per cent.; but they should be bound to receive the principal, when all private shareholders should be paid. The same regulations apply to the guardians of the estates of minors, the committee of lunatics, the treasurers of municipal and other corporations. Persons wishing to leave money at the Mont-de-Piété for safe keeping, shall receive transferable tokens of credit, and such interest as might be agreed upon between the owners and the governors of the establishment, &c.

This institution had the effect of banishing pauperism from Bordeaux and its neighbourhood. The shares of the subscribers of the original fund were, in a few years, bought by the fructification of the funds; which, pending the whole of this period, supported all the necessary charities at Bordeaux. From the same fund, with the assistance of some donations, the hospital in that city, said to be the finest in Europe, has lately been completed and endowed. All former pawnbrokers' establishments were superseded, and the funds of the new institutions were lent on pledges, or personal security, to humble but respectable and industrious persons. The interest of the money paid by borrowers, deducting the expenses of management, are applied to the benefit of the community at large, in charities and public works.

The Mont-de-Piété was opened in Limerick, 17th March, 1837, and it appears from the general report, published May 31, 1838—

That the profits obtained by interest, at the				£	s.	d.
		date of	December, 1837, were	335	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	ditto	ditto	January, 1838,	—	50	7 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto	ditto	ditto	February	—	53	11 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto	ditto	ditto	March	—	83	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	ditto	ditto	April	—	93	18 9
Ditto	ditto	ditto	May 31st	—	120	9 4

In 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  months—£736 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

The report shows that the increase of capital was,  
 during the last five months . . . . . £888 14 3  
 And that the profits during the same period were. . 401 7 7

This shows an average increase of profit of more than £80 per month, or of about £1000 a year.

The population of Limerick, not being equal to half the population of Edinburgh and Leith, it may reasonably be anticipated, that if three benevolent loan banks were established in Edinburgh, and one in Leith,

under the patronage and controul of the Grand Lodge, that £1000 a year might be the average net profit of each. When it will be shown that such profits will have been realized in Edinburgh, funds for the erection of at least one of the proposed charitable establishments will, doubtless, be easily obtained.

Mr. Barrington has ascertained that there are seven hundred pawnbrokers' establishments in Ireland, and that the average annual profit of each is £900. Hence, the annual profits obtained by pawnbroking in Ireland, amount to £630,000. The annual expenses of the charitable institutions in Ireland, viz., hospitals, infirmaries, poor-houses, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, &c., amount to £162,089, which, being deducted from the profits obtained by pawnbroking, leaves an annual surplus of £467,911. And, if to this be added the amount of all fines, penalties, forfeited recognizances, &c., which are almost unproductive in Ireland, but which are, on the continent, applied to the support of the poor, the amount, if properly collected, may be fairly estimated at £32,089, amounting in the aggregate to the annual sum of £500,000.

By means of such institutions, Frederick the Great reclaimed Silesia; and most of the great public buildings in Europe—hospitals, aqueducts, bridges, &c., have been completed. Their condition in Tuscany and Bavaria is most flourishing, and in the Low Countries one hundred and sixteen of them exist. It is, in a word, by the agency of such institutions, that the hospitals on the continent are chiefly supported. The British dominions are the only countries in Europe, in which lending money on pledges is allowed exclusively for private advantage, and in which the profits are not applied to some charitable and public purpose. And, although the legislature have repeatedly endeavoured to regulate the rate of interest, yet it is found impossible to prevent the most dreadful excess in the charges.

The proposed pecuniary and humane advantages will, doubtless, induce benevolent persons to assist, as loss cannot be anticipated, and as the rate of interest is greater than can be obtained by investing money in the public funds. The whole business being under the direction and controul of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, who will appoint auditors, &c., and demand a quarterly scrutinizing investigation of the affairs, and who will take especial care that the business shall, in every respect, be conducted in the most satisfactory manner, will afford complete security, and the lenders will not incur responsibility. Tradesmen and others might, by taking debentures, receive nearly double the amount of interest that can be obtained from savings banks; and money can, at any time, be had for the debentures, as they will be received as pledges.

The advantages are: Firstly—A capital will be raised by debentures, at a certain interest, and will be lent on a greater interest; the profits to be devoted to charitable purposes. Secondly—The debentures will be received in pawn, an advantage not to be obtained in savings banks. Thirdly—Money will be lent at interest, payable by instalments, to poor, but respectable and industrious persons, on the personal security of the borrowers, conjointly, in each instance, with three other respectable householders. Fourthly—Money will be lent on goods, as in the case of ordinary pawnbrokers. Fifthly—Articles, such as implements of trade, pawned by deserving persons during absolute want, to be restored without interest or charge. Sixthly—Every precaution must be used against receiving stolen goods in pawn.

The writer begs to allude to an excellent institution that has been established near Paris, at a place called the Chaillot, but which has not

been noticed in Mr. Barrington's work. The inmates are individuals who have paid, from the age of twenty to seventy-five years, about  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  British, per week, or in the aggregate, about £15, British. Each is, for these payments, or for a sum equivalent to them, with compound interest, admitted at the age of seventy-five years, and is, for the remainder of life, comfortably lodged, supported, and clothed. Now, if the Grand Lodge would patronize such an establishment, and if each subscriber would pay, from the age of twenty, sixpence or eight pence a week, or a sum equivalent thereto, with compound interest, the subscribers might be received at the age of sixty or sixty-five years, or at an earlier period if incapacitated by want of health from further efficient exertion. Should this suggestion meet the approval of the Grand Lodge, funds for this establishment, as well as for the benevolent loan banks, might, *pari passu*, be obtained. And, as great men and great geniuses have sometimes been reduced to great want, some, who in early life never anticipated such a misfortune, might be induced to obtain admission into the establishment. In order, then, to the very desirable attainment of classification, separate corridors and refectories should be appropriated to each class. And, in order to render the establishment as little objectionable as possible, it might be designated, as such establishments have in other places been designated, from the word *collego*—a college.

Anticipating the realization of these establishments—and it would be insulting to the humanity and intelligence of the Brethren of the Grand Lodge, and to the Brethren in Edinburgh and its vicinity, to question their approval of them—they will afford to those who are not members of the Fraternity, demonstrative proof of the superlative excellence of Freemasonry; and they cannot fail to induce them to believe

“Almighty wisdom gave it birth,  
And heaven has fixed it here on earth,  
The type of future bliss.”

#### RESOLUTIONS TO BE PROPOSED.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Right Worshipful and Worshipful Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Scotland, held in their Hall, Street, on the most Worshipful Grand Master in the Chair, it was Resolved—

Firstly—That the Grand Lodge approve generally of the prospectus of a plan that was read, having for its object, easily to obtain ample funds for the purpose of establishing and endowing Masonic institutions in Edinburgh, similar to those that have been, and are about to be established in the other capitals of the kingdom, and for other benevolent purposes.

Secondly—That a committee consisting of the following Brethren, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, be appointed for the purpose of considering and maturing these benevolent projects; and that they shall have power to add to their number.

Thirdly—That the committee shall cause to be printed a prospectus and circular letter, which shall be sent to every Scotch nobleman, baronet, and gentleman of fortune, for the purpose of requesting their co-operation and assistance for the attainment of the proposed objects.

Fourthly—That the office-bearer who shall be appointed to receive money for these purposes, shall, on the day on which he will have

received the sum of £5, or a greater sum, *deposit it with the banker, or Grand Treasurer, in order that it should bear interest.*

Fifthly—That any act on the part of any office-bearer, or office-bearers, by which any portion of money obtained for these purposes, shall be disposed of, without the previous sanction of the Grand Lodge, shall be null and void, and that his or their offices shall be vacated in consequence thereof.

Sixthly—That subscriptions not, in any instance, exceeding sixpence per month, be collected without delay, from those who do not intend to become inmates of the Masonic College, for the purpose of aiding in erecting and endowing the institution; but that any donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged. That every Lodge that has been chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, will be entitled to recommend aged and infirm Brethren, in proportion to the subscriptions and donations that each will have sent to the *Grand Lodge for this purpose.*

Seventhly—That individuals who shall be appointed to such executive offices as shall be necessary for the conducting the affairs of these institutions, shall be Freemasons, or the sons of Freemasons; and that each appointment shall be permanent, unless proved culpability in the discharge of duty, shall, in the opinion of the Grand Lodge, justify dismissal.

Eighthly—That a copy of the prospectus and circular letter shall be sent to every Lodge that has been chartered by the Grand Lodge, with a hope that it may contribute to the benefit of poor Brethren.

Ninthly—That the committee shall furnish the Grand Lodge with a report of its proceedings at the next quarterly meeting.

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#### MASONIC ANECDOTE.

It is now some twenty years since, that Captain E——, late a member of one of our University Lodges, was travelling in Egypt. The present liberal ruler, Mahomet Ali, had not at the time the power he now possesses, and the English character was not then so well understood in that country. The captain was accompanied by his servant, an active and intelligent young man; they were attacked in a desert by the Arabs, the captain made a very resolute stand, and slew two of the robbers. He was with his servant soon overpowered, and they were conveyed to the robbers' retreat, when they were separated. It was settled so that the captain's life should be forfeited, and he awaited his cruel destiny with as much fortitude as a brave man could feel. Instead of this awful sentence, he was, however, agreeably surprised in the morning by his servant's approach, with the joyful intelligence that his sentence was not only remitted, but that he was at liberty to resume his journey, and this retributive justice was accompanied by the restoration of every article of the property of which he had been previously plundered.

Is it to be wondered at, that his gratitude to his servant ended in his taking early steps to claim a nearer association to him as a Brother in the Craft? for by the exchange of the mysterious secret, the robber of the desert kept faith with a Brother Mason.

FIDUS.

## THE CHERUBIM.

THE mind of man is so constituted, as to be always thirsting for improvement; and though, in consequence of the abuse of our faculties, age comes prematurely upon many, there are others, who, like Caleb, feel not the dimness of vision, or the decrepitude of nature, but are, as it were, in an instant taken away in the midst of an evil world, and transplanted to another and a better soil.

He who pampers his body, and clouds his faculties by intemperance, denies himself the real pleasures of life; while he who "gives to God each moment as it flies," is sensible of the aspirations of his soul for eternity; and so far from being discouraged by difficulties, recognises in those difficulties the truth of the statement, that here we "see but in part."

In this present state of being our faculties are but in their infancy; "hereafter we shall know, even as we are known." Humility, then, in approaching "the deep things" of God, is the best frame wherein to continue on this side the grave;—let us thank Him for what we know, and wait patiently the fruition of knowledge in an after state.

Something we know of God, and for that something we are indebted to His revelation; for we should not, and could not, have discovered it of ourselves. He created us; and the worm of earth who questions why this earth is not to be the scene of man's *matured* state of existence, is guilty of rebellion against the King of Kings.

We are indebted to the law of Moses for several of those approaches to Deity which have comforted the hearts of many in the retirements of the closet. The symbol of the Cherubim is full of instruction, and the spurious symbol of the calves erected by Jeroboam, may show us what it really was.

It certainly was not an image of Deity, for it is described as *under* the God of Israel. In other places, God is said to dwell *between* the Cherubim, and as "riding upon a Cherub."

As the Holy of Holies is explained by St. Paul as the figure of Heaven, we may do well to consider in what way the spirits in Heaven are employed; and of this we cannot entertain a doubt, as the heavenly chorus is known to us—"Thou (the Lamb) wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood, out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation."

This ascription of praise strikes the mind with great force, when in proportion as we become acquainted with people hitherto unknown to us, we see human sacrifices observed (as by the Khoonds of Ghoomsur, near Ganjan), and are certified that, in some way or other, it is an acknowledged fact, go where you will, that mankind consider the shedding of blood to be efficacious in propitiating Deity.

I will not dwell upon this at any length, but refer the reader to the pious labours of Brother Oliver, and leave it to the candid judgment to say, whether or not an universal religion did or did not exist in patriarchal times, and whether or not the customs we are daily becoming acquainted with are not the imitations of what was once clear and pertinent.

A soldier does not question the wisdom of his general, but acts in obedience to his orders, and the soldier of the Great Captain of Salvation acts in like manner. His Sovereign has a right to place him where he will. The Jews ejected the Canaanites, not for their own righteous-



ness, but because God willed it. The followers of Mahomet have overrun the Seven Churches of Asia, not for their goodness, but because God willed it. In either case we cannot impugn the justice of the Great Architect, who we may be sure never punishes without reason, or unless the recipients of privileges have abused those privileges.

Here, we see in part; hereafter, we shall know all things.

Returning, then, from the apparent digression—but which is so far relevant as that it may lead us to see the appropriateness of the Cherubic Symbol to *every nation under Heaven*—we infer that the duty of beatific spirits in Heaven is analogous to the use for which the Cherubim were designed on earth.

Ascriptions of praise formed their anthem above; so in the Holy of Holies, or Figure of Heaven, the image of the Cherubim was intended to convey an idea to man of that divine attribute of Deity, mercy; and in what more appropriate way could it be pourtrayed than by describing on his footstool the great features of redemption? In condescension to our finite capacity, and to assist us in conceiving somewhat of Deity, we read of his repenting of his decrees, of his raising his arm, of his planting his foot, and so forth. In like manner, “The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of angels.” In one of these, “a chariot of fire, and horses of fire,” was Elijah translated to Heaven; and in 1 Chronicles, xxviii. 18, we read of “the chariot of the Cherubim.”

What, then, were the Cherubim? They were not angels, as the 11th verse of chapters 5 and 7 of Revelations plainly indicates. They were “living creatures” (or figures of them), intended to show what is the nature of angels, who are the ministering spirits of God. The union of the man, the lion, the ox, and the eagle, shows their understanding, their power, their patient ministration, their swiftness in executing the command of the Most High. Such is the explanation given by our pious and talented Brother Oliver—a solution of a difficulty which must interest us, if we reflect on their continued agency to this hour, and the duty to be performed by them at the Great Assize. These “living creatures” were intended, *also*, to give an idea of the redemption of man from the effects of the Fall. When the Ark moved, Moses exclaimed, “Rise up, Jehovah!” whose presence “the glory” indicated, and the emblems described his attributes as redeeming man, the lord of the brute creation, by the incarnate Deity. The eagle, lion, and ox represented the noblest animals, and man their lord, all paying obeisance to the *Lord of All*. The car moved of itself—“the Spirit was in the wheels”—“they turned not,” because in God is “no variableness or shadow of turning.”

The “living creatures” were in “in the midst of the throne, and round about the throne;” they formed its basement or support, somewhat as in our times the achievements of the great are represented by supporters either on the sides or pediment of the shield.

Such are the glorious quarterings of the Masonic escutcheon, and its motto.

“RESURGAM.”

## TIME AND HIS CHILDREN.

Oh God! how bounteous, how benign  
 Are those two precious boons of thine—  
 Retrospection of pleasures gone,  
 And hope for those that are coming on.  
 They are the strands, so soft and sheen,  
 Which times that are present roll between!  
 And if for awhile some fairy dream,  
 We launch on the rapid fleeting stream,  
 The tiny bark, spite of helm or oars,  
 Is sure to sail for one of those shores.

*From a stray Scrap Book.*

Few who have paced the gorgeous halls of the Vatican can fail to remember a lovely basso-relievo, from the matchless chisel of Praxitiles, representing Time and his three daughters, the Past, the Present, and the Future. What expression has the cunning Greek given to the first! what a tale of broken hopes and faded dreams! while the joyousness of her sisters, so varied in its character, yet so intense in its development, speaks of love unsated, or pleasure yet to come. From the friendship of the Prefect of the palace, the present Cardinal Fieschi, I had free permission to roam at will through its thousand halls and chambers, an indulgence I seldom failed to avail myself of on those days when they were left to the guardianship of their own awful solitude. It was on one of these visits that Metzofauti, the learned librarian of the Pope, who had noticed my admiration of the *capa dopra* in question, placed in my hand a manuscript, written in choice Italian, the production of one of his predecessors. As it relates to this well-known group, I have translated it for the benefit of the readers of the *Quarterly*.

In the olden days of the earth, when the gods loved to descend from Mount Olympus to wander among the sons of men, when every fountain boasted its nymph, and every grove its dryad, there were born unto Time, by one of the Hours, three daughters, fair as the rosy-fingered Aurora, and beautiful as the Paphian goddess. They were named the Past, the Present, and the Future. Their education was entrusted to an old female relative of Time's, called Experience; and, but that their froward disposition inclined them rather to mock at than imbibe the wise precepts of their venerable instructress, they might have become as wise as their great parent.

One morning, it was a soft May morning, the sun sparkled with unusual brilliancy, and a gentle breeze, laden with perfumes from the adjacent meadows, murmured through the green vine foliage that covered their dwelling. The sisters gazed from their lattice upon the lovely valley, blue mountains, and clear streams, which lay extended before them.

"What a delicious day for a ramble among those distant groves and meadows!" exclaimed the Future.

"Delightful!" echoed the two sisters.

Experience, who seldom lost sight of them, shook her head significantly, and turning her weather-wise eye upon the blue unclouded sky, dryly remarked, that she had seen mornings of fairer promise close in a stormy eve. The sisters laughed, for they made it a point to laugh at every thing Experience advised.

"We had lovely weather yesterday," said the Past, "not a drop of rain fell the entire day."

"And I am positive," said the Future, "that this day will prove as fine."

"And see," added the Present, "there is not a breath to shake the white blossoms from the orange-trees; the wild bees' hum has become languid with delight; and see, there go a troop of Joys, wreathed with flowers, and dancing to the merry notes of the cithara; let us join them."

"No," interrupted the Past, "let us rather take a boat and sail down the smooth stream of Retrospection—the waters are bright and clear, and on the banks of that sweet river grow flowers of richer hue and perfume than any the Elysian fields ever yielded; we will weave them into garlands, and——"

"Nonsense!" exclaimed the Future; "I hate viewing a place a second time; let us pay a visit to Happiness, her temple lies only a little way on the other side of yonder hill."

"Agreed," said the Present; "though I own I would rather hunt for slumbering zephyrs amongst the half-closed leaves of the asphodel on a sunny bank in the garden."

The Past, perceiving she could gain no one to coincide with her proposal, also acquiesced. The madcaps would have started instantly had not Experience detained them, and insisted, much against their inclination, on their taking three faithful servants to accompany them. The Past was consigned to the care of Memory, an ancient thoughtful sort of fellow, of most grotesque appearance, owing to his head being twisted nearly round on his shoulders. The Present had Enjoyment for her conductor, a pleasant cheerful companion, but unfortunately a little too much addicted to making copious libations to Bacchus. The Future had for her guide, Hope, a young and inexperienced traveller, but who from her buoyant spirits and fanciful tales, made the road seem shorter than any of her fellow-servants.

It was arranged that the Past and Memory should lead the way, but they had hardly commenced their journey, when the latter, recollecting that he had not brought his staff along with him, returned to fetch it. Meantime the Future, impatient of delay, and urged by Hope, set off in high glee at the anticipation of outstripping the others, and being first at the temple of Happiness.

The Present, who did not wish to lose sight of the Future altogether, nor yet dally too long with the Past, sauntered along quietly, plucking a flower here, or capturing a butterfly there; at one moment chatting and laughing with a troop of Fauns, or joining in their rustic dances beneath the spreading branches of a lofty oak; or again loitering beside some gushing fountain, and regaling herself with the purple clusters that hung in wild profusion from the interlacing tendrils.

At length the Past and her companion Memory, who had overtaken her, set forth; their pace was firm and equal; as they proceeded they looked not upon the pleasant scenes before and around them, but with averted eyes gazed through the vista of Years into the vale of Time, which they had quitted; every spot they had passed by seemed clad in brightness and verdure; they spoke but of the delights of yesterday and the songs of Memory, for the old man had a sweet and plaintive voice, always turned upon his early joys and sorrows.

The Future—for it is now time to trace her course—still continued

to progress gaily. Unlike the Present, she disdained to cast a look upon the blessings that lay scattered in her way. Nature in vain showered the fairest fruits and flowers in her path; Music breathed her most touching melodies; Mirth framed his gayest measure. Both were alike unheeded; for Hope, in her aerial robe and floating locks, danced on before her, ever pointing to some distant object glittering in the sun's golden rays—some vine-clad hill or sparkling stream; and the giddy Future urged by her ardent guide, pressed on to gain the halcyon spot, overlooking in her eagerness the rocks and brambles in the road, which too frequently bruised and lacerated her tender feet. They had not, however, journeyed far in this manner, before they reached a small olive grove by the way-side, in which a fane of the purest white marble had been erected. On its altar burned a clear flame, fed with rich gums and spices by a vast number of doves, whose fluttering pinions fanned the fire they supplied. Sleeping at the foot of the altar, lay a winged boy, his ambrosial locks curled round a cheek as soft and roseate as a ripe peach. Hope was the first to perceive him. "It is Love!" she cried. "Ah! could we but capture the sweet boy, what happiness!—what delight!"

The eyes of Future sparkled at the idea. "Dear Hope!" she exclaimed, "what a delightful thought. I would cherish him more tenderly than my favourite lamb; he should sleep in my bosom; and I would feed him and kiss him."

"Softly," whispered Hope. "I shall certainly catch him while he sleeps." But Hope was deceived; the urchin, who had heard every word she uttered, suffered her almost to lay her hands upon his downy pinions, when, starting from his pretended slumber, he ran away, laughing at his disappointed admirers. Neither of the damsels were, however, easily dispirited.

"We shall have him yet," said the Future, and off they both started in pursuit of the fugitive. Through brakes and thickets they rushed with heedless speed—now bounding across the open glade like rival Atalantas—now threading, like Theseus, a labyrinth of tangled under-wood, as they caught distant glimpses of the flying boy, who,

"Bright with his own immortal smile,"

laughed at the hopeless chase, now suffering them to gain upon his path, in order to make their disappointment at his loss the greater. Such is the character of Love—happy only in baffling the pursuit of those who seek him.

Wearied with the fruitless chase, the giddy girls determined to return to the high road, and resume their journey to the Temple of Happiness; but, alas! they had lost the path. Terrified and exhausted, the Future sat down at the root of an old tree, her mind filled with gloomy anticipations; for Hope had wandered from her, deep into the forest, in expectation of finding a wood-nymph named Content, with whom she trusted to rest for a short time.

Meanwhile, the Present, encouraged by enjoyment, continued sporting merrily onwards, seldom, indeed, troubling herself about the fate of her runaway sister, the Future, or bestowing a thought upon the Past, both of whom she looked upon as romantic visions: at length she reached the Grove of Love. The boy, weary of his chase, was seated beside his altar; he beckoned the travellers to approach, and they entered the fane.

Enjoyment offered him a fresh honey-comb, and the Present stooped to kiss his glowing lips. At first, the urchin seemed fearful of approaching the strangers; but, gradually becoming more bold, he crept into the arms of the Present, and nestled his cheek upon her soft bosom. Enjoyment, delighted with the scene, flung showers of rose-leaves over them; he pressed from the rich grape its ruddy juice, and they quaffed deeply the maddening draught; the maxims of Experience were forgotten in the delirium of the hour. Love crowned the Present with flowery garlands, and Enjoyment revelled in delight.

But pleasure the most exquisite soon palls. Enjoyment soon sank listlessly upon a bank of flowers; the fervid breath of Love had prematurely withered the garland on the brow of Pleasure; his wings became clogged with honey-drops, and his snowy garment empurpled with the blood of the vine.

The day closed drearily. The voice of the fierce wind was heard howling in the deep valley, and the wings of the storm crushed the dark pines upon the mountain's head. Sadly, and with anxious solicitude, Experience sat upon the threshold, watching for the return of the three wanderers; at length a figure bent with grief approached. It was the Future; but how changed!—her blue eyes were suffused with tears—her step had lost its buoyancy. Hope was no longer her companion; she had deserted her, and a woe-worn melancholy being, named Despair, supplied her place. The deluded girl wept long and bitterly as she sank into the arms of Experience, and in those tears was the agonizing confession that she had spent

A weary day of hopes and fears,  
Began in folly—closed in tears.

Following closely on her sister's steps, came the Present. She, like the Future, had drank the cup of disappointment to the lees; the pollutions of Pleasure had dimmed the fire of her eye, and paled the rich carnation of her cheek. Enjoyment had deserted her, and a gaunt being, named Remorse, who was ever by her side, reminded her of her ruined wasted feelings.

Last of all came the Past, with Memory still supporting her; little change was to be seen in her manner or appearance, save that her brow wore a graver shadow than it had done in the morning; for she had heard of her sisters' disasters, and dropping a tear for the blighted day-dreams of the Future, and the delusive pleasures of the Present, she hinted to Experience that, in time to come, Memory should be given to check the wishes of the Future, Hope to regulate the actions of the Present, and Enjoyment to sweeten the recollections of the Past.

CHRONOS.

## THE CUP OF OBLIVION.

And times there are when, from its home of clay,  
The spirit walks to hold communion deep  
With those who long from life have passed away,  
Yet still on earth a holy vigil keep.

*The Muse of Memory, by Bro. J. F. Smith.*

It was after one of those extraordinary scenes which have lately taken place in the Grand Lodge—scenes which have left to the mind of the zealous Mason much to mourn and much to reflect upon—that I returned to my solitary chamber, chewing the cud of many solemn thoughts. Discord had thrown her golden apple to the Order—passion and injustice had rent the veil of the Holy of Holies, and the sacred Ark of Masonry trembled in its sanctuary. Vainly did I ponder in my mind the means by which the wrong might be righted, and harmony restored. That the painful impression was general, I had seen too much to doubt. I had read it in the thoughtful brows of the oldest Masters of the Craft—in the subdued expressions of the rising intelligence of the Order—and in the avowed regret of all distinguished for philanthropy or independence.

Still, although unable to discern how the result, which, in common with every Brother, I so much desired, could be achieved, I did not despair; for, I gazed upon the many stars of Masonry, and Hope still shone forth bright and eternal. Whilst thus meditating, Sleep, whose approach had been hitherto repelled by the strong exercise of thought, gradually extended her leaden empire over me; but, even in her all-absorbing arms, my mind, as if it disdained its body's weakness, continued its activity.

Although what passed can be considered in no other light than a mere dream, still, as even dreams, we are told,

Have their instructive purposes—and oft  
Stern Truth will whisper in a voice so fine,  
The incorporeal sense alone can hear,

the Mason may glean amusement, if not instruction, from its recital.

\* \* \* \* \*

Methought that the last strain of the organ had pealed within the Grand Lodge, and that I stood alone within the stately hall. The portraits of those distinguished Brothers who had filled the Masonic throne, seemed to smile upon the canvass, as if they approved the aspirations of my heart. Unawed, I gazed upon them; I felt as if summoned to a high and holy purpose, and the strong enthusiasm of the feeling sustained me. Kneeling before the Ark of the Covenant, I prayed for "Light"—for a means to be pointed out by which the wounds the unity of the Craft had received might be healed, and peace restored; thus occupied, I awaited the revelation which, some secret sympathy assured me I was about to behold, in silence. I had not long to wait—

Soft music, like the choral swell,  
An angel's presence seemed to tell:  
On my rapt senses odours hung,  
Such as from Eden's flow'rets sprung.

Descending from the sky serene,  
A heaven-born messenger was seen :  
Bright purple robes her shoulders graced,  
And on her star-wreathed brow was placed  
The diadem that spoke command ;  
The Spirit bore too in her hand  
The mystic symbol—by whose light  
The Mason guides his steps aright.

The visible GENIUS OF MASONRY stood before me—Wisdom crowned her with a coronet of stars—Strength upheld her stately steps—and Beauty had adorned her with eternal freshness.

“ Rise ! ” exclaimed the benignant Spirit, smiling as she spoke ; “ thy prayer is heard. To thee is given to behold the only means by which union can be restored, and discord among my children cease.” The Genius touched me with her sceptre, when in an instant the scene changed. I stood upon the banks of a dark, rolling river ; the wrecks of ages seemed strewn around, and the colossal bones of the huge mammoth and gigantic mastadon—relics of the antediluvian world—crumbled beneath my tread. Like a speck upon the waters of time, appeared a boat. As I gazed around me, it rapidly approached, and touched the mouldering bank on which I stood. The boatman leaped on shore. By his crowned brow, his skeleton limbs, and dripping dart, I knew the King of Terrors, it was—Death ! The grim monarch eyed me with an expression so peculiar, that my blood curdled in my veins ; and I should have fallen, had not the supporting hand of my protecting guide sustained me.

“ Fear not ! ” she exclaimed ; “ thou shalt re-pass the fearful stream, and mingle again with thy brethren of earth. The passage thou art about to make conducts thee to the Elysium where the just await their final judgment : there wilt thou learn the secret thou hast sought.”

“ Dost thou accompany me, blessed Spirit ? ” I demanded, the terrors of weak humanity contending with my confidence in the promise of the Genius.

“ No ! ” sternly answered the Spirit ; “ I am immortal, and may never pass under the guidance of the tyrant Death. Remember, thou art a Master of the Craft, and disgrace not the lessons thou hast received by doubt or unmanly terror.”

Blushing with the reproof—which conscience told me I had but too well merited—I entered the boat, which, under the guidance of its grisly conductor, rapidly receded from the shore. To the last the beneficent Spirit remained visible to me on the fading bank—a star of hope—a beacon on the dreary, silent waters.

Arrived on the opposite bank of the river, all was changed. The atmosphere, late so damp and gloomy, was now clear and redolent of perfume ; the immortal amaranth reared its purple flower in every path ; and groups of the illustrious and good from every land wandered among bowers of eternal freshness. I had not proceeded far, wondering where I should direct my steps, before I was hailed by a voice whose tones I had often listened to on earth with pleasure and instruction—the shade of Gilkes stood beside me. A robe of dazzling white, emblem of the purity of his life, fell gracefully over his manly form, and gave to him the appearance of an ancient philosopher.

“ Welcome, Brother ! ” he exclaimed ; “ but more welcome shouldst thou return, for this is the Elysium of the just.”

Encouraged by the fraternal tone of the speaker, I was about to inform him of the extraordinary circumstances which had brought us together when, with a serious smile, he interrupted me—"I know them but too well," he said, "the fraternal tie which binds us to the Craft ends not with life, still is it permitted us to watch over our Brethren, and feel interested in their welfare; but come," he continued, "let me introduce you to our Lodge, there wilt thou learn the secret thou hast sought; may those for whose advantage thou art permitted to visit it profit by the lesson."

Following the steps of my guide, I entered a stately temple, over whose marble portico I saw traced, "The Lodge of Peace." The shade of Robert Miller guarded the mysterious portal with the same vigilant fidelity he had exercised on earth. As I approached he took his sword of office from the hands of Brother Meyrick, who, with Brother White, had been busily occupied in examining its blade; with a smile of recognition he threw wide the door, and I stood before my disembodied Brethren in the Lodge of Peace. Vainly should I endeavour to describe the scene that burst upon my enraptured sight; the form of the Lodge was perfect, for it had been traced by Truth. Among the many illustrious characters who pressed with their sandalled feet the marble floor, I recognised the noble Durham, with his pale lofty brow, rich in intellectual thought; the venerable Zetland, the gallant Moira, the benevolent Ruspini, the manly Forrest, the upright Prescott, the honest Lythgoe, and many others; there were also countless shadows passing and repassing, among which I traced Preston, Dunkerly, and others, several even of royal character; and a host of those who had closed their career of usefulness; but what struck me as most remarkable, was to see the number of Brethren, who while on earth had

Pursued unmark'd the tenor of their way,

elevated to distinguished offices in august assembly, in the midst of which many who, while on earth had ruled the Craft, stood undistinguished. Brilliant as was the scene, a shade of sadness hung, like a veil, over the countenances of all. The presiding Master, whose name I was informed by my instructor and companion Gilkes, was Concord, alone seemed free from its chilling influence. At this moment there was an alarm from without, and the arrival of some shades from earth were announced. "Let them await our next Lodge," said Concord, with graceful dignity. Then, in a voice whose tone was music, he proceeded to address me,—*"Brother of earth approach the altar, and there behold the means by which harmony may be restored to the Craft."* I obeyed, and beheld upon the sacred stone a golden vase, on which was inscribed in characters of adamant, *"The Cup of Oblivion,"* two majestic beings guarded it, one on either side. I approached to seize the inestimable treasure, when one of the spirits brandished in my view a flaming sword, the other grasped the cup with an iron hand,—*"You strive in vain,"* said the spirit of Concord, *"much as we wish that cup to pass to earth, it cannot be accomplished till its guardians are first propitiated, their names are*

*"JUSTICE AND ATONEMENT."*



## POETRY.

## SONG FOR ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 1841.

BY ROBERT GILFILLAN,

*Bard to the Grand Lodge of Scotland.*

NOVEMBER's lowering clouds of gloom  
 Now gather o'er Edina's sky ;  
 And for the pride of Summer's bloom  
 We hear the stormy tempest nigh ;  
 But still, our hearts are glad and high ;  
 For though we bow to Winter's sway,  
 We, link'd by loved Masonic tie,  
 Give welcome to St. Andrew's day !

Hail ! happy day to Brothers dear,  
 When Brothers only Brothers find,  
 This is the jubilee of our year,  
 The festival of soul and mind.  
 The World in darkness walketh blind,  
 Nor marks of light a glimmering ray,  
 But we, of Light, to all are kind,  
 Give welcome to St. Andrew's day !

This is no hour of earthly pride,  
 But one of love and festive joy--  
 And long may he o'er us preside,  
 A master lov'd, a chieftain high,\*  
 Wealth worships wealth with jealous eye,  
 And princes rule while men obey ;  
 But we, all Brothers, only vie  
 To welcome in St. Andrew's day !

Our actions just, our precepts pure,  
 Our charity o'er all is seen,  
 Our loyalty is tried and sure--  
 God save the Prince and bless the Queen !  
 And as long years of peace have been  
 Beneath a Brunswick's gentle sway,  
 So may the future gild, I ween,  
 The glories of St. Andrew's day !

---

\* Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Grand Master for Scotland.

## S O N G,

BY BRO. THE REV. S. OLIVER, OF WHAPLODE, NEAR SPALDING.\*

ONCE the gods, in full council, petitioned old *Jove*  
 That he would establish, in synod divine,  
 An Order of Harmony, Friendship and Love,  
 Where the full blaze of light should eternally shine ;  
 Where discord, and hate, and falsehood should fail,  
 And concord and rectitude ever prevail ;  
 And peace, truth, and harmony, always might sway  
 Their minds and their actions, by night and by day !

*Jove* smiled his consent, and approved of the scheme ;  
 Swore, by *Styx*, he would patronize *Concord*—thro' life :  
 " *Ex pede Alcides*," says *Momus*, " you dream !  
 Where is *Concord*, dread sire, with your termagant wife ?"  
*Fulminator* content was, to give his consent  
 That the goddesses should from these meetings be sent ;  
 So should peace, truth, and harmony constantly sway  
 Their minds and their actions, by night and by day !

The *Muses*, the *Graces*, the *Sciences* seven,  
 Ne'er harbour'd resentment against this decree ;  
 But join'd to endow this new offspring of Heaven  
 With celestial perfections, in every degree.  
 Whilst *Olympus* did gaze on, they seized the occasion  
 To hail this pure Order—and name it *Freemason* !  
 Now peace, truth, and harmony constantly sway  
 The minds of *Freemasons*, by night and by day !

First *Mars* was dubb'd *Tyler*, *Bacchus* put *Warden's* face on,  
 And *feather-heel'd Mercury*—*Deacon* did prove ;  
 Old *Neptune* was *Master* ; *Phœbus*—*Royal Arch Mason* ;  
*Knight Templar*, and *Patron of Masons* was *Jove* !  
 With wisdom profound, the lecture went round ;  
 Good fellowship first among *Masons* was found !  
 Now peace, truth, and harmony constantly sway  
 The minds of *Freemasons*, by night and by day !

Then *Mercury*, straight, was commission'd to bear  
 The secrets of *Masonry* down to the Earth ;  
 With instructions *grand columns* and *temples* to rear,  
 And *palaces*.—Thus had *Freemasonry* birth !  
 " Come, let us prepare, we Brothers that are,"  
 To rend, with loud *Pæans*, earth, sky, sea, and air !  
 Let peace, truth, and harmony constantly sway  
 Our minds and our actions, by night and by day !

*Toast*.—May no link of the Masonic Chain ever be broken !

\* This reverend Brother, the parent of the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., is now living, and at the patriarchal age of ninety years is performing his clerical duties without interruption !

## TO MY WIFE,

## ON MY DAUGHTER'S BIRTHDAY.

Once more, the light of this auspicious morn  
 Recalls the day on which our child was born ;  
 When her young brightness, like an opening flower,  
 With fairest presence bless'd our nuptial bower.

What fragrant promise fill'd our hearts with bliss,  
 When first we hail'd her with parental kiss !—  
 What sweet sensations did our souls expand,  
 Like softest sunshine o'er a fertile land—  
 When first with ecstasy we watched her smile,  
 By art untainted, and undimm'd by guile !

And from that moment, each succeeding year,  
 She still improves, and still becomes more dear—  
 Still Arabella is a loving child,  
 Docile and good, affectionate and mild—  
 Whate'er our sorrows, and whate'er our woe,  
 Ne'er may she cause one bitter tear to flow !  
 And for such mercy may we both upraise  
 Our hearts to Heaven, in gratitude and praise :  
 And to the last, may our dear Bella prove  
 To us, the strong cement of deathless love.

Though the storm threaten o'er our heads to burst,  
 Let us for her with patience bear the worst.  
 Be ours the task to form th' expanding mind—  
 Be ours the hope a rich reward to find,  
 When her attention in declining health,  
 Conveys a solace, never bought with wealth.  
 And, if to age our being should extend,  
 When she supports our weakness at the end—  
 And, most of all, when in a brighter scene,  
 Where no affliction can be, or has been,  
 After our struggle through this mortal race,  
 We meet together at the *Throne of Grace* !

F. B. RIBBANS.

EDGEMASTON, Dec. 10.

## LINES,

*Inscribed to Bro. G. Weir, of the Lodge St. Baldred's,  
North Berwick, No. 313.*

BY BROTHER G. TAIT,

*Of the Haddington St. John's Kilwinning Lodge.*

DEAR Brother of the sacred fire !  
That lights, above, the poet's shrine,  
Awake ! and tune thy rustic lyre,  
That it may play in chord with mine.

I may not sing of love—as I  
Have sung of old—in merry strain ;  
My muse is dull, yet let me try  
To rouse her slumbering harp again.

Perchance the wailings of the bard  
May, with a tear, bedim her eye ;  
That fate, indeed, is more than hard,  
Through life to sing, unsung to die.

Oh ! come with all thy soul, and sweep  
The heart-strings o'er in mystic lays ;  
E'en let thy theme be dark and deep—  
The vanished joys of other days.

DECEMBER 4, 1841.

To ———,

*These simple Verses are Inscribed, accompanied by a " Companion  
for the Altar."*

FROM birth to death the Saviour strove,  
With godlike zeal and boundless love,  
To save the human race ;  
Then Mortal ! turn not thou aside  
In scorn, contempt, or worldly pride,  
But the glad boon embrace.

Come to His table ! where a feast  
Is spread for all—the greatest—least—  
Who tremble at His word :  
Lo here, the elements divine !  
The holy bread ! the sacred wine !  
" The Supper of the Lord ! "

WAKEFIELD, NOV. 3, 1841.

C. CLAPHAM, P.M.  
Unanimity, 179.

## MASONIC SONG,

*Written and sung on occasion of the Portrait of the late William Ferme, Esq.  
Haddington (painted by Watson), being placed in the Haddington  
St. John's Kilwinning Lodge, 1823.*

O! WILLIE is a canty chiel,  
The Mason-art he kens so weel ;  
To raise a laugh, or —raise the de'il—  
It's just the same to Willie, O!  
We've had him long, we'll haud him fast,  
This night auld Fame shall blaw a blast,  
While far away our cares we cast,  
And drink success to Willie, O!

Our sacred art, by Heaven refined,  
That joins and blesses all mankind,  
For such as Willie was designed,  
Wha counts each man his brither, O!  
Wi' mystic lore, and humorous art,  
He steals sae o'er the Craftsmen's heart,  
That when we meet we scarce can part,  
Sae blest wi' ane anither, O!

Immortal be great Hiram's name,  
And Solomon's undying fame!—  
We hail their bright united flame  
Reflected in our Willie, O!  
The rule and square is still his badge,  
Nor orient seer, nor Tyrian sage,  
Could ever handle plumb or gauge  
Like our great Master, Willie, O!

How oft our little social band  
Has met beneath his high command,  
While beauteous order round did stand,  
Supported aye by Willie, O!  
No faction e'er our Lodge divides,  
Where 'Truth and Friendship still abides,  
Nor ever shall, while here presides  
Our gude auld Master, Willie, O!

## MASONIC TESTIMONIAL

TO

BROTHER ROBERT THOMAS CRUEFIX, M.D.

*Past Junior Grand Deacon ; Past Grand Standard Bearer, and Past Z. in Royal Arch Masonry ; Past E. C. Masonic Knights Templar ; N P. U.—S. P. R. C.—K. M. & M. P., &c. &c.*

THE following circular, addressed to all the Lodges under the Masonic Constitution of England, is so clearly expressive of the object it refers to, as to render any prefatory remarks unnecessary ; and, as the services of the Brother whom it hath delighted so many of the Craft to honour, are unparalleled in their nature, it becomes a paramount duty to give as full an account of the interesting proceedings as possible.

*To the Master of the ——— Lodge.*

“ WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—I am directed, by a Committee of the Subscribers, respectfully to invite your attention, and that of the Worthy Brethren with whom you co-operate in the cause of Freemasonry, to the sub-joined Resolutions and List of Subscriptions in aid of a Masonic Testimonial to the W. Brother R. T. CRUEFIX ; and venturing very confidently to rely upon your personal support, and that of the Lodge and individual Members of the Craft with which you are more immediately associated, I anticipate that a considerable share of the success which must reward the performance of such a pleasing duty, will be attributable to your early and active exertions in this purely Masonic object.

“ To those members of the Fraternity who take a lively interest in the advancement of Freemasonry in the metropolis, and to many of the most eminent Masons in the provinces, and in Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, the services rendered to the Craft by Bro. R. T. CRUEFIX, must be too well known to require any recapitulation ; but to numbers of young and emulative Masons, and to others who may have had few opportunities of appreciating the advantages that have arisen to the extensive community of Freemasons, from his individual ability and exertion, it may not be amiss to state a few of the successful public efforts of this distinguished Brother, and which will be justly considered in connection with each other, and not with reference to any particular subject.

“ The addition of Past Masters to the Board of General Purposes ; a measure which was strenuously opposed at first, but since then acknowledged to be of great practical advantage, and has been even extended in its application by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master.

“ The founding of the Past Masters' Club ; by which, among other beneficial results, the proceedings about to take place in Grand Lodge become more generally known, and are more maturely considered.

“ The introduction of a better system of deliberation in the transactions of Grand Lodge, by promoting free discussion ; and the consequent exercise of a general



*R. Martin, litho. 26. Long Acre.*

Your faithful Brother  
Робертъ Рудольфъ

prerogative, instead of the *pro forma* adoption of unconsidered motions in compliment to their proposers.

- “ The originating of the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons ; a Charity already brought into partial operation by conferring annuities on several destitute and deserving Brethren.
- “ The distinguished ability displayed by him as a Member of the Board of General Purposes, during six years, for two of which he filled the office of Vice-President,—testified by the thanks of the Board when he retired from the Vice-Chair.
- “ The uniform and unwearied attention he has given, for several years, to the objects of the Board of Benevolence.
- “ The first proposition of a Masonic offering to the most Worshipful the Grand Master ; and the continued assiduity and exertion evinced by him in bringing that popular effort to its successful issue.
- “ The benefits conferred by him in serving the office of Steward, and becoming a Governor by Subscription, to the respective Masonic Charities ; and in assisting their proceedings, by frequently presiding at their Meetings and Committees.
- “ The support he has given to other Masonic Festivals in serving the office of Grand Steward, and filling two several Stewardships on Anniversaries of the Grand Master's birth-day.
- “ And the establishing and editing of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, and thus, by very great personal sacrifices, both of purse and time, producing a most comprehensive record of the transactions of the Craft—an extremely interesting medium for disseminating the erudite contributions of the best Masonic authorities—a fund of literary entertainment for Masonic families—an easy means by which the wants and wishes of the Fraternity may be made known, especially those of the Provinces and Colonies—and, in short, rendering a perfect epitome of the progress of Freemasonry in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in the East and West Indies, and every other Colonial possession of the British empire.

“ Allow me to assure you that your prompt and fraternal co-operation, in acknowledging such important services, will be duly appreciated ; and to remain,

“ Worshipful Sir and Brother,

“ Yours very faithfully,

“ J. LEE STEVENS,

“ *Hon. Sec.*”

The publication of this circular was preceded by meetings of several members of the Masonic Fraternity, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, on the 16th December, 1839, and subsequently ; at which the following Resolutions were passed unanimously :—

“ That the valuable and unremitting exertions of the Worshipful Brother Robert Thomas Crucefix, *M.D.*, Past Junior Grand Deacon, in favour of Freemasonry, are deserving of the most marked and honourable notice of the Fraternity.

“ That subscriptions be entered into for the purpose of presenting him with an enduring Testimonial of Brotherly regard, and most respectful esteem.

“ That individual Subscriptions do not exceed Ten Shillings each.

“ That the preceding Resolution does not apply to Lodges or Chapters.

“ That Brother Richard Lea Wilson, Past Grand Steward, be requested to officiate as Chairman at meetings of the Subscribers.

“ That Brother Z. Watkins, *P.M.*, Lodge No. 318, be requested to act as Treasurer of the Subscriptions.

“ That Brother J. Lee Stevens, Past Grand Steward, be requested to undertake the duties of Honorary Secretary.”



“ That the following Brethren be a Committee to carry out the object of the Subscribers ;—

Bro. Richard Lea Wilson	Bro. Martin Sangster.
“ Z. Watkins	“ Robert Field
“ J. Lee Stevens	“ W. Lee Wright
“ J. Copeland Bell	“ John Savage.”
“ Thomas Wood, <i>Ald.</i>	

It was not a matter of surprise to the Committee to learn, by the correspondence, that the Testimonial to Brother Crucefix was hailed, in every quarter of the globe, with a feeling of the warmest satisfaction. The publication of the correspondence, if possible, would give universal proof of this. Enough to say that a majority of the Brethren regretted that *any limit* was placed as a restriction on their desire to testify their esteem.

On the 17th of April, 1841, it was resolved that a public Festival should be held ; and a Board of Stewards associated to conduct the proceedings.

On the 14th of July the Board of Stewards met, and reported to a general meeting of the subscribers to the following effect :—

“ That the Festival would be held on the 24th of November next.

“ That the Rev. George Oliver, *D.D.*, *D.P.G.M.* for Lincolnshire, had, in the kindest and most fraternal manner, consented to preside as Chairman of the Festival ; and that the following Brethren had agreed to act as a

BOARD OF STEWARDS.

Brothers—*Z. WATKINS, President ;—W. LEE WRIGHT, Treasurer ;—*

*J. LEE STEVENS, Honorary Secretary.*

Br. J. Copeland Bell	Br. John Lane	Br. G. W. Turner
“ Edward Brewster	“ E. R. Moran	“ T. Tombleson
“ John Cuff	“ P. Mountain	“ John Udall
“ D. Cullington	“ George Radley	“ John Vink
“ David Davies	“ M. Schlessinger	“ Rev. C. Vink, <i>M.A.</i>
“ William Eccles	“ M. Sangster	“ William Vink
“ William Evans	“ John Savage	“ R. Lea Wilson
“ Robert Field	“ William Shaw	“ J. Whitmore
“ William Halton	“ W. T. Smith	“ James Walton
“ John King	“ Richard Spencer	“ Eales White”

COPY OF THE DINNER TICKET.

“ CRUCEFIX TESTIMONIAL.—The Festival to be held at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, on Wednesday, the 24th November, 1841 ; the Rev. George Oliver, *D.D.*, Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Lincolnshire, in the chair.—Tickets One Guinea each, to subscribers only.

“ Visitors will be received in the Bank of England Lodge, No. 329, at four o'clock, and the dinner will be on the table precisely at six.”

The following letter of invitation was sent to Brother Crucefix :—

“ 2, King Edward Street, Westminster Road,  
“ Monday, 15th Nov. 1841.

“ WORSHIPFUL AND DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,— I am directed by the Board of Stewards for conducting the Festival, to be held on the presentation to you of the Testimonial, subscribed for by your admiring and warmly-attached Brother Masons, specially to invite your attendance, on that occasion, as their guest.

“ The proceedings will take place at Radley’s Hotel, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, on Wednesday the 24th instant.

“ At four o’clock, the Bank of England Lodge, of which you are the Senior Honorary Member, will be opened ; at five, the R. W. the Rev. George Oliver, *D.D.*, Provincial Deputy Grand Master for Lincolnshire, will deliver a Masonic Oration ; and at six, precisely, that erudite, excellent, and much-revered Brother, will take the chair at the banquet.

“ I cannot express the extreme gratification it affords me to be the medium of this communication ; nor can I do justice to the very earnest feelings of friendship and fraternal regard, which I am requested to represent to you on behalf of my brother Stewards, and in which I fully participate. But I am certain that our sentiments will be duly appreciated by one whose bosom nurtures the best aspirations of which our common nature is susceptible.

“ Be assured, Very Worshipful and dear Sir and Brother,

“ That I (as each of us),

“ Remain, most faithfully and sincerely,

“ Yours,

“ J. LEE STEVENS,

*Hon. Sec.”*

“ The W. Brother,

“ R. T. Crucefix, *M.D.*,

“ Past Grand Deacon,

“ &c. &c. &c.”

The following is the reply :—

“ MY DEAR BROTHER J. LEE STEVENS,—I have mentally played the improvident, by postponing, as well as I could, those thoughts which the 24th of November naturally gave rise to. The kind invitation of my Brethren of the Board of Stewards has, however, awakened and gratefully affected me ; and, in accepting it, I hope not to dishonour them as a guest. You will regret to know that I write from the bed-chamber ; but each friend can appreciate my feelings, and will spare any attempt at expression. I pray you to offer my unaffected thanks to all ; and accept them yourself, from your faithful Servant, Friend, and Brother,

“ 18th November, 1841.”

“ R. T. CRUCEFIX.”

The Bank of England Lodge having invited the Fraternity to their meeting, we subjoin the general summons to its members :—

“ CRUCEFIX TESTIMONIAL FESTIVAL.

“ Bank of England Lodge, No 329, New London Hotel, Bridge Street,  
Brother J. Lee Stevens, W.M.

“ SIR AND BROTHER,

“ 17th November, 1841.

“ You are requested to attend the duties of this Lodge on Wednesday next, the 24th instant, at three for four o’clock in the afternoon punctually. Dinner on table at six o’clock.

“ Subscribers to the Crucifix Testimonial and Festival, are invited to visit the Lodge at four o’clock.

“ By command of the W. M.

“ ROBERT FIELD, P.M., *Secretary.*”

“ *Extract from the Minutes of 14th October, 1841.*

“ Resolved unanimously, That, as a compliment to the great Masonic worth and erudition of the Rev. George Oliver, *D.D.*, Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Lincolnshire, &c. &c., he be elected an Honorary Member of this Lodge.”

The allusion to the ill-health of the “ Guest” was but too well-founded, and it was feared that it would be impossible for him to leave his cham-

ber ; but on the Monday preceding the Festival he rallied, and received his friend Dr. Oliver, who arrived at his house on the Tuesday evening. Several of the Brethren called during the evening and on the following morning, to pay their respects to that distinguished Brother.

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WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1841.

THE ANTE-ROOM.

The visiting book presented an earnest of the forthcoming ceremonial ; and, as Dr. Oliver signed it, a sensation of gladness, at the opportunity of seeing him perform an act and deed, was felt by all. There was a sketch, on the table, by Bro. Rejlander, of Dr. Oliver in his canonicals, that was much admired, and subscribed for by several Brethren.

THE LODGE.

There was scarcely a member absent, and as soon as the various visitors, metropolitan and provincial, were arranged in due order, the Lodge was opened, and Bro. the Rev. George Oliver, *D.D.*, was unanimously elected an honorary member, pursuant to notice previously given.

The proper officer was then directed to introduce Brothers Oliver and Crucefix, who were received in the most respectful manner. On approaching the pedestal, the W.M., Bro. J. L. Stevens, informed Bro. Oliver that he had been elected an honorary member of the Lodge, by the unanimous vote of the Brethren, a compliment which was acknowledged in very pleasing terms. The Master then gracefully requested the doctor to accept the Chair, and, to gratify the assembled Brethren, to preside for the remainder of the evening ; a request that was immediately complied with, and the "Philosopher of Masonry," for the first time, presided over the largest meeting of practical Masons in London ever associated in a private Lodge.

The Lodge-room presented a most animated appearance. The throne filled by the most distinguished Mason in the universe—on either side supported by zealous and generous friends—every seat occupied by some qualified tenant—every face beaming with satisfaction, and in the centre, conspicuously raised, that all might observe, was placed the

"CRUCEFIX TESTIMONIAL."\*

Bro. Browse, Master of the Old Dundee, and Bro. Savage, Master of the Athelstan (members of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement†), then worked a portion of the first lecture in a most admirable manner ; and afterwards, Dr. Oliver delivered an oration, founded on the fifth ancient Charge of the Constitutions.

The oration comprised every section of that important charge, and was probably intended as a marked compliance with the recent directions of the Grand Master, that some portion of the Constitutions should be read at Masonic meetings, and no fitter opportunity could be offered than the peculiar occasion presented. The reverend orator was listened to with the most marked attention ; his delivery was clear, classical, and harmonious : the recital of Addison's versification of the 19th Psalm was

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\* A description will be found in another part.

† The Lodge of Instruction founded by the late Bro. Gilkes, and other Masonic worthies.

touchingly sweet, and the other portions of the subject matter were given with powerful energy, and pure oratorical dignity. The duties in Lodge, its furniture and jewels, were aptly illustrated, and the conclusion of the oration was welcomed by Masonic applause.\*

Resolutions of thanks to Bros. Browse and Savage, for the admirable manner in which they had worked, and to the Rev. Dr. Oliver, for his elegant oration, were then unanimously passed, and the Brethren adjourned to banquet.

#### THE FESTIVAL.

The large room was tastefully arranged for the occasion, and branches of laurel gave a pleasing effect. The portrait of Dr. Crucefix was prominently exhibited in front of the music gallery; every seat was occupied, and the Chairman and Guest entered the room arm-in-arm, amid the enthusiastic welcome of the company. Grace being offered by the Rev. Charles Vink, the mysteries of the gastronomic powers for a time prevailed, and it would seem that "good digestion could wait on appetite, and health on both." In due time, and after Bro. Sturmer, the *Grand Toast Master*,† had, in a voice stentorian, charged glasses, and announced that the Chairman wished to drink a glass of wine with the company, which was promptly and eagerly complied with, the cloth was removed, and "*Non Nobis Domine*" chaunted by Bros. Fitzwilliam, Collyer, Edney, &c.

An incident afterwards occurred which caused some merriment. The Grand Toast Master thought there was rain, and his exclamation, in a loud voice, "*It rains very heavy—VERY HEAVY RAIN,*" at length attracted attention, and all waiters withdrew. Among good old Masons, this expression has a meaning; it is the first time we heard it in London, where it had both its meaning and its use. Give us your good old Masons, who are ever on a due guard, and, unlike martinetts, can act on the instant.

The Rev. CHAIRMAN then rose and said he was now about to propose a toast which was always received with pleasure, and he knew would, on the present occasion, be drunk by every Brother with enthusiasm;—namely, "The health of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen"—(cheers). He called upon them to drink it with all the honours which their loyalty as Masons would dictate—honours not frequently given to female names by the Craft, and for that reason he was the more desirous of gratifying their feelings of loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign—(general cheers).

The "Queen and the Craft" was drunk with all the honours, and followed by "God sa'g the Queen," with an additional verse, composed by Brother Lee Stevens, complimentary to the Prince, and associating his name with Freemasonry in the following words:—

" Our Prince through life attend,  
 Make him the Masons' friend—  
                                   God save the Prince!  
 Learning our sacred laws—  
 Winning our warm applause—  
 May he support our cause—  
                                   God save the Prince!"

\* We understand that the Oration has been printed for presentation to the Subscribers of the Testimonial.

† Of this suppositious office there is a very pleasing anecdote.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The health of the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, the Infant Prince, the Princess Royal, and the rest of the Royal Family"—(cheers). In alluding to the auspicious event of the birth of an heir to the throne of these realms, he expressed his hopes that the Prince might, as he grew in years, also grow in moral worth, and be an honour to the illustrious race from which he had sprung, and a blessing to the country whose destinies it would, with the blessing of Providence, be his lot to sway—(great cheering). He then proceeded to descant upon the virtues of the Queen Dowager. Her Majesty was beloved by every Mason—(cheers). Indeed, the Queen Dowager had done more for Masonic Charities than any other female that ever existed—(loud cheering). He knew that to this toast every Mason would give the honours from his heart—(cheers).

The toast was drunk with due honours, and followed by a glee.

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast in his list was, "The health of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Most Worshipful Grand Master"—(cheers). His Royal Highness had been a most illustrious example of Masonic perseverance—(cheers). No Grand Master had for so long a period presided over the interests of Masonry; and even during that calamitous period, when the light of Heaven was withdrawn from his eyes, his zeal was unabated, and his attachment to Masonry remained undiminished—(renewed cheers). For thirty years he had been before them associated with the Craft, and had rendered it such services as entitled him to the gratitude and esteem of every Brother in the universe—(great cheering).

The toast was drunk with the honours of Masonry, and followed by a glee.

The CHAIRMAN again rose, and said he had another toast to propose, which he knew would be received with pleasure. He had often thought that mixed meetings of Masons like the present, where Brethren assembled from distant parts both of town and country, were highly beneficial to all who attended them—(cheers). They had an effect which operated favourably on the minds of Brethren, by assembling Masons from all classes of society—be they high or low, rich or poor—to expatiate on the mysteries of the Craft; when the prince, the peer, and the noble laid aside all distinctions to clothe themselves in the badge of virtue with those who, in other respects, were beneath them—(cheers). Virtue alone was true nobility—a nobility which belonged to no rank or station exclusively; and virtue alone could distinguish them as Masons—(cheers). With these few preliminary observations he would propose, "The health of the noble and illustrious the Earl of Zetland, the Pro-Grand Master; the Marquis of Salisbury, the Deputy Grand Master; and the other Grand Officers"—(great cheering).

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The Grand Masters and Grand Officers of Scotland and Ireland"—(cheers). He wished to remark, in reference to this toast, that their Brethren in those parts of the empire to which it related were nobly employed in carrying out the principles of Masonry—in which, most assuredly, charity was the main feature of their system—and upholding its interests with princely munificence, whether in the vice-regal fêtes of Dublin, or the fancy balls of Caledonia—(cheers). He concluded by giving, "The Grand Masters and Grand Officers of Scotland and Ireland."

The toast was drunk with full honours.

After the performance of another glee by the musical Brethren, the "Crucefix Testimonial" was brought into the room, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers, which were renewed and prolonged for a considerable period.

The CHAIRMAN, after the cheers had subsided, again rose, and said he had now to propose *the* toast of the evening—(cheers);—and he felt highly flattered by the preference which placed in his hands the pleasing duty of expressing his sincere attachment to a Brother for whom he personally felt the highest esteem—(loud cheers). He was sure that those cheers would be re-echoed with increased enthusiasm, mingled with gratitude, admiration, and respect, when he mentioned the name of Brother Crucefix—(great cheering). His anticipations had not been unfounded—(cheers). Those rounds of applause would be echoed from the distant shores of Asia and America, and Brethren of every clime would congratulate them, and each other, on the proceedings of that day; for Brother Crucefix was every where known and every where admired. In presenting a testimonial to that distinguished Freemason—(loud cheers)—they did honour to themselves and the Craft at large; for it was a duty incumbent on the Fraternity to confer some tangible memorial of esteem and gratitude on a Brother who had done so much to point out the moral advantages of Freemasonry, and to disseminate its principles in every region of the habitable globe—(loud and continued cheering). He was not exceeding the bounds of truth when he asserted, that to the exertions and merits of Brother Crucefix was to be attributed the fact, that their Order had of late years increased beyond all former precedent, and that countries in which the name of Masonry had scarcely ever been heard, possessed flourishing Lodges; and the benefits which it conveyed to the poor and needy Mason have been extended to every region of the globe, through his benevolent exertions—(renewed cheers). In countries unblest by this brightest gift of Heaven to man—(cheers)—the orphan's cry is unheard, the widow's tear unheeded, fraternal love is unknown, and charity is a cold and heartless principle—unblest and unblest—(cheers). What should he say of that man who had changed this barren desert into a blooming and a fruitful paradise?—who had introduced a principle which warmed the heart, and taught it to emulate its Maker?—what should he say? Words were powerless;—actions were more effective than words; and the transactions of that day would show how Masons appreciated the talents and exertions of a Brother so worthy of their commendations—(cheers). He was well aware that their friend and Brother needed no testimonial from them—(cheers). He who had conferred benefits upon mankind had earned, and was well deserving of all the honours which his fellow-men could pay him; but his greatest reward was in the self-consciousness of having acted nobly—(cheers). Let them look at facts—(hear, hear).

Ten years ago, before Brother Crucefix had established a periodical as an organ of the Craft in every nation of the world, in what state was the Royal Art? It was blank and unpromising. The Fraternity, even in the provinces of our own country, were profoundly ignorant of each other's proceedings; and, as to the progress of Masonry in distant parts, it was never so much as thought on. No spirit of emulation existed among the Brethren, an interchange of communication was never contemplated, testimonials to deserving Brethren were seldom conferred, and the public acts of the Craft, in assisting to level the footstones of magnificent edifices, were, like angels' visits, few and far between. Peruse the first few

numbers of the *Freemasons' Quarterly*, and see what they contain: a very meagre account of Masonry in the provinces; proving that its state was at least lethargic, although not quite dormant. But, as the record progresses, Freemasonry progresses with it; and in each succeeding number we perceive the Craft gradually advancing in prosperity and usefulness, until the Fraternity was at length aroused, by the persevering exertions of one man, to a full sense of its own responsibility—(cheers);—and not only aroused to a sense of responsibility, but also to a consciousness of the great moral reformation which it was calculated to produce among all ranks and classes of mankind—(cheers). He laid much stress upon this point, because he felt that it was to the publication in question that the present palmy state of the Craft was in a great degree to be attributed—(renewed cheers). If that work were to be discontinued, not only would Freemasonry suffer, but a great Light would be extinguished—(hear)—and he had a high authority for this opinion. Their late Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Durham, had closed a speech, in reference to one of the Masonic Charities (the Girls' School), by saying, that “He (the Earl of Durham) could not conclude his observations without acknowledging the very great assistance derived by that institution, and by others of a similar nature, from the advocacy, by a comparatively new publication, that was in every respect creditable to Freemasonry: he meant the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*. He had never doubted that such a publication might obtain literary repute by giving currency to the talent possessed by many Masonic Brethren, and glad he was to find that it not only mirrored the ability so amply shared by Freemasons, and expounded the benefits shared by the Craft, but that it had become an eloquent advocate to supply the wants of Freemasonry” \*—(loud cheering). This was an opinion—unbiassed—unsolicited of one of our best and most influential Masons—spoken from the chair at a public meeting of the Craft. He did not, however, rest his argument on one solitary testimony, how great and unanswerable soever it might be. If he took a wider range, it would be found that the Fraternity, where-soever dispersed, from the banks of the Thames, the Tweed, and the Shannon, to those of the Ganges in the East, and the lakes and torrents of the New World, all concur in one uniform opinion of the extraordinary and meritorious exertions of his friend and Brother, Dr. Crucefix, in the conduct of that most useful periodical—(cheers). The Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland had passed distinct and deliberate votes of confidence and recommendation of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*. In India it was patronised by all the Grand Lodges; and the D.G.M., in an official charge to the Brethren at Cawnpore, thus unequivocally expressed his opinion. “There cannot be a Brother here who has not heard of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*. It is a publication which is not only an honour to the Craft in a literary point of view, but which has been of the greatest advantage to Masonry. It has been the means of collecting all the scattered rays of Masonry into one focus; thus illuminating every subject, and illustrating every point, wherein information was required. This *Review*, so beneficial to Masonry, has been supported almost solely by the editor, to whom it has been but slightly beneficial in a pecuniary point of view: but the Brother cares for none of these things, or for any personal sacrifice, provided the interests of Masonry are promoted. I should have given the toast as the

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\* *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* for 1835, p. 183.

editor of the *Review*, if I had not seen, in the news last received from England, that all concealment on the subject has been dropped, and that the editor has appeared under the much-honoured appellation of Dr. Robert Thomas Crucefix.\* From America he could produce a similar testimony. On his own part, he (the Chairman) was so struck by the importance of the *Review* to the Craft, and so satisfied with the first number, that he immediately put himself into correspondence with the editor; that correspondence, as might be expected, had ripened into esteem and perfect friendship. He became a regular contributor, and cheerfully and gratuitously gave to that periodical his utmost support. Now he would ask, what was due to the spirited individual who had conferred all these benefits on the Order through the medium of this periodical?—to the man whose genius formed the great design?—to him who had incurred all the risk—who had sustained all the labour—who had borne the heat and burthen of the day, for the benefit of the Fraternity at large?—(hear). They would every one of them reply—unbounded gratitude and unlimited protection—(loud cheers). He then proceeded to point out the very many and great advantages which Masonic institutions had derived from the aid and talents of their worthy Brother, and the resolute and persevering manner in which he had continued in the good work; and his co-operation was considered so advantageous by the several Masonic boards, as to be worthy of a deliberate vote of thanks, as appeared from an entry in the books of the Royal Freemasons' Charity for Female Children:—"Oct. 9. Quarterly General Court.—Present, Mr. Shadbolt in the Chair, and many other governors. Mr. Henry Rowe proposed, and Mr. William Henry White seconded, a vote of thanks to the editor of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, for his advocacy in favour of the charity, which the secretary has duly announced, in the following very flattering manner.—Resolved—That the thanks of the court be, and they are hereby offered, to the editor of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, for the very powerful manner in which he advocated the cause of this Masonic charity, by an article in the last number of that work, 'On the necessity of a Building Fund in aid of Masonic Asylums.' William Fletcher Hope, Secretary."†

But time would fail, were he to attempt to enumerate all the benefits which the Craft had derived from his unwearied assiduity and zeal. Who suggested the addition of Past Masters to the Board of General Purposes—a measure which has received the applause and sanction of H. R. H. the most Worshipful Grand Master?—Dr. Crucefix. Who suggested the founding of the Past Masters' Club?—Dr. Crucefix—(cheers). Who suggested the propriety of a Masonic offering to the most Worshipful the Grand Master, and used such unwearied assiduity and exertion in its accomplishment, as to bring the measure to a successful and triumphant termination?—Dr. Crucefix—(loud cheering). But the crown of glory which will encircle his brow so long as Freemasonry shall exist, was the noble design of an Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons. Here he had completed the triangle of Masonic Benevolence—here he had left nothing for his successors to perform. Masoury now provided for infancy and old age. The orphan, and the venerable Brother, tottering beneath the weight of years and infirmity, were now equally the objects of a Mason's care; and Brother Crucefix *has*, and

\* *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* for 1840, p. 278.

† *Ibid.* 1834, page 410.



will have, the high honour of having laid and cemented the cope-stone of Masonic charity—(loud and continued cheering). This was the Brother whom the Craft delighted to honour—(cheers). Was it enough that they gave him their esteem? Was it enough that they gave him their praise? Was it enough that they gave him their friendship? It was not enough; and happily they felt it was not enough—(hear and cheers). They felt that something more was due to his worth than mere verbal expressions of friendship and esteem—(cheers). Something more was due to a Brother who would leave, both to friends and foes, a pattern of Masonic charity and Masonic virtue—(cheers).

At this moment the Chairman took Dr. Crucefix by the right hand, who rose from his chair, and thus was presented to the company—the two friends, with their right hands clasped, while the Chairman continued his address.

To his foes, did he say?—(hear, hear). Was it possible that such a man could have foes?—(hear). Yes, it was possible, he was sorry to say it—(hear, hear)—and not only possible, but a fact. But superior merit always had—(hear). “Envy pursues merit as its shadow”—(cheers). Yet was it to be regretted that such a man should have an enemy? that a man who in friendship was sincere—in private life, estimable—in charities, munificent—(loud cheers)—should, like St. Paul, be in perils from his own countrymen?—(cheers). (Dr. Crucefix was compelled, by evident emotion, to sit down.) After paying some other high compliments to Brother Crucefix, the Chairman alluded to the fact of his having proposed to allocate out of the testimonial subscriptions, two sums of fifty guineas each, to the Boys’ and Girls’ Schools; and although the committee found it impossible to comply with this request, yet he remarked that this circumstance of itself, spoke volumes for the purity and benevolence of their worthy Brother’s heart—(cheers). He concluded by giving the health of Bro. Dr. Crucefix, Past Grand Deacon—(loud cheers).

The toast was drunk with all the honours. The CHAIRMAN, after a brief space, rose to present the Testimonial in due form, and prefaced that act with a few appropriate and well-chosen expressions of fraternal respect and esteem. He felt exceedingly proud that the duty had devolved upon him, of publicly expressing their united sense of the many benefits which their worthy Brother had conferred upon Masonry, and of the heavy debt of gratitude which he conceived to be due to him from the Fraternity at large. He had the pleasure of requesting his acceptance of that Testimony of their gratitude and esteem, which, although it could not be considered a reward adequate to his merits, would, at least, show the world that the Free and Accepted Mason has a *heart* to feel for benefits conferred upon him, and a *hand* to record them in permanent acknowledgment—(cheers). [Dr. Crucefix here rose from his chair, and seemed to lean on the Chairman.] He (Brother Crucefix) must not estimate the extent of their friendship by the intrinsic value of their offering; for, the richest metals or the most costly jewels, would imperfectly represent the pure feelings of a refined affection. It was a brightly-polished Testimonial—emblematical of the brightness of his Masonic virtues—sterling silver—an emblem of his own sterling worth, purified by labours the most abundant, and privations the most intense—(loud cheers). Dr. Oliver concluded by entreating, in the name of the Brethren present, and the Fraternity at large, his acceptance of the offering, trusting that it would be some gratification to have a memorial

perpetually before his eyes, that his services in behalf of Freemasonry had excited the sympathy and gratitude of his Brethren, and sat down amid loud and general cheering.

The Lincolnshire fire, as given by the Chairman, who drilled his cohort most admirably, gave the greatest satisfaction, and was very effectual.

Brother Dr. CRUCIFIX did not move from his standing posture. It appeared to us that, had he resumed his seat, his deep emotion would too probably have prevented his reply. A few seconds passed in an attempt to speak, in which the lips scarce moved. The worthy Brother, at last, in words almost inaudible, commenced his address, gradually recovering his self-possession: it was, however, evident that the effort was as painful as the manner and matter of the address were affecting.

Brethren,—Is it not a shame that, because the heart is permitted to enjoy its one great holiday, the tongue should take advantage of feeling, and refuse to do its common duty? I presume, however, that, like others who have been placed in like circumstances, I must yield to necessity, and plead the general issue.

The applause that has followed the address of our excellent and reverend Brother betokens your appreciation of those Masonic sentiments which he has delivered with so much natural eloquence and powerful feeling; but if you have listened with admiration to his dignified and incomparable vindication of high moral principles—how deeply must I, the humble Brother whom he has so generously spoken of, and so powerfully protected, be affected by the address of a gentleman—a Brother—a scholar—a divine, of such high social—Masonic—intellectual and moral station. How truly may I say that “Praise from the praised man” is indeed a superior commendation!

While I am able to speak with any thing like the arrangement of thought to direct me—and I usually do think while I speak—I must, in the first place, assure him, and you, my kind friends, that however I have been cheered and inspirited under most eventful and trying circumstances, by the sympathy of the kind, the generous, and the free, I have been mainly sustained by endeavouring to observe his directions—to rely with reverence and humility on the justice of a merciful Providence.

Brethren, I take occasion to quote the Spanish proverb, that “A wise man changes his mind—a fool never;” which may be rendered thus—Men are the children of error; and he is the wisest, if not the best, who makes the amplest and fairest admission. I trust, then, that in offering to you this night my final balance-sheet, there may be but few items to which you will except. I shall therefore tender it on the usual terms—“Errors excepted.”

Brethren, on my last public appearance, I refrained from entering into any recital of Masonic service. I should have adopted the same course now, even if the too evidently partial address of my kind friend had not rendered it unnecessary. He will pardon me in thinking that he has drawn your attention to what his own wishes point out should have been the case, as regards my humble service.

It was the blissful vision of some such bright reality<sup>as</sup> this by which I am so affectionately greeted, that, during a perilous ordeal, encouraged me, and prevented my spirits from sinking, and my heart from quailing.

I felt, for I knew, that there was a band of honourably-minded Brethren ready to prevent the monstrous construction of too probable

error into crimes of the blackest dye ; and the consciousness that I never contemplated the Masonic crimes I have been compelled to expiate, converted my feebleness into courage ; and your verdict not only taught my heart to be grateful, but it told others that they had not been faithful, and that “ the law construed into strictness, became the severest injustice.”

Brethren, I have had to sustain attacks of a most ungenerous nature, against which it has not been possible to protect the integrity of private character ; for, although Burke has said that “ the great advantage of character is, that it is a shield against calumny,” I have reason to believe that calumny dares to assume that the wounds it has the power to inflict are those of dishonour ; I am, therefore, the more grateful to you who have, Samaritan-like, poured that healing balsam into mine, that has made the scars any thing but unsightly to look on.

I am auspiciously reminded, that although the charges brought against me—no less than treason to Freemasonry, disloyalty and disrespect to a high authority—originated out of the proceedings of a numerous meeting held in this room, at which meeting I presided, two years have since elapsed, and time itself has enlisted among my advocates ; for, from this very room is now about to be proclaimed my triumphant vindication from charges that ought never to have been preferred.

Brethren, the almost bursting emotion of an overcharged heart will, probably, betray me into a forgetfulness of that dignified position you would, I am certain, desire I should assume, and which it is, I am equally certain, your intention to take—that of passing an act of oblivion for the past ; you have been the staunch support of Masonic principles, and have admitted me into a copartnery ; for, in my troubles you have supported me, in my sufferings you have participated. How beautifully has it been expressed—that to forgive is human, to forget, divine. It is in our power to forgive, and I promise to do all in my power to forget ; and my heart assures me that, if those who hitherto have so relentlessly persecuted me, shall refrain from reminding me of their past errors, I hope to prove that forgetfulness is not more difficult than forgiveness. Let us adopt the spirit of that exemplary Brother, Eales White, on the termination of a public strife, and hold out the hand of fellowship, and, forgetting the evils of misrepresentation, act in concert for general good.

Brethren, it is the conviction that I believe you unanimously acquit me fully of the charges, that enables me to speak as I do ; a man placed as I have been, and am, has a right to deliver his sentiments with freedom, fervency, and zeal. I hope that, as in a moment of oppressing difficulty my moral courage was unshaken, so in this equally difficult position of a gratification unspeakable, I shall not be judged too keenly. I have ever acted from a high sense of principle, sanctioned, as I believe, by a great majority of the Craft ; and I wish it to be distinctly understood that, during the eventful period alluded to, I never acted, in any one instance, on my own responsibility, but always by the advice of a majority of such Brethren whose advice I solicited. This explanation is equally due to them, to you and to myself. It is to me a matter of deep regret that misrepresentation has precluded my proving, to a high authority, that I am not only a faithful Brother, but that I have been most unkindly dealt with.

I have been endeavouring to direct my attention to some especial points of the address of our venerable chairman ; but the address contains so many topics, all of them expatiated on with such extreme kind-

ness, as to render any thing like a reply impossible. In particular, he has alluded to the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, of which, indeed, I am proud to declare myself as the originating editor. The primary objects of that periodical were to disseminate, as widely as possible, the benefits of Freemasonry, and thus make the whole Masonic world akin. He has adverted to the late Earl of Durham, as having spoken out in its favour; that noble Brother was, indeed, an enthusiastic supporter of the objects I entertained, as were the late Brothers Meyrick, Prescott, and many others; of all this I have evidence, which may one day see the light. Were such Brethren traitors to Freemasonry? If they were not, what have I done that they did not approve? These patrons, with many others, have descended to that bourn from whence no traveller has returned, and I have had the melancholy duty of commemorating them in the *Review*. It would not have been difficult to have found a more competent, but it would not have been easy to have found a more faithful, biographer. Their names are not among those whom the page of history will record rather with pity than admiration; for their memory shadows out with greater truthfulness the value of their lives.

Some there are who, living, should pause that they may profit by the warning—and there are some dead—but in the grave is deposited much animosity. Peace be with them!

Brethren, let me turn to another point of the subject: you have heard our chairman speak of the share he has taken in the promulgation of truth through the pages of the *Review*. Does he shrink from the responsibility?—No. I mention his name because he has encouraged me to do so by his candour—by his honour. There is not a grade in society, from the nobleman to the humblest brother, who has not written in or for the *Review*; and you may believe how often I have pondered on the fact, that the minds of masters in Israel, like those of Dr. Oliver, and other Brethren of powerful intellect, should have consented to act under my leadership; but the truth is, they must have felt they had no rival in me, and that sincerity in a chief was no mean qualification; the merits of a seven years' literary campaign were theirs and theirs only—the failings, mine. Their important contributions, so beautifully illustrative of Masonry, have been fully appreciated and approved by the Craft, and deservedly so; for there ought to be some inducement to study and reflection, otherwise science itself could not advance—it requires to be aided by the mental energy of those who devote themselves to its pursuit.

But the *Review*, by a disingenuous *ruse*, was forced on the rocks; it was hoped by some to have foundered; but the crew were not mutinous; the helm was nobly kept by my successor, and the gallant bark has continued to bear its quarterly freight of information, amusement, and intelligence. Let us hope it will continue its useful course; it deserves success, for falsehood has never stained its pages; there is not a line to which modesty can take exception; it has supported the Freedom of Masonry; it has recounted the good deeds of the Brethren, with the rewards that gratitude has bestowed. Honour has been its theme—Truth its guide—Adoration to the Great Architect its end. When it forgets these hallowed principles, I for one would look to the moral power of public opinion to engulf it in the deep waters of oblivion.

Brethren, permit me to offer a few words in relation to the Asylum. At length we have the promise of a great dividend on a large debt of

justice ; and the future betokens a probability of the payment of the entire principal, with full interest. But a short time since, and the project was declared by some to be impracticable and injurious ; and now, lo ! the Masonic executive has issued such directions as prove that the cause of the Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemason has virtually triumphed.

Do I congratulate you on this cheering prospect ? Aye, indeed do I, and from my heart of hearts ; but I congratulate you still more on the fact, that you have corrected an anomaly in charity, by having directed the mighty stream of a boundless current to the accomplishment of good and great ends.

Brethren, I feel I am losing my self-possession, and must appear somewhat unsteady ; but you will pardon Nature when she is over-tasked : joy and sorrow have a twin-like power over the heart. I feel what you must detect—an incompetence to approach the master-subject of this day's proceedings.

About two years ago the present kind demonstration was first contemplated, and responded to with an alacrity that might have gratified the most ambitious Mason, when suddenly, alas ! how suddenly, and by me how totally unexpected, the darkness came, and threatened to enshroud the generous sentiment. Many reserved their opinion until the storm should pass away. But in all this I see nothing but Justice, somewhat sternly, perhaps, putting character to a severe test. But to you, my kind protectors, who in friendship commenced, in friendship continued, and in friendship have concluded a fair spirit of inquiry into character and conduct, how am I not bound by gratitude for having supported the one and approved the other ? Such protection can only be appreciated by those who, like myself, have so much needed assistance.

Brethren, there may happen to some now present a moment of trouble : to such I can only say, that I trust the recollection of the happiness they have afforded me may attend them in abundant repayment. My colleague, friend, and Brother in the chair, has once taken me by the hand in presence of you all, when he first raised me to your public notice, after he had vindicated my honour by his powerful advocacy : you re-echoed his sentiments, and I felt the pressure of his hand in mine to be as a testimony in the Presence above that we all agreed to the bond. I would now, were it possible, reciprocate the token with each and every one ; but I must content myself with asking you to believe, in taking our Brother Dr. Oliver's right hand in mine, that you figuratively accept the mutual pledge.

At this moment Dr. Oliver rose, and the two Freemasons again grasped each other firmly by the hand. The effect was electrical ; the acclamation was as one voice—loud, but distinct. The Doctor resumed his seat, and Brother Crucefix continued his address.

Brethren, with what emotion do I look on that elegant and costly testimonial of esteem and affection, so cheerfully subscribed for by Brethren of every clime and every creed, dispersed over the wide world of earth and its waters ! I thank you who are present, and the far greater number that are absent ; I thank the artist, who has caught the generous enthusiasm, and hope he will not be called on to answer for having so legibly and intelligibly engraven thereon your too expressive sentiments ; and I would thank, if I could, the Chairman himself ; to him, however, as well as to you, I can only offer my note of hand. May God bless you all !

There is one Brother, however, to whom I must say a word of

parting grace—a fellow-sufferer with me. Side by side were we placed, a Masonic synod sitting in judgment upon us. Him no sophistry could deceive, no power appal. Day by day did we commune as to the best means of escaping the threatened avalanche. Sentinel-like, we took our turn on duty; and here we are again, I know not which the happier of the twain—he in contemplating the success of a measure in which he has been so instrumental, or I in thus gratefully thanking you and him. Need I name my zealous friend, Brother John Lee Stevens?

Bear with me my friends, there must be some last words. It is true I have no Lewis to share with me the heat and burthen of the day, who can hereafter look on this testimonial as a record of a sire's zeal; but there is one at home now waiting my return, as she often has with far different feelings, in whose bosom this splendid proof of your attachment will enkindle the gentle consolation, that her husband has equally gained the approbation of his friends, as he has proved deserving of her affection.

Brethren, failing strength and impaired health admonish me to limited duty; but there is no dishonour in retirement. I feel that when I shall reflect on the transactions of this auspicious day, as if my spirits would reanimate and my health improve: in such case, I doubt my resolution to keep from among you. Not that I mean to be a drone in the hive. Should my health permit, you will probably hear from my chamber. I am the custos of many circumstances too important for concealment, and I must endeavour still to do my duty. Should I be unable to do further personal service, my papers will, I hope, be confided to some Brother who will do public justice, and who may not forget him who will thus bequeath his legacy to the Craft. Whatever may be said of me, I have never abused my licence. I may have been unwise in my devotion to the Craft; but that devotion will continue as a life-line and for a life-time. I look on the perfect freedom of Masonry as the pure æther in which the bird of Heaven may soar, and feel the force of the words of the Psalmist—"Oh, that I had wings like a dove! then would I fly away and be at rest;" for I have an abiding faith that enduring success will crown the cause of universal charity; that Freemasonry is the best moral agent, and therefore the most conducive one to socialize mankind; for "it teaches us that the earth around is bright with its flowers, the heavens, with their stars, are bright above, but that futurity and its hopes are a thousand-fold brighter far."

It is not possible to record the alternations of mute attention and of enthusiastic cheering with which this address was received. At its conclusion, tearful sympathy and high exultation held divided power over the meeting; whilst all seemed to deprecate the idea of its being taken as a Masonic farewell.

After the Doctor had resumed his seat, the following song, written for the occasion by Brother J. Lee Stevens, was sung by Brother Fitzwilliam:—

Where is the eye that sparkles not  
 In this delightful meeting?—  
 Or where the heart too dull to share  
 Our true fraternal greeting?  
 No sneering cynic here can trace  
 Such *traits* of innate treason?—  
 Here all partake the "flow of soul"—  
 'The sacred "feast of reason!"

The gems that grace the wreath of joy  
 Above our heads suspended,  
 Were found by Truth on Friendship's shrine,  
 And in one cluster blended !  
 So we, beneath their rays, unite  
 In bright masonic splendour,  
 To honour him whom Truth and Faith  
 Have proved their best defender !

May length of days be given him,  
 With health, life's greatest blessing—  
 Domestic love—unnumber'd friends—  
 And all that's worth possessing !  
 And when, to other care, he leaves  
 The fatherless and friendless,  
 May he, in Heaven's Grand Lodge, partake  
 Of joy and glory endless !

Bro. J. LEE STEVENS, the W.M. of the Bank of England Lodge, who sat on the left of the Rev. Chairman, then claimed the attention of the Brethren to a duty and an object which must give them unmingled pleasure—he meant the proposition and the fruition of a gratifying toast—"The health of their excellent Chairman"—(loud cheers). He would first thank that reverend, learned, and right worshipful Brother for the favour conferred upon every subscriber to the Testimonial, by filling the chair that day—(cheers). How ably, how kindly, how fully imbued with Masonic aspirations and fraternal feelings, he had performed the duties assigned to him, need not be repeated to those who had witnessed them ; indeed, it was an undoubted act of supererogation to say aught in his praise. But whilst thus valuing his worth according to that ample display of his merits, it remained to be told, that he had cheerfully and promptly accepted the invitation made to him to preside over them that day, and had travelled many a score of miles to meet them—(renewed cheers) ; and most welcome was he to his London Brethren. All knew him, through the tongue of good report, to be one of the ablest practical Masons of the day, and, without any exception, either past or present, the most deeply versed in the ancient lore of the Craft ; and all were, therefore, anxious to know him personally, and to make to him a common tender of respect and affectionate regard—(cries of hear, hear). Wherever his name was mentioned, it was greeted with the utmost deference ; for he was a good son, a good parent, a good pastor, and could not, therefore, be otherwise than a good Mason—(cheers). He (Bro. Stevens) should be thanked, he felt assured, by that meeting, when he stated that the very venerable father of the Chairman, now at the patriarchal age of fourscore-and-ten, was nearly as erudite a Mason as his son—(hear, hear). Of this the Fraternity would have known more, but that, being cotemporary with the learned and revered Preston, there existed not the same necessity for his literary labours ; and after the death of that worthy Brother in the Craft, his son, their Chairman, had so profited by the instruction of his parent, as to be the only meet successor—because infinitely the best—to the departed Preston—(cheers). How well he had supplied his place would be best learnt by reference to his Masonic works. His *History of Initiation*, his *Signs and Symbols*, his *Antiquities of Freemasonry*, his

*Sermons and Orations*, his *Theocratic Philosophy of Freemasonry*, his *Star in the East*, and his *History of Freemasonry*, formed the standard works of modern Masons. Long might he live to perform the important services, and enjoy the honour of being their Masonic Historian!—(repeated cheers). Perfect in all Masonic points, their Chairman presided over them in the presence of two sons—(hear, hear). A Mason of forty years' standing, he might be likened, with his family, to the noble oak of the forest: himself the stately trunk—his venerable father the goodly root—his worthy sons the vigorous branches—(loud cheers). And, should the Divine Architect of the Universe spare them to each other but for three or four years longer, a dispensation from the Grand Master might add promising Masonic fruit to one of those branches at least—(cheers). The acorn—the Masonic Lewis—was there, and awaited but concentrated "Light" to be visible to the whole Fraternity—(cheers). Not longer to detain the Brethren, he would crave their assistance in drinking and honouring the toast of their Very Worshipful and Reverend—he wished he could say Right Reverend—Chairman—(loud cheers). But if not, as his virtues and talents befitted him, entitled to a seat on the episcopal bench, he was at all events a Right Reverend in Freemasonry—he was enthroned in the warmest affections of every Masonic heart—(repeated cheers).

The Chairman's health was then drunk, with full honours, and in the most enthusiastic manner.

The RIGHT WORSHIPFUL CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment which had been paid to him with great feeling and effect. He was most grateful to the Brethren who had invited him to preside on this occasion, for having given him an opportunity of becoming acquainted with so many of the most zealous Masons in the metropolis—of those who gave a tone to practical Freemasonry throughout the whole world—(cheers). He was glad to be among those who were foremost in the cause of charity, and were not content until the glorious triad of that eminently Masonic virtue was complete—(cheers). Of his literary labours he feared too much had been said; but, however immoderately valued, he could emphatically declare, that they had been performed in the humble and very sincere hope that they might be serviceable to the Craft—that they might promote still deeper examination into those hidden mysteries of nature and of science, of which Freemasonry was the connecting link, and the unfolding key—(loud cheers). The Worshipful Brother who had proposed his health, and to whom he felt peculiarly indebted, had alluded to the Masonic erudition of his (Dr. Oliver's) venerable parent. As far as regarded a comparison with his son, it was strictly true; and it would be a pleasing duty to him to inform one, who absent from them in body was still present in spirit, that his name had met with such honourable mention—(hear, hear). Need he say, that in a family as united as any in the world, who were, as Bro. Stevens had metaphorically designated, hereditary Masons, the gratification of adding a fourth to the three generations would be proportionately great—(cheers). He congratulated the Craft on the highly creditable proceedings which that day had successfully crowned. He had entered upon the duties of chairman with some diffidence, although feelings of the most pleasurable kind predominated, for it was his first meeting of such a nature in the metropolis. But there had been exhibited such an unanimity of opinion, so much Masonic regularity, such propriety of expression, in fact, such an entire absence of any thing to annoy, and such a perfect appliance



of every thing to gratify, that his enjoyment had greatly surpassed his brightest expectations—(renewed cheers), and by that enjoyment must his thanks be measured.

The Right Worshipful Brother resumed his seat amidst the repeated acclamations of the Brethren.

Bro. J. C. BELL stated that, having the honour to propose the next toast, he had great pleasure in doing so, as it demanded little at his hands, for it came powerfully recommended by its own merits to their warmest feelings. He alluded, in energetic terms, to the splendid Testimonial before them, which was the result of subscriptions from Brethren in all parts of the globe. Many of them were necessarily absent ; but there were others, who, determined not to be impeded by ordinary obstacles, had travelled great distances in order to be present on this occasion. Many of these Brethren were of high rank in their provinces—a rank which they had obtained in consequence of their excellent conduct as Masons. Among the great number of the absent worthies, who had testified their admiration of the services of the honoured guest, were, the Provincial Grand Masters of Western India and Grenada ; the Deputy Grand Master of Northampton, and Past Deputy Grand Masters of other provinces ; among the numerous Provincial Grand Officers, that estimable Brother Eales White, also several Brethren of distinction in Scotland, Ireland, East and West Indies—all of whom he begged to include in the toast. After referring to Bros. Vyvyan Robinson, P.D.G.M. for Cornwall, Thos. Bruton, P.G.T. for Stafford, Hewitt, S.G.W., Munster, J. Sharp, Leamington, Smiths, Norwich, and several other provincial Brethren present, and, though last, not least, the two worthy sons of the venerable and much-loved Chairman—(loud cheers)—he stated, that one of the most pleasing remembrances of the day would be, that it had enabled him to become personally known to so many excellent Brethren. The worthy Brother then proposed, “The health of the Provincial Grand Officers, and all the Provincial Brethren, Subscribers to the ‘Crucefix Testimonial’”—(great cheering).

Bro. VYVYAN ROBINSON then rose and addressed the company:—Right Worshipful and Reverend Sir,—I beg to return my grateful thanks for the honour you and our Brethren have done me in drinking my health. I am proud, I assure you, sir, of the generous consideration of this meeting ; and had vanity formed any portion of my disposition, I know of no period of my life in which it could have been more irresistibly excited than at the present moment—a moment, sir, when the pure spirit of Freemasonry appears to pervade every breast around this festive board, and to convey its mild influence into the hearts of all, without the slightest difference of sentiment, opinion, or fraternal feelings of affection. I repeat, sir, at a moment like this, to receive the marked attentions of so many honourable and distinguished members of society, all professing and practising in their fullest sense the moral or speculative principles of Freemasonry, is a distinction which few Masons (however governed by the humility of their Order) could attain, without indulging a degree of importance and pride foreign to their department under the ordinary and common-place occurrences of life. But, sir, there is another and equally high incentive to call forth my pride on this occasion ; and that is, the honour and gratification of holding familiar converse as a Brother with the learned and enlightened restorer of the ancient and venerable landmarks of our Order ; the

exemplifier of the beauty and utility of the Masonic system ; and the elegant and classical commentator on those cherished and invaluable illustrations of Freemasonry, which occupy so large a space in the hearts of her genuine disciples—(cheers). In thus attempting this imperfect and feeble outline of eminent worth and talent, I feel assured I need scarcely, my Brethren, respectfully point to the present distinguished and dignified occupier of the chair for its exalted original : and I beg to assure you, reverend sir, that in thus making allusion to yourself, I am influenced solely by feelings which I cannot suppress ; and I must entreat you to pardon a freedom, and to accept a compliment, which, though a little out of place, comes sincerely from my heart—(cheers). Permit me, also, right worshipful sir, to express, at this favourable moment, my sincere regard and esteem for our worshipful and talented Brother, Dr. Robert Thomas Crucefix (the eminently deserving and highly estimated subject of our present meeting), and to avail myself of the opportunity to testify the warm feelings I have long nourished for our Brother Crucefix, as well in his universally acknowledged character of a philanthropist, as in the more immediate relation of a friend, whom I have known for the last thirty years under circumstances in every way honourable to his reputation in the several pursuits of life which have marked his progress in this transitory and fleeting orb of mortality. If, sir, I look back, and retrospectively follow our Brother Crucefix in the fervent effusions of his heart, and the humanity of his purpose, whilst advocating the cause of Christian Charity in the leading conclaves of our Masonic sanctuaries ; if I scrutinize his zealous efforts to perpetuate the Royal Art of Freemasonry, by giving strength and action to the practice of its principles, and the carrying out of its tenets in their fullest and widest signification and bearing ; if I estimate the generous devotion of his time and purse to the diffusion of Freemasonry within the scope of his extensive influence ; in short, sir, if I take him all in all, with those laurels around his brow which worth and merit have earned, and which justice and impartial discernment are ever ready to confer—can I do otherwise than exult in the opportunity of forming one amongst the many of our respected Brethren, whose unanimity of sentiment and fraternal feelings have drawn them together on this occasion to testify with one accord their unqualified approbation of the essential and unremitting services of our Brother Crucefix in the general cause of the Craft, and to present him with the elegant and superb Testimonial of esteem and regard now before me, in the selection of which our zealous Committee have evinced so much refinement in taste, judgment, and ability?—(cheers.) But the more exalted our merits, the more frequently are we the victims of envy and detraction ; and we have known it assumed in our own time, by the illiberal and invidious, that the language of philanthropy, flowing from the lips of worldly and talented men, is often but little in accordance with the feelings of their hearts, and merely exercised to gratify a mean love of fame, and to establish a reputation of good report on a base and baseless structure of hypocrisy, destitute altogether of that milk of human kindness, which, whilst it harmonizes the wayward disposition of man, tends at the same time to unite him with his fellow-creatures in the strictest bonds of inherent kindred affection. But, sir, shall a charge so degrading to human nature, and so revolting to the feelings of every genuine professor of Freemasonry, be suffered, even by so humble an individual member as myself, to go forth to the world in passive silence?—(cheers.) Shall it be said that every

son of benevolence, who opens his lips in the cause of human suffering, or on behalf of the peculiar objects of his commiseration, betrays only the working of a selfish spirit, uninfluenced by the dictates of humanity, or the natural impulse of fellow-feeling? The pure practice of Heaven-born Charity in our universal schools of Freemasonry contradict the humiliating charge. The benevolent actions of our Brother Crucefix triumphantly overturn the false and untenable insinuation. The callings of men, it is true, are multifarious, and their dispositions and ways of life alike varied and diffuse; still, whether they lead through the more public haunts of society, or be hidden within the privacy or seclusion of retirement, human nature dictates that all should converge towards the same absorbing point—the welfare of our fellow-creatures. That the practice in this respect, to the letter of the precept, has in every instance characterized the labours of our Brother Crucefix, every member around this festive board has already declared; and I am proud, sir, to unite my humble voice of approval with so distinguished an assemblage of generous, impartial, and independent supporters of the Order we profess, and the unflinching promoters and protectors of those cardinal virtues which rank foremost amongst the noble attributes of our nature, as the creatures of an almighty and beneficent Maker, and the humble images and similitude of his divine and impalpable person. It has been poetically observed, that Freemasonry may justly be styled the *primum mobile*, or main-spring of society—unseen herself, but urging the whole visible mechanism into harmonious action. How truly does the metaphor apply to this cheering meeting, and to the generous Brethren to whose spirited example we are indebted for its present perfected and inspiring maturity: and, in offering my sincere congratulations to yourself, sir, as Chairman, and to the Board of Stewards and Committee collectively, for the brilliant accomplishment of the undertaking, and the rational enjoyments now harmoniously prevailing amongst us, I beg to reiterate my grateful thanks for the marked honours I have received at your hands on this happy occasion.

Bro. Robinson sat down amid general acclamations.

Bro. HEWITT, as an Irish Brother, regretted that he did not rise before in reply to a toast in which the Grand Master of Ireland, and those under his rule, were concerned; but, although late, hoped his apology would be accepted in his diffidence. As a Grand Officer of the province of Munster, and a member of No. 1, Cork, he could not give a silent acquiescence in the sentiments so eloquently, so feelingly expressed by the distinguished Brother who had just concluded an address of surpassing elegance. He had come some distance, with a double object:—to profit by the opportunity of seeing that Brother to whom the whole world of Masons were so much indebted for the knowledge he had imparted, viz. Dr. Oliver, and also to witness the celebration of a festival in honour of that esteemed Brother, Dr. Crucefix. He did not doubt that many of his countrymen would envy him the high moral gratification this day's proceedings had afforded him. He then expatiated at considerable length on general Masonic topics; and, in alluding to the great difficulties that so often beset the path of those who ventured boldly into the mazes caused by apathy and neglect, congratulated the meeting upon the success that attended its grateful spirit to do justice to Masonic worth. In the city of Cork, his own Lodge had succeeded in eliciting such a spirit of charity, that the spark had become a lambent flame, and a beacon-light. Beauty and Fashion lent their best fostering

aid, and an Asylum for Masonic Female Orphans had become the proud testimony of public sympathy—such were the works of Masonry!—(loud cheers).

BRO. JAMES SHARP, jun. (W.M. Shakspeare Lodge, Warwick, No. 356), being called upon to propose the next toast, spoke to the following effect:—Right Worshipful and Reverend Sir, as an humble member of our honourable and ancient Fraternity, from the provinces, I cannot allow the present opportunity to escape me without attempting to express my heartfelt acknowledgments to the Board of Stewards, and the members of the Bank of England Lodge, for the very able and efficient manner in which they have conducted the interesting ceremonials of this day. The sentiments which I entertain upon this subject are such as, I am proud to say, are in perfect accordance with those of my respected Brethren around me; and I only regret that my lips cannot adequately express the high sense of obligation we feel—the large debt of gratitude we owe them, for executing, with such admirable tact, the designs of those from whose suggestions and liberality, has emanated the splendid offering before us—an offering, reverend sir, which is as expressive a ‘sign and symbol’ of brotherly love, as could well be devised—one, indeed, raised by Masonic gratitude, executed with strength, symmetry, and beauty, by Masonic skill, and bestowed by Masonic hands, as a small but sincere tribute of veneration to Masonic worth. In whatever light, therefore, we view this meeting, whether as regards the benignant spirit which gave it birth—the universal response which the mystic call has elicited from every province in the kingdom, in approval of its design—the public services and private virtues of the object of our particular regard this day—or the splendid intellectual acquirements of our venerated chairman—its proceedings cannot fail to diffuse the highest delight among all classes of the Brotherhood,—to produce a great moral effect among its members, and to spread, far and wide, among the uninitiated, the heaven-born principles of a science, than which none is better calculated to promote the social enjoyments of life, to shed a lustre on public station, and to preserve inviolate all the civil and religious institutions of man. Should this, sir, be the result of to-day’s transactions, a vast debt of gratitude will be owing to the Masons of this great emporium of commercial wealth and enterprise—this Augustan seat of science, of art, and of eloquence; many of whose gifted sons, my Brethren in the provinces will be rejoiced to hear, were assembled within these walls upon this occasion, to confer honour upon a man who, by the exercise of his talents in our behalf—by his unblemished integrity and public usefulness, has rendered many invaluable benefits to the cause of intellectual Masonry;—a man, Brethren, who, the better he is known, the more he is beloved;—a man, in short, who has wreathed around his brow a coronal of never-dying bays, in crowning his public labours by a zealous, active, and humane promotion of an institution—

“—————where happy Aged Want  
 May gather food, and blest Asylum find  
 From Summer’s sun, and Winter’s killing wind,  
 The Old Man’s latter days all tranquil made  
 Beneath the spreading bounty of its shade.” (Cheers.)

For these attempts to smooth the rugged path of our poorer Brethren, in the vale of years—for these attempts “to deliver the poor that cried,” and “him that had none to help him,” Brother Crucefix is, indeed, pre-

eminently entitled to the lasting gratitude of every genuine member of our Order. For *this* exercise of the greatest of Masonic virtues, my Brethren, a monument more durable than brass—more enviable—more honourable, than “storied urn,” or “animated bust,” awaits him in this world, in “the blessing of him that was ready to perish,” and of his, also, “whose heart he hath caused to leap for joy.” Above all, he will have the consoling reflection—the humble, but well-founded hope, in his own breast, that—

“The Architect Divine beyond the grave,  
Will pay with interest each gift he gave.”

Brethren, I crave your pardon for this public indulgence of a duty owing to private friendship. I will cease to pursue a course of remark which, through my indiscreetness, may have already tended to weaken the eloquent, powerful, and heart-touching address of our learned and respected Chairman, for whose attendance we are deeply indebted this day—by whose sentiments our hearts have been gladdened, our thoughts elevated, and our judgments improved; in a word, by whose unceasing advocacy, by whose learning and works, the great family of Masonry, throughout the globe, has been enlightened and enlarged—(cheers). In reference to his compeer, our honoured guest, I would beg to make another remark. If it be true, as has been asserted, that the dissemination of knowledge is in accordance with the spirit of the times, then is Freemasonry to be regarded as the most effectual means for carrying out that purpose; how deserving, then, must that man be, who, through the establishment of a periodical, specially devoted to Masonic literature, has spread, from Indus to the Pole, the sublime principles of our Order, all of which are calculated to advance the temporal and spiritual interests of man,—how deserving, I repeat, must he be, not only of the blessing of every one belonging to the Craft, but of the thanks and admiration of those who do not belong to the Fraternity, but have a taste for letters, and an ardent desire for the advancement of their species—(cheers). Brethren, I would ask you to emulate the virtues of the two individuals whom I have endeavoured to bring prominently to your view; for, if it be true, that to love the character of great and good men is to cherish the love of virtue itself, how forcible, then, are the claims of these two excellent Masons upon our fondest recollections, for neither has studied nor practised our sublime mysteries in vain. Heartily, therefore, do I hope that they may be long spared to continue their useful labours amongst us—that they may long enjoy the blessings of “material light.” Allow me now, Brethren, to express the heartfelt gratification I experience from being allowed to participate in the pleasures of this intellectual and festive entertainment, a recollection of which will, doubtless, be deeply impressed upon many a good Mason’s memory—“faithfully treasured up in many a good Mason’s heart.” I will conclude, Brethren, by complying with the honoured request of our Right Worshipful Brother, to propose a toast; but in introducing it for your acceptance, I must beg permission to remark, that I trust the Bank of England Lodge may long continue to teach their fellow men to look beyond the narrow limits of particular institutions, whether civil or religious, so that when its members are called upon to take their respective parts in the all-important and spirit-stirring scenes that are, from time to time, enacted on the great theatre of human life, they may each and all conspicuously display how powerfully Masonry tends to cleanse the hearts of men from

all the impurities which attach themselves to considerations of party distinctions, petty jealousies, and national antipathies,—how, in very truth, it throws a heavenly radiance over all the common thoughts, feelings, and occupations of life,—refining what is gross, and redeeming what is low and impure. Persuaded that their conduct will, on all occasions, tend to the accomplishment of this great object, and thereby reflect honour upon our mystic community, I beg most heartily to propose “the health of the Worshipful Master of the Bank of England Lodge.”

Bro. J. LEE STEVENS, the Worshipful Master, rose to acknowledge the toast. He first thanked the V.W. Chairman, and the Brethren, for the cordial manner in which the mention of his name had been received. He feared he was valued at a standard infinitely higher than his real worth, and he had therefore to express his gratitude for the little that was his due, and to remain their debtor for the great excess. To him that day had been one of unmingled satisfaction: nor was it less so to every individual member of the Bank of England Lodge—(cries of hear, hear). It was a day of triumph to one who had suffered more in the cause of charity than any other Mason in the world—(cheers);—to one, who, as the editor of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, had brought him (Bro. Stevens), back to the fold of Freemasonry;—to one who had been his warmest and firmest friend in every mutation of fortune;—to one who had abided by him in good repute, and in that which might have been termed bad repute, but that it had been proved there was no evil to warrant it;—(loud cheers)—to one to whom all Lodges owed so much, and, perhaps, the Bank of England Lodge more than any—(hear, hear);—to one, in short, with whom it had been his (Bro. Stevens') honour to share the envied privilege of Masonic martyrdom—(repeated cheers). Aye, and it was not more singular than gratifying for him to reflect, that what had been intended by the wayward and unwise to effect his (Bro. Stevens') Masonic degradation, had contributed to his Masonic glory—so inscrutable were the ways of Providence—so certain was the ultimate victory of truth!—(cheers). For had he not been most unjustly suspended, for a few months, from his Masonic privileges, it would not have been deemed imperative that he should fill the Master's chair of the Bank of England for two consecutive years, and he should not then have enjoyed the proud station assigned to him that day—(loud cheers). At so late a period of the evening he would not detain the Brethren on a subject upon which there existed such unanimity of opinion; but he would venture to solicit their patience for a moment, whilst he mentioned the substance of two or three toasts which it would now be impossible to propose in due order. It would be most ungrateful to forget the absent subscribers to the Testimonial resident in the metropolis and the provinces—(hear, hear)—still more ungrateful would it be to those scattered throughout every quarter and clime in the world—(hear, hear). Each presidency in India had sent its contributions—the coast of Africa, Australasia, America, and the West Indies, had respectively sent theirs—Turkey, France, and other foreign countries had not been less anxious to partake of the compliment—and Ireland and Scotland had fairly emulated England in the fraternal struggle—(hear, hear). To recount many names, under such circumstances, would be impossible; but the R.W. Brothers Dr. Stephenson, Prov. G.M. for Grenada; Dr. Burnes, Prov. G.M. for Western India; Robt. Neave, Deputy P.G.M. for Bengal; Ewart, P.D.G.M. for Northampton; Dr. Sully, P.D.P. G.M. Somerset. The Provincial Grand Wardens were well represented

by those uncompromising supporters of the Order, Brothers Eales White, Johnson, Brutton, and Richard Lea Wilson, of Somerset, Stafford, and Surrey ; other Grand Officers by Brother Alexander Grant, Grand Secretary of Bengal ; but to enumerate them all was impossible. He could not, however, pass by the revered names of Brothers Thomas Wright and Tenison, who so generously headed the Irish phalanx, nor of Brothers Pringle and Aytoun, who stood at the head of the Scottish admirers of Dr. Crucefix. In conclusion, he begged to assure his reverend friend, the V.W. Chairman, that he aspired to no higher Masonic honour, than that of having sat beside him on such an occasion—(cheers).

“The Committee,” “The Ladies,” and “The Stewards,” were respectively given ; after which, the Chairman, the Guest, and indeed the company generally, left the room, mutually gratified by one of the happiest demonstrations of true Masonic feeling ; in which every heart participated, and which every mind approved. It was truly an intellectual treat—the feast of reason, and the flow of soul. Every word was eagerly caught. The silence during the addresses, particularly that of the Chairman, was such as when Truth was listening ; and, even during the social moments, there was no clamour—all was cheerfulness.

Some few choice spirits remained, with closed doors, and drank in a loving cup to the past, present, and future.

The meeting comprised the Deputy Provincial Grand Masters of Lincolnshire and Cornwall ; the Grand Treasurer of Staffordshire ; Grand Officers of Oxford, Surrey, Warwickshire, and other provinces ; several Delegates from Provincial Lodges, among them in particular the sons of the Chairman, Brother George Oliver, jun., of Newark, and Brother Beverley Oliver, of Nottingham ; Brethren from Surrey, Norfolk, Somerset, Lancashire, Scotland, Ireland, and the East Indies. Among the metropolitan Brethren were officers of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, several Past Grand Stewards, and Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of other Lodges, all in full Masonic costume.

Bro. John Nicholls, Prov. G. Poursuivant for Surrey, assisted Bro. Jenkins to tile the Lodge.

What words can we use to express the truly dignified conduct of the revered Chairman !—his energetic manner in delivering his addresses ; the deep emotion, which was almost irrepressible, while vindicating the honour of his Masonic Brother ; and, above all, his graceful courtesy. The occasion was most anxious and important : Dr. Oliver knew this, and he proved equal to his allotted task. Royalty might have conferred the advantage of its high station—nobility the advantage of its rank ; but there was only *one* Mason in the whole universe whose presence could shed such bright influence on the interesting meeting, and that one left his peaceful home, accompanied by his two sons, to impart lasting consolation where it was so much needed ; and to teach to the Masonic world a lesson of the purest morality, while supporting his friend. He left that friend grateful and happy ; and he returned like a shepherd to his flock—rewarded by the consciousness of having done his duty.

The Chairman returned to Dr. Crucefix's house, where a few Brethren awaited to greet him before he retired to rest.

The following day Dr. Crucefix assembled as many of the contributors to the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* as were in London, that the “philosopher of Masonry” and his colleagues might have demonstrative evidence of each other's spirit. The re-union on such an occasion was

most delightful ;—but we must not *profane* the pure mysteries that were observed. That day can never be forgotten by the host or his guests.

It was hoped that Dr. Oliver would have availed himself of many invitations to Lodges ; his stay, however, being limited to two clear days, he could not attend even at the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, where arrangements were made to work a lecture. The Doctor expressed his deep regret at the disappointment.

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Thus has terminated the fourth eventful gathering of the Craft since the commencement of the proceedings that led to the union of the two English Masonic Societies.

The departure from England of that upright and truly noble-minded Brother, the Earl of Moira, to take upon himself the government of India, gave an opportunity to the Craft of testifying their respect, admiration, and affection for the friend who had ruled them as acting Grand Master for so many years with such perfect justice. The day selected for this expression of attachment was on the anniversary of the natal day of the present Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, then Deputy Grand Master ; and every year since the Craft has commemorated the 27th of January, 1813, by which the memory of a virtuous Brother has been consecrated, and the services of His Royal Highness rendered the brighter from his connection with the illustrious dead.

The Earl of Moira, in accepting a jewelled collar,\* on the occasion delivered a most affecting address, during which he said : “ As long as I wear this badge of honour on my breast, the recollection of your extraordinary kindness and regard shall be most lively, and shall animate my spirit to any exertion which may give me the chance of justifying to the world your opinion of me. It shall be my constant *monitor* in all my future duties. *In it*, I shall find a perpetual admonition to practise with still greater activity than ever those philanthropic and benevolent principles of Masonry in the situation of rule which I am about to hold over that vast territory whither I am destined. \* \* \* My real relation to you may be best explained by an Asiatic apologue :†—In the baths of the East, perfumed clay is used instead of soap. A poet is introduced, who breaks into an enthusiastic flow of admiration at the odour of a lump of clay of this sort. ‘ Alas ! ’ answers the clay, ‘ I am only a piece of ordinary earth, but I happened to come in contact with the rose, and I have borrowed some of its fragrance.’—I have borrowed the character of the virtues in this institution, and my best hope is, that however minute be the portion with which I have been thus imbued, at least I am not likely to lose what has been so fortuitously acquired. Gratitude holds a high rank among these virtues ; and if I can be confident of any thing, it must be of this, that earnest gratitude towards you cannot depart from my breast but with the last pulse of life.”

The Earl of Moira left England amid the regrets of his fold. He reached India, and became the shepherd among the faithful. He restored Freemasonry—his memory is venerated, and has proved the beacon again to re-animate its influence in that distant quarter ;—his name is imperishable—its lustre is undimmed by a speck !

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\* Of the value of 1500*l.*

† The prophecy of Sadi.



The second eventful gathering was on the 5th day of March, 1835, on the occasion of presenting that excellent Mason, Brother Philip Broadfoot, with some tangible proof of the esteem in which he was held. The particulars of this most interesting meeting have already appeared in the *Review*;\* our notice is, therefore, merely confined to the fact.

At the Grand Festival in 1838 the meeting of the Craft was unusually numerous, being the occasion of the presentation of the "Offering to the Grand Master," His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, of which the particulars were given at the period that interesting event took place. †

The fourth eventful gathering has been given at length—to have curtailed its "fair proportions" would have been unjust.

It was our intention to have given a biographical sketch of the most prominent circumstances in which Dr. Crucefix has moved; but he has intimated his desire that we should not pursue such a course; we believe his intention is to give his own version of those circumstances, as soon as a matured judgment can venture on the subject with perfect calmness, and that the Masonic public shall be properly prepared to receive it. We bow to the difficulty, and therefore briefly give the following chronological data:—

- 1829.—Initiated in the Burlington Lodge, then 152, now 113.
- 1830.—Junior Deacon—Honorary member of St. David's, Edinburgh—Exalted in the Naval and Military Royal Arch Chapter, Edinburgh, by Lord Robert Kerr—Joined the Bank of England Lodge.
- 1831.—Senior Warden of the Bank of England Lodge—Installed a Knight Templar in Edinburgh—Knight Commander in the Grand Conclave of Scotland.—Joined the Emulation and Stability Lodges of Improvement—The Lodge of Peace and Harmony—The Chapter of Fidelity, and the Cross of Christ Encampment, London.
- 1832.—Master of the Bank of England Lodge—Senior Warden of the Burlington Lodge—Steward to the Boys' Festival—Grand Steward—Steward to the Girls' Festival—Joined the Grand Stewards' Lodge—Elected on the Board of General Purposes and Finance—Knight Templar Priest, Edinburgh.—Third Principal, No. 3—Joined the Lodge of Unions.
- 1833.—Master of the Burlington Lodge—Steward to the Festival in honour of the Grand Master—Ark Mariner—Second Principal No. 3—Chairman of the Committee of the "Gilkes' Monument"—Joined the Concord, No. 49.
- 1834.—On the Committee to revise the by-laws of the Girls' School. Originated the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*—On the House Committee, Girls' School—On the Committee of General Purposes of the Royal Arch Chapter, on its revival—Re-constituted the Lodge in the forty-sixth regiment—Masters' and Past Masters' Club—First Principal, No. 3—Master of Concord, No. 49.
- 1835.—Joined the Temple Lodge; Master of it—Chairman at the Broadfoot Festival—Treasurer of the Asylum for Worthy

\* *Ide* p. 40, 1835.

† *Ide Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, p. 202, 1838.

- Aged and Decayed Freemasons, and Trustee, with the Earl of Durham and Brother W. W. Prescott—Honorary member of the Trinosophes, Paris—Grand Procurator from the Grand Conclave of Scotland.
- 1836.—Honorary member of Lodges No. 4, 50, and 100, Ireland—Junior Grand Deacon of England—Grand Standard Bearer, Royal Arch—Vice President of the Board of General Purposes—Chairman at the first Asylum Festival, and at the first meeting of the “Masonic Offering to the Grand Master”—E. Commander of the Cross of Christ.
- 1837.—Constituted St. Peter’s Lodge, Peterborough—Honorary member of the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, Edinburgh—Re-appointed by the Grand Master on both the Boards, and re-elected Vice President.
- 1838.—Not re-appointed by the Grand Master on the Boards, but re-elected by the Grand Lodge, vice Brother Lythgoe, deceased.
- 1839.—Honorary member of several provincial Lodges—Mark Mason, Dublin.
- 1840.—Suspended by Grand Lodge, on charges by information—Appeal refused on a technical informality—Re-elected on the House and Audit Committee of the Girls’ School—Tried by Grand Lodge on a question of expulsion; amendment in his favour carried by a great majority.
- 1841.—Public Festival, Nov. 24—Dr. Crucefix has resigned the membership with the Peace and Harmony, Unions, and Grand Stewards’ Lodges; the Grand Officers’, and Masters’ and Past Masters’ Clubs; as also the Editorship of the *Freemasons’ Quarterly Review*, to the latter of which, however, he is a constant contributor, and for which he is an acknowledged and confidential receiver of all articles and communications, which his personal friends and correspondents may entrust to him for examination and opinion.
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This hasty sketch shows to what length the services of Brother Crucefix have extended; there are many important subjects that ought to be dwelt on, but that is impossible; we cannot omit, however, to observe that the Masonic calendar was rescued from untimely death by his exertions; and that the unseemly, but public detractor of Freemasonry, found in him a prompt and energetic conqueror.

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THE INSCRIPTION.

*Presented to the Worshipful Brother, Robert Thomas Crucefix, M.D., Past Grand Deacon, Past Z., Past E. C. A Life-Governor of the Masonic Schools for Girls and Boys; and Treasurer to the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons, of which he was one of the most active founders, by his admiring Brethren in each quarter of the globe, as a grateful Testimonial of his eminent services in Freemasonry, and as a mark of their personal esteem for his private worth. November 24 A.L. 5841. A.D. 1841.*

## DESCRIPTION OF THE "CRUCEFIX TESTIMONIAL"

WITH AN ENGRAVING.

*(The Drawing sketched, and the Testimonial manufactured, by Bro. Wm. Evans, 28, New Street, Covent Garden, London, whose design was unanimously approved by the Committee).*

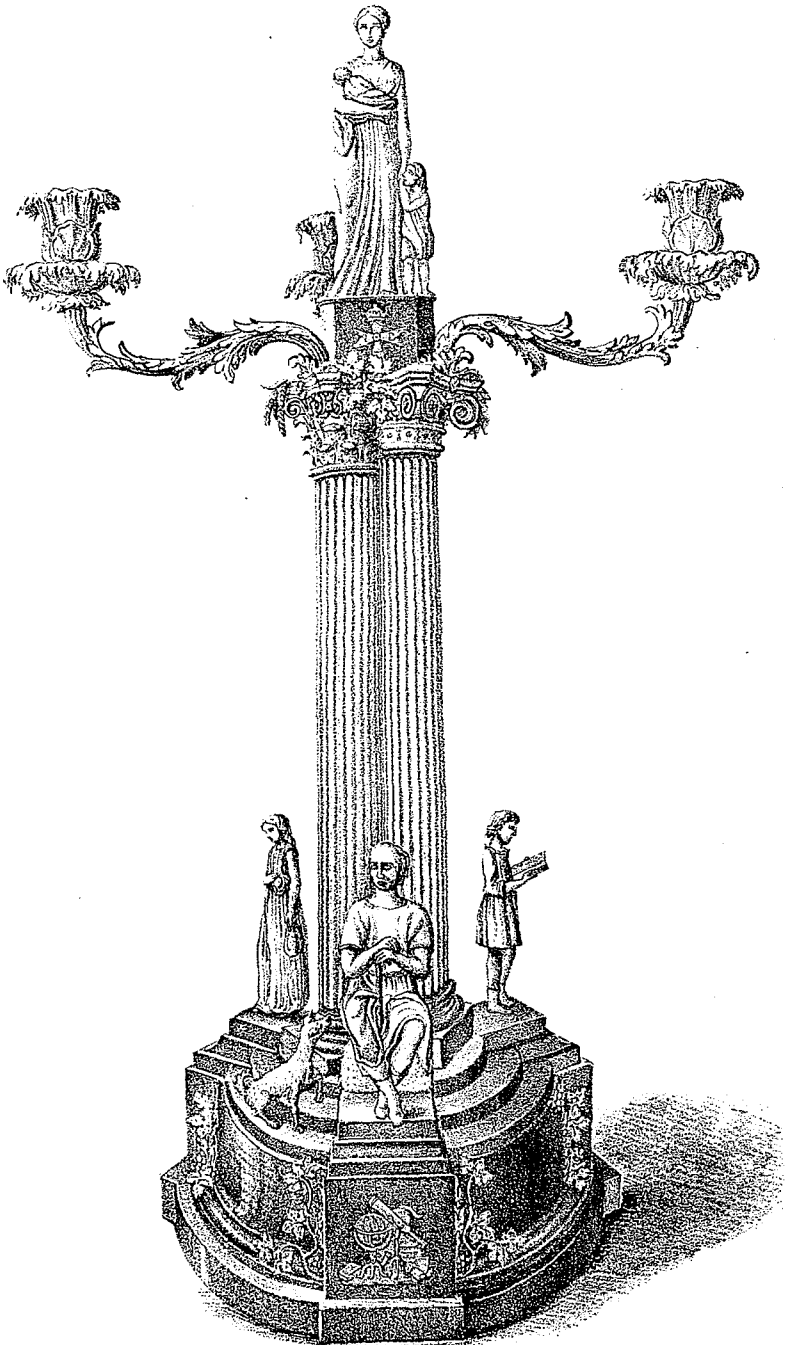
The pediment of this elegant work of art is triangular; on the first division is the inscription, on the second the Masonic escutcheon, and on the third, that of the Brother to whom the Testimonial was presented; some Masonic emblems are interspersed in the spaces.

The stem, or shaft, is chaste and correct, embracing the three orders of architecture, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, in Masonic allegory alluding to wisdom, strength, and beauty; and we cannot but admire the very happy manner in which the artist has overcome what, in the outset, must have been felt as a serious difficulty, namely, harmonising the effect caused by three pillars of different heights, being so grouped as to become a graceful unity; by lowering the plinths of the higher column, and causing the foliage on the upper parts to wave more peacefully, the object has been attained.

At the foot of the Master's column is seen, in an easy sitting posture, the figure of a fine old man leaning on his staff, calm and serene; he appears in contemplation; the expression of the features betokens ease and gratitude; the head is peculiarly classical; by the side of the aged man is a dog, the emblem of fidelity; the figure of the animal is well executed, and the position appropriate; at the foot of the second column a boy stands in the attitude of reading; and a girl, with her work-bag, at the base of the third column, completes the characters; all most appositely grouped, and forming the most correct illustration of the three Masonic charities—the Aged Masons' Asylum and the Girls' and Boys' School.

The tops of the columns are adorned with foliage of the wheat, the vine, and the olive, in allusion to the corn, wine, and oil, as used at the dedication of the Lodge. The three branches, for the three lights, issue respectively from the triangular points. A small triangular pedestal is discovered upon the summit of the pillars, on the sides of which appear the emblems of Craft, Royal Arch, and Templar Masonry. The whole is surmounted by the figure of CHARITY, and her interesting group.

We say enough when we pronounce this work of art to be as perfect an epic poem as the means permitted; and while the committee who selected it, as illustrative of the object in view, showed great taste, the artist has deservedly gained much admiration. Besides those who witnessed the presentation, many called afterwards for permission to view it; and it having been left for some time with Bro. Evans, that the Craft might be gratified, many more availed themselves of the opportunity, and among them some whose curiosity, perhaps sense of justice, inclined them to approve so distinguished a work of art.



*R. Martin, litho. 26, Long Acre.*

THE GIRDLE TESTIMONIAL.

DESIGNED & MANUFACTURED BY BRO<sup>S</sup> W<sup>M</sup> EVANS, (MASONIC JEWELLER.)  
28, NEW STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

## UNITED GRAND LODGE.—December 1.

Present—The R.W. Marquis of Salisbury, D.G.M., as G.M.

The various minutes were read and approved.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was nominated as Grand Master.

Addresses were unanimously voted to Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke of Sussex, on the birth of an heir-apparent to the throne.

A report was read from the Board of General Purposes, containing forty-six and a lastly resolution, relating to the proposed Institution, to be called, "The Royal Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund."

The report has been circulated, and it appears by a letter from the Grand Secretary, that it is to be taken into consideration at the next Quarterly Communication. These resolutions will be found in another part.

Bro. Hall was announced as Grand Registrar, *vice* Bro. Harrison, deceased.

## SUPREME ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

## QUARTERLY CONVOCATION.—Nov. 3.

Present—E. Comps. John Ramsbottom, *M.P.*, R. Willet, B. B. Cabbell, as *Z.H.I.*, Hon. H. Fitzroy, T. F. Savory, P. Thomson,—Satterley, R. T. Crucefix, *M.D.*, W. H. White, A. Dobie, B. Lawrence, R. W. Jennings, Isaac Walton, W. F. Bossy, C. Hobson, G. P. Philipe, H. Prescott, J. C. M'Mullen, &c.; also many Present and Past Principals of subordinate Chapters.

The minutes of the last Grand Chapter were read and confirmed.

The following notice of motion, as given at the last Grand Chapter, and published by circular, was withdrawn, *viz.*—

"That for the purpose of establishing a fund for charitable purposes, every subscribing member to a Chapter within the London district (as fixed by the Grand Lodge), shall pay 4s. per annum, and every subscribing member to a country Chapter 2s. per annum, and each Chapter shall make a return yearly, or oftener, if necessary, of the names of all its subscribing members, and at the same time remit the amount of the contributions of its members."

A question having been asked, whether, if on a stringent emergency, a Chapter could proceed to elect a Companion *J.*, who had filled such chair for twelve months, to that of *Z.*, without passing through the intermediate chairs, a discussion took place; it was ultimately elicited that a Chapter could act on such emergency, but subject only eventually to the approval of the Committee of General Purposes, should the Committee be constitutionally appealed to by opposing parties; but in any case the party elected should *pro formâ* pass through the second chair.

It was agreed that a minute, to be prepared by Bro. Dobie, expressive of the great loss sustained by the death of Comp. Harrison, the late *G.R.*, be recorded on the books of the Grand Chapter. Adjourned.

A circular was issued on the 18th of October, embracing the authorized morsels of intelligence relative to the Grand Chapters, under date, 1840, August 5, November 4; 1841, February 3, May 5, August 4; they are confined to an expression of veneration for the memory of the late Earl of Durham, Pro. Z., the annual appointment of Grand Officers, and the notice of motion now withdrawn.

The funds of the Grand Chapter are in a very prosperous state, consisting of £300 Consols, and upwards of £200 in the Grand Treasurer's hands.

#### COMMITTEE OF LAWS.

Dec. 7.—A meeting having been summoned, at *three days'* notice, on this most important business, a quorum was not formed; a subsequent summons, at seven days' notice, was issued for the 18th, but the result of the meeting has not transpired.

### THE CHARITIES.

#### BOYS' SCHOOL.

EAGLE TAVERN, *Sept.*—The entertainments at the Eagle Tavern, City Road, being for the benefit of the Masonic Institution for Boys, were attended by upwards of three thousand persons, and realised, we believe, £100. There was a ball and concert. Brother Coe was a prominent contributor to the amusement of the company, among whom we noticed Sir John Scott Lillie, Benj. B. Cabbell, Esq., Thomas Moore, Esq., Mr. A. Thiselton, the Secretary, Mr. Patten, and many zealous supporters of the Institution.

GENERAL COURT, *October 4.*—Present—Rev. W. J. Rodber, Treasurer in the chair, Brs. Crucefix, Rule, H. Rowe, Waring, Coe, Crew, &c.

Information having been reported to the Court this evening of the return of Thomas Moore, Esq. (the late Treasurer) from the continent, it was resolved unanimously: "That the warmest thanks of this Court be presented to Bro. Thomas Moore, Esq., the late Treasurer of this Institution, for his long and valuable services."

Resolved unanimously: "That Bro. Rodber, the Treasurer, Bro. Dr. Crucefix, and Bro. Giraud, be appointed a Committee to prepare, emblazon, and present to Bro. Thomas Moore, Esq. a vote of thanks, founded upon the foregoing resolution, in such manner as they shall think proper."

Various additional clothing for the boys was voted on the motion of Bro. H. Rowe.

*October 5.*—The Committee named on the 4th, met at the house of Dr. Crucefix this day, and agreed to the following vote of thanks:—

"We, the undersigned, having been entrusted by the *General Court* with the honourable and pleasing duty of conveying to you their *warm, grateful, and unanimous thanks* for your long, active, and zealous services as their *Treasurer*, whereby, under Providence, the best interests of this Charity have been advanced and secured, and the *youthful*

objects of its Masonic benevolence fostered and protected, congratulate you on the successful result of those praiseworthy exertions, which have so largely increased their funds, and of those exemplary labours, which have been productive of so much visible good, by combining *educational discipline* with the practice of *pure morality*.

“ You have obtained the *approbation of your Fellows*; and, in thus gratefully recording their sentiments, we desire personally to add our sense of the high estimation in which you are held, not only by the Governors of this Institution, but by the Craft at large.

“ We devoutly pray that the *Benevolent Dispenser* of all good may prolong your useful life, and grant you health to enjoy it.

“ By order of the *General Court*, held on the fourth day of October, 1841.

“ W. J. RODBER, G.C.

“ ROB. THOS. CRUCEFIX, P.G.D.

“ R. H. GIRAUD, P.G.S.”

November 18.—Bros. Rodber and Giraud waited on Bro. Moore at his house in Dorset Square, and presented the address, expressing their regret that Bro. Crucefix was prevented by indisposition from accompanying them.

MONTHLY COMMITTEE, December 6.—Report of the previous minutes received, and general business transacted.

A Quarterly General Court will be held on the 3rd of January next, at which twelve children, from a list of twenty candidates, will be elected.

The Anniversary Festival is fixed for the 9th of March next.

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## GIRLS' SCHOOL.

GENERAL COURT.—October 14.

Brother John Udall, V.P., in the Chair.—Eight candidates were elected, without ballot.

In consequence of the petition of Edward Staples, on behalf of his daughter Mary Ann Julia Staples, having been accidentally mislaid by the late Secretary, and as she had not been included in the list, it was moved by Dr. Crucefix, and carried, that the said child be received into the Institution.

A recommendation from the General Committee to elect the daughter of Brother Harris in January next, but who, since his petition was received, it was ascertained would be superannuated at the April election, was complied with.

The notice of motion for an alteration in the constitution of the Institution lapsed from the non-attendance of the proposer.

A very animated discussion took place on the subject of the Lacey's (twin sisters); but the minutes of the Special General Court of 23rd September were confirmed.

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The situation of Collector has been declared vacant; the election will take place on the 30th December. Bro. Nichols is one of the candidates.

## THE ASYLUM FOR WORTHY AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS.

IN our last number we adverted to some important suggestions about to be recommended to the General Meeting in October; suggestions which had been made public by advertisement. We now supply the following particulars, by which it will be seen how fairly and conscientiously the Committee and General Meeting have acted in regard to the proposed "New Benevolent Annuity Fund," and that while they have proved active and anxious in their endeavours to promote peaceful charity, they have expressed the most becoming determination to protect the principle of the Asylum itself.

A General Meeting was held on the 13th October, Dr. Crucefix in the chair, the proceedings of which were confirmed at an Especial Meeting, convened for that purpose by public advertisement.

The particulars of the proceedings, with their results, will appear in the following correspondence and details:—

" W. H. WHITE, Esq., *Grand Secretary.*

" VERY WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—By direction of the Committee of the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons, I have the honour to enclose a communication for the Board of General Purposes, which I am to beg the favour of your laying before them at the earliest opportunity.

" I have the honour to be,  
Very Worshipful Sir and Brother,  
Your faithful Brother and Servant,

" 25, Tibberton Square, Islington,  
" 4th November, 1841."

" R. FIELD, *Secretary.*

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" *To the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Board of General Purposes of the Ancient Society of Free and Accepted Masons of England.*

" GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS,—I am directed by the Committee of the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons to forward to you copies of certain resolutions recently passed at General Meetings of the Governors and Subscribers of that charity, specially summoned to consider them.

" The following resolutions were passed at a Quarterly General Meeting of Governors and Subscribers, specially summoned, held on the 13th October last, notice thereof having been given at a previous Meeting:—

- That this Meeting acknowledges, with equal satisfaction and gratitude, the declaration of His Royal Highness the M. W. Grand Master, in favour of an Annuity Institution for the Relief of Aged and Decayed Freemasons, and most strongly recommends the adoption of His Royal Highness's suggestion by carrying out the annuity principle.
- The Committee, after taking into mature consideration the operation of the resolution passed for the appropriation of the funds of this Charity on the 24th May, 1839, are of opinion, that the wishes of many warm friends to this Institution would be materially consulted by their being permitted to exercise a discretion in the disposal of their donations and subscriptions, and therefore propose:—



- ‘ That the sum of 2000*l.*, now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols for the purpose of erecting an Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons, be denominated the Building Fund ; and that the annual interest of the said fund, together with all donations and subscriptions to that object, be added to it, to accumulate until such time as it shall be deemed expedient to commence the erection of the Asylum.
- ‘ That the sum of 1000*l.* and upwards, since subscribed, be invested in the public funds, and be denominated the Annuity Fund ; and that such portion of the interest thereof, and of the donations and subscriptions to that object, as shall not be required for the payment of the annuitants and current expenses of the Institution, shall annually be added to the said fund.
- ‘ That all future subscriptions and donations be received under separate heads, and added, at the option of the donors, to either the Building Fund or to the Annuity Fund.
- ‘ The Quarterly Communication of the Meeting of the United Grand Lodge of England on the 1st of September last having been read, it was resolved, That the General Committee, by Sub-Committee, or otherwise, be empowered to confer with the Board of General Purposes on the system of Annuities proposed to Grand Lodge, with a view to an amalgamation of the two plans.
- ‘ That a Special Meeting be convened for the 27th October instant, at seven o’clock in the evening, for the purpose, if approved, of confirming the foregoing resolutions.’

“ The Special General Court, held on the 27th October, unanimously confirmed the whole foregoing resolutions, and directed a Special Meeting of the Committee to be summoned for Tuesday, the 2d November instant, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, namely:—

- ‘ That in accordance with the resolutions passed at the Quarterly General Meeting, on the 13th October last, and confirmed at a Special General Meeting, on the 27th of the same month, a Sub-Committee be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the Board of General Purposes, on the System of Annuities, proposed to Grand Lodge, with a view to the amalgamation of the two plans.
- ‘ That Bros. R. T. Crucefix, J. C. Bell, and J. Lee Stevens, assisted by Bro. Field, the Secretary, do form such Sub-Committee, and have power to call in the aid of any other Members of the General Committee.’

“ In submitting the foregoing copies of resolutions of the Governors and Subscribers of the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons, I am further directed to solicit, in conformity therewith, a conference with your honourable Board upon the subject referred to, and to beg the favour of an intimation as to when and where the deputation named may wait upon you for that purpose. I am, Gentlemen and Brothers,

“ Your faithful Brother and Servant,

“ R. FIELD, Sec.

“ 25, Tibberton Square, Islington,  
“ 4th November, 1841.”

“ Asylum for Worthy Aged and  
“ Decayed Freemasons.”

The Sub-Committee having attended the Board of General Purposes by appointment, on Tuesday the 7th of December, read the following proposition, to which they had unanimously agreed:—

1. That the Annuity Fund of this Institution be added to the fund proposed to be raised in accordance with the report of the Board of General Purposes ; provided, that the annuitants now on this Institution are respectively provided for on equal terms with the other annuitants ;

and that the Subscribers of this Institution do retain their privileges, *pro rata*, in that about to be formed.

2. That the Building Fund of this Institution be also placed in the hands of Grand Lodge through the Board of General Purposes, to accumulate and to be applied in accordance with the resolutions passed at a General Meeting on the 13th of October last, and communicated to the Board of General Purposes.

3. That the preceding arrangements being made, all offices held in this Institution be vacated.

(Signed) R. T. CRUCEFIX, JOSEPH C. BELL, J. LEE STEVENS.  
R. FIELD, *Secretary.*

Some general remarks were made, and the Sub-Committee were requested to withdraw, a copy of the statement having been previously taken.

The Sub-Committee, after a retirement of about three quarters of an hour, were re-introduced to the Board, when the President read the reply of the Board, of which the following is a copy :—

“ At a Meeting of the Board of General Purposes, held the 7th day of December, 1841, W. Bro. Alex. Dobie, President, in the Chair, resolved unanimously :—

“ That in consequence of the resolution passed by the Members of the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons, requiring the building fund still to be continued, this Board declines to entertain the proposition ; but the Board is willing to receive and consider any proposition that may be made, having reference to the application of the entire fund for annuities.

“ Resolved—That a copy of the above resolution be forthwith transmitted by the Grand Secretary to the Secretary for the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons.

(Signed) “ WILLIAM H. WHITE, *G. Sec.*”

At a meeting of the General Committee, held on the 8th of December 1841, the Sub-Committee delivered in the following report :—

*Report of Sub-Committee to General Committee, held at Radley's Hotel, the 8th December, 1841.*

The Sub-Committee, appointed to confer with the Board of General Purposes, beg leave to report progress as follows :—

That the Sub-Committee held a meeting on Tuesday morning, the 7th instant, and prepared their statement for the Board. (*Vide* p. 453).

That the Sub-Committee then attended the Board of General Purposes, and, after a short introductory conversation, read, at the request of the W. the President of the Board, the proposition, of which a copy was taken.

That subsequently, in reply to questions asked by the W. the President, and other members of the Board, the Sub-Committee stated that no difficulty whatever was apprehended with reference to the transfer of the two funds, the Annuity Fund and the Building Fund, as proposed ; but that there were insuperable objections, both on the part of the Trustees and of many of the Subscribers, to the transfer of the Building Fund for any other purpose than that of building, the period of erecting which, would remain entirely in the hands of the Grand Lodge.

That the members of the Sub-Committee were then desired to withdraw, and, after waiting about three-quarters of an hour, were readmitted, and the resolutions read to them. (*Vide* p. 454.)

That hereupon the Sub-Committee inquired if they were to understand that the resolution of the Board precluded any further conference unless upon the basis of giving up both Annuity and Building Fund to the purpose of annuities, as it would be a breach of faith so to appropriate the Building Fund; to which the W. the President replied, that, having come to an unanimous resolution on the subject, the Board could not further discuss the terms of it.

*Resolutions of the Committee with reference to the Report of the Sub-Committee, 8th December, 1841.*

That to appropriate the Building Fund of this Institution to any other purpose than that of erecting an Asylum, would be a breach of faith with the Subscribers, as had been previously intimated by the Sub-Committee to the Board of General Purposes.

That, whilst regretting, for the sake of peace and harmony, the rejection of the proposition made on the 7th instant, the Sub-Committee be instructed to renew the conference with the Board of General Purposes, and to offer the transfer of the Annuity Fund, without reference to the Building Fund.

In consequence, the Sub-Committee, through the Secretary, submitted the following statement:—

*“ To the President, the Vice-President, and Members of the Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge of England.*

“ GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS,—A meeting of the Committee of the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons was held on Wednesday, the 8th instant, to which the resolution of your W. Board was submitted.

“ The Committee unanimously concurred in the opinion previously expressed by the Sub-Committee to your W. Board, that to appropriate the building fund of that Institution to any other purpose than that of the ultimate erection of an Asylum, would be a breach of faith with the Subscribers.

“ They further unanimously concurred in the expression of their regret, that your W. Board should have declined to entertain the proposition submitted on the 7th instant by the Sub-Committee, thus preventing the subject from being entertained by Grand Lodge with the advantage of a reference from your W. Board.

“ They also unanimously concur in believing that such a reference made to Grand Lodge, would have so brought the subject under the consideration of the Craft, as to produce a result calculated entirely and immediately to heal all differences of opinion.

“ But anxious to attain that desirable object, and to unite the charitable efforts of the Craft as far as possible, the General Committee have authorized the Sub-Committee to renew the conference with your W. Board, with a view to the transfer of the annuity fund, without reference to the building fund; and I am, therefore, requested by the Sub-Committee to solicit the favour of another interview with your W. Board.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ Gentlemen and Brothers,

“ Your obedient Servant and Brother,

“ R. FIELD, Sec.

“ 25, Tibberton Square, Islington,  
“ 11th December, 1841.”

“ Aged Freemasons' Asylum.”

“ W. H. WHITE, Esq., *G. Sec.*

“ V. W. SIR AND BROTHER,—I enclose a communication for the Board of General Purposes, which I beg the favour of your laying before the Board the earliest opportunity.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ V. W. Sir and Brother,

“ 25, Tibberton Square, Islington,

“ 11th December, 1841 ”

“ Your obedient Servant and Brother,

“ R. FIELD, *Sec.*

“ Aged Freemasons' Asylum.”

The Annual Ball is fixed for the 25th of January, to conduct which a very effective Board of Stewards have associated, under the patronage of the *Lodge of Regularity.*

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### THE REPORTER.

The great length to which the report of the 24th of November has extended has prevented the insertion of many other details; particular request, however, having been made for some notice of the following, we readily consent.

EMULATION LODGE OF IMPROVEMENT (318), Oct. 1.—The anniversary of this excellent Lodge of Instruction was held under the very able presidency of Bro. Savage, W.M. of the Athelstan Lodge, who left nothing undone on his part to fix the attention, masonically or socially; the number present was about thirty. We were much pleased to observe that one of the most important ceremonials of the Order, that of the Installation of the Master, was fixed to be practised on the first Friday in the months of November, December, January, and February. This intelligence will be gratefully welcomed by the metropolitan and the provincial Brethren; the latter more especially, as they will have an opportunity of witnessing the most correct mode of conducting this great Masonic duty.

Under the hope that the Rev. Dr. Oliver, on his visit to London, might be enabled to attend the Lodge on Friday, the 26th of November, arrangements were made to fill every chair and office, and to work a full ceremony and lecture by the best practical Masons of the metropolis. As a mark of respect to Dr. Oliver the attendance was numerous, and the regret that their learned Brother's clerical duties prevented his meeting the Brethren, was proportionably felt.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPTER, Nov. 18.—The meeting was rather below the usual average, but social gratification was in the ascendant. Comp. Henderson was compelled to retire early from the chair, which was assigned to Comp. Burckhardt, who has nearly completed a service of half a century in the Chapter, which circumstance, on his health being proposed, he alluded to in a very affecting address, observing, that on examining the roll, he was now the only Companion left on earth of all those who, on his entrance, were his contemporaries. In proposing a toast to the officers he included the serving Companion Dawes, whom, as he had done his duty, was, in his opinion, equally deserving the compliment of a remembrance, whereby, as Masons, all distinction should be proved by merit;\* the sentiment was warmly applauded.

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\* O si sic omnia !

OLD UNION, Dec. 8.—The Installation of the W.M. was well conducted, and the social arrangement at the banquet, which, however, was not so numerously attended as usual, perfectly agreeable. In this brief report we include the facts, but our correspondent has omitted the *name* of the W.M. The speculative reasonings, and the peculiar arguments, we withhold, as altogether unnecessary.

GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.—*Public Night, Dec. 15.*—The second lecture was ably worked by Bros. Acklam, Savage, Thodey Smith, J. Udall, and R. L. Wilson. The third lecture by Bros. Scrivener, Norris, and B. Lawrence. Bro. Hope, W.M., presided; the number present was much as usual. The thanks of the visitors were very neatly proposed by Bro. H. Udall.

CROSS OF CHRIST ENCAMPMENT, Dec. 17.—E. C. W. T. Smith presided over the Masonic chivalry of this Encampment for the last time. His mantle has fallen on Sir Knight W. F. Hope.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.—Bro. Dobie has been appointed President, and Bro. Hall (the new G.R.) a member of the Board, *vice* Bro. Harrison, deceased.

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## MASONIC CHIT CHAT.

### HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND MASTER.

The Duke of Sussex has been visiting the Earl of Zetland in the North; and, on his way to Holkham, the seat of the Earl of Leicester, staid a night at a small inn at a village near Lynn, which he passed through on the next morning.

The following *morceaux* have appeared in the public papers:—

*Times, Dec. 1, 1841.*—“His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, it is said, is about to resign the Grand Mastership of the ancient Order of Freemasons, and it is rumoured that His Royal Highness Prince Albert will be offered that distinguished honorary appointment.”—*Standard.*

“We have authority to contradict a paragraph which has appeared in several of the public journals, that His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is about to resign the Grand Mastership of the ancient Order of Freemasons. That His Royal Highness has no such intention is evident, when we state that he was unanimously proposed at a meeting of the Grand Lodge, on Wednesday last, to fill the distinguished office for the ensuing year.”—*Times, Dec. 7.*

“You have seen a contradiction in the *Times* newspaper of my statement of the probability that His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was about to retire from the Grand Mastership of the Freemasons of England and Wales, an office which the Duke has held for now nearly thirty years. As I never venture to assert any thing which I am not prepared to justify, I shall say a few words on this subject, which will show those who have hazarded that contradiction, that your correspondent knows as much of what is going on at the head-quarters of Freemasonry as those at those head-quarters themselves. And, first, as to the source of the contradiction made to my announcement. It comes,

I am aware, from \* \* \* \* †, who has had the good fortune to obtain some special (Masonic) marks of the Grand Master's favour, and is even mentioned as likely to succeed to the office of legal adviser to the royal Duke—an office at present vacant in consequence of the death of the late Mr. Harrison, *Q.C.*, the well-known parliamentary lawyer. ‡ My statement is derived from the following facts:—

“1st. Prince Albert is about to be initiated in Masonry.

“2nd. The Duke of Sussex has for the last three years rendered himself extremely unpopular amongst the independent portion of the Masonic body, by his—I will not call it selfish, but by his—unreasoning opposition to the principle of creating an Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons; and

“3rd. For the first time since the royal Duke became Grand Master, an opposition to his re-election has lately been made, and another candidate, the Marquis of Salisbury, put up against him. The Duke has expressed himself very warmly, not to say intemperately, on this subject, and declared his desire to resign his office; and it is understood he consents to hold it only until his royal nephew shall be qualified to fill the distinguished, and, let me add, not unimportant station.”—*From the London Correspondent of the Hampshire (Southampton) Independent, Dec. 11, 1841.*

We have no authority either to confirm or contradict these statements. It is true that the nomination of His Royal Highness as Grand Master for the ensuing year was received *nem. con.*; but, as is generally understood, at present there exists a necessity for clearing away every point of discussion before a successor to His Royal Highness should be appointed; as also, that the present Grand Master takes a deep personal interest in a measure about to come before the Grand Lodge in March next.

THE contemplated project for the purpose of erecting a Masonic Hall, or Halls, in the metropolis, for the purpose of discipline and practice, as well as for lectures, scientific meetings, &c., has been agitated, and may meet timely success. Such a project is highly desirable, but requires very mature consideration.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us—“Is it true that Bros. Benjamin Bond Cabbell and John Easthope have been elected to the Supreme Degree of the Bloody Hand?” We know of no such Order in Masonry; but Brother Easthope is certainly entitled to sport that pretty addition to his escutcheon. “*Lauv dheury aboo!*” which means “the red hand for ever,” was the motto of the great O’Neill, king of Ulster, subdued in the time of our first James; to commemorate which event, and the subsequent “settlement of Ireland,” the order of the baronetcy was instituted, and the bloody hand of O’Neill added to each baronet’s coat-of-arms. The Earl O’Neill still has the “bloody hand” in the chief of his escutcheon. A reporter at a public meeting, at which the R. W. Brother B. B. Cabbell presided, described that gentleman as a baronet, we presume by mistake, as Mr. Cabbell is the most unlikely man to have sanctioned such a liberty to be taken with his name.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.—Some Masonic sages have, for upwards of fifty years, looked on Clerkenwell as classic ground. Certainly Free-

† The name of the Brother is omitted for obvious reasons, as well as an allusion, which we believe the writer could not have himself intended.

‡ In this opinion the writer is fallible: for the party he named has not been appointed G.R.

masonry, especially in its higher degrees, has been fostered and protected there, with great veneration. Until within these few years, the Crown Tavern, which in its accommodations was peculiarly suitable, was the hostelry of Brethren, Companions, Knights, Marks, and Mariners; one by one these various parties have left for other quarters, and at last, the Lodge of Fidelity, the A. 1. of the Ancient or Athol Masons, has removed to Freemasons' Tavern. The classic ground has been deserted, and the Masonic harp sounds no longer in the hall of our forefathers; where we have so oft met in bonds of sacred influence and social amity, it is now actually converted into a sixpenny theatre, and devoted to far different recreation. Brother Goldsworthy, the patriarch of his circle, will not look on the change with satisfaction; we certainly do not announce the change as for the better, for Freemasonry has now no longer a home in one of the most extensive districts of the metropolis.

**CURIOUS TO FREEMASONS.**—On Saturday last, at Edinburgh, the Court of Session (second division) pronounced judgment in the actions which have been for some time in dependence between the Master and other Office-bearers of the Canongate Kilwinning, and several other Lodges in Edinburgh, holding of the Grand Lodge, and some persons who had formerly been themselves of these Lodges, but had been expelled by a sentence of the Grand Lodge. As the applications were made by the *Office-bearers, for themselves and the other legal members*, the court considered that Mason Lodges, not being *corporate bodies*, could not sue by their Office-bearers: and, *therefore*, pronounced a judgment which, in respect of the suspenders insisting in the character of Office-bearers of a self-constituted society, not entitled to the privileges of a corporation, repelled the reasons of suspension, and refused an interdict. But, at the same time, the court did not seem to doubt, that if actions were brought by the *individuals* of the above Lodges, who adhered to the Grand Lodge, *they* would be entitled to the exclusive possession of the Charters, Lodge-rooms, and other property belonging to the several Lodges.—*July 7, 1810.*

**LINCOLN TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—Dr. Oliver opened the second session of the Topographical Society with a talented and exceedingly interesting paper on Temple Bruer, and its knights. Commencing with the institution of this military Fraternity in 1118, Dr. Oliver detailed the severe austerities, and gave instances of the bravery, of the Order in its expedition to the Holy Land, and traced its history down to the period of its destruction by Philip of France, in 1342, when it had degenerated from its primitive purity, and forsaking its vows of poverty, had accumulated vast possessions, inducing the reigning monarch, in the language of a quaint author of the period, to “burn the bees that he might get at the honey.” Many interesting particulars relative to Temple Bruer were given in the course of the narrative. The site is the property of Chas. Chaplin, Esq., and the remains were excavated in 1833, under the superintendence of Dr. Oliver, who is one of the members of the yet existing order of Templars.

**THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.**—“Pope Gregory XVI., (says the *Diario di Roma*), who has re-established the Order of St. John of Jerusalem within his states, has formed the idea of calling it back to the primitive object of its institution, whence it derived its name of Hospitallers of St. John, and has conferred on it the direction of the pontifical military hospital, into which are received soldiers of every class.

KINMEL PARK, Lord Dinorben's, where the Grand Master usually passed the Christmas holidays, was totally destroyed by fire, on Tuesday night, Sept. 28. It is not intended to rebuild it.

BIRTH.—On the 17th Oct., Mrs. Eales White, Taunton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.—Oct. 21, at Lympstone, by the Rev. John Bragge, *M.A.*, Vicar of Thorncombe, Devon, Brother J. Murray Macdonald, Capt. 1st Madras Light Cavalry, of Lodge 327, and of Antiquity, 46, to Augusta Selina Charlotte, only daughter of John Adney, Cliff House, Lympstone, Esq.

At Christchurch, Marylebone, on the 31st inst., by the Rev. Thomas Moore, *M.A.*, domestic chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. W. Vesalius Pettigrew, Esq., *M.D.*, to Frances Mary, daughter of Thomas Moore, Esq., of Dorset Square.

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### Obituary.

Died, *æt.* 35, at Ceres, Fife, on the 12th August (where he had gone on a visit), the Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART, Rector of Montrose Academy. He possessed talents of a very high order, and these were happily associated with discriminating judgment, originality of thought, and independence of mind. Endowed with these essential qualities, we need scarce add, that his attainments in science and literature were most comprehensive and profound. He succeeded in imparting to the minds of his pupils a taste for knowledge by the facility with which he impressed instruction upon their understanding. By them he was beloved, by society respected. A surviving parent has to lament the loss of a most dutiful son. Brother Stewart was a member of the Lodge St. Peter's, Montrose, where he occasionally acted in the capacity of Chaplain; and often instructed and delighted the members by his excellent addresses on the principles and practice of our Order.

August 16.—At GRENADA, suddenly, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Brother Major THOMAS M'PHERSON, late of Her Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, barrack-master in that garrison, much and justly lamented.—On the same day, Brother JOHN GHENT, superintendent of police, and late of the Lodge of "Harmony," 527, and Mount Herodim Chapter, 54, sincerely regretted.

Sept. 25.—At Corbeil, near Paris, of apoplexy, Brother LAPORTE, the active and enterprising manager of the Italian Opera, formerly manager of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, and at one time attached to the *corps dramatique* of the English Opera House. Brother Jean Dubourg, P.M. of the Lodge of Regularity, was with him when he died.

September 27—Much and deservedly respected, Bro. HENRY FOX-CROFT, surgeon, of Lancaster, *æt.* 45. The deceased, who was a member of the society of Freemasons, and Master of the Lodge of Fortitude, No. 350, was highly esteemed by his Brethren, and, at his request, was interred with Masonic honours.

October 4.—At his seat, Cheshunt, Herts, *æt.* 76, Bro. WILLIAM HARRISON, Q.C. His health had for some time been indifferent. His last illness was short but painful. He was attended by his friend, Dr. Pennington, from London. On the previous Thursday he presided at a General Court of the Girls' School, in apparently good health and spirits. In private life he was much esteemed; amiable in manners; greatly respected as a parliamentary counsel; and, we believe, the poor



in Cheshunt have lost a liberal benefactor, and private society a zealous friend. He was a widower, Mrs. Harrison having died some years since. He survived his brother, Sir George Harrison, and his lady, but a few months, and these bereavements too probably depressed his spirits. We believe he has left a son. Of his professional attainments we leave his contemporaries to speak. He held several lucrative appointments, which he resigned a few months since, when he retired from practice. He had the reputation of learning, and possessed a valuable library. It is said that he did not die rich.

Brother Harrison's career in Masonry has been singular, and is not without its lesson. In the 72nd year of his age he was initiated in the Salisbury Lodge, Waltham Cross, and as soon as could be permitted, he passed the chair, and was appointed Prov. G.R. of Herts by the Marquis of Salisbury. He also passed the three chairs of the Royal Arch, or rather had attained the third chair at the time of his decease. The period of his initiation was somewhat late for the examination of our mysterious profession: to him, however, the first truths quickly revealed streams of light. We have heard him express his wonder at the radiance, and his regret that he had not earlier in life sought the fountain. Last year he was appointed Grand Registrar, and President of the Board of General Purposes.

A speedier elevation to active and responsible honours in English Freemasonry is altogether without parallel; but the times were urgent, and the tact of an enterprising lawyer was considered as too important to be overlooked: special pleading could supersede the construction of Masonic law. Was it to be wondered at, then, that during Brother Harrison's career all that legal ingenuity could devise was at least attempted?

As Freemasons, we differed with him on important points; and, consequently, were not fortunate enough to obtain his good opinion; but we can with sincerity acquit him of intentional error of the head in the too ready and unkind prejudice with which he listened to the slanderer. The office of Grand Registrar, as recently propounded, partakes in reality more of the Pro-Grand Mastership than the Pro-Grand Master-ship itself, and, therefore, requires in the "official" a perfect knowledge of Freemasonry—not as a lawyer, but as a Masonic juris-consult. Now Brother Harrison had scarcely been four years a Mason, when he was called on to determine the *principle* of Masonic law, its practice and discipline;—was it to be expected that he could satisfactorily perform the consequent duties with such a limited experience? His predecessors did endeavour to veil, under a seeming practice of equity, the pressure of law; but with him, either the instructions in his brief, or his own legal views, perhaps both, led him to act in direct contradiction to this Masonic principle. He was not a good judge, however ready as a prosecuting counsel, in preventing justice from being tempered with mildness in the administration of its power. He proved, by his own case, that the following observation of L'Estrange had its foundation: "Of all injustice, that is the greatest which goes in the name of the law; and of all sorts of tyranny, the forcing of the letter of the law against equity is the most insupportable."

This erring principle was ever predominant. He could not bear opposition, and at times was uncourteous. Generosity to an opponent was not among his foibles.

We cannot be hypocrites, and would be just. His appointment was altogether a mistake ; — not knowing his position, he could not do justice to it. The Grand Registrar of England, until his time, was the legal authority of the Craft, to protect its interests, not the appointed advocate against them ; and in Brother Harrison's case, the excellence of his private character could not conceal his defects as a Masonic juris-consult. We conscientiously believe, had he lived but a little time longer, he would have better understood Freemasonry.

DEATH OF LORD MONSON.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Monson, which took place on Thursday, October 7, 1841, after a protracted illness, at his lordship's residence in the Queen's Park, Brighton. His lordship was in his 33rd year.

The deceased lord's health, says the *Morning Post*, had from his childhood been indifferent, and for some time past the symptoms of his lordship's disorder were such as to cause the most painful alarm to his family connections. The Earl and Countess of Warwick, and Lord Brooke, were present at his lordship's dissolution, the noble earl and Lord Brooke having returned some days before to Brighton from Warwick Castle ; and throughout his lordship's illness the Countess of Warwick has constantly been with her deceased son.

The late Frederick John Monson, Baron Monson of Burton, county of Lincoln, in the Peerage of Great Britain, who was the only child of John George, fourth Lord Monson, by Lady Sarah Elizabeth Savile, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Mexborough, since married to the Earl of Warwick, was born 3rd February, 1809, and succeeded to the family honours and estates on the death of his father, the 14th November, 1809. He married 21st June, 1832, Miss Theodosia Blacker, youngest daughter of Mr. Latham Blacker, but leaves no issue. His lordship is succeeded by his cousin, Mr. William John Monson, only son of the Hon. Colonel William Monson, son of the second Lord Monson, born the 14th May, 1796, and married 8th May, 1828, Miss Eliza Larken, youngest daughter of Mr. Edmund Larken, by whom he has a family of five children, namely, four sons and one daughter.

His lordship's remains were conveyed from Brighton on Monday by one of the railway trains, for interment, we believe, at Gatton. His lordship was a descendant of Sir William Monson, the distinguished admiral in the reign of Elizabeth, and well known as the compiler of six books of naval tracts. He was a tory in politics, and felt offended with the tenantry who differed with him. The ceremony of interment was protracted, on account of the delay necessary for the construction of a mausoleum in Gatton Churchyard. The body was removed from Brighton on the 20th of October, and was followed to his mansion at Gatton Park by several of his immediate friends and attendants. The passage of the melancholy *cortège* through the town of Reigate was marked by every token of respect and regret. The shops and private houses in Reigate were closed. The procession, as it entered the town, was led by the officers of the Reigate Union, of which his lordship was chairman, and the children of the Union school, who had been provided with mourning by a subscription raised among the guardians. The professional gentlemen and principal tradesmen of the town preceded the body, and the train was closed by the carriages of all

the resident gentry. But one feeling of sorrow and sympathy appeared to pervade the crowds who had assembled to witness the procession. At the entrance of the Gatton property, the tenants, workmen, and servants had assembled, who conducted the body to the mansion, where it was deposited, to await the completion of the mausoleum. On the 27th of October the final ceremony of interment took place. The church, which was rebuilt by the deceased nobleman, adjoins the house, and the body was conveyed thither by the Gatton tenantry. The last rites of the church were performed in the presence of Lord Brooke, the Earls of Warwick and Mexborough, Viscount Pollington, *M.P.*, Lord Monson, Rev. J. Monson, of Bedale, Hon. J. Ashley, Sir W. G. H. Joliffe, bart., *M.P.*, Sir B. C. Brodie, bart., and other gentlemen; and a numerous body of tenantry and dependents.

The deceased nobleman was, we believe, initiated in the Prince of Wales's Lodge, 324, to which he presented a set of very elegant gavels; he was also a member of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. He was exalted at an Especial Grand Chapter with the Marquis of Abercorn and the Marquis of Salisbury, on which occasion a festival was held, the only one on record. He was installed a Knight Templar in the Chapter of Observance, and attained the full rank of E.C., and also received the other high degrees. At the dedication of the Reigate Lodge, he was installed its first Master, at which meeting several Brethren were initiated. Having misinterpreted the directions in the Constitutions in this respect, the subject was noticed at the next Grand Lodge by the Grand Master, in the presence of his lordship. Shortly afterwards, Lord Monson was appointed Provincial Grand Master for Surrey; and, while his health permitted, laboured unceasingly as its chief, ably assisted by his Deputy, Brother Francis, Brother R. L. Wilson, and others. Always of a weak habit, and even puffy appearance, he could not undergo fatigue; but his observations were always sensibly made; his Masonic, as well as his literary attainments, were considerable; he spent much time in study; his hospitalities at Gatton were proverbial; and, had health permitted, he would have been a prominent Masonic character. When the subject of the Masonic Library and Museum was under consideration, he offered a "stone chair" as his contribution to the antiquities. The Library Committee will do well to see his lordship's directions are fulfilled.

Oct. 16. — *Taunton*.—Miss MARY ANN MELHUISH, æt. 55, sister of Bro. Melhuish, very deservedly lamented.

Oct. 20.—At No. 1, Newcastle-street, Strand, æt. 35, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Brother GEORGE AARONS. The deceased lady had been attacked by internal inflammation, and had partially recovered, when she became afflicted with dropsy, which terminated her existence. Her disposition was amiable, and her devotion to her husband all that could even be hoped for from fondness and duty; but we will speak in the very words of the bereaved one, who thus touchingly writes:—"All medical aid, all earthly assistance was in vain, it has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to call her to another and a better world, we trust to an ethereal mansion not built with hands, but one elevated in the heavens, where distinction is conferred only on the pious and the good. She was a crown to her husband, and she prized the principles of Free masonry on account of its moral tendency and benevolence. Peace be to her soul!" Brother Aarons! we sincerely condole with thee; none

could so ill spare so sincere a friend; for a time thy "darkness" will affect the heart; but the same Power that thus wills it so, can, and we trust may, chasten and restore you to serenity and peace.

The widower has no children to mourn with him; but he is not alone in his grief, which is shared by every member of his and her family.

*October 24.*—At Saxe Weimar, MARY, wife of Johana Gottfried Röder, Esq., and sister of Brother Graeff, Grand Master's Lodge.

*Oct. 25.*—SPENCER, youngest son of Brother S. C. NORRIS, P.G.D., Bloomfield Street, Finsbury Circus.

*Oct. 30.*—Bro. JOHN JAMES HOWEL COE, æt. 61, at the Star Inn, Newport, Essex, in consequence of a compound fracture of the left thigh and severe bruises, caused by the gig, in which he was driven by his friend Mr. Titmarsh, having been forced, in a dark night, against the Norwich mail. Bro. Coe lingered about a fortnight; a coroner's inquest returned a verdict of accidental death. His remains were brought to his house, No. 21, Gloucester-street, Commercial Road, East, and were followed to the grave, at St. Olave's, Tooley Street, by several of the boys of the Masonic Institution, and by Bros. Peter Thompson, Lee, Wilson, Dr. Smith, and eleven other friends.

He was married three times; had six children by his first wife, all of whom died in their infancy; three by his second wife, who died in childbirth, as well as the infant; one son, æt. 20, by the second wife, survives his father, and is now on his passage to Sydney. His third wife, the sister of the second, survives him. Those who have lived in affection and domestic comfort can estimate her loss.

The free and generous heartedness of Brother Coe has probably led to the expectation that he would bequeath a legacy to the Boys' School, and we have no doubt that he would have done so, had not serious losses, to the amount of £2000, seriously impaired his resources, and even trespassed heavily upon the widow's means. His little pension from the India Company having ceased with his life.

Brother Coe was the intimate associate of Brothers Philip Broadfoot, Satterly, Black, Peter Thompson, Kelly, Lee, Barnes, and the worthies of the East end, in whose sentiments he generally coincided, and by whom he was much esteemed. He was for many years a cooper to the East India Company, and on the change in its charter went into business. The Lodge in which he was initiated felt sensible of his merits, and presented him with his portrait, an excellent likeness, which he has directed should be presented to the Boys' School, if ever a building should be erected. He was also presented by the Nore Committee with a handsome silver cup and cover, and various votes of thanks. His enthusiasm for the Boys' School was unbounded, considering his limited means; the time and expense he devoted to that charity was beyond any reasonable estimate.

His Masonic jewels have been distributed amongst his most esteemed friends.

The amount he paid in to the Boys' Charity, as Treasurer to the Nore Committee and other meetings, reached the amount of £1100 0s. 10*d.*, independent of an account (unsettled in consequence of his death), for a ball at the Eagle Tavern in September last.

We have spoken of Brother Coe as a Mason, and would wish to do his memory justice as a man.—Open hearted and liberal, his hand was ever ready to help the distressed, and many instances of his goodness have

reached us. As a father he was kindness itself, as a husband the most affectionate, as a friend the most faithful.

Brother Coe was initiated in the Lodge of Peace and Harmony on the 22nd December, 1808, and served as Master in 1814 and 1815; he was for the third time elected in 1816, for which he was cited before the Board of General Purposes, but the question was, we believe, amicably settled; in 1827 and 1828 he again served as Master of his Lodge. In 1820 he served as Grand Steward, and in 1824 and 1826 as Boys' Steward. He was many years Treasurer of his mother Lodge, from which he retired some few years since, and joined the Lion and Lamb; he was also Past Z. of the Jerusalem Chapter.

Reader! whatever may be thy failings or eccentricities, remember the active virtues of Brother Coe, and do thou likewise.

*Oct.* —The family of Brother Col. RUSHBROOK, of Rushbrook Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, have been plunged into the deepest grief by the awful calamity that befel his son, Ensign RUSHBROOK of the 32nd regiment, who was drowned while making the round of Portsmouth Dock Yard. The young officer, with a private who accompanied him, from the darkness of the night fell into the water, and both shared the same fate; they were interred with military honours. It is hoped that government will, after this dreadful accident, cause protection fences to be placed in all situations of danger. The deceased youthful officer was of high promise, and his unfortunate companion a soldier of exemplary character—they share the same grave.

*November 6.*—At Lavender Hill, Surrey, æt. 19, ANN, daughter of Bro. J. C. M'Mullen, P.G.D.

At Bermola on Sunday evening, Miss LOUISA PARKINSON, æt. 20 years, who was interred at the Rock Gate on Tuesday evening, near the remains of her father, late of the Masonic Society. She was borne to the grave on the shoulders of Masons' sons, and her pall-bearers were six Masons' daughters, robed in white, with hoods appropriate to the purpose, and all under the age of twenty. The funeral was respectably attended, and had a solemn imposing and most interesting appearance.—*Malta Times, Nov. 10.*

*Nov. 19, Limerick.*—An inquest was held on the body of Bro. JOHN O'NIELL, schoolmaster, and Tyler of 271. It appeared that the deceased had, on the preceding evening, attended his duties at Swinburn's Hotel, where he had a tumbler of punch, received his dues, and left quite sober. He must have accidentally fallen into the channel opposite the Convent, from whence it would be difficult for even a strong man to extricate himself. Verdict—"Died from the effects of cold and exhaustion." The night was most inclement.

THE COUNTESS OF DURHAM.—It is with deep regret that we announce the untimely and unexpected death of this estimable lady, which occurred at Genoa on the 26th of November. She left England about the middle of October, in possession of more than usually good health; but on her arrival at Genoa was seized with an attack of a feverish nature, of which ulcerated sore throat was the fatal symptom. Accounts which reached her family from time to time represented her as alternately better and worse; but the last received up to Sunday represented her so far recovered that all uneasiness was removed. It appears that it was only two days before her death that the first really alarming symptoms exhibited themselves.

Louisa Elizabeth, Countess of Durham, and eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess Grey, was born 7th of April, 1797, and was consequently in her 45th year. Her ladyship married 9th of December, 1816, the late Earl of Durham, then Mr. John George Lambton; and had five children.

We cannot close this notice of the daughter of Lord Grey and widow of Lord Durham, without one word of regret for those rare qualities of mind and heart, which are buried in her untimely grave. The very course of those domestic duties, within which she confined herself, not only called into action the feminine kindness, devotedness, and purity of her character, but gave her scope for proving a solidity of judgment and clearness of apprehension rare even among men. The loss of such a person will be felt by every one brought within the circle of her influence by the various relations of life.

It is known that the late earl left to her ladyship the entire control of his property and extensive concerns. From the conscientious care with which she executed this solemn trust, we have no doubt that all such family arrangements as her death might render necessary have been made. But still the loss of such a woman is irreparable. From all that we can learn, the present earl and his sisters have richly profited by the lessons and example of their excellent parents. May they continue to tread in the footsteps of such parents! For more ample details of the truly noble family of "Durham," the reader is referred to pages 287 and 361 *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, 1840. The remains of the countess will repose by the side of those of her deceased lord at Chester-le-Street.

*November 26.*—At Marazion, in Cornwall, æt. 2 years and 10 months, ROBERT, the beloved child of Brother Walter Lindesay, barrister-at-law, of St. Patrick's Lodge, and of Mountjoy Street, Dublin.

*November.*—At Cheltenham, the DAUGHTER of Brother Major J. Brandon.

*December 6.*—Brother JOHN SPRATT, æt. 90. He was buried last Monday, when the Masters, Past Masters, and several of the Brethren of the Yeovil Lodge (to which he was for many years attached as Tyler), followed him to the grave. The deceased was very much esteemed and respected by the Lodge for his assiduous attention to the duties of his office, and for his general integrity.

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## PROVINCIAL.

SURREY.—The death of our Provincial Grand Master, the late Lord Monson, has suspended any active Masonic operations.

HERTFORD LODGE, *Oct. 7.*—At a meeting held at the Town Hall, Brother Sir Minto T. Farquhar, bart., was unanimously elected Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year.

CAMBRIDGE, *Nov. 2.*—At the regular Lodge of the Three Grand Principles, Brother Martin Page has been elected the Worshipful Master for the year ensuing.

**PETERBOROUGH.**—Earl Aboyne has appointed Brother Thomas Ewart Deputy Prov. G.M. for Northampton; a more zealous indefatigable Mason could not have been selected. A Provincial Grand Lodge will be held shortly, most probably in Peterborough.

**WOLVERHAMPTON, Nov. 1.**—The members of St. Peter's Lodge met on Monday evening, when Brother the Rev. H. R. Slade was introduced by Brother Strickland in due form, as a joining member. After labour, devised and conducted by the presiding W.M. Brother Harris, in very respectable style, the Brethren sat down to an excellent supper, provided by the worthy Secretary, Brother Law, at whose comfortable hostel, the Star and Garter, the Lodge assembles. Brother Slade's health was proposed by Brother Totley, in very complimentary terms, and drunk with all the honours; and Brother Slade, in returning thanks, pledged the health of their eminent Brother Dr. Crucefix, which was responded to with acclamation. The meeting adjourned with every prospect of a revival of Freemasonry in this town; but it is a subject of very great regret among the Craft, that no Grand Lodge has been held in this province for several years, and that in consequence Masonry is in a decided state of apathy and torpor. Who is responsible for such gross neglect? and where is the remedy to be sought? are questions which naturally suggest themselves to the zealous Craftsman.\*

**Dec. 6.**—Brother Totley has been elected W.M., Brother the Rev. H. R. Slade, S.W. The installation will take place on the first Monday in January. It is in contemplation to obtain a charter for a Royal Arch Chapter. There is in this Lodge a curious old clasp Bible, with the Psalter and Liturgy in black letter, 1614, the gift of Brother Denby, the first Master. We are much in expectation that Brother Paul, mine host of the Star, will soon put us on our facings, so that, after a little drilling, we may become worthy the Staffordshire knot, and even stand Lincolnshire fire, should the Deputy G.M. of that province honour us by a visit.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—**THE LODGE OF LIGHT.**—A visit to this Lodge, at Brother Bull's, White Hart, Digboth, on the third Wednesday in the month, will amply repay the Brother whose desire is to see genuine Freemasonry flourish. Magnificent in furniture, handsome in jewellery, correctness in practice, harmony of membership, and banquet conviviality, are the characteristics of this new light in the Craft. The names of Lloyd, Ribbans, Banks, Broomhead, Fletcher, Kidder, Wilcox, Ball, Ratcliff, and others of the same spirit, will ever adorn the annals of Freemasonry.

**WARWICK, November 24.**—**THE CRUCEFIX TESTIMONIAL.**—The Shakspeare Lodge held an Especial Meeting this evening, to commemorate this event, so auspicious to Freemasonry. The three toasts of the night were received with every demonstration of fraternal respect and admiration:—Dr. Crucefix, the supporter of our principles; Dr. Oliver his friend, the learned and able commentator on our science, whose works, abound in philosophy and wisdom; and our excellent Worshipful Master, Brother Sharp, now absent in London to represent his Lodge at the public festival.

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\* A direct request should be made to the Provincial Grand Master to comply with article 8, p. 48, if he refuse, it may be remembered that the appointment of Provincial Grand Master is not for life, but *during pleasure*, and consequently if the office be *not* efficiently performed, an appeal to the higher authority becomes a legitimate proceeding, according to article 5, p. 48, at present these remarks may suffice.—Ed.

It is pleasing to report, that, as the best means to commemorate the occasion, it was determined to present the W. Master, on his return, with a memorial of affection and esteem, bearing the date of *November 24, 1841.*

SUNDERLAND, *November 11.*—Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart., having retired from the chair of the Palatine Lodge, Brother Jacob Hurdell was elected as his successor, and Brother George Bolam as Treasurer.

YORK.—MASONIC FESTIVAL, AND VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, *October 20.*—A Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons was held in this city. The proceedings had been looked forward to by the Craft with a high degree of interest, on account of the circumstance that they were to be honoured by the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Grand Master of England, besides that of the Earl of Zetland, and other distinguished personages belonging to the Order.

Preparations had been going on for some days previous for the sumptuous banquet which was to take place on the occasion.

The illustrious visitor, the Duke of Sussex, was also to stay at the tavern during his visit, for whose reception every arrangement had been made suitable to his rank. We may observe that the Union Lodge now hold their meetings at the tavern.

In the morning the streets of the city gave early indications that something of more than ordinary import was about to take place, from the number of strangers who were promenading the streets, great numbers of the Brethren having come from Hull, Leeds, and the surrounding towns to be present at the proceedings. The flag was hoisted on the church of St. Martin-le-Grand, in Coney Street, and at ten o'clock there was a meeting of the City Council, for the purpose of preparing an address of welcome to the Royal Duke, on his visit to this ancient city.

The Duke of Sussex was, a little after three o'clock, driven to the door of the tavern in the carriage of the respected Earl of Zetland, and accompanied by that nobleman. A few minutes after his arrival, a deputation from the Mansion House waited upon His Royal Highness, to know when it would suit his convenience to receive the address which had been prepared by the corporate body. The deputation having returned, almost immediately after the presentation of the address took place. A procession of the corporation was formed from the Mansion House to the tavern. The procession having been introduced to His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Earl of Zetland, the town-clerk read the address.

The Duke of Sussex, who received the corporate body in the most kind and affable manner, then replied to the following purport. In a very feeling manner he returned his warmest thanks for the kindness in which they had complimented him immediately on his arrival in this city; he was well aware of the loyalty and affection of the town towards his royal niece, Her most gracious Majesty. His Royal Highness then expressed his attachment to those principles which had been upheld by the royal family to which he belonged, and under which the liberties and interests of the people were protected.

The lord mayor, and other members of the City Council, then withdrew, and, in the same order of procession as before, they returned to the Mansion House.



## THE LODGE.

On the corporation returning to the Mansion House, the Duke of Sussex and the Earl of Zetland were loudly cheered by the populace, and were ushered into the Mansion House by every mark of respect, the official attendants of the lord mayor standing with the sword and mace of office near the door, and the passage being lined on each side by Freemasons, attired in their usual regalia, which produced a very pleasing and interesting effect.

The lord mayor had kindly given permission for the Grand Lodge to be held in the spacious state-room of the Mansion House, and for the dinner to be served up in the Guildhall.

The state-room was exceedingly appropriate for the occasion, as the walls are enriched with the full-length likenesses of many noble and eminent Masons, including the late Earl of Zetland, one of the brothers of the Royal Duke, &c. &c. At the top of the room, to the right on entering, were placed a raised seat, with high back, over which was represented the Eye of Providence, a pair of compasses, &c. In front of this chair was a table, &c., with bible, globes, square and compass, &c. &c. This chair the Earl of Zetland was to occupy, as the Provincial Grand Master. On the right of it was another chair for the Duke of Sussex. The seats for the other officers were placed in due order.

## THE BANQUET.

This sumptuous entertainment was served in the Guildhall, which was tastefully prepared for the occasion. The tables were ranged in the centre aisle of the hall. In front of the court was a cross table, at the centre of which were placed two chairs, the one for the Earl of Zetland, who presided, and the other for the Duke of Sussex. Side tables extended from this down each side nearly to the door.

Behind the cross table was a well-designed display of evergreens, and over the entrance was a brilliant star, lit up with gas, and also the letters "V. R." From the pillars of the hall, and likewise at the sides, were a number of flags suspended, having Masonic emblems, mottos, and other devices. The whole when lighted up had a very fine effect.

The tables were most handsomely decorated with confectionery ornaments, many of them most ingeniously formed. These were furnished by Mr. Terry, of St. Helen's Square. The providance was of a most abundant kind, and did much credit to the taste and tact of Mr. Johnson, under whose superintendance the whole was prepared. Covers were laid for 160. The dinner was served at seven o'clock. The bells of St. Martin, Coney Street, rang merrily during the repast.

SHEFFIELD.—We understand that a great meeting of the members of the Craft will shortly be held in Sheffield, for the purpose of consecrating their new Lodge-room, in the Music Hall, on which occasion the Earl of Mexbro', Thomas Lee, Esq., D.G.M. for the West Riding, and many other distinguished Brothers are expected to be present.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Masonic Lodge for the western division of Lancashire was held at the Adelphi Hotel, in this town, and was most numerous and respectably attended. Among the Brethren, we noticed John Drinkwater, Esq., R.W.P.G.M.; James, Aspinall, R.W.D.P.G.M.; L. Samuel, V.W. P.G. Treasurer; Peter Greenall, P.G. Pursuivant; James Norris, V.W. P.G. Secretary; Jos. Perrin and Jos. Bass, V.W.P.G. Wardens; R.

Spencer and R. M. Raymond, W.P.G. Deacons; Thomas Walmsley, P.G. Sword Bearer; John Naegeli, P.G. Standard Bearer; John Molineux, P.G.D.C.; Clark Rampling, P.G. Architect; George Thomson, P.G. Organist. Amongst the visitors there were Thomas Preston, R.W.D.P.G.M. and Richard Daly, P.G. Treasurer for the eastern division of the county; and Benjamin Brassey, V.W.P.S.G.W., and Thos. Bennett, W.P.J.G.D. from Cheshire; together with several others, whose names we could not learn.

The musical department was ably conducted under the direction of Brother Thomson, P.G. Organist. Among the musical Brethren, we noticed Dodd, Boothby, George, Molyneux, Hornby, Ashton, and others.

*The leading feature of the Provincial Grand Lodge was the determination to commence a strict Masonic Fund of Benevolence.*

The usual business of the province having been transacted, the Brethren, to the number of about 120, proceeded to the banquet, which was served up by Brother Radley in his usual good style. The Grand Officers of the Lodge were received, on entering the banquet-room, by a solemn march, performed on the organ by Bro. Thomson, P.G. Organist, who afterwards presided at the pianoforte, and, aided by Bros. Molyneux, Hornby, Dodd, John Molyneux, Boothby, George, Ashton, and others, contributed much, during the remainder of the evening, to the pleasure experienced by all, from their very tasteful execution of several songs, glees, &c.

The first toast, "The Queen and the Craft," was then given by the R.W.D.P.G.M., John Drinkwater, who presided in the absence of the R.W. Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, P.G.M.W.D.C.L., and who, it was understood, had recently tendered the resignation of his high office to the G.M. of England.

The national anthem, "God save the Queen," was then sung.

"Prince Albert and the Princess Royal."—"The Queen Dowager, and other branches of the royal family."

"The health of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of England," was next given from the Chair, and received by the Brethren with Masonic honours, followed by Bishop's beautiful glee—"Lo! in the orient."

The CHAIRMAN then rose to propose the next toast, which he said afforded him very great pleasure, and which he was confident would be drunk by the Brethren with no less pleasure; it was the health of one whose attention to the interests of Masonry, as well as the strict performance of the duties devolving on him in the office he had held for so many years, had gained for him the admiration and respect of all. He concluded by proposing the health of the R.W. Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, P.G.M. of this division of the county, and regretting that the Order was so soon to lose the assistance of his valuable services. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, accompanied by the usual Masonic honours.

"The R.W.P.G.M. of Cheshire, Lord Viscount Combermere," was next drunk.

Bro. J. ASPINALL then rose and observed that he felt great pleasure in calling their attention to the toast he was about to propose. Any eulogy from him of the worthy individual who presided over them that evening, he was aware, would be perfectly unnecessary; still, he could not let the opportunity escape, without bearing testimony to the zeal

and ability at all times evinced in the discharge of his Masonic duties, and the unremitting industry with which he endeavoured to promote the cause of the Order; he begged to propose the health of the R.W. D.P.G.M. Bro. John Drinkwater, which met with the most enthusiastic reception, amidst Masonic honours.

A new song and chorus, "Prosper the Art," the words by Brother Stonehouse, was then sung by Brother Dodd, assisted in the chorus by the whole assembly.

Bro. DRINKWATER then rose, and said that he was not prepared for the enthusiastic reception he had met with that evening, and begged to thank them most cordially for the kind manner in which they had received the toast so flatteringly proposed by the worthy Brother on his right. He said that it was now twenty years since he had had the honour of filling his present situation, which had met with the kind approbation of the many who surrounded him. He claimed the indulgence of the Brethren, as he had come totally unprepared to fill his present situation, in consequence of the absence of the R.W.P.G.M.W.D. of Lancashire, Brother Le Gendre N. Starkie, and begged, whatever mistakes he might make upon the present occasion, would be attributed to the head, and not to the heart—(cheers). They had heard that evening the words of a beautiful Masonic song, "Prosper the Art," than which, taken either separately or conjointly, they could not have used words expressing more pleasing or beautiful sentiments towards himself; for, by coupling his name therewith, they evidently thought he had promoted its interests. What he had done had hitherto been done as a routine, and a strict line of duty. He had long wished to procure the establishment of a fund of benevolence such as they had seen commenced that day, whose branches, he trusted, should extend over all parts of the province, and contribute to the relief and happiness of distressed Brethren. He looked upon this as an humble commencement, which, like the snow-ball as it progresses, would increase. This was the first time he had had the honour to meet them since they had presented him with that splendid medal—(cheers)—which he wore next to his heart, cherishing and proud of it as a testimony of their kindness and esteem. It might be possible he should never have the happiness of again presiding over them, but he should remember, to his latest day, the present hour, and begged to tender his sincerest wishes for the welfare of the society. The R.W. Deputy's speech was received amidst loud and continued cheering, which, having subsided, he concluded by proposing the health of "Bro. Thomas Preston, R.W.D.P.G.M., eastern division of Lancashire," which was followed by the glee—"How happily we met."

Bro. PRESTON returned thanks for the honour done.

The health of Brother James Aspinall, who acted on the occasion as R.W.D.P.G. Master, was then proposed from the chair, and received by the Brethren with great acclamation, followed by Weber's beautiful quartett—"Let Masonry, from pole to pole."

Bro. ASPINALL then rose, and begged to assure the Brethren assembled that he sincerely thanked them for their kindness.

"Prov. Grand Wardens," were next proposed, when Bros. FERRIN and HESS returned thanks.

"The Prov. Grand Chaplain of the eastern district, the Rev. B. Dawson, B.D.," was the next toast.

The Rev. Brother then rose, and said that the favourable opinion he had entertained of the Order, previous to his becoming a member, had,

after twenty-six years' experience as a Mason, been confirmed, and considerably increased. They were well aware that the most pure and genuine piety and virtue were taught by their emblems, and in their mysteries; and from what he had seen of the good conduct of Masons in general, they appeared to act up to their professions.

"The Prov. Grand Treasurer," was next proposed, when Bro. SAMUEL returned thanks in a most excellent speech.

"The Prov. Grand Secretary's health" was next proposed.

Bro. NORRIS returned thanks in an able and eloquent speech, and concluded by claiming his official privilege of proposing the next toast, which being assented to by the R.W.P.G. Master, with applause, he gave the health of "The Ladies."

This was immediately followed by Bishop's serenade—"Sleep, gentle lady."

The next toasts were "The Prov. Grand Officers, Stewards, Masters, and Wardens," who severally returned thanks in appropriate speeches. The whole meeting concluded with much harmony, and each Brother retired to his home highly delighted with the proceedings of the day.

PLYMOUTH.—We regret that so limited an account of the last provincial meeting appeared in the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*. The occasion of the presentation of the testimonial to Dr. Carwithen, the appropriate addresses of the various Brethren, and, above all, the reply of the revered Deputy Provincial Grand Master, were worthy a more extended notice. Some sharp fusilading has taken place on the meagre contributions to the charitable object of the meeting on the part of some of the congregation. Enclosed are the copies which have appeared in the local prints.

[Our correspondent forgets that the entire of his letter, containing the particulars of the meeting, was inserted word for word, and that the newspaper, containing the addresses at length, did not reach us until after our publication—so much for his own consistency. The fusilading, as he terms it, by—"no matter who," and others, has no doubt effected its well-intended object; but to renew the matter is quite unnecessary. —ED.]

TAUNTON, (327).—The Lodge has elected Brother J. R. Mosse W.M. for the ensuing year, and Brother C. Haseler as Treasurer, *vice* Brother May, who takes office in Lodge. A very able organist, Brother F. Kingsberry, has been initiated, much to the gratification of the Brethren.

BRISTOL, Oct. 28.—*Presentation of the Portrait of Richard Smith, Esq. the R.W.D.P. G.M. for the Province of Bristol.*—Thursday last will form for ever an era in the annals of Freemasonry in this Province. The Grand Lodge was opened in due form, in the Sir Knight's Chapel, and was most numerously attended by the members. In the large room they were received by Brother Mercer and the Royal Clarence Lodge; and the Deputy and his Wardens being seated, the business of the day was opened, and the minutes of the last Grand Lodge were read and approved. This being ended, the Past R.W.D.P.G.M. Bro. Husenbeth rose and addressed the chair. After a well-delivered and appropriate address, he begged that the D.P.G.M. would be pleased to accept the portrait as a tribute of respect from the whole Province to him, and expressed a hope that it would be for ever allowed to grace their Hall, as a testimony of the great estimation in which he was held, and as a proof of their entire approbation of his conduct, and a grateful remembrance

of the numerous benefits he had conferred upon the Craft, during the eleven years which he had held the reins of government.

The worthy Deputy rose to answer, but appeared to be so overcome, that it was some seconds before he had sufficient command of his feelings to address the assembly. His speech to Brother Husenbeth and the Brethren may be much better imagined than we can possibly describe it. It expressed the most heartfelt acknowledgments of the many and indeed uniform kindnesses that he had received from all members of the province—expressed himself highly gratified in the belief that his general deportment met their approbation, and congratulated himself with the thought, that there was not one single discontented Brother in the province, or one upon their books, to whom he could not with pleasure hold out the hand of fellowship. That in regard to the portrait, it not only should remain there in company with those of Brother Husenbeth, and that of his late Brother, Henry Smith, but that it would, in his last hours, be a pleasurable recollection, that he should have a "*non omnis moriar*," where he had spent so many happy hours. The worthy Deputy was more than once interrupted by strong feelings, which we do not wonder at, considering that he has lately experienced so severe an accident; we were, however, happy to see him look so well.

Before breaking up of the assembly a most handsome vote of the province was unanimously tendered to the Junior Grand Warden, Bro. J. E. Staples, for his very great exertions and services, to which was chiefly owing the exceedingly beautiful and brilliant appearance of the large room, and of the chapel. Votes of thanks were also passed to Brothers Bridges, W. D. Bushell, T. T. Taylor, as Governors of the Deed of Purchase, and to the several Masters and Treasurers of the various Lodges, together with the Principals of the two Royal Arch Chapters. We learn that the state of the province is upon the whole highly satisfactory, and we shall be readily credited when we state that "the charge," if we may so call it, to the Masons of Bristol, read from the chair, was a most lucid, sensible, and eloquent composition. It was received with repeated cheers and plaudits from a crowded assembly. The affairs of the morning ended at two o'clock, and at five seventy-eight Brethren sat down to an elegant dinner at the Montague; several of the Grand Lodge officers from Bath, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Wilts, honoured the meeting with their presence in the Lodge, and at the dinner, and appeared highly delighted, and many old Masons too, put on their aprons upon this great and interesting occasion.

The room was decorated with abundance of banners and Masonic emblems, in a most handsome manner; and the whole evening passed off so cheerfully, pleasantly, and happily, that it will not be readily erased from the memory of any Mason who was present.

Brothers England, G. Turner, Wilcox, and Edwards, delighted the company with several excellent glees.

From ten to eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Hall was lighted up, to comply with the wishes of several persons who requested to see the picture of the worthy Deputy in his pontificalibus—that is, in all his glory; and every one applauded the talent of Mr. Franwhite, who certainly has transferred Brother Richard Smith to his canvas with the touches of a consummate master of his profession. It is certainly one of the best pictures he ever had upon his easel.

About a hundred ladies saw the Hall, and appeared highly delighted; neither did they fail to remark the picture of the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth,

the only female, we believe, upon record, who actually went through the ceremonies of the Craft; she was initiated in 1761; she became "A Master Mason;"—if that is a blunder, it is very pardonable, as it happened in Ireland!

BATH, Oct. 27.—A Provincial Grand Lodge was held by the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Col. Tynte, at the Freemasons' Hall, Corridor, in Bath. It was attended by the R. W. D. P. G. M., Captain Maddison; Brothers Henry Shute, S.W. Province of Bristol; Captain Muttlebury, P.S.W.; Dr. Barlow; Captain Maher, P.B. Secretary; Stradin, Treasurer; Robins, B.J.W.; Rev. Parsons, G. Chaplain, and other Past Grand Officers and Brethren, amounting to about eighty.

It was settled that a printed statement of the accounts are to be furnished to each Lodge previous to the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge. Notice of motion was also given, to the effect, "that the *interest* of all monies *funded*, should be applied to grant annuities to poor and aged Masons in the province." Much time was occupied in discussing the affairs of a Brother, which will be submitted to a Lodge of Emergency.

The Past Grand Master delivered his charge to the Brethren, and charity had a full share of the business. Relief was granted to the widow of an old Mason of this city, and also to a worthy Brother, and a poor Canadian Brother. No officers were appointed by the Prov. Grand Master, as it is intended to hold a Lodge in the summer for that purpose. The Brethren afterwards dined at the White Hart.

On the removal of the cloth, grace having been said by the Prov. Grand Chaplain,

The CHAIRMAN rose and proposed, as the first toast, that mysterious arcanum of the Order, which can only be known to the initiated. The Chairman next proposed "the Queen"—not a Mason—(a laugh)—but the daughter of a most distinguished Mason, and the niece of the Grand Master of the Order—(loud cheers). He should propose the toast to be drunk with Masonic honours, as being the health of the Queen of England—(drunk with the honours). The Chairman next gave the "Health of Prince Albert," who was not a Mason, though he might be one. He should, therefore, not propose it with Masonic honours, but yet with all the respect due to his exalted station—(cheers). He next gave "The Princess Royal and the rest of the Royal Family." He next proposed the "Health of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex"—(loud cheers), the Grand Master of Masons, and may God bless him with health and long life to rule for many years over the Craft—(drunk with full Masonic honours and great enthusiasm). He next proposed the "Grand Lodge of England"—(drunk with full honours).

The D.P.G.M. Brother MADDISON now rose, and said he need not call upon the Brethren to fill to the brim to do honour to the toast he was about to propose—(loud cheers). He saw that they anticipated the name—(cheers)—that of the P.G.M. who presided on the occasion—(renewed cheers). It was peculiarly gratifying to him to introduce that name to them at all times, but never more so than at that moment, when he saw so full and splendid an assemblage of Brethren met to support and do him honour—(cheers). He should, therefore, propose "Prosperity to the house of Halswell, health and happiness to the P.G.M., and long may he live and preside over the Craft in the Province of Somerset"—(drunk with full Masonic honours and immense enthusiasm).

Col. TYNTE rose, and said that for a period of twenty years he had had the honour of acting in his present capacity, and yet, he could assure the Brethren that, during the whole of that period, he had never met them with more sincere satisfaction than on that occasion, when they had assembled so numerously and zealously to support the Chair of the province. They must be aware that it was in the individual good conduct of the Lodges that he must look for that which alone could render his office as P.G.M. one of pleasure and delight. When he first entered upon it, he found a violent schism in this city, and, after as severe a "persecution," if he might so call it, as ever was endured by a P.G.M., he succeeded in restoring order and harmony. His conduct on that occasion, he was proud to say, had been duly laid before the Grand Lodge of England, and he was further proud to say, he had received for it the thanks of the Grand Lodge—(cheers). Since that time there had been no schism until now, when symptoms of insubordination were beginning to appear. He was determined not to give way to it—(cheers). Those who saw and heard him, must know the terms of conciliation which he had proposed, in order to adjust the misunderstanding. If, after this, insubordination should show itself, he was prepared to meet it, and should look for their support in all that he should do consistently with rectitude—(cheers). He had now explained his mind fully, and he trusted that those who were in error would submit, and act together again with proper unison of feeling, and in the real spirit of Masonry—(cheers).\* As for the eulogium passed upon him by the D.P.G.M., and so warmly acknowledged by the Brethren, he thanked him and them for it, and assured them that he should use every exertion in his power for the benefit of the Craft and the province. The D.P.G.M. had done him the honour to associate with the toast the family of Halswell. In alluding to this, he (Col. T.) could say that it was a family of Masons. He had a son who was a P.G.M., and he had said at a distant period, that he should have pride in seeing his grandsons in the Craft, with, of course, their voluntary proposal. He had now the pride and satisfaction of saying that both his grandsons were in the Craft. One was there present—(loud cheers)—and the other would be as grateful to them as himself for their kind wishes to the family of Halswell. It was now about 120 years since an ancestor of his was Grand Master of England, and he hoped that 120 years hence his descendants might still be found in honourable offices in the same Order—(cheers). He drunk cordially to all their healths—(cheers).

[Considerable merriment was occasioned by Col. Tynte pledging his grandson on this occasion, thus:—"Brother Tynte, your good health!"]

Capt. TYNTE returned thanks, in a very animated style, on behalf of himself and brother.

Col. TYNTE said he had now a Lodge to propose which was one of great interest. It was well known that the late Lord Hastings, himself a pattern of Masons, had carried the Craft into India, and fostered it with great care; in fact, that dependency had produced some of our very best Masons. There was an Indian Lodge which had been represented at the morning's meeting, and he would therefore propose "The Lodge of Nielgherry, and the health of Bro. Marshall."

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\* In our humble opinion, this after-dinner discipline was not quite compatible with social feeling; in Lodge, and on the throne, was the time and place; and if the same sentiments, however severe, were there expressed, the repetition was unnecessary.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, with that of the excellent Deputy, Bro. Maddison, which were eloquently and feelingly acknowledged by both. The evening was enlivened by some excellent songs, and a little before nine o'clock the Brethren separated, highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

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## SCOTLAND.

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EDINBURGH.—ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

INSTALLATION OF MAJOR-GEN. LORD FREDERICK FITZ-CLARENCE, G.C.H., &c. &c. &c., AS GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND.—On Tuesday the 30th November, being St. Andrew's Day, the members of the Grand Lodge assembled at two o'clock in the great Waterloo-room, Regent's-bridge, for the purpose of the annual election of office-bearers, which this year created an unusual interest, from its being known that Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence and Lord Glenlyon were amongst the list of those to be installed, and that the ceremony upon the occasion was to be gone through in a style different from that of former years, and with a similar pomp and circumstance to that usually attendant upon the installation of Knights of the Garter.

The number assembled in the Great Hall, previous to the chair being taken, greatly exceeded in number that of any former occasion, and all seemed anxious to catch a near view of the Illustrious Grand Master Elect.

On account of the demise of the Earl of Rothes, Grand Master, the chair was taken by Past Grand Master Sir James Forrest, bart., assisted by the Grand Wardens, Brothers Whyte Melville and Craigie Halkett, and other office-bearers, together with a numerous retinue of distinguished Brethren, whom the novelty of the ceremony had brought together.

The Past Grand Master having opened the Lodge in ample form, after an eloquent address, proposed, in accordance with a unanimous nomination previously made, that Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence should be elected to the office of Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and requested that he should be introduced by the proper officers, and with the usual formalities.

A procession having been formed in an adjoining apartment, proceeded to the Great Hall in order.

On the entrance of the procession, and their illustrious Grand Master Elect, the Brethren testified, by the most enthusiastic plaudits, their gratification at the selection of a nobleman who seemed to give so much promise for the due performance of the duties he was about to undertake.

The procession having arrived at the foot of the throne, the Grand Director of the Ceremonies presented the Grand Master Elect to the



M. W. in the chair by the following announcement:—"Most Worshipful Grand Master, by the unanimous suffrages of the Brethren of this Grand Lodge, they have duly nominated our trusty and well-beloved Brother, Major-general Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, to be the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Scotland for the ensuing year. He has been found to be of good morals, of great skill in our noble Science and Royal Art, and a lover of the whole Fraternity, wheresoever dispersed over the face of the habitable earth. I doubt not, therefore, that he will discharge the duties of his office with fidelity and truth." He was then conducted to the altar, and, laying his hand upon the Sacred Law, took the usual obligations. After a suitable address from the Past Grand Master, and the reading of the Charges by the Grand Secretary, the Grand Master was invested by the Past Grand Master with the Collar and Jewel. The Grand Director next presented the riband and badge of the Order, and the Past Grand Master proceeded to invest the Grand Master with them, and delivered to him his other insignia of office, and duly installed him, amidst the unanimous plaudits of the Brethren present, followed by the usual salute.

His Lordship the Grand Master having, in a most feeling and eloquent speech, thanked the Lodge for the distinguished honour conferred upon him, proceeded with the election of his office-bearers, when Brothers Lord Glenlyon, as Depute Grand Master, Sir David Baird, bart., as Substitute Grand Master, Whyte Melville and Craigie Halkett, as Grand Wardens, were by the Grand Director of Ceremonies ushered in with the like formalities, and, after suitable instructions, duly invested with their insignia, and installed into office, after which the Grand Secretary enumerated the various implements or working tools of the Craft, with the moral observations thereon.

Loyal addresses to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and H. R. H. Prince Albert, were then moved by the Grand Master, and unanimously agreed to; and, after a short address, the Lodge was duly closed.

The following is a list of the office-bearers as chosen :

Major-general Lord FREDERICK FITZ-CLARENCE, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, &c. &c. &c., Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of Scotland; the Right Hon. Sir James Forrest, of Comiston, bart., Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, R.W. Past Grand Master; The Right Hon. George Lord Glenlyon, R.W. Depute Grand Master; Sir David Baird, of Newbyth, bart., R.W. Substitute Grand Master; John Whyte Melville, Esq., of Mount Melville, R.W. Senior Grand Warden; Charles Craigie Halkett, Esq., of Dumbarnie, R.W. Junior Grand Warden; Sir William Forbes and Company, Grand Treasurers; William Alexander Laurie, Esq., R.W. Grand Secretary; John Maitland, Esq., R.W. Grand Clerk; the Rev. Alex. Stewart, minister of Douglas, R.W. Grand Chaplain; Edward Horsman, Esq. *M. P.*, V.W. Senior Grand Deacon; James Blair, Esq., R.W. Master of the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, V.W. Junior Grand Deacon; William Burn, Esq., Architect; William Cunningham, Esq., Grand Jeweller; Robert Gilfillan, Esq., Grand Bard; Mr. John Lorimer, Grand Bible-bearer; Alexander Menzies, Grand Marshal; John Tinsley, Assistant Grand Marshal; Donald Ross, Grand Tyler; William Petrie, Assistant Grand Tyler.

## THE DINNER.

At six o'clock a party of about sixty sat down to an excellent dinner, at the Waterloo Hotel, amongst whom were the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence; the Lord Provost; Lord Glenlyon; Sir David Baird; Sir Thomas Dick Lauder; Sir George Ballingall; Mr. Whyte Melville, of Mount Melville; Mr. Craigie Halkett, of Dumbarrie; Mr. David Anderson, of St. Germain's; Mr. J. Gillespie Graham, of Orchill; Mr. Laurie, G.S.; Mr. Maitland, G.C.; Mr. Loyd, P.G.M.; Mr. George Douglas, Advocate; Mr. Blair; Mr. Burn Callandar, of Prestonhall; Mr. Baillie, Polkemmet; Mr. Cheyne, of Kilmaron; Mr. Henry Inglis, W.S.; Captain Burdett, 17th Lancers; Captain Parker, 53rd regt.; Mr. James Graham, of Leichtown; Mr. James Reddie, W.S.; Mr. W. E. Aytoun, Advocate; Mr. Arch. Smith, Advocate; Lieutenant Sibley; Mr. James Simpson, Advocate; Provost Dickson, Portobello; Mr. Archibald Campbell; Captain Boswall, R.N.; Lieutenant Deuchar, R.N.; Mr. Ferrier, W.S.; Mr. Shand, Advocate; Mr. Douglas, W.S.; Mr. Cumming, W.S., &c. &c.

The usual loyal toasts were given with peculiar elegance by the noble Chairman, and the band of the 17th Lancers attended during dinner, and performed many beautiful and select airs.

This party, which was strictly of a private nature, was carried on with great spirit until nine o'clock, when the whole preceded the Grand Master, and adjourned to the Great Hall, to join the Brethren there assembled, in celebrating the Festival of St. Andrew.

## THE BANQUET.

Here a new scene presented itself. Upwards of three hundred of the Craft, in their gay decorations, filled six rows of tables running the length of the room; at the east end of which was the *dais*, filled with the superb chairs of the Grand Officers, the back-ground splendidly decorated with several sets of regimental colours and flags, festooned over two full-length portraits of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert. The Hall was brilliantly illuminated, and the *tout ensemble* was beautiful and imposing.

The Grand Master again displayed his usual elegance and grace in proposing the numerous toasts, particularly those of the Queen, the Duke of Rothsay and Prince of Scotland, the Queen Dowager, &c., all of which were received with the greatest enthusiasm. In proposing the memory of the late Grand Master, the Earl of Rothes, the Chairman displayed most deep and generous feelings in a retrospect of the life of that nobleman, with whom he was for some time a companion in arms. The healths of the new office-bearers were responded to in many excellent speeches.

The Masonic version of the National Anthem was sung by the whole company standing, after the health of Her Majesty, assisted by both the vocal and instrumental bands, and produced a fine effect. The following two verses were introduced:—

“ Oh, God, bless thou the day,  
That Prince was born to sway,  
Great Britain's throne;  
Triumph his steps attend,  
Sweet peace her blessings lend,  
Make him the people's friend,  
God bless our Prince !

“ Oh, Lord, in bounty shed,  
 Joys round the Infant's head;  
     Shield him from harm.  
 Hear now the Mason's prayer,  
 Guard Britain's youthful heir,  
 Make him thy special care,—  
     God save the Queen !”

This grand and united vocal display kindled the greatest enthusiasm in the meeting, which never appeared to flag during the whole evening.

The vocal department, under the superintendence of Mr. Jackson, performed many beautiful anthems, choruses, and glees, and, assisted by the fine band of the Lancers, contributed much to the pleasure of the evening, the festivities of which were prolonged to the hour of high twelve. Many of the old Masons assembled on “this interesting and merrie occasion” declared that, since the days of the Marquis of Hastings, when Masonry was in the meridian of its glory, there had not been a meeting that had afforded more general gratification, from the extremely bland, elegant, and prepossessing manners of the new Grand Master, who diffused a general feeling of pleasure around him; and the very spirited, splendid, and well-ordered manner in which the whole proceedings were arranged and conducted by the Grand Secretary and the Board of Stewards.

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*Appointments as Provincial Grand Masters.*

*New Zealand* - - - BRO. N. C. LLOYD.  
*Fife* - - - - BRO. JOHN MELVILLE, OF BENNOCHY.

CANONGATE KILWINNING LODGE, ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.—The R.W.M. Aytoun, opened the Lodge with the usual solemnity, in the first degree. He stated that it became this day the duty of the Brethren to elect Office-bearers for the ensuing year. He regretted that circumstances obliged him to decline the solicitations of the Brethren to retain the office he had, for two years, had the happiness to hold. It had afforded him great gratification to have been so ably supported by the other Office-bearers, to whom he attributed the great increase of members, not only in numbers, but in rank. He had also been gratified to find that the conduct of the Brethren had, on all occasions, been such as should have been expected from gentlemen, in a place devoted to the solemn proceedings of Freemasonry. And he hoped that he had not, on any occasion, spoken or acted in a manner that could have offended any Brother; if he had, he begged to assure the Brethren that it was unintentional. He now resigned his office.

D.M. Bro. SMITH, after having highly and deservedly eulogized Bro. Aytoun, for the manner in which he had discharged his duty as R.W.M., said he had much pleasure in stating that he knew no Brother whom he could so strongly recommend as successor to the Chair, as Bro. James Blair, of Glenfoot, in consequence of his eminent Masonic knowledge, his happy mode of conducting the business of the Lodge, and his indefatigable exertions for its prosperity. He therefore moved “That Bro. James Blair be elected to the office of R.W.M. of the Lodge.” This having been seconded by Bro. Dr. Gibson, was carried by acclamation. The R.W.M. Blair was accordingly inducted into the Chair, and invested with the insignia of office.

The R.W.M. thanked the Brethren for the honour they conferred on him. He had, he said, unexpectedly risen to the highest office in the Lodge. He alluded to the great respectability, worth, and well-known talents of his predecessor, Bro. Aytoun, and of other R.W. Masters who had preceded him. He would endeavour to imitate them in the discharge of his duty, and hoped he would obtain the indulgence of the Brethren for any deficiency. He relied for their approval on his endeavours, and trusted that the high character the Lodge had always sustained, would not, during his presidency, suffer diminution. He thanked Bro. Aytoun for the indulgence and kindness he had experienced from him, while acting as his substitute; for a more kind Master, or a more zealous Mason, never occupied the Chair. They owed him a deep debt of gratitude for his unwearied exertions on behalf of the Lodge; and he carried with him the earnest wish of every Brother for his prosperity and happiness. The R.W.M. read a motion, grounded on the preceding observations, expressive of the sentiments of the Brethren towards Bro. Aytoun, which was carried by acclamation.

The Past-Master AYTOUN thanked the R.W.M. in the warmest manner, for the kindness and assistance he invariably experienced from him, and trusted that the mutual good feeling and friendship would always subsist between them. He also thanked the Brethren for the honour they conferred on him, by their unanimous approval of the motion so flatteringly expressed.

Bro. George Canning, W.S., and Bro. Andrew Dunlop, W.S., were appointed Depute and Substitute Masters.

The Brethren then dined together. Numerous deputations were, in the evening, received from the sister Lodges. The speeches were very effective. The instrumental and vocal musicians contributed much to the gratification of the proceedings; and, after having enjoyed the evening in the most harmonious manner, the Brethren separated at high twelve.

Since the above meeting, upwards of forty members have been admitted.

GREENOCK.—The annual meeting of the Lodge St. John was held on St. Andrew's Day, and adjourned till the 7th instant, when the Office-bearers for the current year were elected:—William Johnston, ship-builder, Right Worshipful Master; Malcolm Keith, Depute Master; John Parker, Past Master; Joseph Scott, Old Master; Alexander Menzies, Senior Warden; Thomas Arthur, Junior Warden; John Black, Secretary; Matthew Parker, Treasurer. Loyal and congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty and Prince Albert were voted with acclamations, and ordered to be transmitted to P.M. Stewart, Esq., *M.P.*, Provincial Grand Master for the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire, for presentation. In addition to the ordinary grants given to widows and old Brethren, amounting to £80, the Lodge voted £5 to the distressed operatives in Paisley.

PERTH.—ROYAL ARCH LODGE, *November 30.*—At a meeting of this Lodge, the following Brethren were elected Office-bearers for the current year: viz.—James Cameron, R.W.M.; Robert Morton, P.M.; Walter Fowyer, Dep. M.; David Halley, Sub. M.; Thomas Gregor, Sen. Warden; James Wilson, Jun. W.; Daniel Scott, Treasurer; Robert Craigie, Sec.; Daniel M'Kay, Chaplain.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—The Brethren of the Lodge St. Andrew met in the George Inn on Tuesday (Nov. 30), to elect Office-bearers for the ensuing year, and for other business, as well as the convivialities of the

festival. After the initiation of several new members, the election was proceeded with. The following is the list of Office-bearers appointed:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield, R.W. Master; Sir John S. Richardson, of Pitfour, bart., R.W. Past Master; Dr. Halkett, R.W. Depute Master; Robert Sangster, Esq., of Springbank, Senior Warden; Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Junior Warden; Rev. Mr. Skeete, Chaplain; Bailie Robertson, Treasurer; Archibald Reid, Esq., Secretary. After the election, the members sat down to supper, and continued to enjoy the festivities of the occasion till a late hour.

**BANFF.**—The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Lodge was held on Tuesday the 30th ult., when the following Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Fife, Hon. G. Master; Mr. William Scott, R. W. Master; Mr. James Duff, Depute Master; Mr. George Smith, Senior Warden; Mr. T. H. Richardson, Junior Warden; Mr. William Grant, Treasurer; Mr. William Barclay, Secretary. At five o'clock the Brethren sat down to an excellent dinner, furnished by their tenant, Mrs. Ingram. The Earl of Fife, with his wonted liberality, sent an ample supply of wine and cake. The evening was spent in true Masonic harmony. On their noble Grand Master's health being proposed, a large silver "goblet" (a former gift of his lordship), was filled with wine to the brim, and the Brethren, standing, drank to the toast with the greatest enthusiasm.

**ABERDEEN.**—The loyalty of the Brethren of "the mystic tie" is proverbial; and we are happy to understand that the Freemasons of Aberdeen have, on the present joyous occasion, been on the alert to express their loyalty and attachment to the Throne. On the evening of Monday the 15th of November, the Right Worshipful the Master, Office-bearers, and Brethren of St. John's or Aberdeen Lodge of Freemasons, assembled in their hall in the Aberdeen Hotel, and unanimously voted loyal and affectionate addresses to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, congratulatory of the happy event of the birth of a son and heir to the British Throne. The addresses were directed to be transmitted to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart., for presentation to Her Majesty and her royal consort. This ancient Lodge, which ranks among its members many of the most respectable gentlemen of the town and country, has now subsisted exactly 300 years; and we are informed that the Brethren have it in contemplation, on an early day, to celebrate the third centenary of their formation as a Lodge, by a splendid banquet in their hall, in true Masonic style.

**BROTHER LOW**, R.W. Master of the Aberdeen Lodge, has received a communication, dated Buckingham Palace, the 27th November, from General Sir George E. Anson, groom of the bedchamber to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, acknowledging the receipt of an address from the Brethren of the Lodge to His Royal Highness, and returning his best thanks for their sincere congratulations on the happy event of the birth of a prince, and for their kind expressions towards Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness.

**DUMFRIES, THISTLE LODGE.**—November 30th, the Brethren of this Lodge met, when the Office-bearers were elected; viz., Bros. Francis M'Kie, R.W.M.; William M'Kie, D.M.; William Dickson, P.M.; Donald M'Kenzie, S.W.; Quinton Kennedy, J.W.; James Wilson, Chaplain; James Fallas, Treasurer; James Irving, Secretary.

ELGIN.—TRINITY LODGE, Nov. 29.—The members of this Lodge met in their Assembly Rooms here on Tuesday last, to celebrate the anniversary of St. Andrew, and to transact the usual business which came before them on that occasion; and after the ceremony of opening the Lodge had been performed, they proceeded to the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year, when the whole of the Office-bearers nominated last year were, according to custom, continued, with the exception of the gentlemen filling the offices of Wardens, Stewards, and Key-keepers, whose term of service was expired; and those who were elected in their stead, for one year only, but eligible to be re-elected next anniversary, are:—James Johnston, Esq., Newmill, Senior Warden; James Mellis, Esq., writer, Junior Warden; John G. Brown, Esq., writer, Alex. Cooper, Esq., writer, Stewards or Deacons: J. Grant, Esq., of Prospect Lodge, Wm. Jenkins, Esq., of Strowan Grove, Key-keepers.

The other Office-bearers continued, are:—John Lawson, Esq., banker, R.W. Master; Patrick Cameron, Esq., sheriff-substitute, Depute Master; Alex. Brown, Esq., writer, Treasurer; Robert Bain, Esq., writer, Secretary; Rev. A. Walker, minister of Urquhart, Chaplain; William Innes Esq., Captain Peter Falconer, John Allan, Esq., corn-merchant, James Petrie, Esq., merchant, Managers; Robert Munro, Tyler.

They next proceeded to the collection of the annual contributions, which poured in abundantly; and having received a flattering and satisfactory statement of the financial concerns of the Lodge, they voted, with acclamation, a loyal and dutiful address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the joyous and happy event of her safe delivery of a prince and heir to the throne of the United Kingdom, which was transmitted and addressed to the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. The address is in these words:—

*“ To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland :*

*“ May it please your Majesty.—We, the R.W. Master, Wardens, Office-bearers, and Brethren of the Trinity Lodge of Freemasons of Elgin, No. 148, holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, in general meeting assembled, most respectfully and affectionately approach the throne, to offer to your Majesty our sincere and ardent congratulations on the happy event of your Majesty's presenting to the nation and your august spouse a Prince, whose birth, while it rears an additional pillar of strength and stability to the throne of your Royal House, already adorned by a pillar of beauty, cannot fail to call forth the united thanks of an attached and a loyal people.*

*“ We therefore pray and beseech the great Architect of the Universe to pour down His blessings upon your Majesty, your Royal Consort, and your infant Prince; that He may grant you long life and happiness, to enlighten your loyal subjects in the paths of virtue and science; and that He may ever assist and guide your Majesty in ruling over a peaceful and happy nation.*

(Signed) “ JNO. LAWSON, Master; GEO. GATHERER, Senior Warden; JAMES MELLIS, Junior Warden; ROBT. BAIN, Secretary.”

The business of the Lodge having been concluded, the Brethren were summoned to the dining-room, where a splendid entertainment awaited them. The number, including a few members from other Lodges, who

sat down to dinner, was about fifty. The chair was taken by the Right Worshipful Master. The various Office-bearers and Brethren, decorated with badges, and devices emblematical of their various degrees and orders, took the respective stations allotted for them; and, when the cloth was removed, each discharged his duties in an able and efficient manner. Many eloquent speeches were delivered, excellent songs sung, and characteristic toasts given. The evening was spent in the most harmonious, happy, and kindly manner.

At eight o'clock, the Brethren, as usual, marched in procession, to the sound of the band, from the banqueting to the ball-room, preceded by their Tyler, with cocked hat and sword, where they found assembled the ladies and gentlemen invited to the ball, previously received by the Committee of Stewards appointed for that purpose. When a halt was called, dancing commenced, and was kept up with the greatest animation and spirit until twelve o'clock, when the opening of the great folding-doors announced that supper was laid, to which all repaired, and partook of the good things provided for them. The Master presided, and after various toasts had been proposed and drunk, and some good songs sung, the company, consisting of a hundred and upwards, returned to the ball-room, where the merry dance was recommenced, and continued with uninterrupted glee until three o'clock next morning, when all parted highly delighted with the whole entertainment. Mr. Taylor's band gave great satisfaction.

Among the ladies in the ball-room, and at supper, we observed—Miss Dunbar of Northfield; Mrs. Lawson; Mrs. and Miss Forteach of Newton; Mrs. and Miss Helen Brown, Linkwood; Mrs. and Misses Jenkins of Strowan Grove; Mrs. and Miss Brown, Elgin; Mrs. Smith of Palmercross; Mrs. Robertson, Newton; Mrs. Dr. Manson; Mrs. Dr. Geddes, Blackhills; Mrs. Walker, St. Andrew's; Mrs. James Grant, Elgin; Miss Robina Taylor; Misses Barclay, Inchbroom; Miss Balmer, Fochabers; Miss M<sup>c</sup>William, Sheriffston; Miss Sarah Evershed; Miss Sellar, Haughland; Miss Freeman, West Lodge; Misses Rhind, Bishopmill; Miss M<sup>c</sup>William, Leuchars, &c. &c.

And of the gentlemen, amongst others, were—the Office-bearers of the Lodge; Richard Wharton Duff, Esq. of Orton; Captain Stewart of Lesmurdie; Alexander Forteach, Esq. of Newton; Col. Robert Ray, Bishopmill; Alex. Robertson, Esq., Newton; James M<sup>c</sup>William, Esq. of Scotstonhill; George M<sup>c</sup>William, Esq., Sheriffston; E. Norrie, commander, *R.N.*; the Rev. Mr. Alves of Jamaica; Charles Smith, Esq. of Palmercross; Wm. Sellar, Esq. of Haughland; Captain Peter Falconer; Isaac Forsyth, Esq.; Bailie Wm. Chalmers; Dr. Wm. Geddes, Blackhills; Peter Brown, Esq. Linkwood; Sir Frederick Wm. Dunbar of Boath, bart.; G. D. Robertson, Esq. jun. of Strowan; Dr. Manson, Spynie; Arthur Duff, Esq.; William Donald, Esq., Viewfield; Dr. Charles Ferrier, *H.E.I.C.S.*; James Grant, Esq., banker; Charles Barclay, Esq., Inchbroom; James Geddes, Esq., Orbliston; George Gatherer, Esq., writer; Alex. Cay, Esq.; Charles W. Gordon, Esq.; J. A. Cooper, Esq.; J. G. Cameron, Esq.; John Grant, Esq. of Dellachaple; Alex. Lawson, Esq.; James M<sup>c</sup>Innes, Esq., Dandaleith; Rev. James Duff, Urquhart; Thomas Mackenzie, Esq., architect; Dr. Mackenzie, Gray's Hospital, &c. &c. &c.

It is worthy of remark, that in this very respectable Lodge, our worthy Brother, Isaac Forsyth, Esq., who has seldom been absent from any meeting, is in his *fifty-third* year of LIGHT and membership; and

another present on this occasion in his *forty-third*. It is further remarkable, that there is another Brother on the roll who is now in his *sixty-first* year of membership.

MONTROSE.—INCORPORATED KILWINNING LODGE.—*Officers*:—Bros. W. Reid, R.W.M.; James Thorne, Jun., D.M.; John Angus, P.M.; Alex. Drummond, S.W.; Robt. Jack, J.W.; Alex. Gordon, Treasurer; J. M. Whyte, Secretary.

St. PETER'S, Nov. 30.—Office-bearers elected:—J. Chalmers, W.M.; Dr. Pool, D.M.; J. Guthrie and W. B. Smith, Wardens; J. Brown, Treasurer; J. Barclay, Secretary. A Royal Arch meeting is in contemplation.

HADDINGTON, Oct. 20.—We have nothing particular to communicate. The winter campaign has begun in the whole province of East Lothian, with effect; and, if the Prov. Grand Master (the Rt. Hon. Bro. the Earl of Dalhousie), would finish his visitations to the different Lodges under his command, we have no doubt an *extra* zeal would be diffused amongst the enlightened.


Addresses have been voted to Her Majesty the Queen, and Prince Albert, on the birth of the heir-apparent to the throne.

Some Scottish Brethren may be pleased to be reminded that, in 1823, the portrait of a most worthy and patriotic Mason, Wm. Herme, Esq., Haddington, was presented to the Lodge. That excellent Mason, for forty long years, was most regular in his attendance at all the meetings of the Craft. He went through the ordeal of filling most of the offices in the Lodge, and was twice unanimously called on to fill the Chair.

## IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—His Grace the Duke of Leinster has been unanimously re-elected Grand Master. The appointments in Grand Lodge remain the same.

OFFICERS elected for 1842, of the Supreme Grand Encampment of High Knights Templars, Knights of the Sword, Knights of the East, and Knights of the East and West, commonly called Knights of the Red Cross, for Ireland:—His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master; Right Eminent Wm. White, Deputy Grand Master; John Norman, Sup. Grand Captain-General; Thomas Wright, Sup. Grand Marshal; Joseph White, Sup. Grand Standard-bearer; Richard Wright, Sup. Grand Sword-bearer; George W. Creighton, Sup. Grand Senior Aide-de-Camp; Thomas Keene, Sup. Grand Junior Aide-de-Camp; John Fowler, Sup. Grand Recorder and Secretary.

GRAND OFFICERS of the Supreme Grand Council of Rites for Ireland, for 1842, held on the Degree of Knights of the Eagle and Pelican, Sov. P.: G.: R.: :—

Duke of Leinster, Grand President; Brother John Norman, Vice Grand President; John Fowler, as Grand Chancellor, Senior Grand



Warden; Richard Wright, as Grand Almoner, Junior Grand Warden; George Hoyte, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, as Senior Grand Deacon; Wm. Rigby, Grand Standard-bearer, Junior Grand Deacon; Michael M'Donnell, Captain Senior of the Guards, Inner Guard; Rev. Thomas Flynn, Grand Chaplain; Thomas Wright, Grand Guardian of Archives, Secretary-general and Treasurer, 26, Great Ship-street, Dublin.

Nov. 29.—The Brethren of No. 132, "Lodge of Honour and Generosity," met on Monday last at the Freemason's Hall, College-green, for labour, and afterwards adjourned for refreshment, when the opportunity was availed of, to present a beautiful claret-jug to Brother John Radley, Past Master and Past Secretary of the Lodge. Amongst the visitors were the Deputy Grand Master for Ireland, several of the Prince Masons, Chapters, and Past Masters of various Lodges in the metropolis, &c. A splendid entertainment was spread for the numerous members and visitors. The chair was filled by Dr. John Forest, with great tact and ability. After the usual toasts—"The Queen," "The Duke of Cambridge," "The Prince Albert," "The Queen Dowager," "The Duke of Sussex, G.M. of England," "Sir James Forrest, G.M. of Scotland," "The Duke of Leinster, G.M. of Ireland," all of which were received with due honours, Brother Radley was conducted to the chair by the officers of the Lodge, and after being complimented for his admirable and zealous conduct as secretary, in very deserved terms, the claret-jug was produced, and handed to Bro. Radley, his health having been given and heartily responded to. The compliment was received and acknowledged in most suitable terms by the Past Secretary. The claret-jug was manufactured by the house of Smith and Gamble, and does great credit to Irish manufacture. It is elaborately chased, having a wreath of flowers in full relief round the cup; the handles represent vine stalks gracefully twisted into the required form; on the face of the jugs are the appropriate Masonic devices appertaining to the offices held by Brother Radley. The festivities of the evening were kept up until a late hour, all present departing highly gratified. The attention of the Secretary and members for the comfort of the visitors left nothing to be desired.

CARLOW.—On Friday, October 1, the members of the Carlow Lodge entertained their late Master, Benedict A. Yates, Esq., to a splendid dinner at the club-house, as a mark of their high respect for his services while presiding over them, and as a token of their approval of his Masonic worth and social virtues in every relation of life. Among the visiting Brethren in attendance were Brothers Bracken, recorder of Kilkenny, Budd, of 642, George J. Baldwin, of Lodge 50; also Bros. Kinsey, Watters, Connolly, and Molloy, of 167 Athy.

At six o'clock the Brethren assembled at the Masonic Hall in full costume, and at seven o'clock they adjourned to the club-house.

The chair was taken by the W.M. Richard Wilson, Esq., who discharged its important duties with much tact and ability. The worthy guest sat on his right hand, with the learned Mr. Bracken, and the Kilkenny visitors; on the left were Bro. George J. Baldwin, of Lodge 50, with the visiting Brethren of 167.

The cloth having been drawn,

The CHAIRMAN introduced the first toast, by observing, that in every society in the country there existed the utmost love and veneration for

the Sovereign, and among Masons especially. "The health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," was received with loud cheering and three times three, followed by "God save the Queen," sung in full chorus.

Next in succession followed "The health of the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family," "His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of England," "Sir James Forrest, Grand Master of Scotland," "His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Ireland." This toast was received with every demonstration of respect, and was followed by a grand salute.

The CHAIRMAN, in an excellent speech, next proposed the health of their guest and worthy Brother, who had been, from a junior member, called to preside over them, and then re-elected for his extensive acquaintance with the mysteries of their ancient Order. Few possessed better qualities for command, and fewer still to whom Masonry was so much indebted in the province of Leinster, being unwearied in his exertions to promote the interests of the Craft, after he had attained the highest honours it could bestow—(cheers). He was their guest—a child of their own Lodge, 116, who were assembled on that occasion to record their approval of his Masonic virtues and real worth. He concluded by proposing the health and happiness of P.M. Brother B. A. Yates.

The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and drunk with all the honours appertaining to his rank as Prince Mason.

B. A. YATES, Esq. rose, evidently affected by the scene, and returned thanks in an appropriate speech. He concluded, amid loud cheers, by expressing his attachment to his parent Lodge, and by thanking the members for the honour they conferred on him.

Bro. B. A. YATES next proposed the health of the worthy Chairman, which was received with loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks, and concluded by proposing the health of an old, respected, and valued friend, who was an ornament to the Craft, George James Baldwin, Esq.

Bro. BALDWIN returned thanks, and concluded an admirable address by proposing the health of the S.W., which was drunk with all the honours.

Bro. WILLIAM JOHNSON returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN called on the Brethren to fill a bumper to the health of a worthy Brother, who was alike distinguished for his varied acquirements, his social qualities in private life, and his experience as a Mason;—there were few members of the Craft more beloved, more deservedly respected. He would, therefore, give "Brother Counsellor Bracken, and Lodge 642."

This toast was received with loud cheering, which lasted for several minutes.

Bro. BRACKEN, after silence was restored, returned thanks in one of the most eloquent appeals we have heard delivered in a Masonic assembly for some years; and we regret we cannot give even a faint outline of this splendid address, which embraced a variety of topics interesting to Freemasons, while it inculcated the necessity of union, harmony, charity, and brotherly love. He dwelt on the value of those lessons which Freemasonry only taught and diligently laboured to carry into practice. The learned speaker, who evidently profited by experience, and imbibed the precious draught from every pure fountain which Freemasonry pre-

sented, concluded a speech that occasionally elicited approbation, amid loud cheering, by proposing the health of the Secretary of 116.

BRO. THOMAS H. CARROL returned thanks.

The next toast was, "The health of the visiting Brethren, the Officers of Athy Lodge, No. 167, who had honoured them with their company." Drunk amid loud cheering.

BRO. THOMAS CRAWFORD BUTLER, Master 167, returned thanks in an eloquent speech.

BRO. DR. KINSEY also returned thanks as Secretary of 167.

The health of Simeon Clarke, Esq. was next proposed, and drunk with all the honours.

Several toasts followed, and at length the members retired, mutually gratified with the social character of so interesting and highly important a meeting, characteristic of harmony and brotherly love.

NAAS.—The most ancient and honourable Craft of Masonry is spreading throughout the length and breadth of the land, and another pillar of the gorgeous and heaven-based temple has been raised by the good men of Naas, who have followed the praiseworthy example just set them by our Brethren of Athy and Nenagh. Masonry is an order to which no man of impure principles, immoderate disposition, or dishonourable intent can gain access. All who are enrolled in the brotherhood must be men possessing Christian virtues—prudent, temperate, and frugal—"brotherly love" predominating over every other necessary attribute. Masonry looks upon vice as a soul-destroying pestilence, and turns with an instinctive chill of horror from debauchery and licentious revelling; it emancipates the feelings from sectarian animosity; it expands the narrow mind of party bigotry, clasps each fellow-being by the hand, and calls him "BROTHER." A warrant (No. 205) having been issued from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, on Monday the 25th of October, 1841, with the kind aid of several of the *élite* of the metropolitan and provincial Brethren, a Masonic Lodge was opened and consecrated in the town of Naas, county Kildare, in the grand jury-room of the court-house, which was appropriately decorated with tasteful banners, bearing the mystic symbols of the Craft. The usual prayers and charges were delivered in a solemn and impressive manner by Brother Fowler, Prince Mason and Deputy Grand Secretary. The members present were:—Brothers E. Madden (205), P.M., on the Throne; W. Clarke, S.W.; J. Revill, J.W., Master of the Royal Albert, Dublin; J. Brown, P.M., Secretary; P. Byrne, S.D.; W. Hanrahan, J.D.; J. Turner, — Kellet, &c. &c.—The visitors were Brothers Benedict Arthur Yates, Prince Mason, 167; Henry M'Dona, Prince Mason and P.M. Royal Albert; Robert Molloy, S.W. Royal Albert; J. Commins, P.M. Royal Albert; Waters (167), Smith (167), Connolly, &c. His Grace the Duke of Leinster expressed his regret in friendly terms at not being able to attend. When the ceremonies had concluded, the Brethren adjourned to Harrington's Hotel for refreshment, where decorations of equal splendour were displayed. The cloth having been removed, the healths of "The Queen," "Prince Albert," "The Princess Royal," and other members of the royal family were given, and the usual Masonic toasts followed in succession. The vocal powers of some amateur Brethren contributed to the happiness of the company. Much credit is due to Brother Brown for the taste displayed in the distribution of the various devices; and the fraternal love that reigned throughout the evening lent a bright and happy lustre to the felicitous scene, where "peace, love,

and harmony" combined to lure all present into a forgetfulness of the hours that were passing and bringing them towards the morning.

LIMERICK—ANCIENT UNION LODGE, No. 13, Dec. 10.—The Brethren were very solicitous to continue as W.M. Bro. Michael Furnell, of Cahirelly Castle, S.P.R.C., Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the County Limerick, which he thankfully declined, having passed the Chair twice before, and promised to zealously fill the office of Inner Guard, if elected thereto, on which the following were elected:—

Bros. W. S Tracey, *H. K. T.*, W. Master; R. Gelston, *M. D.*, R.A.M., Senior Warden; W. H. Owen, *C. E.*, M.M., Junior Warden; James M'Mahon, M.M., Treasurer; G. A. Dartnell, M.M., Secretary; Rev. H. D. L. Willis, Chaplain; James Spaight, *K. S.*, Senior Deacon; F. Gleeson, R.A.M., Junior Deacon; John Crips, M.M., 1st Inner Guard; M. Furnell, S.P.R.C., 2nd Inner Guard.

A loyal address was moved to the Queen, on the birth of the Prince, the Duke of Cornwall, the same to be presented by Bro. Furnell.

The Lodge unanimously requested Brother M. Furnell to accept a massive silver Masonic pillar, of the Corinthian order, surmounted with a globe, and over two feet in height, as a lasting testimonial of their affection and esteem.

The beloved Brother, in most pathetic and glowing terms, acknowledged his value of the compliment, though he prized no testimonial equal to a Masonic tie in their hearts, individually and collectively, which, judging theirs by his own, he felt assured of possessing.

CORK.—At a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster, held at the Imperial Hotel, Cork, on Tuesday, the 12th of August—the Rt. Worshipful D.P.G.M., the Hon. Hayes St. Leger on the throne; Rt. Worshipful R. Bead Tooker, J.G.W., as S.G.W.; the W.M. of Lodge No. 1, as J.G.W.; Lodges present, Nos. 1, 3, 8, 67, 71, and 84.

A communication from Bro. Thomas Hewitt, tendering his resignation of the office of Senior Prov. G.W., in consequence of absence from Cork, having been read, it was proposed by Bro. George Atkins, seconded by the Rev. John D. Penrose, and resolved:—That this Provincial Grand Lodge, recognizing the valuable qualities of Bro. Hewitt, as an officer, a Brother Mason, and in every capacity in which he has been met by the Fraternity, do request that Bro. Hewitt will continue to hold the office of Senior Grand Warden of the province of Munster, and that the secretary be directed to notify the same to him.

An intimation was made to the meeting that the governors of the Masonic Female Orphan Asylum (of which institution Bro. Hewitt is the efficient honorary secretary), had adopted a course similar to the Provincial Grand Lodge, and had deputed a Brother to perform the duties at the Asylum during Bro. Hewitt's absence.

Sept. 29, LODGE No. 1.—The Brethren assembled in their rooms, Imperial Hotel, for private banquet. Owing to the absence from home of Bro. Edward Deane Freeman, S.W., and of several other members of the Lodge, the meeting was less in number than usual.

The Lodge having been called to refreshment, the Brethren proceeded to their banquet-room, where about thirty partook of dinner, and passed the evening with the greatest enjoyment and harmony. Bros. E. Moran, W. Gillespie, and W. Nugent, contributing their vocal talents towards the pleasure of the meeting.

Nov. 31.—The following High Knights Templars and Knights of

Malta met this day in encampment, under the charter attached to Lodge No. 1 :—Richard Berne Tooker, Grand Commander ; Benjamin Swayne Beamish, Captain-general ; George Newenham, Grand Marshal ; the Rev. James Pratt, Prelate ; George Chatterton, Recorder ; Nicholas Vincent, Disburser ; James Morgan, Standard-bearer ; William Lane Tooker, Sword-bearer ; Eustace Harris, Richard D. Reily, and Henry Noblett ; Richard Meara and Henry Hunt, Knights of the Encampment of Lodge No. 71, were also present.

The honour of the high degree of Knight Templar was conferred on Anthony Perrier, K.S.E., Lodge No. 1.

The Knights were for some time engaged in the consideration of regulations connected with the interests of the Encampment, and also in discussion of matters relating to the efficient working of this exalted Order in the south of Ireland.

On the Encampment having been struck, the Knights adjourned to refectory, and passed several hours of the most perfect harmony, and in the intellectual enjoyment inseparable from the social interchange of Masonic sentiment and science.

The Masonic body purpose giving a public ball and supper on the 1st of February, to commemorate the birth of the heir-apparent. The proceeds are to be appropriated to the funds of the Masonic Orphan Asylum.

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## FOREIGN.

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PARIS.—Our recent accounts from Paris are not very important ; but we expect soon to give the interesting particulars of the consecration of the new hall, which is advancing. We have received in duplicate a mass of printed accounts of the proceedings of the Supreme Council ; among these is a very sublime oration, delivered by Brother the Compté Roger, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Compté Guillemnot, Lt. Ge. Com. du Rit. Écossais Ancien et Accepté, &c. &c. After which “la Chambre Ardente” was constituted, and certain formalities observed, and full honours rendered.

Full honours were also rendered to the Duc de Cazes, the Grand Master, which were acknowledged by his son and Brother, Louis de Cazes, the Duc de Glucksbiurg.

Brother Rosenberg presented a specimen of architecture, which was accepted with an expression of thanks.

☞ The Secretariat is at No. 164, Rue Montmartre, and is open daily, Sunday and fête days excepted, from 9 till 4. No letters or parcels received unless free.

SWEDEN.—Freemasonry in this kingdom is, perhaps, more in the ascendant than in any other. All classes, from the king himself to the humble peasant, look on the Institution with great veneration. In no part of Europe is its power so great, perhaps from its being more fully understood.

Charles XIII. (formerly Duke of Sudermania), before his adoption of Bernadotte, now Carl John the King, created an order of Knight-

hood ; one of the qualifications in the candidate was, that he must be a Freemason of merit, and this qualification is still the most stringent. It happens at the present moment that some most excellent Masons, not otherwise of gentle blood, but even exercising honest vocations, by virtue of their being members of this particular Order, take precedence at court of some who on other occasions would look on them with disdain.

GRENADA.—We have not as yet recovered from the effects of our recent disquiet ; but trust that time will assuage the anguish, and dispose all hearts to be directed by the pure principles of Freemasonry.—The following table will show the Masonic regulations, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, for this district :—

## MELITA TEMPLI.

Prov. Grand Prior, W. Stephenson, Grenada.

*Priories in the Province.*

Trinidad Priory ..... Trinidad.  
Grenada Priory ..... Grenada.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Prov. Grand Z., W. Stephenson.

*Chapters within the Province.*

Jerusalem Chapter ..... No. 48 ..... Trinidad.  
Mount Herodim Chapter ..... 54 ..... Grenada.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

Prov. Grand Master, W. Stephenson.

*Lodges within the Province.*

Scotia ..... No. 206 ..... Barbadoes.  
Turk Island ..... 214 ..... Turk's Island.  
United Brothers ..... 251 ..... Trinidad.  
Caledonia ..... 324 ..... Grenada.  
Mount of Olives ..... 332 ..... St. Christophers.

Oct. 25.—A meeting of the Grenada Priory of the Order of Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem was held, and an exaltation took place. We are glad to find that this high degree, which has been for some time in abeyance, is likely to be resuscitated ; and that a Provincial Grand Conclave is to be constituted soon, and we hope to be able to publish a list of the Office-bearers thereof, as well as a list of the Office-bearers of the Grenada Priory, Standard No. 44.

TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN, June 24.—The Lodge United Brothers, No. 251 on the register of Scotland, met at Mount Moriah at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing and installing the Office-bearers for the ensuing twelve months ; viz.—Bro. Simon Agostini, R.W.M. ; Jean Baptiste Rafaelli, R.W.P.M. ; Auguste Blanc, S.W. : St. Felix Courbenas, J.W. : Placido Seijas, Treasurer ; Juan M. Valdez, Secretary ; Christoval Marin, Senior Deacon ; Jacinto Carrera, Junior Deacon ; Jose Pujadas and Jean Rignes, Masters of Ceremonies ; Jose Luna, Architect ; Louis Monrose, Tyler.

The Lodge was numerously attended, and, amongst the many visitors,

were Bro. Henry Louis Jobite, R.W.M. of the Philanthropic Lodge No. 585 (England), accompanied by many officers and members of his Lodge, viz.—Bro. John O'Brien, R.W.P.M.; William Bagnell Gould, S.W.; Antoine Alexander Pierre, S.D.; Wm. Jenkins, Acting J.W.; John Joseph St. Vincent; Jean Baptiste Preau; and Brothers Robert Lake and Alexander Mathison, of the Union Lodge No. 690 (Ireland); Brothers David R. Guthrie and John W. Begg, members of the Caledonia Lodge, No. 324, Grenada, visited as a deputation from the Caledonia.

The business of election and installation being concluded, the Brethren were in ancient form called from labour to refreshment.

At six o'clock in the evening the front of the Lodge was splendidly illuminated, and the Brethren sat down to a sumptuous and elegant banquet, and spent the remaining part of the evening in such a convivial way as accords with the character of good Masons.

The cloth being removed, the R.W.M. proposed the health of our amiable and Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, which was enthusiastically responded to, and twenty-one guns fired in honour thereof.

The health of Prince Albert was next proposed, and received as cheerfully as that of his amiable consort: twenty-one guns were fired in honour thereof.

He next proposed the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and Sir James Forrest, M.W.G.M. of Scotland, which was received with marks of profound respect, and twenty-one guns fired.

Bro. AUGUSTE BLANC then proposed the Grand Lodge of England, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M. of England, which was received with considerable applause, and saluted by twenty-one guns.

Bro. ST. FELIX COURBENAS proposed the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and His Grace the Duke of Leinster, the M.W.G.M. of Ireland: twenty-one guns were fired.

Bro. HENRY LOUIS JOBITE, R.W.M. of the Philanthropic Lodge, returned thanks in the name of His Royal Highness and the Grand Lodge of England, and in an appropriate manner proposed a toast to his illustrious Brother and friend, the Hon. William Stephenson, Prov. G.M., Grenada, over all Lodges in the West Indies holding of Scotland, saying,—“*Tho' fur he's frue us, still he's wi' us, present in our minds.*” This toast was received by all the Brethren present with heartfelt pleasure and enthusiasm, prompted by the recollections of his ardent and zealous co-operation in the good cause, and welcomed by twenty-one guns.

Bro. JOBITE also proposed Sir Henry George M<sup>c</sup>Leod, our esteemed and respected Governor.

Bro. LUBAULT proposed Brother Col. Joseph Carlo Doyle, Lieut.-governor of Grenada.

Bro. JOHN O'BRIEN proposed Brother Dr. Crucefix, the indefatigable and talented supporter of Freemasonry.

Bro. GOULD proposed Brother Dr. Oliver, the no less indefatigable and talented supporter of the Craft, which toasts were all received with respect and joy, and drunk with true fraternal feelings.

At a late period of the evening, Bro. HENRY LOUIS JOBITE proposed, as a parting toast, “All distressed worthy Masons, wheresoever dis-

ersed," which was received with profound respect, and drunk in solemn silence.

After which the Lodge was closed, and the Brethren retired, apparently well satisfied with the proceedings of the day.

PHILANTHROPIC LODGE, 585, FREEMASONS' HALL, 6th July, 5841.—The room in Duke-street, in which the meetings of the Philanthropic Lodge had been held for some time back, having been found too small and incommodious for Masonic purposes, and another more suitable apartment having been procured at the corner of Lower Prince and Edward streets, the Philanthropic Lodge met this day, agreeable to the constitutions of the Order, for the purpose of dedicating and consecrating the same.

The Brethren met at the new Lodge-room this day at seven o'clock in the evening, in regular Masonic costume. A number of visitors attended in aid of the good cause. Amongst them were the Rev. David Evans, chaplain of the forces in this island, and of the Union Lodge 690, who kindly acted as Chaplain to the Lodge on this occasion; Edw. C. Wharf, Master of the Union Lodge 690; and Brothers Robert Lake, Charles Samuel, and several other members thereof.

The Lodge was opened with prayer in ancient form; the R.W.M. Brother Henry Louis Jobite then addressed the Brethren in a manner appropriate to the occasion: after which the Rev. Brother David Evans invoked the blessings of Heaven on the meeting, in addressing a very feeling, impressive, and eloquent prayer to the throne of the Most High. The R.W.M. then proceeded in the dedication.

The first part of the consecration prayer followed.

A procession was then formed, and the Chair saluted with the grand honours of Masonry; after which the R.W.M. pronounced a solemn benediction.

The Rev. Bro. David Evans then continued the consecration prayer.

A procession was again formed, saluting the Chair.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. Brother David Evans, for the kind manner he had afforded his assistance at the ceremony of consecration, and to the R.W.M. of the Union Lodge and United Brothers Lodge, and members thereof, for their kind assistance in the good cause. The Lodge was then closed in ancient form, and the Brothers dismissed from labour to refreshment, and retired to partake of a splendid banquet, prepared for the occasion, where the usual Masonic toasts were given.

The R.W.M. Brother William Stephenson, P.G.M. for Grenada, Trinidad, Barbados, St. Kitt's, &c., and also his son, have been elected honorary members of this Lodge, an honour that has been very courteously acknowledged.

BARBADOS.—OPENING OF FREEMASONS' HALL.—The Building Committee, having completed their labours in fitting up and decorating the splendid saloon for the reception and uses of the Masonic body, the same was presented on Monday, September 13. The absence of a Provincial Grand Master prevented the dedication and consecration of the room. On the day above mentioned, the chair having been taken by Worshipful Brother John G. Lewis, P.M., 277, and the Chairman having explained the nature of the meeting, the Building Committee, preceded by their chairman, Worshipful Brother J. W. Orderson, P.M.,



132, entered the room, and having stationed themselves on either side of the throne, the Worshipful Chairman of the Committee was pleased to deliver the following excellent address:—

“Brethren,—As the patriarch of your society (for so I designate myself, being the eldest Mason in Barbados), I congratulate you on the completion of this your splendid Masonic saloon. As Chairman of your Committee superintending the work, having with my brother associates fulfilled the duty confided to us, we now render up to you the most splendid Lodge-room in the West Indies; and it is our earnest hope, that while its embellishments and arrangements shall give satisfaction to the Craft, it may derive its greatest lustre from the brotherly love and harmony that shall pervade its precincts.

“Although your Committee have *unitedly* endeavoured to fulfil their duty with fidelity and diligence, I must be permitted to observe, that it is particularly due to our Brother Codd\* that the whole has been so appropriately and tastefully fitted up. But it would be an injustice, for which we should be inexcusable, were we, on this occasion, to neglect paying a just tribute to Mr. Innis (the proprietor of the premises), for that judgment, skill, and architectural talent which he has so eminently displayed in the order, strength, and beauty of the whole fabric. These, however, are matters we leave to your consideration and judgment; but there is another point on which we must be permitted to call your attention—and in our minds it is of the first importance—drawn from that sacred volume on which Freemasonry is founded; namely, that “except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost who build it.” Let us, therefore, invoke a blessing of the Grand Architect of the Universe on our labours, that He, the Great Lord God, will bless this work, the work of our hands, and sanctify our hearts, to the honour and praise of His Holy Name; and that this, and all other works, began, continued, and ended in brotherly fellowship and love, may like lights shine before the face of all people, and, magnifying the fame of the Craft, spread its sacred influences of Faith, Hope, and Charity throughout all the end of the earth! Amen.”

The CHAIRMAN, after handsomely expatiating on the valuable services of the Building Committee, moved that the thanks of this meeting be tendered them, for their unwearied zeal, assiduity, and attention in the performance of their duties, which was seconded by Brother John G. Grant, and agreed to unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN acquainted those present that the room would be properly dedicated on the return of the Worshipful Prov. Grand Master to the island.

With regard to the interior arrangements of the room, suffice it to say, that no expense has been spared in the fitting up of the saloon, and that the Committee have so far succeeded, that we think we may safely confirm the Chairman’s assertion, that there is not a room in the West Indies to be compared with it.

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\* Some of our readers may remember Brother Codd, who visited London a few years ago.

## AMERICA, (UNITED STATES).

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In tracing the various published communications from the Grand Lodge of New York, we have been much gratified to observe that there is no *studied concealment* of facts; on the contrary, the Craft is *fully informed* of the circumstances that led to them, and what resulted; and it is shown clearly, that the explanation of facts is much better than their suppression.

The 3rd of December, 1836, was remarkable in Masonry. On that day, two distinguished Past Masters of the Craft were summoned to the Grand Lodge above, the Most Worshipful Major-general Jacob Morton, and the Most Worshipful Elisha W. King. The one, a soldier, evidenced, during his valuable life, those high qualifications of true courage, united with the exercise of civil kindness. The other, a lawyer of distinguished reputation as an advocate; on his words, persuasion awaited; for they were those of truth, and convinced as they fell from him. He often prevented causes from becoming public, by offering his mediation; and a mutual fee to Brother King, saved many families from ruin, and society from discord.

On the 7th of June following, Bro. James Herring, the Grand Secretary of New York, delivered his eulogy on these distinguished Brethren, in St. Matthew's Church, at the request of the Grand Lodge; and he executed this task with much care, and greatly to the satisfaction of the Brethren. These characters were truly and sufficiently, but not extravagantly eulogised—their conduct sincerely and honestly brought forward as bright examples, and the good they effected fairly stated.

We cannot refrain from complimenting Bro. Herring upon this enviable faculty of doing justice to the good deeds of the departed; for, while he expresses them in vivid terms, the hearer, or rather the reader, is not deterred, by any false colouring, from inwardly determining to do himself whatever his power or his attainments may enable him. How true is the following couplet quoted by Bro. Herring:—

“ Honour and shame from no condition rise,  
Act well your part, there all the honour lies.”

Among the passages of the printed *brochure*, the following, relative to the “Morgan affair,” is peculiarly interesting, as bearing more the impress of authority, as well as partaking of more impartiality, than any we have seen:—

“ In the autumn of the year 1826, Masonry received a most tremendous and unexpected shock. Three persons in Batavia, two of whom were said to be Masons, agreed to publish a book on Freemasonry, and bound themselves by oath to each other, to keep their speculation secret, until it should be published. But the third party concluding, that a still-born book would be likely to cost more than it would return, betrayed the secret to the Masons of his acquaintance, and urged them by all means to prevent its publication. Without knowing more about the embryo volume than he chose to communicate, they fell into the snare, and attempted by violence to destroy the manuscript and the printing-office together. They then devised a plan to remove the reputed author out of the influence of his associates; and he was accordingly passed from place to place, to the Niagara frontier, where all trace

of him is lost, and the general belief is, that there he perished by violence. That such an outrage on the liberty and life of a citizen should be followed by public indignation was natural and right. That punishment should fall on the guilty was right; and the guilty in this case, so far as they could be discovered, were punished. But an extraordinary excitement prevailed throughout all ranks of the community. Great numbers were believed to have been concerned in the abduction and catastrophe, who were shielded and protected by Masonic influence in high places. The whole Masonic Fraternity were charged with guilt; the institution and its members were denounced as dangerous; churches, families, and friends, were divided; and the whole social system was, for a long time, uprooted and dismembered. Every man of eminence in the state, known to be a Mason, was called upon to renounce his connection with the society, or stand branded as a traitor to the laws of his country. The Grand Lodge was charged with the crime of aiding the guilty to escape from justice, by the use of its funds; and no means were neglected to bring the Order to disgrace and ruin, right or wrong. The fears of the timid and ignorant attributed the crime of the guilty to a necessary consequence of Masonic obligation; the political intrigant revelled in the prospect of the overthrow of his prosperous rival; the myrmidons of society breathed vengeance; and the crafty political jesuits laboured in their vocation at the polls. Now all this excitement against Masonry was founded upon false premises. *No Masonic duty interferes with the duty of a man to his country.* The abductors of Morgan were as much without excuse as though they had not been Masons, and *their crime was never palliated, or defended, by the Fraternity in general, nor by the GRAND LODGE in particular; nor was there ever a dollar of the funds appropriated, knowingly, to aid or shield the guilty.*"

In 1837, the Deputy Grand Master, Van Benschoten, suppressed all Masonic processions, which gave rise to a very warm discussion, but the resolutions approving the same, were carried in the affirmative.

A subsequent investigation appears to have taken place as to the conduct of several Brethren who, having disregarded the proclamation, were attainted of indiscipline, and other practices contrary to the law; much time was expended, and many meetings were held. It further appears that due consideration was given to each case; evidence was entered into, and subsequently produced; suspension followed in some cases, with subsequent restoration; and, in a few instances, expulsion was deemed needful.

In June 1839, the report of the Grand Secretary was very satisfactory; the state of the Order was clearly exposed, its financial operations explained, and its prospects examined; among them the project of a new Masonic hall.

Various communications from the several Grand Lodges of the United States were also read in Grand Lodge, all declaratory of union, and approving the course adopted by the Grand Lodge of New York on the late occurrences.

The form of a commission, issued to the representatives of the Grand Lodge of New York in foreign Grand Lodges, was settled; and the Grand Lodge of Ireland having intimated its desire to cultivate the most intimate association, the Grand Lodge constituted and appointed Bro. John Norman its representative in the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The Jewel to be that of a Past Master, surrounded by a wreath of palm and laurel, and the collar and apron the same as worn by the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge.

## INDIA.

The Agents in Calcutta for this "Review" are—Messrs. THACKER and Co.; and Messrs. PITTAR and Co.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOMBAY.—Some inconvenience has been sustained by Brethren who have been initiated in the presidency, through not receiving a certificate to enable them to be crafted in England, or elsewhere; this should be guarded against by giving a certificate, and further, by an immediate report of the facts to the Grand Secretary's office.

A CALCUTTA BROTHER.—The new laws (!) do *not* dispense with the necessary qualification of having *SERVED* an *ENTIRE* year as Warden, before the Brother is eligible for election as Master.

A MASON.—Although the directions in the revised laws are not perfectly explanatory, they are sufficiently so to prevent any serious deviation: much must be left to the local authorities to legislate honourably for the benefit of the district.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.—Our excellent Grand Master, Dr. Grant, is, if possible, more beloved every time he meets the Brethren; his kind, affable, and conciliating disposition endears him to every one. His Deputy, Brother Robert Neave, is performing the high and important duty in Upper India, and is scarcely less loved and respected than his principal; while the ever ready Grand Secretary, Brother A. Grant, by his assiduous exertions, gives an increased impetus to the value and force of the directions entrusted to him. Never was the Grand Lodge of Bengal in the state it now is—order, regularity, and discipline tend to harmony and social friendship; and, in the advent of time, the Brethren congratulate themselves on the prospect of enduring success.

Still no advices from Grand Lodge since the memorable edict, anathematizing the *LATE Freemasons' Quarterly Review!* Some account must be rendered for this studied neglect by the authorities.

Were there dues to collect, no doubt the "City of Palaces" would receive a missive from those in "high places."—Of two things we are certain, we owe nothing at head-quarters, but much to our periodical *Review*, which is more welcome at every visit, and that is the best answer to all inquiries. No offence to the present Editor when we say, that the late Editor is most deservedly popular, and could he but visit Calcutta, for a week only, the Masons of India would prove how they admire him.

The new Book of Constitutions has arrived, with a pompous display of names; but where are the works?—alas, where?—the disappointment is extreme.

THE GRAND LODGE.—The Augean stable has been cleansed, and bright does the horizon appear; we have a beautiful hall, replete with every convenience, and a splendid and powerful organ has lately been added, which pealed forth its sacred music on the 22nd of September, when there was such a gathering of the faithful, as will make a good report, welcome to Masons in Europe. It is also expected to lay the foundation-stone of the new alms-houses, with Masonic honours in November next.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of Bengal present on the 22nd September:—*R.W.* Bros. J. Grant, Grand Master; *R.W.* W. C. Blacquierre as D.G.M.; *R.W.* H. Boulton, and H. B. Henderson, G. Wardens; *V.W.* J. King, G. Treasurer; ———, G. Registrar; A. Grant, G. Secretary; *W.* F. W. Birch, H. Torrens, G. Deacons; J. Chaunce, G. Sword Bearer; H. Hamerton, G. Organist; — Chew, Assist. G.D.C.; — Lazarus, G. Pursuivant; and many Past Grand Officers, with the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the Calcutta Lodges.

After minutes of confirmation, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Brother A. Grant, for his unremitting exertions in fitting up the temple at Freemasons' Hall with so much Masonic taste.

After Grand Lodge closed, the Brethren adjourned to a banquet, seasoned by the purest Masonic feeling.

**STAR IN THE EAST.**—This Lodge has not met since February, but will shortly proceed to the election of its Master; it is expected that the Grand Master will accept the office, and if so, its regeneration will commence, and unanimity prevail. Its meetings are fixed for the first and third Friday.

**INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE** has regularly met on the last Wednesday in the month, and has reached an era of prosperity hitherto unequalled. Sir Edward Ryan, its Master, has won laurels that will long endure; but the prospect of his returning to England next year has already created much regret.

**TRUE FRIENDSHIP** is not less prosperous; the able and indefatigable Brother Birch has stimulated Brother Captain Boileau, to whom the Brethren look with certainty, that the interests and honour of the Lodge cannot be confided to a better trust.

**HUMILITY WITH FORTITUDE** is a staunch pillar of the Craft; harmony and good will prove its social worth, discipline and practice mark its operative value.

**THE MARINE LODGE** has only to observe and emulate the zeal and determination of the others to entitle it to commendation.

**ANCHOR AND HOPE.**—Here there is but one heart—one mind—true friendship and harmony, are its characteristics. The Master possesses the confidence and affection of the Brethren; and although his departure is dreaded, the present Senior Warden, his probable successor, having the knowledge of the Art, has only to preserve the working and discipline, which now is of the first order.

**COURAGE WITH HUMANITY,** Dum Dum. The head quarters of the Artillery might do more.

**ST. JOHN'S LODGE** prospers under the guidance of the scholar and the gentleman, Bro. Torrens, who works the lectures, and never allows the members to separate without some knowledge being imparted.

**THE EMULATION LODGE OF IMPROVEMENT** meets every Saturday evening, and for two hours on Sunday; at which all Masons in turn attend; and whereas previously scarcely any Brother could undertake any simple office, now nearly all can at order assume even the Masters! Among those Brethren who have recently distinguished themselves as staunch pillars of Masonry are Bros. A. and E. Boileau, engineers, and Longueville Clark, barrister. Our Grand Master does not forget that

"preferment among Masons should be by merit only;" and he has already conferred on these Brethren the crimson apron.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY is progressing in Calcutta as to numbers, but the overpowering heat of the season compels us to postpone working until the colder season.

TEMPLAR MASONRY.—It is deeply regretted that we cannot so satisfactorily report on this subject. A year and half ago we remitted the dues for a warrant—but no reply. Does there some evil counsel prevail against us? Will not the *Review*, that obtained for us re-animation as Masons, aid us to assume our moral armour as Templars?\*

BROTHER GRANT.—It is with unaffected regret that we observe the failing health of this kind Brother and zealous Mason has compelled him to arrange for his final return to Europe, which has been insisted on by his medical advisers; his constitution is broken by long residence in, and disorders incidental to, this climate. He will leave us in February next, accompanied by the regret of all Masons; but that regret will be cheered by the hope that Providence will, in its goodness, give a new life to the Brother, who will be enabled thereby to sustain Masonry with the advantage of renewed health. We send to Europe one of our best friends. Cherish him, Brethren, for our sakes—you will love him for his own.

Here, in Calcutta, he is our Grand Secretary; and although his vacancy may be supplied, even by a Boileau, still he will be missed.

How well he has worked all can perceive. Four evenings a week has he devoted to Lodge duty, and three hours of every day to Masonic business.

The Emulation Lodge of Improvement is the crowning feature of his private success, as the portfolio of the Grand Secretary, and the embellishments of the Masonic Hall, are the visible proofs of his public zeal.

KURNAUL, October.—The gratifying parcel from Messrs. Thacker and Co. has brought us the continuation of the "*Review*," not designated, as a certain circular, the "late" *F. Q. R.*, which was an announcement premature, unnecessary, and inconsistent; and exhibiting not merely a want of information, but a desire to want information, and to expose a want of knowledge. Alas! poor human nature, where is that kind principle of the true sons of "*Lux*" that charity which "thinketh no evil."

Many country Lodges suffer as usual by the unsettled state of the political horizon, more especially the military. On the frontier it is particularly difficult to hold a Chapter just now; but as the season advances—say about October—we hope to do better.†

\* Remember, we have not been instructed. As just advocates, we require briefs, although fees are not required.

† Some other reports, being unimportant, have given way to the press of matter nearer home.—ED.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE, &amp;c.

*Ornaments, Furniture, and Jewels.* A sermon preached in the parish church of Boston before the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lincolnshire, on the 15th September, 1841, by the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., D.P.G.M.

*“Let your light so shine before men, that they be your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.”—MATT. v. 16.*

The subject chosen by the reverend preacher is not new—it has often in Lodge been adverted to by himself with great effect; still, in whatever falls from him, there is, notwithstanding the repetition of an engrossing subject, a charm of novelty in its re-clothing. In the present case this is felt; for, perhaps, on no occasion was the attention more closely rivetted, the mind more deeply impressed. His parting words were affecting, and we conclude our too brief thanks by giving them:—

“In the progress of my Masonic career, it has been my good fortune to give you instruction and exhortation from the pulpit, and from the press. May they be profitable to you. May you enjoy the fruits thereof. And may I, when called to my account, be enabled to say with the Apostle, ‘I have fought a good fight;’ I have finished my course; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of glory, that fadeth not away.”

The sermon is published by request of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

*An Oration.* Delivered in the Bank of England Lodge on the occasion of the presentation of the “Crucefix Testimonial.” By Bro. the Rev. George Oliver, D.D.

In another place we have spoken of this Oration, which, as we expected, has been printed. Our review department has extended to such unusual length, that we have only room for one or two striking passages.

“The practical fruits of Speculative Masonry display the moral beauty of the system. In our Masonic progress, we ought to endeavour, not merely to study the abstruse principles of the Order, but, to reduce the beautiful moralities with which our Lectures abound, to practice. The Mason must not limit his ambition to the praise, simply, of being a good working Brother—he must emulate the same applause in the several relations of social life. He must endeavour, so far as his light extends, to be also a good husband, father, neighbour, friend.”

“The time is come when the benignant principles of Freemasonry must be known—when its philosophy must be publicly proclaimed—and when its sublime truths, like the glorious works of the Great Architect of the Universe, shall be spread from pole to pole. The day has arrived when Freemasonry will be investigated—when its claims to notice will be canvassed; and if it be unable to bear the most minute and rigid investigation, I, for one, would say—let it sink; for if it be not of the utmost benefit to mankind, it is totally unworthy of our support.”

“I may be allowed to congratulate Freemasonry on its present extension and prevalence in all the regions of the habitable globe. The formidable prejudices which were of old arrayed against its progress have been dissipated; and even the softer sex are becoming reconciled to an institution, which, while it excludes them from a participation in its peculiar mysteries, they now perceive enlightens the minds of fathers, husbands, and brothers, and makes them more intensely devoted to female worth, and female loveliness.”

*Star in the East.* By the Rev. George Oliver, D.D. R. Spencer, Holborn.

A new edition of this work, with important additions, is just published. The following extract from the preface is as important as explanatory:—

“ A great revolution has taken place in the public mind on all the points connected with Freemasonry since the first publication of this little manual, which is decidedly favourable to the view here taken of the connection which subsists between Masonry and Religion; and the addition of some high authorities will not diminish its value. My inquiries have been directed to one object—the discovery of truth; and increasing years and experience, as well as a more extensive reading, have tended to strengthen my opinion that the conclusions are correct. I commit myself, therefore, once more to the judgment of my Brethren, assured of an impartial tribunal, and an indulgent sentence.

Of all Dr. Oliver's works, we cannot but consider this as THE gem, contained in a casket of sterling value, of which the lock and key are of superior workmanship. The authorities which Dr. Oliver has brought, not so much in aid as in correlative proof of his clear and undeniable truths, are placed in honourable position. It is impossible to offer any other opinion on the *Star in the East*, which we have read with a grateful sense of the obligation conferred on the Craft, than that it is a shining light, by which the Apprentice, the Craftsman, the Master, and the perfect Master, may equally see their way.

*De l'Origine Morale et Religieuse de la Maçonnerie de sa Mission, et de l'Epoque Positive de son Institution Matérielle.* Par Le Comte S. de Giorgi Bertoleo, de Rome, Chevalier de Christ, &c. &c.

This brochure is dedicated to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and is written in the French language. As a version of Freemasonry, it is correct, and assumes to be a general argument, to be discussed at length by the author at some future time. It is deserving attention; but the English Fraternity will naturally prefer a work written in their own language; and we should advise the author to have his contemplated work translated previous to publication. The present brochure is very elegantly got up.

*Sabbath Day Exercises.* By F. B. Ribbans. Houlston and Stone-man, London.

This is a unique little gem. It professes to be “ Exercises on Questions and References on Christian Doctrines and Faith, for use in Schools and Families,” and consists of extracts from “ Doctrines and Duties,” published some time since by Brother Ribbans, who, having always in view the endeavour to teach morality to youth, labours as cheerfully as successfully in his vocation. This digest of his former work is invaluable to pupils.

*Freemason's Calendar and Book.* 1842.

Some satirist has said, that “ Language was given man to hide his thoughts,” and verily this emanation from the executive of the Craft is of the class “ non sunt quod simulant.” As a hybrid production, it is not likely to beget even a generation of its own. Last year it settled down into a shilling's worth of charge, somewhat reduced in size, but withal improved. If profitable as a speculation, it might have been continued with safety; whereas now three shillings is charged, with but a trifling addition of typography, but none of Masonic information. Let the Calendar of 1841 be compared with Preston's of 1777. Board



of General Purposes, why will you suffer these things? It is in your power to interfere, and give the Craft what it wants, and what it ought to have—a Calendar for which they need not blush.

*The History of the Knights Templars, the Temple Church, and the Temple.* By Charles G. Addison, Esq. of the Inner Temple. Longman and Co.

To have done justice to this erudite yet partial illustration of eventful times, we should have postponed our observations until next year, in order that they might have extended in unbroken succession over several numbers, rather than have confined them to the last number of a volume. As a choice of evils, we have elected the "time present."

Mr. Addison has very properly dedicated the work to the Benchers and Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple; and in the Preface alludes to the energy and zeal evinced by those learned bodies, which have thus overcome the ravages of time, and brought back the "Temple" to *what it was* in the time of the Templars.

He mentions also, with becoming justice, the source whence his information has been derived, and acknowledges the skill of the artist to whose assiduity and talent the "great work" has been confided, viz., Brother James Savage, S.W. of the Grand Stewards' Lodge of Freemasons.

The contents of the volume are divided into fourteen chapters, each of course forming an epocha from the origin of the Templars, and concluding with an interesting summary of the modern statistics of the two Societies that are now incorporated within the precincts of a sanctuary once so famous in story. There is also much amusing anecdote, interspersed with a very classical description of events and circumstances that renders Mr. Addison's book a very interesting companion.

Critically speaking, we are inclined to look on our author as somewhat partial in his bearing towards the brotherhood of the Templars; but of all difficulties, that of arriving at a just conclusion between the contested testimony of a darker age is the greatest, and the antiquarian, like the enthusiast, is disposed to lean to that which has bent to oppression. The Templar was vowed to chastity—obedience—poverty. History has often described him as a libertine—disobedient—avaricious. In this sentence, such authorities as Von Hammer and Mr. Addison precisely state the question of advocacy as against and for the Templars of Jerusalem. But where is the judge that shall direct the verdict of public opinion?

The Templars are probably alone as a body, who from the habit of primitive simplicity, determined resolution, and holy enthusiasm, commenced that great operation of mind, that, in the course of time, made them admired and feared by the potentates of the world, until at length their position became questionable, and their great wealth coveted. They obtained privileges so great that their continuance became dangerous, and society was too easily reconciled to the severe and unjust penalties that were inflicted on the Templars; for it does not appear that even the barbarous death of their leader, James de Molay, by the tyrant Philip the Fair, created any particular sensation in their favour.

Yet, as a body, they still exist, and will, probably, for all time continue to exist. A chain of evidence, too incontrovertible to be refuted, will prove that the flower of English chivalry, the late Sir Sydney Smith,

was the accredited successor to James de Molay, and that the Grand Master of the Knights Templar, at the present moment, exercises his sway.

In France and Scotland the order is as rigidly observed as circumstances permit; and in London and the English provinces (particularly at Bristol), there are several preceptories, over which His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex presides as Grand Master of Templars in England. It is, we believe, within these forty years that one London preceptory was in the habit, on Good Friday, of installing their members in the Temple Church itself, now the subject of deep interest.

On reflection, we find that we should do injustice to our author by quoting passages, where ample details should be given; we shall merely then state, that he has traced with great accuracy the rise and fall of the Templars, the appropriation of their halls and lands, and the ultimate possession of the Temple itself by the present learned bodies.

Partiality aside, Mr. Addison has given a volume on a most interesting subject, replete with classic taste, great research, and powerful interest. We may add, that as he has merited approbation, he is sure to obtain it; and as a mark of our appreciation of his History of the Temple, we shall rank it with the elegant volumes recently written by Dr. Burnes, with whom Mr. Addison may, as a class-writer, honourably share literary fame.

We have given no description of the Church, nor can we; the reader must trace that for himself, by reference to the book, which will most abundantly repay perusal.

The expense of the restoration of the Temple will, we understand, be most costly.

*Phrenotypics; or, a new Method of studying and committing to Memory Languages, Sciences, and Arts.* By Brother Major Beniowski. 3, Broad Court, Long Acre.

The lateness of the receipt of this pamphlet has prevented that perfect examination into the subject which its importance demands. A writer that assumes originality in any department of science, must expect to encounter scepticism, and in proportion to the magnitude of the attempt is the responsibility incurred. The science of mnemonics is not new; but Von Feinagle has been laughed at, his combinations ridiculed. The Luxembourg school, although it proved that an uninstructed mind can by power of association be enabled to treasure up and record facts; and competitors in the science in the Dublin University would have fallen before the power of scepticism, had not Beniowski entered the arena, with such powers of condensation, as to claim anew for all, who professed the science of mnemonics, and for himself as the promulgator of a superior mode of illustration, an impartial hearing.

Major Beniowski was born at Cracovia, in Poland, is forty years of age; he studied in the University of Wilna, and early developed those mental attainments that marked him out for public observation; among other sciences that engaged his attention was that of medicine and the collateral sciences, and in his lectures he very clearly introduces the extreme advantage of the science of phrenotypics, in the collation of the numerous classes of materia medica, the description of anatomy, diagnostics, &c.

We quote some passages as declaratory and explanatory of his views.

“By following this method (phrenotypics) men shall henceforth acquire more knowledge in days, than they could hitherto do in weeks; and what was the task of laborious long years, they will achieve in as many easy and cheerful months.”

“Phrenotypics, or an improved system of mnemonics, afford us certain tools and levers, through the medium of which we are enabled to engrave upon the brain, in a given time, more boldly and more deeply, a number of notions infinitely surpassing that which, unassisted by similar instruments, we could possibly undertake to trace upon the slippery sheets of the mind, even but faintly and indistinctly.”

“We confess here, again, that we know but a small portion of human knowledge, still we are convinced that with our very humble capacities we should have remained one hundred times more ignorant, if we had not the advantage of our method. We invite, therefore, those similarly situated, to follow us, and they will soon find their morasses covered with rail-roads, and their tired horses metamorphosed into powerful steam-engines.”

Brother Beniowski is himself a practical illustration of his own system. An enthusiast in his country's cause, he took up arms on her behalf; the sequel is told in his expatriation; after various trials to obtain his livelihood, he at length reached England, without knowing a word of its language; this difficulty he mastered in a few weeks, and within six months he was enabled to address a public lecture at the Adelaide Gallery, with a fluency that surprised, and in language that delighted his auditory; he had acquired even the idiom. In his anatomy of memory, and the adoption of the system, the prominent effect is the apparent facility of the transmission of thought.

In the art and science of Freemasonry, the operative Brother will readily perceive the great probable advantages of phrenotypics; and we shall marvel much if its application, under the effectual agency of its founder, will not tend to important results. To the favourable consideration of the Fraternity we do most earnestly recommend our talented Brother and author; and we indulge the hope, as well for his sake as their own, that his present humble home, where, however, he receives visitors with a conscious welcome, will, by their support, be converted into a temple worthy the subject, the professor, and the Craft.

*Account of Koonawur, in the Himalaya, &c. &c.* By the late Captain Alexander Gerard. Edited by George Lloyd. Madden and Co.

This volume will not be read with the less interest because it is compiled from the manuscripts of two gallant men, Captain Alexander Gerard, and his brother James, whose zeal and enterprise in geographical pursuits have entitled their names to the grateful esteem of the public. The editor, Mr. Lloyd, the son, if we mistake not, of the companion of the Brothers Gerard, has done himself great credit by giving the papers in their original state, by which we have the very soul of the traveller conveyed in the language inspired by the occasion, an example we should like to see oftener followed. This narrative of the journeys to the Himalaya and other parts occurred many years since; but we have seen nothing of more recent development, and presume they may be taken, not only as the conclusive results of Captain Gerard's observation, but as the latest account of a very interesting region.

In description of scenery, and manners of the inhabitants, the author is equally happy. You go with him into the altitudes of various heights, and, as you read, breathe with the difficulty he describes, reco-

vering, as you descend, the freedom of expanded lungs. His sketches of the mountain passes warn you of the danger you almost fear is at hand, and then follows a romantic description of poetical imagery, that comes as a seasonable relief. The inhabitants of Koonawur had by others been described as inhospitable, mean, and blood-thirsty. Captain Gerard states them to be kind, generous, and peaceable, and relates so many proofs of these qualities, that we cannot but incline to take his version; indeed, there would appear to be a mercantile frankness about them, that must, to the Anglo-Indian, have made them appear highly prepossessing. They seem to comprehend the value and importance of character. Their transactions are chiefly on the exchange system, bartering wool for grain, at their great market Rampoor.

Music and the dance are enjoyed at their festivals. They adorn themselves with garlands; and they have sports in which feats of agility, and horse and foot-racing are particularly approved.

Placed on the remote frontier of Chinese Tartary, the inhabitants have a most unbounded respect for their governors, whose orders no bribe will induce them to infringe, as the following reply will show: "You are welcome to goats, sheep, and blankets, but you shall not pass by this route—we will post ourselves on the road; but you have a sufficient number to force the passage, for we will not fight; we, however, trust you will not attempt it without permission." This was characteristic of true honesty of purpose, and had its effect.

The tables of difference of longitude are well calculated, and the latitudes on the Hill given with great precision, as also the heights by trigonometry and barometer. The limits of trees is highly interesting; and the fact that the currant, and other fruits so grateful to English taste, were in season, brought, no doubt, pleasing recollections to the traveller of his country and early home.

Captain Gerard permitted no point of importance to escape him; geographical observation and geological research are fully apparent; in no essential particular is this volume wanting, and for its excellence the reader has only to consult its pages. We observe that the map of the country is by the publisher very ingeniously preserved in a pocket.

*An Account of the Settlements of the New Zealand Company, from personal Observation during a Residence there.* By the Hon. Henry William Petre. Smith and Elder.

About this work there is a generous sincerity that bespeaks the noble-minded author, who, having visited New Zealand for information, is about to return to it as a settler. Had there been no other recommendation for this pamphlet, this fact would be more than sufficient. Mr. Petre does not speak highly of the governmental department; and his remarks will, it is to be hoped, meet attention, and be followed by redress. His favourable description of the natives, and of the proper spirit of the colonists, will diffuse much confidence, and make many converts to his own views. The map and engravings are clever and explanatory.

*Wood Paving in London.* A Practical Treatise, by Brother J. Lee Stevens. Founded on a Lecture delivered by him at the Southwark Literary Institution, a few weeks since. Spencer, 314, High Holborn.

We agree with the author that, since the introduction of gas, wood paving promises more for domestic comfort and public convenience than any other improvement of comparatively recent date. The leading

thoroughfares of our Babylon have become almost impassable, from the countless vehicles that, however ponderous, force their way with a stunning noise; from the dangerous state of the stone paving itself; and from the continual necessity there is for repairing, by which obstruction to the passengers is almost continual. All these obstacles will probably be materially corrected, if not entirely removed, by wood paving; but we are fortified in our opinion of the value and importance of the system, by having heard it generally expressed from the inhabitants in public thoroughfares that, not only will their domestic comfort be promoted, but even health itself assisted. It is, notwithstanding, to be wished that parliament would deal with the matter, for the security of the public, and not leave it as it has done "railroads," with too little restriction on the part of directors.

Brother Stevens herein presents to the public, the result of his patient and matured investigation of an extremely interesting and important subject. His treatise gives a comprehensive analysis of the five descriptions of wood paving laid in the metropolis, and a comparison of their respective merits, tested by the properties assigned by the author as indispensable to a perfect structure of wood paving, namely—solidity of substratum; cohesion; facility of construction removal and replacement; inclination of fibre; and mode of grooving the surface. It is a clear, conclusive, and highly successful effort. It is highly creditable to the scientific acumen of Brother Stevens to state, that he uniformly contended against the system proposed by Mr. Rankin in opposition to a vast majority of other writers, up to the very day when the large specimen of that wood paving was completed near the church of St. Giles; and that the failure which immediately took place, arose from the very imperfection which Bro. Stevens had declared to be most inherent in that particular system.

*Edwy; a Historical Poem.* By J. Bell Worrell. Houlston and Hughes, 154, Strand, London.

The author of *Edgiva* is too prolific a writer to remain content with previous labours; and, in his *Edwy*, lays claim to more extended consideration as a poet.

*The History of Freemasonry, and of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.* By W. A. Laurie, C. T. F. S. A., Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Foolscap 8vo.

This work not being yet ready for publication, we must withhold our opinion, until by examination we can do it impartial justice. A reference to our advertising columns will explain the author's object and intention, which are both laudable, and we have no doubt will be carried into effect. The first part is, we understand, a reprint of the former edition of 1804, by the father of the author. The second part is intended to bring down the eventful results of Scottish Masonry to the present date. With the example before him of his, late father, Brother Laurie cannot fail of success, and we look for the work with great anxiety.

*When Friendship, Love, and Truth abound..* No. III. of Brother Walton's Masonic Melodies. The poetry by Montgomery. Novello, London.

Among the many accidents that have resulted from recent excitement in the English Craft has been the mislaying of papers which search has "brought to light;" among them this elegant number of Melodies, that has much delighted those who have possessed it. Our object is to recom-

mend it to those Brethren who are true lovers of "harmony." It is very properly dedicated by the Prov. Grand Organist of the E. D. of Lancashire, to Brother Charles Lee, the Dep. P.G.M. of his province, than whom a more excellent Mason scarcely honours the Craft. He is one who so blends the operative and scientific with the social and cheerful, as to deserve every respect from his Brethren. The poetry is excellent, and the composition in every respect highly creditable to Bro. Walton, whose gifted stores we hope will furnish melody to inspirit many a future hour.

*Prosper the Art.* The words by Brother James Stonehouse. Composed by George Hargreaves. Novello, Dean Street, Soho.

*Charity.* Words and Air by Brother J. Lee Stevens. Arranged for the Piano, with a Chorus, by Brother B. Negri; and dedicated to the W. Brother R. T. Crucifix, M.D.

Two excellent Masonic Songs, suitable alike for the private banquet, or the public festival, and to be patronised by all musical Brethren.

"Prosper the Art" has a very appropriate title page, elegantly lithographed by Madely. Both words and music are cheerful; and the harmonised part gracefully and pleasantly arranged.

"Charity" is epigrammatically written, and wedded to a melody at once simple and impressive.

Freemasonry, through the pages of the *Review*, may boast of many lyrical gems from the pens of Brothers Jerrold, Smith, Lee Stevens, Carpenter, Hersee, and others; to which, we trust, many will yet be added.

THE SOHO PATENT CANDLESTICKS.—Thanks to the Soho Plate Company, Staffordshire, and to Messrs. Rutherford and West, of Sheffield, we are possessed of a very elegant specimen of an invention, which, they tell us, originated with Bro. Lee Stevens. The candlesticks are certainly a wonderful improvement on our domestic lights, and most economic and cleanly in use. But how shall we review them? Is it in contemplation to adapt the invention to the lesser lights in Masonry?

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A GRAND OFFICER.—The sampler in the girls' school-room contains a reproof sufficiently strong; but a small frame, also hung up in the school-room, contains words that should make "lying lips" tremble.

CLERICUS refers to Mark 7-31, et seq.; but can he not see that a charge not to publish, was disregarded by the multitude from a far different motive than that ascribed.

OBSERVER'S letter to the (late) Grand Registrar cannot now appear.

A MASON is, we fear, mistaken; it is reported that a very considerable loss was sustained by the Masonic Calendar for 1841. We shall feel great pleasure in stating to the contrary. We do not expect much profit from its successor.

RESURGAM is sincerely thanked, and future communications earnestly solicited.

A GRAND STEWARD should examine the account book, which he has a right to do, and he will find that the festival in 1834 was most economical. The 20*l.* deposit was so excessive, that 6*l.* 4*s.* was returned to each steward; multiply this by eighteen, and what an amount for charity! Why, the Board, in a few years, might build and endow a wing of the Asylum, to shelter their own aged.

AN ADMIRER—"The Annalist" is of necessity deferred.

HONESTUS.—We have found it totally impossible to insert the various letters on the "Crucifix Testimonial," but hope to have succeeded in giving full particulars of the festival, &c.

"THE DELEGATE" is declined. "Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps."

A MASONIC TYRO-PRINTER.—Bro. S. C. NORRIS usually prints the circulars of the Grand Lodge; but who edits them (!) this deponent sayeth not.

A DORSET BROTHER need not fear. Time will convince all.

THE LEGEND OF THE ISLE OF DOGS is deferred.

THE LODGE OF THE DEAD is under consideration.

AN EYE-WITNESS need not be ashamed of his name.

BRO. C. CLAPHAM.—We have disposed of his fervid communication in a manner we believe to be congenial with its excellent spirit.

**A MASON.**—There is but little of "Honor and Generosity" in the paper. We have long observed a disposition to sneer at conduct, from want of ability to imitate it. Infirmity of temper may be overlooked, from indisposition to excite its petulance. If, however, petulance becomes intrusive, fallacy may be exposed without violation of the law. A glass house is more easily assailed than one more securely tiled. Be our answer this. Moral conduct, peaceful habits, courteous behaviour, and Masonic reputation are qualifications we admire in others; the want of them may be pitied; but it is not necessary to treat such misfortunes with buffoonery, much less contempt. Let the party take warning, and we are silent.

**BRO. BAIN'S** kind letter has been attended to.

**A WEST INDIAN BROTHER.**—We have received the brief communication, but *not* the newspapers alluded to. We request our brother editors or their friends to forward, with as little delay as possible, any papers containing Masonic intelligence.

**A GRAND LODGE OFFICER.**—We have complied with his request, and look for accounts of all Masonic matters in his power. His name and address would be acceptable. He need not fear association with men of social, intellectual, and moral influence.

**BRO. HACKER.**—We know nothing of any instruction to Lodges, under three locks, and have no wish to meddle with such a subject.

**A WARDEN.**—We believe that Bro. Isaac Walton nominated H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex as Grand Master for the ensuing year. We have not heard who seconded the nomination; nor can we decide whether the mover stated that he acted from impulse or direction.

**M. M.** complains that he was obliged to leave the coin at the Grand Secretary's Office for a copy of the Constitutions, although he was obliged to call again, in consequence of there not being any signed.

**A GRAND OFFICER.**—The late Robert Miller was the Custos of the Grand Officers' boxes, but did not generally receive douceurs. The exception proved the rule to the contrary.

**A COLLECTOR.**—Masonic Calendars wanted:—All previous to 1775; also 1777, 1779, 1780, 1783, 1786, 1801, 1811. Many thanks for some interesting anecdotes of the G.M. and his contemporaries.

**BRO. DAVIDSON.**—We have succeeded in admitting the communication.

**BRO. N. P. C. LLOYD.**—We hope to have conformed to his wishes.

**FIRST LODGE OF LIGHT.**—A report, undated, professing to come from this Lodge, not having either name or address, is therefore inadmissible.

**BRO. FIELD, (329).**—With much regret we are obliged to defer his excellent paper, which did not reach us until the 21st.

**BRO. HYDE CLARK.**—The obliging communication was too late for the present number.

**BRO. HERRING** too late.

#### DISCIPLINE AND PRACTICE.

**R.**—A board of installed Masters cannot be formed, unless at least three regularly installed Masters or Past Masters be present. R. has some morbid notions; but without foundation.

**A MASTER OF A PROV. LODGE** is correct in the main; but why did he not send in his opinion to the high legal commission? The plea on the part of the commission is, that they had no power to amend the Constitutions. Why not have gone to the G. L. for more extensive powers? In plain truth, we get nothing, after so many years of expectation, but a few verbal alterations, and some quaint legalisms.

**ONE THAT HAS SOUGHT BUT FOUND NOT.**—Our correspondent is, we presume, of the genus "Diogenes." Among the past worthies of the modern Craft, there was but one man who could write Part I. of the Constitutions, and he was prevented by a mean jealousy. Among the present, there is but one, and he, from the same cause, will not, we predict, be requested to perform a task for which he is so well qualified.

**K.**—Having failed Masonically, we advise the parties to commence legally before the Board. It is a paltry business;—we wish a good deliverance.

#### ARCH MATTERS.

We really must refer several of our Correspondents to former numbers. Their letters are mere repetitions.

**P. Z.**—We agree in his views. He is in time even now to write to the committee on the laws.

**Z.**—*Vide* the last Grand Chapter for the best reply.

**ZETA** must, on consideration, agree that the system, after all, being a unity, the closer it conforms with Craft regulations the better. As to "publication" it is not worth a thought. Even your camel-swallowers and gnat-strainers dare not move in parliament against reporting and printing; nay, there is to be ample accommodation for the former in the new Houses of Parliament, yet all contrary to law. Some say that Augustus punished Pindarus as a spy, for taking notes at public orations or lectures. What would Augustus say were he to see the present race of reporters?

#### TEMPLARS.

**A CARMELITE.**—If the charter really does exist, a search warrant (upon information!) might in case of need turn it up in the neighbourhood of Great St. Helen's.

**A KNIGHT.**—Dr. Morison, of Paris; the Ven. Archdeacon Mant, of Down; Dr. Thomas Wright, of Dublin; Mr. Aytoun; Mr. Deuchar, or Mr. W. Pringle, of Edinburgh; Mr. Nash, of Bristol; Mr. C. W. Moore, of Boston, U. S., are all Templar Masons of considerable attainments, and competent to assist in the required examination. If we do not name any London authorities, it is for obvious reasons; but we ought not to omit the Rev. Dr. Oliver, as perhaps the most competent to decide.

**SIR KNT. THOMAS WRIGHT (DUBLIN).**—His very obliging return is received, and by the strenuous exertions of a friend has been inserted, although the late period of its arrival would otherwise have rendered it impossible.

A REMINISCENCE OF DR. OLIVER'S LATE VISIT  
TO LONDON.

BY BROTHER EDWARD RALEIGH MORAN, OF THE GRAND MASTER'S  
LODGE, NO. 1, AND P.M. OF NO. 49.

THE devotion of Curtius has always been prized—  
Why should worth, then, as great in our days be despised?  
In describing a scene that the gods loved of old,  
A good man in struggles, the poets have told  
That 'twas worthy of HIM, to whom Freemasons trace  
Every emblem that hallows their pure meeting-place.  
The Roman's great chivalry now we may see  
Revived—aye, and more, worthy Brother, in thee:  
Thine a task and a pride like the third crowning stone,  
Which over the now complete arch we see thrown;  
Thy presence was wanting to hallow the shrine,  
Tripled, perfect, complete—and that glory was thine.  
Brother Oliver! twice have I felt thy embrace  
While giving our object Corinthian grace,  
Whose foliage at top makes its column appear  
The fairest of all in Freemasonry's sphere.  
I could envy thy fortune, could envy e'er find  
A place in a fellow-craft's pure simple mind.  
Believe me, too, rather with thee would I stray,\*  
While the bright torch of brotherhood lights up the way,  
Than be wise with the proud, with the selfish and few,  
Who, convinced of the right, still in weakness pursue  
That other, dark, path.

But I will not just now,  
With the faith of thy Masonry stamp'd on my brow,  
Say aught that might dim the bright dream while it last  
Of those happy nights that in banquet we pass'd,  
Or sully, with any harsh language of mine,  
The offering we've laid on the Worthy Man's shrine.

NOVEMBER 26, 1841.

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AN ASPIRATION, 1841—1842.

THE Past, the ever-fed, yet craving Past,  
That swallows up the hours of life so fast,  
Another year has added to his prey!  
How spent by us let each in secret say:—  
If ill—may evil thoughts no more assail;  
If well—may more such deeds, and worthier, still prevail!

J. LEE STEVENS.

DECEMBER, 31, 1841.

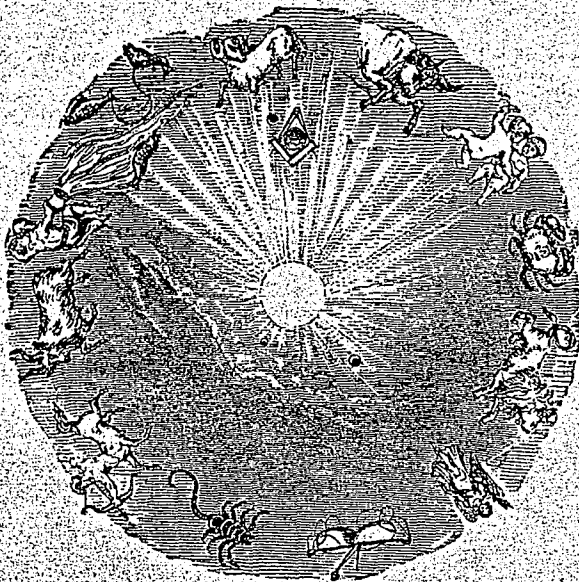
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\* " Mallem cum Socrate errare, quam aliis recte vivere."



THE  
FREEMASONS'  
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XXXII.—DECEMBER 31, 1841.



LONDON:

SHERWOOD, GILBERT, AND PIPER, PATERNOSTER-RROW;  
MADDEN AND CO., 8, LEADENHALL-STREET; STEVENSON,  
CAMBRIDGE; THOMPSON, OXFORD; SUTHERLAND, CAL-  
TON-STREET, EDINBURGH; AND J. PORTER, GRAFTON-  
STREET, DUBLIN. INDIA; A. PITTAR, LATTEY, AND CO.,  
GOVERNMENT PLACE LIBRARY, CALCUTTA; AND THACKER  
AND CO., ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, CALCUTTA.

*Price Three Shillings.*

GENUINE MASONIC TRACING BOARDS.

UNDER THE SANCTION AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE  
OF SUSSEX, *K.G.*, *K.T.*, *K.G.H.*, &c. &c.,  
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.

His Royal Highness was pleased to express his approbation of these designs, illustrative of the Three Degrees of Craft Freemasonry, and to grant Brother Harris, P.M., his special favour to dedicate them to his Royal Highness, and to promulgate the same throughout all

MASONIC LODGES.

Illustrations for the ROYAL ARCH, with Banners, Standards, &c., in two designs, corresponding with the above, for the use of

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

J. H. begs to call the attention of the Brethren and Companions to the following list of charges for Pocket Sets, and Lodge Tracing Boards.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Highly illuminated Tracing Boards containing the 3 Degrees, in case	1	0	0	Large Tracing Boards for the use of Lodges, 6 ft. by 3 ft., in case, complete, highly finished and illuminated	20	0	0
Plain coloured ditto, ditto	0	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 5 ft. by 2½ ft., ditto	15	0	0
Royal Arch Illustrations in two designs, in case, highly finished	0	12	0	Good well-painted Boards, same size	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto	0	17	0	A complete set, 4 ft. by 2 ft., in box or case	10	0	0
Tracing Boards unbound, on sheet	0	12	0	Set of Banners, consisting of 5 and 12 Standards for Royal Arch Chapter, complete	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto	0	10	0	Sets of ditto, ditto, from	10	0	0
Royal Arch, ditto, ditto	0	7	0				
A complete set of Craft and Royal Arch, bind. up together, in case	1	0	0				

On sale, J. Harris's Portrait of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, *K.G.*, &c. as Most Worshipful Grand Master, in full Masonic dress. Price 15s. and 21s. Size, 19½ inches by 14 inches.

The same highly coloured and illuminated, price Two guineas.

This is the only full-length portrait of the Grand Master published. No Lodge should be without it who wish for a correct representation of H. R. H. when in Grand Lodge.

Masonic designs executed for Jewellers, &c., portraits and miniatures painted, pictures copied, cleaned, lined, and restored. Old prints cleaned and restored. Fac-simile leaves supplied to Caxton and other early Printers.

All orders executed with dispatch, and in a scientific manner, by Brother J. Harris, P.M. and P.Z., No. 40, Sidmouth Street, Regent Square.

# BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, LONDON,

*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV. Vict. cap. IX.*

## Directors.

William Bardgett, Esq.  
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 William Fechney Black, Esq.  
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*Surgeons*—Ebenezer Smith, Esq. and William Gwillim Merrètt, Esq.

*Standing Counsel*.—The Hon. John Ashley, New-Square, Lincoln's-Inn.

*Solicitor*.—William Bevan, Esq., Old Jewry.

*Bankers*.—Messrs. Drewett and Fowler, Princes-Street, Bank.

This Institution is empowered by a Special Act of Parliament, and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance, in their fullest extent, to Policy-Holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in other Offices. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved, incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Among others, the following important advantages may be enumerated:—

A most economical set of Tables—computed expressly for the use of this Company from authentic and complete data, and presenting the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without compromising the safety of the Institution.

Increasing Rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing Loans or Debts; a less immediate payment being required on a Policy for the whole term of Life than in any other Office.

Premiums payable either Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly, in one sum, or in a limited number of payments.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at Two o'Clock.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

All claims payable within One Month after proof of death.

Medical Attendants remunerated, in all cases, for their reports.

Premium per Cent. per Annum, payable during

Age.	1st Five Years.	2nd Five Years.	3rd Five Years.	4th Five Years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£ s. d. 1 1 4	£ s. d. 1 5 10	£ s. d. 1 10 11	£ s. d. 1 16 9	£ s. d. 2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 5 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, *Resident Director.*

*A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.*

# CULTIVATION OF THE PERSONAL GRACES,

Through the medium of the toilet, though seldom acknowledged to be a subject entitled to serious consideration, is, nevertheless, exercising important effects upon Society; and of this but few are really insensible; for, in truth, an absence of due attention devoted to sustaining the unrivalled attraction which adorn our Drawing-rooms (whether in the splendid assemblages of rank, incident to the immediate presence of Royalty, or in no less fascinating displays which form the great charm of private Circles), would speedily become apparent, in an abatement of those delightful influences which impel a rapid development of the best feelings of our nature, and have concurred in raising our Domestic Elegancies to an envied perfection unknown to other countries.

In connexion with those cursory remarks, it is pleasing to be able to refer, with confidence, to the following celebrated preparations, each of infallible attributes in their operation upon the HAIR, SKIN, and TEETH.

## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

Has chiefly acquired celebrity for its truly extraordinary efficacy and fecundity in *nourishing, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair*. Its regenerative powers, in particular, are constantly shown, by inducing a fresh growth of Hair, where Baldness has been supposed to have taken up its barren reign. It imparts an additional vigour to the roots of the hair, together with a *glossy brightness, and a beautiful tendency to curl*. Mild, invigorating, stimulative, and purifying, in every instance, it dispels *scurf* or *dandriff*, and renders supererogatory the use of the fine comb.

**Caution.**—On purchasing, be particular to ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and observe their Name and Address, in *red*, on the Wrapper, thus,  
**A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London.**  
Counter-signed, **ALEX. ROWLAND.**

On the back of the Label are the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*," written nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters.  
The **LOWEST PRICE** is 3s. 6d.—the next 7s.—or Family Bottles (containing 4 small) at 10s. 6d. and double that size 21s. per Bottle.

## ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

May be justly said to exhibit the most pleasing results, as an unfailing Conservator of the skin. By its mild and soothing operation upon the *pores of the skin*, it renders wholly innoxious the bleak winds of winter—so apt to disfigure with cutaneous inflammation the delicacy of the Hands and Face: in such cases it affords *immediate and soothing relief*. GENTLEMEN liable to cuticular redness and irritability in shaving, will find the Kalydor, after a single trial, a welcome addition to the toilet table.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

## ROWLAND'S ODONTO

### OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE.

This is an efficient White Powder for the Teeth, solely prepared from Oriental Herbs of sovereign virtue, for *strengthening, preserving, and thoroughly cleansing the Teeth*. Mild and innoxious, it effectually expels all *tartar* and *concretions* formed on the Teeth, and renders them of a *dazzling whiteness*; purifying and disinfecting, it eradicates *scuroy* from the Gums, and renders them of a healthy red,—at the same time is peculiarly felicitous in imparting *fragrance to the Breath*, and will eventually realize that great desideratum, A BEAUTIFUL SET OF WHITE TEETH.—Price 2s. 6d. per Box, duty included.

**Notice.**—A ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, are engraved on the Government stamp affixed on the two latter articles; also printed, in *red*, on the Wrapper in which the KALYDOR is enclosed.

Many Shop-keepers offer for sale counterfeits of the above, composed of the most pernicious ingredients. They call their trash the "GENUINE," and sign A. Rowland Son; omitting the "&," recommend them as being cheap.—Be sure to ask for "Rowland's."

Sold by them, and by respectable PERFUMERS and MEDICINE VENDERS.

# FREEMASONS' QUARTERLY ADVERTISER. No. XXXII.

DECEMBER 31, 1841.

FREEMASONRY.

## ASYLUM FOR WORTHY AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS of this Institution will be held at RADLEY'S HOTEL, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, on Wednesday, the 12th day of January, 1842, at Seven o'clock in the Evening punctually.

25, Tibberton Square, Islington,  
31st December, 1841.

ROBERT FIELD, *Sec.*

N.B. A BALL will be given at FREEMASONS' HALL, in aid of this Charity, on Tuesday, the 25th January, under the Sanction and Patronage of the Lodge of Regularity, which will offer a great Treat to the Lovers of this delightful description of Entertainment.

## MASONIC CHARITY BALL,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LODGE OF REGULARITY.

*(Copy of the Circular.)*

WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—I beg to inform you that the undermentioned Board of Stewards have appointed the MASONIC BALL to take place at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1842. I am desired by the Board of Stewards to solicit the favour of your support upon this occasion; and also as many of the Brethren of your Lodge as can possibly attend.

### Board of Stewards.

*President.* Bro. J. C. BELL, 1, River Terrace.

*Vice-President.* Bro. P. MOUNTAIN, Skinner Street, Snow Hill.

*Treasurer.* Bro. S. STAPLES, 69, Newman Street, Oxford Street.

*Honorary Secretary.* Bro. J. HOULDING, 11, Southampton Place, Euston Square,

### AND BROTHERS

J. BROADHURST, Regent Street.  
J. BROWSE, 4, Mead Place, Lambeth.  
E. W. COOPER, 43, Somerset Street, Portman Sq.  
J. DUBOURG, 61, Haymarket.  
T. FARLEY, Thornton Heath, Croydon.  
R. FIELD, 117, Cheapside.  
A. GARDNER, 11, Upper Green, Kennington.  
F. LAMBERT, Coventry Street.  
— MANSSELL.  
J. MARTYR, Mary Place, Park Road, Peckham.

H. MEYER, 126, Piccadilly.  
J. PENNINGTON, 19, Foxley Road, Kennington.  
W. SHAW, Farmers' Insurance Office, Strand.  
R. SPENCER, 314, High Holborn.  
J. LEE STEVENS, 2, King Edward St. Westminster Rd.  
J. UDALL, Winchmore Hill.  
G. WARRINER, Cornhill.  
Z. WATKINS, 108, Regent Street.  
W. L. WRIGHT, Conduit Street.

From either of whom Tickets may be had, particularly at Bro. SPENCER'S Library, 314, High Holborn—for the admission of Ladies at Eight Shillings, and of Gentlemen at Thirteen Shillings; Refreshments included. The profit will be applied to the Fund of the ASYLUM FOR WORTHY AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS.—The Brethren are expected to appear at the Ball in their Masonic Collars and Jewels.

Permit me to remain,

Worshipful Sir and Brother,

Yours very truly,

JOHN HOULDING,

*Hon. Secretary.*

11, Southampton Place, Euston Square,  
December 18th, 1841.

## FREEMASONRY.

## THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION

*For Clothing, Educating, and Apprenticing the Sons of Indigent and Deceased Freemasons.*

H. R. H the DUKE OF SUSSEX, *K.G.*, M. W. G. Master, *President.*

**A** QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS will be held at the Office of the Institution, No. 7, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square, on MONDAY, January 3, 1842, at Seven o'Clock in the Evening, when TWELVE CHILDREN will be elected on the Institution. The Ballot will commence at Seven, and close at Nine o'clock precisely.

AUGUSTUS U. THISELTON, *Secretary.*

The Anniversary will take place on Wednesday, the 9th of March, 1842.

## FREEMASONRY.

## ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

**A** QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the GOVERNORS of the Charity will be holden at the School House, Westminster-road, St. George's, Southwark, on THURSDAY, the 13th of January, 1842, at Twelve o'Clock, at noon, precisely, for the dispatch of the usual business.

## FREEMASONRY.

## BROTHER J. P. ACKLAM,

MASONIC JEWEL, FURNITURE, AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURER,

**R**ESPECTFULLY solicits the Orders and Patronage of the Craft. He has always ready on sale a *Collection of Jewels and Clothing*, for Craft, Royal Arch Masonry, Knight Templars, &c. As he is the real maker, and every article is manufactured on his premises, and under his personal inspection, the Fraternity may rely on being furnished in precise conformity with the authorised Constitutions of the different Orders.

138, Strand, opposite Catherine Street.

## FREEMASONRY.

## BROTHER W. POVEY,

MASONIC BOOKBINDER, AND BADGE CASE MAKER,

120, FETTER LANE,

**R**ESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Fraternity in his line of business. Books neatly and elegantly bound, with every description of Masonic embellishments. W. POVEY will feel obliged by a Penny Post Letter from any Gentleman who may have any Orders, however small, which will meet immediate attention.

BROTHER POVEY is enabled to furnish the Selection of Scriptural Readings appointed by the Grand Chapter to be read at the exaltation of Companions, and installation of Principals, neatly bound, 10s. the set, in morocco, and down to 5s.

FREEMASONRY.

**B**ROTHERS BROADHURST and Co. (late TATE), Silversmiths, Jewellers, and Masonic Clothing Manufacturers, 204, Regent Street, opposite Conduit Street, beg most respectfully to inform the Members of the Craft that they have always a stock of Jewels, Collars, Aprons, &c., by them, at moderate prices, and they hope by strict attention, punctuality, and dispatch, to merit their patronage and support.

FREEMASONRY.

23, New Street, Covent Garden, London.

**B**ROTHER WILLIAM EVANS respectfully informs his Friends and the Masonic Craft in general, that he has commenced Business on his own account as a MASONIC JEWELLER and PARAPHERNALIA Manufacturer.

The Craft may rely with confidence on being supplied with every requisite Article of the very best quality, on the most economical terms, consistent with fair profit.

To enumerate a List of Prices is impossible, from the great variety of Articles, and the diversity of patterns, which Brother Evans will be enabled at all times to supply.

Brother Evans begs to draw the attention of such of the Masonic Craft as may be desirous of having Masonic or Heraldic Designs and Emblazonments executed with a careful and spirited display, that he has endeavoured to cultivate this operative branch of the art, and he trusts to be enabled to execute even the most difficult designs with accurate fidelity.

As economy in charge is a principal object, Brother E. respectfully requests that all orders from the Country may be accompanied by the amount required, or by a reference for payment to some House in London.

All letters requiring information respecting any business in his line will be punctually answered, and prices stated.

N.B.—As Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller, and Watchmaker, Brother William Evans requests the inspection of the Public to a well-selected Stock, of the very first-rate character.

FREEMASONRY.

**M**ASONIC CLOTHING, FURNITURE, and PARAPHERNALIA requisite for Craft, Royal Arch, and Knight Templars, supplied on Reasonable Terms by Bro. J. NICHOLLS, 14, Well Street, Jewin Street, Cripplegate.

N.B.—Orders punctually attended to for the FREEMASONS' QUARTERLY REVIEW, and other Masonic Works.

FREEMASONRY.

Just Published, Price One Shilling, for the Benefit of the Three Masonic Charities.

**A**N ORATION, delivered at the Court-house, Warwick, on Monday, August 16, 1841, to the Brethren of the SHAKSPEARE LODGE, No. 356, and other Members of the Craft, assembled to celebrate the JUBILEE of that Lodge; dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Oliver, D.P.G.M. for Lincolnshire, by JAMES SHARP, JUN. W.M., Honorary Corresponding Secretary to the Royal Shaksperian Society, Stratford-upon-Avon, &c. London: R. Spencer, 314, High Holborn. Leamington: J. Beck.

THE EMULATION LODGE OF IMPROVEMENT,

**R**EMOVED from the Grand Hotel, Covent Garden, to the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, will be opened every Friday evening at Seven o'clock precisely, and a Ceremony, with a portion of the Lectures, worked during the evening.

## FREEMASONRY.

## LIST OF MASONIC BOOKS ON SALE,

AT BRO. R. SPENCER'S LIBRARY, 314, HIGH HOLBORN.

- FREEMASONS' Calendar for 1842, 3s., in tuck case.  
 Freemasons' Pocket Companion, 3s. 1831  
 Freemasons' Quarterly Review, 3s. per number.  
 Masonic Minstrel; a Collection of upwards of 200 Songs,  
 Odes, Anthems, &c., with a List of Toasts and Sentiments, 3s. 6d. 1823  
 ——— Oration, delivered at the Jubilee of the Shakspeare Lodge, No. 356, Warwick, on August 16th, 1841, by Bro. J. Sharp, Jun., W.M., price 1s.  
 ——— Sermon, preached Dec. 27th, 1839, by Rev. H. R. Slade, 6d.  
 Oliver's (Rev. G.) History of Initiation, in Twelve Lectures, 8vo. 10s. 6d., royal 8vo. 16s. This work is kept handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt, with Masonic Tooling, 8vo. 15s. 6d., royal 8vo. 24s.; the latter forming a handsome Lodge present. 1841  
 ——— Star in the East, fcap. 8vo. 5s. 6d. 1841  
 ——— History of Freemasonry from 1820 to 1841, 12mo., 4s. 1841  
 ——— Signs and Symbols, in Twelve Lectures, 8vo., 9s. 1837  
 ——— Theocratic Philosophy of Freemasonry, in 12 Lectures, 8vo., 10s. 6d. 1840
- Oliver's (Rev. G.) History of the Witham Lodge, with Sermon preached on Laying the Foundation Stone of the Masonic Hall, 15th April, 1841, 8vo., 1s. 6d.  
 ——— Ornaments, Furniture, and Jewels; a Sermon preached 15th September, 1841, 8vo., 6d.  
 Preston's Illustrations of Masonry, 15th edition, edited by Rev. G. Oliver, 9s. 1840  
 ——— With Dr. Oliver's History of Freemasonry to 1841, bound in one volume, 13s., or handsomely bound in Blue Calf, with gilt Masonic Tooling, 18s. 1840-1  
 Rosenberg's (D.) Masonic and Synoptical Tableau, in French and English, illustrating the Mystical Reasonings, and rendering them perfectly clear to the Initiated, 5s.  
 Sandy's (Wm.) Short View of the History of Freemasonry, 8vo., 3s. 1829  
 Song. The Aged Brothers, written by Bro. J. H. Smith, set to Music by Bro. B. Negri, 1s.  
 ——— The Grey Head, written by Bro. D. Jerrold, set to Music by G. W. Reeve, 2s.  
 ——— Charity, written by Bro. J. Lee Stevens, set to Music by Bro. B. Negri, 1s.

BROTHER SPENCER has also on sale the New Edition of *The Book of Constitutions*, with 12 plates, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges, price 8s., or half-bound at 5s. Lettering name and number of the Lodge 1s. charged additional. Sent by post for 2s. N.B. In giving Orders for this work, the Craft are informed, the G.L. do not allow any Discount to Booksellers.

ORDERS THANKFULLY RECEIVED FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY,  
 BOOKBINDING, &c. &c.

January 1, 1842.

## FREEMASONRY.

Preparing for Publication, to be ready in March next, price 7s. 6d., bound in cloth, with gilt emblems, printed in foolscap 8vo., uniform with the last edition of *Preston's Illustrations*, a New Edition of

**THE HISTORY** of FREEMASONRY, and of the GRAND LODGE of SCOTLAND, continued TO THE PRESENT TIME, with Copious Appendix of Masonic Forms, Documents, &c. By WILLIAM ALEX. LAURIE, C.T., F.S.A., Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Subscribers' names received by Brother RICHARD SPENCER, 314, High Holborn, London; also at No. 13, North Bank Street, Edinburgh.

\* The former Editions of this work, which were translated in France and Germany, and much esteemed by Masonic Authors in these countries, as well as in America, having long since disappeared, a New Edition, continued to the present time, has been thought of importance, in order to preserve to the Craft a record of the many great works and events in which the Order in Scotland has been concerned during the last Forty Years.



FREEMASONRY.

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