

MASONIC MISSIONS.

WE are glad this week to refer to several matters showing progress. Brighton has gained an additional Royal Arch Chapter in No. 1034, the Royal Sussex; the old one being connected with No. 338, the Lennox. The brethren of the town of Hartlepool have opened a Mark Lodge. At Deal, where there is a large and respectable population, a Lodge has been consecrated, which was much wanted. Its number is No. 1086, and it is called the Wellington. Richmond has gained a Lodge for its suburb at Twickenham, the number being No. 1090, and the name the Crescent. One of the deficiencies we pointed out in the province of Nottingham, is supplied by the establishment for the large population of Belper, of the Beaurepair Lodge, No. 1089. At Croxteth, an outlying suburb of Liverpool, No. 1088 has been established.

We are glad to observe that a warrant has been granted for a Lodge, the Hope and Perseverance, No. 1084, at the great and growing station of Lahore, the chief city of the Punjaub, in the Masonic province of Bengal. The sooner the district of Bengal is divided the better, for it will well bear division into its three political members of Bengal, the North West and the Punjaub. Calcutta cannot administer these distant provinces.

As a new government has been established under the name of Queensland, at Moreton Bay, in Australia, it is expedient that it should be made a province, under its own Provincial Grand Master, as the people have great jealousy of New South Wales; but as yet the Grand Lodge of England has not one Lodge in the district; a significant commentary on the administration of the Colonial Board, who are, we believe, in some doubt whether it is any part of their duty to establish new Lodges or maintain old ones.

Dorsetshire has received a new Provincial Grand Master in Bro.

Gundry. The former Provincial Grand Master was Bro. Willett, but the province has been latterly in charge of the Grand Registrar, who hands it over in good condition to the present administrator.

The province we now propose to examine in the course of our circuit is Suffolk. Lying next to Norfolk, and being in temporary charge of the Grand Registrar, there are no one's susceptibilities to be offended by our remarks.

Its population and size are by no means comparable with Norfolk, for it only covers 1,454 acres, and had in 1851 a population of 337,215, while it has no city like Norwich, nor has it equivalent trade and manufactures, being chiefly an agricultural district.

Previous to 1851, the late Bro. Lord Rendlesham was Provincial Grand Master. In his time three Lodges were added to the province; two in 1845 at Stowmarket and Eye, and one in 1848 at Southwold.

Its next Provincial Grand Master was Bro. Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, Bart., *M.P.*, who died on the 9th November, 1856, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. In 1851 he succeeded Bro. Lord Rendlesham, and in the few years of his Provincial Grand Mastership, zealously administered his province to the great satisfaction of the brethren. Only a few months before his death, on the 26th March, a special Provincial Grand Lodge was held for the purpose of presenting to him a portrait of himself in his Masonic costume, for which the brethren had engaged Mr. Lucas, an artist of reputation.

In 1853 Bro. Gooch added to the province a Lodge at Clare.

On the death of Bro. Gooch, the brethren determined that a special service should be held in the church of St. Mary at Tower, Ipswich, when a sermon was preached by Bro. the Rev. Erskine Neale, Provincial Grand Chaplain, of which service an account will be found in our *Magazine* for 1857, at p. 55.

Bro. Robert Martin was the then Deputy Provincial Grand Master, but the province was placed in charge of the Grand Registrar, as we have stated. Bro. Henderson was at that time the Grand Registrar, and took measures for holding the Provincial Grand Lodge at Ipswich on the 18th of November, 1857, Bro. Martin presiding over the meeting, and being reappointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master; regular appointments at the same time were made of all Provincial Grand Officers. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master zealously undertook the discharge of the local duties, and very praiseworthy visited all the Lodges in his province.

On the appointment of Bro. Roxburgh to the dignity of Grand Registrar, the charge of Suffolk fell to him, and he has held the Pro-

vincial Grand Lodge. In 1858, Bro. the Rev. J. W. Freeman was appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

The Lodge towns and Lodges of Suffolk are :—

Ipswich, No. 131, British Union Lodge, date 1762.

„ No. 272, St. Luke's Lodge, date 1774.

„ No. 522, Lodge of Perfect Friendship, date 1825.

Lowestoft, No. 84, Lodge of Unity, date 1747.

Beccles, No. 383, Apollo Lodge, date 1794.

Eye, No. 751, Prince Edwin's Lodge, date 1845.

Hadleigh, No. 417, Lodge of Virtue and Silence, date 1810.

Halesworth, No. 544, Lodge of Prudence, date 1826.

Southwold, No. 815, Lodge of Fidelity, date 1849.

Newmarket, No. 757, Phoenix Lodge, date 1845.

Sudbury, No. 913, South Suffolk Lodge, date 1858.

Woodbridge, No. 96, Doric Lodge, date 1752.

Although two of these Lodges, that at Lowestoft and that at Woodbridge are above a century old, the most ancient Lodge at Ipswich has become extinct, and there are only five Lodges dating before the beginning of this century. As we have stated, the last two Provincial Grand Masters have exerted themselves to extend the number of Lodges.

The Lodge of Fidelity, No. 813, meets in the Town-hall at Southwold; and the ancient Doric Lodge, No. 96, in a private room at Woodbridge; but we regret to say all the other Lodges meet at inns, and one of the most distinguished Lodges in the province, that of Perfect Friendship, at Ipswich, moved from the Assembly-rooms, within the last two years, to a tavern. In addition to these facts, we have to report that there is no Masonic Hall in the province, although at Ipswich there are three Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter. We are not aware of there being any library; or a provincial benevolent or educational fund.

The state of the Royal Arch is not altogether satisfactory. There are two Chapters, that of Perfect Friendship at Ipswich, attached to Lodge No. 522, and that of the Apollo, at Beccles, of which the former is flourishing. These Royal Arch Chapters, like the Lodges, meet in taverns.

There is one peculiarity in this province—that most of the Lodges adhere to the time-honoured custom of fixing the Lodge meetings on a day of the week on or before the full moon—and this is pursued even by the Lodges of modern institution.

At Ipswich all the Lodges are in working order. No. 131 is near a hundred years old. No. 272 is ancient. The most numerous and

active Lodge is No. 522, the Lodge of Perfect Friendship. Although founded only in 1824, it commonly has a large body of P.Ms. present, sometimes seventeen in number. The W.M. in 1855 was Bro. E. Dorling; in 1856 Bro. S. B. King; and in 1857-8 Bro. G. A. Turner. This Lodge has the Royal Arch Chapter attached to it, of which Bro. S. B. King was M.E.Z. in 1857, and Bro. E. Dorling in 1858. The festival of St. John the Evangelist is in this town celebrated by the Lodges in an interesting manner. They hold banquets on that day, and each Lodge appoints a deputation to convey its congratulations to each of the others, the deputations commonly consisting of three P.Ms.

No. 84, at Lowestoft, the Ancient Lodge of Unity, is at work. In 1856 the Worshipful Master was Bro. E. Jeffery.

The Apollo Lodge at Beccles is not only an active Lodge, but has a Royal Arch Chapter attached to it. In 1856 Bro. Garnham was Worshipful Master, and in 1857 Bro. Fenn.

The Lodge of Virtue and Silence, at Hadleigh, we likewise know to be at work.

We have the same to report of No. 813, the Lodge of Fidelity, at Southwold.

No. 910, although only of recent date, has been moved from Clare to Sudbury.

Of the ancient Lodge at Woodbridge, the Doric, No. 96, we only know that it is held in a private room in the town.

The Lodge at Southwold, No. 813, has the distinction of meeting in a town hall.

It will be observed that there is quite enough for a new Provincial Grand Master to do still in this important province, as we shall show more in detail.

The boroughs and market towns of Suffolk are :—

* Ipswich, with a population of 32,914.

Bury St. Edmunds, with a population of 13,900.

* { Sudbury, with a population of 6,043.

{ Long Melford, with a population of 2,587.

* Eye.

Aldborough.

Dunwich, with a population of 294.

Orford, with a population of 1,045.

* Beccles.

Bungay.

Clare, with a population of 1,769.

Debenham, with a population of 1,653.

- Framlingham.
 * Hadleigh, with a population of 3,716.
 * Halesworth.
 Lavenham.
 * Lowestoft, with a population of 6,781.
 Mildenhall.
 Saxmundham, with a population of 1,180.
 * Southwold, with a population of 2,109.
 * Stowmarket, with a population of 3,161.
 Stradbroke, with a population of 1,842.
 * Woodbridge, with a population of 5,161.
 Bildestone.
 Blythburgh, with a population of 1,118.
 Botesdale, with a population of 626.
 Brandon, with a population of 2,248.
 Ixworth, with a population of 1,189.
 Mendlesham, with a population of 1,442.
 Needham Market, with a population of 1367.
 Nayland, with a population of 1,153.
 Woolpit, with a population of 1,071.
 Haverhill, with a population of 2,535.
 Lakenheath, with a population of 1,864.

Ipswich holds a distinguished rank for the number of its Lodges in proportion to its population, and the other Lodge towns are competently provided. There ought to be Lodges at Bury St. Edmunds, Mildenhall, Brandon, Haverhill, and three or four other market towns. The state of Bury St. Edmunds is the scandal of the province, for it ought to maintain two Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter. There ought to be seventeen Lodge towns, but still the province will very favourably compare with many other provinces.

The province as it is, is thus—

| | Lodge Towns. | Lodges. | Royal Arch. | Halls. |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| At present | 10 | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| As it should be | 17 | 20 | 4 | 16 |

We shall proceed to compare Suffolk with those provinces we have already described—

| | Population. | Lodge Towns. | Lodges. | Royal Arch. | Halls. |
|---------|-------------|--------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| Devon | 567,093 | 18 | 25 | 12 | 10 |
| Norfolk | 442,714 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| SUFFOLK | 337,225 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 0 |

| | Population. | Lodge Towns. | Lodges. | Royal Arch. | Halls. |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| Berks and Bucks | 170,065 } 143,492 } | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Derby | 296,048 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Notts | 270,437 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Leicester | 230,308 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Although not in such good condition as Devon, it will be observed to be one of the best administered provinces. Derby comes very near it. Norfolk has not half the show of Lodges; nor Berks and Bucks. Nottingham and Leicester hold a like rank of inferiority.

The three Lodges of Ipswich ought to be able to maintain a library; and Bury ought to have a library when it has its Lodges. Ipswich might maintain a Masonic school.

MODERN WRITERS UPON FREEMASONRY.—IV.

DR. OLIVER'S MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE (CONTINUED).

We propose to conclude in this number our notice of Dr. Oliver's last work, and have now arrived at that portion of it which relates to the Grand Lodge of England, its officers, government, and various other particulars connected with it. We should recommend to the attention of our readers the account of the scheme for incorporating Grand Lodge, and the Masonic society generally, in the years 1768-71, which will be found on pp. 312, 313. It is not uninteresting; but whether such a scheme, if carried into effect, would be desirable or otherwise we leave an open question. It is as well that all, especially young and enthusiastic brethren, should understand our true position, and clearly see that though the meetings of our order are by no means illicit, as they have been at different times considered in other countries, and have not for a long time been suspected by government (many of our most eminent statesmen being members of the fraternity), still we are not a society chartered by government, or in any way deriving our authority to make Masons, from the state, unless indeed the fact of Freemasons' Lodges being exempted by parliament from the operation of the Secret Societies' Act may be so considered. The warrant or charter of each Lodge is granted by the Grand Master, and issued from Grand Lodge, and in no way from any government authority. The history of the publication of the debates of Grand Lodge (pp. 324-328) is worthy of attention, as is also the account of the question of the adjournment of Grand Lodge (pp. 329-332); although the clause in the Book of Constitutions (pp. 23-24), to the effect that by-laws, changes, &c., are to be made, not by

any one or more individuals, but by Grand Lodge and Grand Lodge only—is scarcely enough insisted on.

“Library,” (pp. 345, 346). This library plan was a failure; still there is no reason that a Masonic library of reference should not exist, and be useful too. “When they had read every published work on the Order,” said the Grand Registrar, “what good would it do them?” What good indeed?—if, as some people think, there are no books connected with Freemasonry, but Dr. Oliver’s works, Lawrence Dermott’s “*Alhiman Rezon*,” and some sermons by Jethro Inwood, Harris, &c. But there are a vast number of works, if not absolutely on Freemasonry, yet on kindred subjects, or subjects not alien to it, both ancient and modern, which might be and ought to be in a Masonic library of reference. The number of volumes now the property of the Craft may be about a hundred and twenty, but the room in which these books are kept, and the want of a person to attend to it, renders them practically useless.

“Brethren eligible for Grand Office” (pp. 349–50). “No brother who has not actually served his year as the Master of a Lodge,” says Dr. Oliver in this place, “can legally be elevated to the purple.” Practically, most Grand Officers are Past Masters, but this need not be the case according to Dr. Oliver’s *dicta* on pages 360, 364, 367, and 368, in which he respectively names as necessary qualifications, that a brother to be Grand Pursuivant, Organist, or Sword Bearer, must be a Master Mason. For the offices of Grand Director of Ceremonies and Superintendent of Works, and one or two others, he specifies no qualifications; to be a Grand Deacon one must be a Past Warden of a Lodge (p. 364), while the Grand Registrar, Treasurer, and Wardens, must be Past Masters. Yet, in enumerating the several qualifications, these are all who he says must be Past Masters, though he says afterwards, that “no one can be legally elevated to the purple till he has actually served his year as the Master of a Lodge.” It is well known that the Book of Constitutions is now silent with regard to the qualification of Grand Wardens, and that practically they are not usually Past Masters.

Again, at p. 373 he speaks of the “violation of the law, which restricts any brother from having more than one qualification for a vote in Grand Lodge.” Surely this is a contradiction, or something very like one, of his statement (p. 134) that “it is inexpedient, though not absolutely illegal, for a brother to hold either of these offices (*viz.*, Worshipful Master by dispensation, or Warden) in duplicate,” and (not forbids, but) recommends that they be not so held, “because, by so doing the Lodge would lose a vote in Grand Lodge.”

Again, at page 373 Dr. Oliver says, “If Past Grand Officers be Officers of private Lodges, they are not deprived of their privilege to sit and vote in Grand Lodge as Past Grand Officers; but they must depute some other person belonging to each particular Lodge to represent them as the Officers of that Lodge at the “quarterly communication.” How can they do so? They cannot depute any one who is

not an actual Warden or an installed Master. And as all actual Wardens and installed Masters sit and vote in Grand Lodge in their own right (as we have been obliged to lay down as the interpretation of the Book of Constitutions several times already, in consequence of statements of Dr. Oliver's, which, like this, are calculated to mislead those who have not given much attention to that work and the customs of the Craft), they cannot, when there in their own right, be representing Past Grand Officers who are themselves there in their own places, in their own right, their own representatives. In fact, Dr. Oliver has here only done what he has done in a score of other places, contradicted what he has said a dozen lines before. Here the contradiction is, that at the top of the page he has said that *no one* can have two qualifications for a vote in Grand Lodge, and that in the middle of the same page he gives us an instance of persons who have two qualifications. The others are of a similar character, and the "law" of the work therefore, is clearly not to be depended upon, notwithstanding the author's own strong recommendation in the preface, to which we shall presently allude more particularly.

"Absence of the Deputy Grand Master" (p. 379). Here Dr. Oliver says, that in the absence of the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Officer next in rank and seniority shall, according to the present laws, act as Deputy Grand Master for the evening, but at page 376, he says that the Grand Master, "to prevent confusion, usually gives a special commission under his hand and seal, countersigned by the Grand Secretary, to the Senior Grand Warden ; or, in his absence, to the Junior, to act as Deputy Grand Master, when the immediate Deputy is not in town." Which does Dr. Oliver mean ? And which is right ? Practically the Grand Wardens, if present, usually keep their own seats, and if the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master are absent, their places are taken by Provincial Grand Masters ; the Grand Master's (if he alone is absent) by the Deputy, and the Deputy's place, if he is either acting as Grand Master, or absent as well as the Grand Master, by a Provincial Grand Master.

"The Deputy Grand Master is competent to preside, but not, we presume, to occupy the throne." Does he not do so ? Yes ; we have seen him do so ourselves fifty times at least.

At p. 401 the necessity of Worshipful Masters to attend board meetings in London, is qualified. At page 179, a touching picture was drawn of the misery of a brother petitioning for relief at the Board of Benevolence, on being dismissed unassisted because the Worshipful Master of his Lodge did not appear to support his petition ; now this is qualified by the words "And even then its success" (*i.e.*, the success of the application,) "will be doubtful, unless the Master, Past Master, or one of the Wardens except it be a country petition, shall attend the board, to affirm the truth of the statement," &c. "Except it be a country petition ;" but this makes all the difference in the world, and should have been stated in p. 179, where the duties of Masters of Lodges are so stringently laid down.

"The Boys School" (p. 410). "This institution was founded in 1798, on a principle similar to that which we have just described;" (viz., the Girls School,) "except that it admits none but boys." Of course not; who ever suspected it, of admitting any but boys? Does the other charity admit any but girls?

We now come to the remarks on the Royal Arch degree, about which we do not anticipate that we shall have to say much. Dr. Oliver informs us that "the degree, in its primitive form, certainly commenced before the Flood, (!) and included an account of circumstances which are said to have occurred during the life of Enoch," whose "imaginative history," Dr. Oliver simply tells us is so and so—he gives no proofs. Well then, so be it, it is a very easy way of getting over difficulties, and is, as Bishop Armstrong says, "a smooth and glassy road;" so, imaginative history for ever! But when we go even into imaginative history, it is awkward to have facts too plainly against us, and if our readers will look into an article which appeared in our pages on September 7th, 1858, on the Bacchic Mysteries, they will find Dr. Oliver convicted of a little confusion between two Enochs, so that we ought to be sure which is meant here; not by the bye that much is known about either of them, *mais n'importe*—and as for the time before the flood, why we don't know much about that either, *mais n'importe*, we suppose Dr. Oliver does.

Some words of Our Lord are quoted at p. 433, which we will not transcribe. We differ from Dr. Oliver on this point, and have a strong objection to seeing those and other sacred words lugged in any how, and made to apply to occasions which probably never really had existence at all, or if they had, were never contemplated by their Divine Author. Dr. Oliver moreover seems to forget that the subject of the degree is the second temple, and that that building was erected at a definite period, and not first at one time and then another.

We must repeat our last objection with regard to p. 435.

We must object to the ringing of changes on the name or names of the Most High at p. 441. They are not names to be played with, or made the subject of "ingenious speculations."

Does Dr. Oliver really understand the nature of the true catenarian arch (p. 451), or as it is now commonly called the inversion of the catenary curve? Again, what an anti-climax in page 452, from the three scriptural offices of the Saviour, to, a dissertation upon lamb-skin aprons!

For "*talía si jungere*," &c., (p. 455), read "*si talía*," &c.

We need say little more. The author says in his preface, "It may be fairly anticipated that the book will be of essential utility to the Craft, for it will undoubtedly be eagerly read, attentively marked, and inwardly digested. Every living Mason will, at one time or another, feel himself under the necessity of consulting its pages." We, on the whole, doubt its essential utility, for the reasons we have given in various parts of this notice; and, as we have above remarked, there are portions of it to which we most strongly and decidedly object. Among

other things we object to the introduction in the quotation we have only just made to the application of words to a book of this nature, which, in their place in the Prayer-book refer to the Holy Bible ; and we think, after reading it through with attention and striving hard to draw attention to such good points as it possesses, that there are many living Masons who will go through both their ordinary life and their Masonic career happily and profitably without reference to its pages. "It is a sound policy," the author continues, "that every individual brother should be acquainted with the laws of Masonry." Very true, but they are to be found in the Book of Constitutions, which, though not a perfect work, appears to us more practically useful than its self-contradicting commentary.

"No Lodge or Masonic library can be perfect without it as a perpetual book of reference." We should have supposed that this last sentence was the language of a favourable review in some well known paper or periodical ; certainly we could not, had we not read it, have suspected that it was the recommendation of his own work by the author himself, dated at his own residence, signed with his own name. "Such a publication as this has long been wanted to direct the brethren in the right path, and it will not be recklessly cast aside now it is placed within their reach." No, but it may be deliberately so ; we do not anticipate that it will be very largely consulted, and we do now most sincerely recommend Dr. Oliver to leave off writing until he has more fully informed himself on the subject of which he writes. We now take our leave of him for the present, and hope to see no more "whimsical and unauthorized speculations." One word to justify us for what some may consider our rather stringent criticism. No one need read the book it is true, unless he pleases, but when a book is put forth with a preface of such high pretensions, absolutely and in terms challenging criticism, that criticism can scarcely be very favourable if the work does not fulfil the high expectations which the author himself raises in the minds of his readers.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

WE shall feel obliged if subscribing Lodges and brethren will forward to us memoranda of the fees and subscriptions of their respective Lodges and Chapters, as also a copy of the by-laws, where printed. We are desirous generally of having better materials for the history of Lodges for the purposes of our general articles on Masonic Missions, and to lay a sounder foundation for Masonic history and practice. In many of the provincial Lodges interesting customs and practices are preserved, which illustrate the landmarks of the Craft.

The number of members in each Lodge will likewise be useful, as we shall obtain many facts as to the power of various populations to

maintain Lodges, and the positive resources necessary. It will be found that there are towns which have active and efficient Lodges with a very small population, while in larger towns a Lodge has failed for want of means. Indeed, we want in these times less talk as to the theory of Masonry, and more facts that can be turned to useful account.

Any stray account as to old Lodges and old Masters we shall be glad to enrol in our pages, as thereby in time we shall provide materials for the history of the Lodges and of Masonry in each town, which we are sorry to say the records general and local are in too many cases incompetent to supply. Old pocket books, pamphlets, lists of members, and Lodge documents, will be acceptable to us, or, whenever brethren cannot spare them from their libraries, we shall be glad to have extracts.

SCOTTISH REGIMENTAL LODGES.

In 1816, the following regiments held warrants from the Grand Lodge of Scotland :—

22nd Foot, Moriah Lodge.

17th Foot, { Hooker St. John's Lodge.
 { Unity Lodge.

4th Foot, The United Lodge.

3rd Dragoons, Royal Arch Union Lodge.

4th Dragoons, Union Royal Arch Lodge.

Queen's, or 7th Dragoons.

31st Foot, St. George's Lodge.

32nd Foot, White's Lodge.

43rd Foot, St. Patrick's Royal Arch Lodge.

56th Foot, King George the Third Lodge.

Royal Welch Fusiliers.

General Marjoribank's Regiment, The Union Lodge.

The most ancient of these Lodges is that in the 32nd regiment. Some appear to have Royal Arch Chapters attached. We should like to know what is the present condition of these Lodges.

We suspect that the Scotch Lodge in the 31st Foot became extinct, because, last year a new warrant was granted to this regiment under the name of the Meridian Lodge, with the number 1,045 on the Grand Lodge Roll of England.

MASONIC ENGRAVINGS.

About 1820 a Masonic allegorical engraving was published by Bro. Shinner, "dealer in Masonic aprons, sashes, &c.," at 25, Brompton-row, Brompton.

DEACONS' RODS.

In some old formulas the Deacons' rods are described as black rods. In some Lodges they have gilt tips, in some they are ornamented with gilt inscriptions, in some they are plain white rods. Query as to the practice.

CUBICAL STONE.

A special volume in explanation of the cubical stone was written within the last thirty years by Chéreau, a French brother.

MASONIC TOMBSTONES.

There are some Masonic tombstones mentioned lately, at Gravesend, in our pages; there is a Masonic grave belonging to a Lodge at Liverpool, and

there are many Masonic tombstones dispersed throughout the country. Any notes on these are acceptable, as they record the names of ancient brethren. The Americans have many Masonic tombs.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society was originally an American collegiate fraternity, but is reputed to have been extended and become a secret society. We should like some better information on this.

GRAND SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

In 1741 Edward Spratt was Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Irish brethren may take note of him.

BUCKS.

Are any meetings of the mock-masonic society of Bucks still held? In the last century they had attained to the dignity of having a separate song book. There was a work published in 1770, at London, called "A Candid Inquiry into the Principles and Practices of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Bucks," for such was the title they assumed.

NEW YORK.

In 1808 there was a Trinity Lodge at New York, of which Bro. William Burrill was a member, and wherein he delivered an address on the 11th of January of that year.

MASONRY IN BIDEFORD.

There is now a Lodge at Bideford called the Lodge of Benevolence, No. 719. It meets in a private room in that town, and was founded in 1843.

Masonry was, however, more ancient in Bideford, for we find that in 1792 Bro. Dr. Watkins published in London, a charge to the Lodge of Masons at Bideford. Queries for Bideford brethren—What was the name of the Lodge? What is known about it? Are there any Masonic tombs in the graveyards? Who was Bro. Dr. Watkins? Some old inhabitants should be asked, so that some particulars as to a worthy brother may be preserved.

MOPSES.

A catchpenny work was published at Amsterdam, in 1771, with the title of "Le Secret des Mopses revelé." [This title is, perhaps, not quite accurate.] It is duodecimo, with folding plates and songs set to music, but has some Masonic information. This, however, is only a reproduction of another Amsterdam work printed for sale in Holland, Flanders, France, and Germany, called "Les Secrets de la Société des Mopses dévoilés, par Monsieur P." This is as early as 1743, and there may be an earlier edition. Female imitative Freemasonry then attracted great attention, for in 1754, a parody on Poinset's poem of the "Amazones" was published at Paris, under the name of Les Francs-Maçonnnes. Query—Franches Maçonnnes.

SPANISH BOOKS.

Various revelatory books have been published in the United States as a speculation for sale among the Spanish Americans, in which the usual trumpery as to the Order is supplied in a Spanish garb. There is one as old as 1828, which was published at New York, under the title of "Guia de los Franc Mazones," professing to be useful for the instruction of members, and for the knowledge of those wishing to inform themselves of the principles of the Order. It is duodecimo, with plates.

MONKHOUSE.

Who was Richard Monkhouse, who, in 1805, published in London, three volumes, 8vo., entitled *Occasional Discourses* on various subjects, which include several Masonic discourses? He published two of these Masonic discourses separately.

LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

There is a list said to be of all the Lodges in the United States inserted in a song book, published in 1816, at Dedham in New England, entitled "A Selection of Masonic, Sentimental, and Humorous Songs."

STEPHEN JONES.

Who was Stephen Jones, who published in London, 1811, a large 18mo. volume, called the "Masonic Miscellany, in Prose and Verse?"

OLDEST PROVINCIAL LODGE.

The oldest provincial Lodge now existing in England is No. 20, the celebrated Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity at Chatham, which was founded in 1723, one hundred and thirty-six years ago. It has a Royal Arch Chapter attached. The history of this Lodge would be interesting. Of the London Lodges having dates, two years is the only seniority they possess.

"LE TUILLEUR."

When was "Le Tuilleur" first published? There was an edition of the "Tuilleur Ecossais" in 1813.

FRENCH ENTERED APPRENTICE SONG.

The only obligatory or recognized song in the French Masonic Song-books is enrolled under the title of *Couplets d'Obligations*, which should be sung at the end of every Masonic banquet. These verses are as follows:

I.

Frères et compagnons
De la Maçonnerie,
Sans chagrins jouissons
Des plaisirs de la vie.
Munis d'un rouge bord,
Que par trois fois le signal de nos verres
Soit une preuve que d'accord
Nous buvons à nos frères.

II.

Joignons-nous main en main ;
Tenons-nous ferme ensemble ;
Rendons grâce au destin
Du nœud qui nous rassemble ;
Et soyons assurés
Qu'il ne se soit sur les deux hémisphères
Point de plus illustres santés
Que celle de nos frères.

What this is will be well enough seen by the first and last verses of the Entered Apprentice's Song:—

"Come let us prepare,
We brothers that are
Assembled on every occasion;
Let us drink, laugh and sing,
Our wine has a spring,
Here's a health to an Accepted Mason.

“ Then join hand in hand,
 To each other firm stand,
 Let's be merry and put a bright face on;
 What mortal can boast
 So noble a toast
 As a Free and an Accepted Mason.”

The first French verse very freely expresses the sentiment indeed so loosely, that it would hardly be recognized, except by the closer translation of the last:—

“ Then join hand in hand.
Joignons-nous main en main.
 To each other firm stand.
Tenons-nous ferme ensemble.
 “ What mortal can boast
 So noble a toast
 As a Free and Accepted Mason.
Et soyons assurés
Qu'il ne se voit sur les deux hémisphères
Point de plus illustres santés
Que celle de nos frères.”

It will be seen that this closeness of translation has been attended by a change in the metre. The original poetry is not very creditable, and the French translator must have had some trouble in understanding it; and although his versification is not much better, the meaning has not suffered from his pen.

Will our worthy brother, the Grand Secretary for German correspondence, or some other German brother, tell us whether there is a German translation of the Entered Apprentice's Song?

The same question is asked as to any translation in Netherlandish.

PLYMOUTH.

Did Thomas Dunkerley deliver his charge called “The Light and Truth of Masonry Explained,” in No. 83, St. John's Lodge? His charge was delivered in April, 1757. The Brunswick Lodge, No. 185, was not founded till 1766; and St. John's Lodge was founded in 1747. There may, however, have been an older Lodge still subsisting in 1757. This is a matter for the Plymouth brethren to look into.

THE SABBATH AS AN INSTITUTION.

BY THE HON. L. V. BIERCE, PAST GRAND MASTER OF OHIO.

THE Jewish legislator, with a far-seeing eye, saw that a day ought to be set apart for mental and moral improvement. He set apart the seventh day of each week; and to give tone and moral direction to the mind, the Jews were directed to observe it as commemorative of the finishing of the great work of creation.

The Christian world, with the same object in view—that of giving the seventh portion of time for rest—and also for the recreation, recruiting, and moral instruction of the mind, observe the first day of the week. The object is the same, the effect the same. Man and beast get their appropriate

time for rest, and the mind is turned to moral and mental culture. The labouring poor have time for rest, reading, hearing, thinking, and for instructing their offspring. It is thus the great *desideratum* of human wants. In our other holidays we have recreation, patriotism, frolic, and fun. In the Sabbath we have quietude, moral instruction, mental improvement, and the civilizing, socializing, and humanizing process. There friends who, from their employment, seldom meet elsewhere, meet on that day for worship, and, with a quiet but heartfelt grip, greet each other. Around the altar hearts beat in love and unison that else had never beat together, and the great object of humanizing our race is promoted.

The state of society where the Sabbath is properly observed, compared with what it is where they have none, is immeasurably in favour of a quiet, peaceful, moral observance of that day. Look at New England, where the glitter of the sun is only equalled by the light of education and morality, and compare it with Cuba! In the former, so strictly is the Sabbath observed that a New England beer barrel is said, in derision, not to be allowed to work on Sunday. In Cuba, bull baiting is considered the appropriate business of the day. In which is the best society? In which is a man's life and property most secure? From which of these societies would an infidel father prefer to have a son-in-law, or would a merchant select a clerk? I challenge contradiction when I say, the Sabbath, whether we regard it as a divine or human institution, is a thermometer of morals. As the observance of it rises or falls, so do morals, good society, order, security to person and property. Where it is observed the children are orderly and instructed, and grow up with a feeling of self-respect, moral and intelligent. How unlike those who grow up in a community where the Sabbath is distinguishable only by the extra amount of hunting, fishing, and drinking.

But it is often objected to the observance of the Sabbath, and attendance on Christian meetings, that we do not believe in sectarian doctrines. Well, if you find anything better, then believe differently; but rather than destroy an institution that all experience shows to be most humane and beneficial for the health and moral and intellectual improvement of man, I would waive punctilios. In a Mohammedan country I would respect the Hegira. Among the Jews I would observe the seventh day of the week, and honour the services celebrating St. Patrick's day in Ireland. These holidays are beneficial to the labouring poor in giving them days of rest. As such I would honour them; coupled with what their votaries believe to be religious truth, they exercise a good influence over the head and heart, whether they are orthodox in belief or not. For this I reverence them.

So essential are holidays, or days of rest, for the health and well being of man, that the French nation, after abolishing the Sabbath by legislative enactment, had to substitute other days to supply its place. Thus the birthday of Napoleon, and various other days commemorative of something pleasing to the fancy or vanity of a Frenchman, are, by a decree of the French government, made political Sabbaths. To show their contempt for religion they abolish what, by the laws of nature, was necessary for their own health and physical good. To repair this violation of the law of our being they have enacted other days, no better, certainly, than the Sabbath; which shows their conviction of the great truth that a fixed portion of time is necessary to be set apart, and its observance enforced by law, for recruiting the energies of man and beast.

All nations, whether blessed with a Sabbath or not, have their holidays, each of a distinctive character, and for a distinctive purpose. Thus the British celebrate the birthday of their monarch, and the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot; the Mohammedan the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed;

the Irish, St. Patrick's Day ; the Scotch, St. Andrew's ; and the Americans Christmas, New Year's, first of April, and fourth of July.

Now, all of them, as giving rest to the labouring poor, are good. I wish there were more of them, if some intellectual and moral could be combined with the physical improvement. But all of them are calculated to recruit the physical energies, leaving the mind and morals wholly unattended to. Each of them has a feature peculiar to itself, but a feature peculiar to all is, they do not recognize man as a moral intelligence. On Christmas we wish our friends a merry day ; on New Year's we wish them a happy new year, and generally express our happiness on the arrival of the new year by eating, drinking, and dancing. On April Fools' Day we enjoy the fun of cracking innocent jokes at the expense of our friends, and on the fourth of July by speeches, bonfires, &c., but in none of them is provision made for mental and moral improvement—this is reserved for the Sabbath.—*Rob Morris's Voice of Masonry.*

THE MOTHER.

By a lone and cheerless hearth,
Waits a widow for her child—
Waits her only son's return,
From the haunts of comrades wild.

Like a statue, pale, she sits,
Burning thoughts within her brain,
Listening for his well-known step,
But, alas ! she lists in vain.

She heareth but the mournful wind,
Sighing, wailing as it goes ;
And the tapping of the rain,
Which louder at the lattice grows.

No refreshing, balmy tears,
Now upspring to calm her grief ;
Years of sorrow have drunk up
Those pearly treasures of relief.

Bitter now her cup of life,
And, like the basin at the spring—
Hourly drank from—ever full,
Yet to life she still doth cling.

One, two, three, comes on the wind
In strange foreboding tone—
Slowly as a funeral march,
Faintly as an infant's moan.

Still she sits, but heareth not
The bell-notes, nor the wild wind roar ;
Nor her son's impatient knock,
Oft repeated at the door.

Her gentle, patient spirit,
Long to pain and sorrow wed,
Hath taken flight, to dwell with Him,
Who for a sinful people bled.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MASONIC HALLS IN THE WEST INDIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It is long since you announced any tidings concerning the Harmonic Lodge, No. 58, and I do think, that being our representative in England, you should be informed of every matter of interest to us. I therefore take this liberty, under the full impression that the contents hereof will be gratifying not only to you, but to many of our former members now resident in your city, as well as many readers of your *Magazine*, who have often visited us and been received with true Masonic spirit.

Now that the subject before Grand Lodge in relation to the entire consecration of a suitable locality for Masonic purposes only is so ripe, it may be the means of strengthening the arguments on one side, to quote instances where Lodges have buildings and rooms devoted to work in the royal art. I have frequently noticed in some letters from your correspondents allusions to the West Indies and Continent, I therefore wish to add to the catalogue the building at present occupied by us, and at same time give a brief detail of the proceedings connected therewith.

The building is of three storeys, facing the harbour, by which means the sign "Masonic Hall" can be plainly visible to the many brethren mariners who so frequently arrive at this port for commercial purposes.

The Lodge is held in the upper storey, the room being forty-nine feet long by eighteen and a half feet wide; at the west there are two apartments, as mentioned in Oliver's "Book of the Lodge." The entrance is angular. The sides of the room are painted blue, and between the windows on the south, and along the partition at the north, are depicted various Masonic emblems. The dais occupies the whole width of the room, and extends ten feet towards the west. In the centre thereof is the seat for the Worshipful Master, and chairs on each side of him for twelve Past Masters. Over the Master's and Wardens' chairs are canopies with draperies of blue velvet, trimmed with white fringes; in the caps of the canopy for the Worshipful Master there is the all-seeing eye with rays; on that of the Senior Warden the level; and on that of the Junior Warden the plumb. Above the door in the north west, are the rough ashlar, chisel, and mallet; the whole arranged with exceedingly good taste. The members' seat are on platforms, two inches lower than that of the Junior Warden. The

columns at the entrance are made of zinc, bronzed, and are remarkable for their beauty. In every respect a strict adherence to Bro. Oliver's description of a Lodge room has been shown. The Lodge is provided with an excellent harmonium, the tones of which add solemnity to every one of our ceremonies. The Lodge is always opened and closed by the singing of hymns, and the effect produced is excellent.

The fitting up of this room cost over twelve hundred dollars (£220), notwithstanding our having made use of all furniture removed from the former place of meeting. Great credit is due to the committee of arrangement for the manner in which they discharged their duty.

There are two rooms adjoining the Lodge, one of which is used for the reception of visitors, and the other as a library, an amount from the funds of the Lodge having been voted for the purpose of purchasing a collection of Masonic works.

The day put aside for the dedication at last arrived. At half-past eleven, A.M., the brethren assembled, and received over sixty guests. The ceremonies were performed by our Worshipful Master, Bro. Pretto, M.D., in a manner alike masterly and solemn. Bro. Moeser, our Organist, arranged the music for the occasion, and with the assistance of the brethren amateurs, performed several pieces to the delight of all present.

At two o'clock, P.M. the brethren repaired to the banquet room on the middle floor, where over one hundred Masons assembled for refreshment.

We can now boast of having one of the finest buildings in the town; a Lodge of forty members united in harmony, and a room fitted up in style, second to none in the West Indies.

May the G.A.O.T.U. prosper us and cement us with brotherly love, is the prayer of yours fraternally,

St. Thomas's, April 15th, 1859.

M. M.

THE NEW GRAND OFFICERS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Your correspondent who criticises the recent appointments of Grand Officers, and signs himself "An Independent P.M.," is, I think, as ignorant of the prevailing feeling in the Craft as to these appointments as he states himself to be of the qualifications of two of the new officers.

As your promised statement of the Masonic services of the three brethren referred to may not be immediately forthcoming, you may think fit to admit these few lines in anticipation.

Bro. Savage has a reputation with which even your correspondent is acquainted, and I cannot imagine any of your readers to be ignorant of his long and valued services in our councils and our charities, and as an accurate standard of working for all who cared to avail themselves of his ever ready instruction. Many would have been glad to see him in office long ago: I am not in the secret of our rulers, but I have heard (and I believe the rumour) that the apparent neglect of Bro. Savage was not intended in the highest quarter, and arose out of a misunderstanding.

Among the most respectable London Lodges, and not a few in the provinces, and amongst all really "independent" frequenters of Grand Lodge,

Bro. Slight's merits as a man and a Mason are so well known, that I am surprised that your correspondent should profess ignorance of them. There are doubtless many older Masons who may have a legitimate hope of office, but I know of none who have surpassed, and very few who have approached, Bro. Slight of late years, in his zealous and honest services to Freemasonry. Successively Master of three first-rate Lodges, bountiful in his charities, a pattern in his work, devoting much of his time wherever and whenever he can serve the Craft, and binding together in fraternal union those who come within his influence—such is our Junior Grand Deacon. Many can vouch how sincerely he carries out in his own life the best principles of our Order; and in Grand Lodge, even those who like myself have sometimes differed from him, know his value as a clear headed man of business and a successful combatant of faction.

Bro. Gavin Pocock is not so well known in London Lodges, but I have long heard of him as one of the main supporters of Masonry in the province of Sussex; and from close inquiries I believe him to be in every way deserving of the office of Grand Sword Bearer, and in more provinces than one I have heard the greatest satisfaction expressed at the appointment, coupled with the hope that the practice may be continued, and that year after year some provincial brother of distinguished merit may have a similar honour conferred upon him.

In reference to the selection of the Grand Wardens, I, for one, cannot see why exception should be taken to the practice of selecting brethren with special regard to social station; but I must not trespass on your columns to argue this question, my main object being to do justice to those who may be specially attacked by the censorious or the disappointed.

In the circle of a very large Masonic acquaintance, the only objection I have heard raised to the recent appointments has been the regret that, for some reason which we below the dais do not know, there are so many re-appointments; as to the new appointments, I have heard in all quarters the highest approbation.

That the "dissatisfaction" should be "universal," I can easily understand, if your correspondent's Masonic universe be limited to the circle of the disappointed or the factions; and if so, the "resentment" he talks of need cause no distress to our rulers.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours faithfully and fraternally,
May 14th, 1859.

K. T.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the *Magazine* of May 11th, there is a letter signed "An Independent P.M.," impugning the appointments to offices in Grand Lodge for the present year. Now, without wishing to forestall the remarks which you promise us in your editorial note at the foot of the letter, I must beg to be allowed to say a few words upon one appointment, which is spoken of in terms of such injustice, that I can only imagine "An Independent P.M." to be unacquainted with Bro. Gavin Pocock, and ignorant of the great services which he has rendered to Freemasonry in the province of Sussex. The propriety of this appointment rests upon this one question—Are provincial brethren to be excluded from holding office in Grand Lodge? If not, and if it is desirable—nay, just—that the honours of the Craft should be extended beyond the limits of London, then I make bold to say that there is no provincial Mason more worthy than himself, of

the honour that has been conferred upon Bro. Pocock. When the enumeration of his services appear in your journal, I believe the Craft in general will be of opinion that the appointment of Bro. Pocock to office in Grand Lodge is neither premature nor undeserved.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN H. SCOTT,

59, Brunswick Road, Brighton,
May 16th, 1859.

W.M., No. 338.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Having read with some surprise in the *Freemasons' Magazine* that drawing is not taught in our excellent Masonic schools, I beg leave to offer my services gratuitously as a teacher of drawing, and will with pleasure attend the schools once a week for that purpose. I am sure there can be no reason why the children of Freemasons should not possess this important requirement of education.

I am, Sir and Brother, fraternally yours,

H. E. FRANCES, J.D., No. 211.

4, Gloucester-place, Cowley-road, Brixton.
May 14th, 1859.

[Bro. Frances should make his offer to the committee of the schools.—ED.]

FLOWERS.

YE valleys low, where the mild whispers use
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,
On whose fresh lap the swart star sparsely looks,
Throw hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,
That on the green turf suck the honied showers,
And purple all the ground with vernal flowers.
Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe and pale jessamine,
The white pink, and the pansy freak'd with jet,
The glowing violet,
The musk-rose, and the well attir'd woodbine,
With cowslips wan that hang the pensive head,
And every flower that sad embroidery wears;
Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To strow the laureat hearse where Lycid lies.—*Milton.*

THE MASONIC MIRROR



MASONIC MEMS.

We hear that Bro. Havers has, at the request of a large body of his Masonic friends, reconsidered his determination to retire from taking an active part in the affairs of Masonry, for the present. We cannot but think this highly gratifying: for though not always agreeing with the views of Bro. Havers his great practical talent is undeniable, and cannot well be spared, especially—whilst the question with regard to the future arrangements of the Grand Lodge property remains unsettled.

The opening of the new Lodge, The Crescent, (No. 1,090), will take place at the King's Head Tavern, Twickenham, on the 24th inst. The dinner is to take place at the Eyot Tavern.

We understand that it has been arranged for the children of the Girls School to visit Oxford (on the invitation of the brethren of that city) next week.

THE GIRLS SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The anniversary festival of this popular charity was celebrated by a very elegant dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday last, May 11th, and was certainly the most numerous assemblage of the year, there being upwards of three hundred brethren present, and nearly a hundred ladies in the gallery.

The chair was filled by the Right Hon. the Earl of Ripon, P.G.W., supported by Bros. Capt. Bowyer, Prov. G.M., Oxfordshire; B. B. Cabbell, Prov. G.M., Norfolk, and Treasurer of the institution; Col. Barlton, P. Prov. G.M., Bengal; Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; J. Savage, S.G.D.; F. Slight, J.G.D.; J. Havers, P.G.D.; J. Hervey, P.G.D.; T. H. White, P.G.D.; P. Scott, P.G.D.; Potter, P.G.D.; Hopwood, P.G.D.; Udall, P.G.S.B.; Spiers, P.G.S.B.; Gooch, P.G.S.B.; W. E. Walmsley, P.G.S.B.; Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec., &c., &c.

On the withdrawal of the cloth,

The chairman rose amidst loud cheers, and said the first toast he had to offer to the notice of the brethren was, "The health of their gracious Sovereign." That toast, always cordially received in every assembly of Englishmen, was the more so amongst Freemasons, because it was part of their ancient charges that they should prove loyal to their sovereign, and obedient to the constituted authorities; it was therefore part of the province of Masonry to maintain and support their sovereign. It was not, however, only on account of the official position which Her Majesty filled that they always drank her health with loyalty and enthusiasm, but also on account of her individual and private virtues, which had endeared her to the hearts of all her people, and he was sure to none more than to Freemasons. (Cheers).

The chairman said the next toast he had to propose was "The health of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Albert, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the royal family." Though they were not honoured by numbering any Freemasons amongst the members of the royal family, they well knew that one nearly connected with the family,

H.R.H. Prince Frederick William of Prussia, was a Mason, and he trusted his royal highness would be enabled to excite in the minds of his brothers-in-law a desire to join their ancient Craft. (Cheers).

The chairman observed that no words of his would be required to recommend to their notice the next toast, "The health of the M.W. Grand Master the Earl of Zetland." (Cheers). He knew it was quite needless for him to occupy one moment in dilating on the just praise due to the noble lord, but he could not let the opportunity pass of expressing his strong conviction that it was highly conducive to the prosperity of the Craft that they had at its head in England such a man as the noble earl. He (the Earl of Ripon) felt it as a high honour to have had the opportunity of serving as a Grand Officer under the noble earl. He would propose to them the health of the M.W. Grand Master, being convinced that it would be drunk with that cordiality with which it had hitherto been received. (Cheers).

The noble chairman said he had now to propose "The health of Lord Pamunne, D.G.M.," who, whilst holding a high and difficult office in the state, had yet found time to devote himself to the affairs of the Craft. He was a supporter of all their charitable institutions, and he felt that they had strong reasons for drinking his health cordially and enthusiastically, trusting that he might long continue to honour them with his support. (Cheers).

The children were here introduced into the hall, and by their healthy and neat appearance excited general admiration. The girls having sung the festival hymn—

The chairman said he rose to propose the toast of the evening. The presence of so many of the brethren that evening was a sufficient proof of the deep interest they felt in the prosperity of the institution, to support which they were then assembled, and he rejoiced therefore that he would have the less difficulty in commending the toast to them. He believed it was now seventy-one years since the school was first founded, and during that period he was told that 734 girls had enjoyed the advantages of the education it afforded, of whom 664 had passed through the school; and he was assured that, out of that large number, there was not one who, by her conduct in after life, had reflected disgrace on the institution. Now it might be said of schools as of other things, "by their fruits shall ye know them." The best of schemes often failed; and plans, however well laid down, might fail to produce the results that were expected. The experience, however, of seventy years had proved the value of this institution, and he had no doubt that so long as it continued to be managed as it had hitherto been, it would continue to produce good fruit. It was unnecessary for him in that assembly to enter at any length into the history of the objects of the charity. They all knew that it was instituted to afford a sound, useful education to the children of brethren in misfortune. There was one feature of the institution which was somewhat peculiar, and which particularly commended itself to notice, that whilst all who entered the school had to go through the same round of general training, those children who, had their parents not sunk into misfortune might have looked for a superior education, were afforded the means of regaining their position in society, though means were taken to assure their sharing with others in the general business of the institution. He thought that no way could be found of more fully carrying out those principles of the Craft—those principles of brotherly love upon which their Order was founded—than to replace, or rather to give the children of their distressed brethren the means of replacing themselves in that position in society which their parents formerly held; and nothing could more effectually do so than by giving them a liberal education. Before he resumed his seat he trusted they would allow him to say a word to the interesting children before him. He had pointed out the objects of the institution, and told them that not one who had hitherto left it had brought disgrace upon it, and he had no doubt that those whom he was then addressing would follow in the footsteps of their predecessors. He begged them to recollect that education was daily becoming the more important, as with the keen competition now existing among all classes of society it was impossible to keep a position in the world without it. Let him trust that, not only would they be found worthy of the character of the institution, but that seventy years hence, when other Freemasons were assembled, as he hoped they would be in that hall for the same object of supporting the Institution, it might be said of the children before him, as it had been

said of those who had gone before them, that after leaving the institution their conduct had been such as never to reflect disgrace upon it. (Cheers). It was upon the manner in which our female children were brought up that the virtue and happiness of England mainly depended, and therefore it was of the highest importance that they should keep their institution in the highest efficiency. He begged to propose "Prosperity to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children." (Applause).

Bro. F. Crew, the Secretary of the school, then proceeded to present the prizes, consisting of work boxes, writing desks, &c., to the following children, accompanying each with a few appropriate remarks:—

Sophia Reinhardt France, silver medal and writing desk, for general good conduct.

Emma Susanna Cox, writing desk, for general good conduct.

Emma Charlotte Hurrell, writing desk, for general good conduct.

Eliza Chase, writing desk, for general good conduct.

Louisa Caroline Barnsley, work box, for general good conduct.

Fanny Freeman Smith, work box, for attention to domestic duties.

Mary Ann Brewster, work box, for good penmanship.

The Chairman then placed a medal round the neck of Sophia France, and stated that it gave him great pleasure to have to bestow it on one who was born at Wakefield, a district with which he was intimately connected. He warned her to be especially cautious as to her conduct in after life; it was only by following in the footsteps of her predecessors, and remembering the lessons inculcated in the school, that she could hope for happiness here and hereafter.

The children, having sung "Good Night," then retired, laden with the fruit of the dessert, amidst loud applause.

Bro. Captain Bowyer said, that if he excepted the toast of the evening, the one which he had now the honour to propose must be considered the most important of the meeting, it being "The health of the noble President of the day." (Cheers.) He knew that the proposal would be eagerly welcomed, as they were greatly indebted to the noble lord for the zeal with which he had advocated the claims of the school, and the kindness with which he had presided over them. (Cheers).

Bro. the Earl of Ripon begged to return his most hearty thanks for the manner in which the brethren had been pleased to receive the last toast, assuring them that he had the greatest pleasure in being present that evening. When Bro. Crew first invited him to take the chair of the festival of the institution, he told him that he was doubtful whether his engagements in the country would allow him to do so, but upon being pressed, he consented to undertake the office, feeling it to be his duty, as a Mason, to support their charitable institutions to the utmost of his power. He was much gratified in having it in his power to be amongst them that evening, and though he felt he had only done his duty in endeavouring to promote the advantage of the institution, he felt obliged to them for the manner in which they had acknowledged his services. He regretted that his engagements had prevented his visiting the school on this occasion as he should have wished, but he hoped to have an early opportunity of doing so, and expressing his sense of their valuable services to those who presided over the school, and more especially to their excellent matron, Miss Jarwood. (Cheers). He again thanked them for the kind manner in which they had drunk the toast, and begged to propose to them "The Prov. Grand Masters, and the Past and Present Grand Officers." They all knew how much the prosperity of the Craft depended upon their services, and how well they generally filled their offices. He begged to couple with the toast the name of Capt. Bowyer, Prov. G.M. for Oxfordshire.

Bro. Capt. Bowyer, Prov. G.M. for Oxfordshire, returned thanks, and assured the brethren that nothing gave the Grand Officers greater pleasure than in endeavouring to assist their charitable institutions. He trusted the Grand Officers were all fully aware of the high duties which devolved upon them when they accepted their positions, and were always anxious to do everything in their power for the prosperity of the Order. (Cheers).

The chairman had now to propose a toast to which he was sure they would all be most happy to respond—"The health of the Vice-Presidents and other Officers

of the Institution, coupled with the name of their excellent Treasurer, Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell." The brethren so well knew the services which that brother had ever rendered to charitable institutions, and especially to their Girls School, that at that late hour he should do no more than briefly allude to them. He was sure, by the manner in which they received the toast, that they highly appreciated it, which he would at once ask them to drink. (Cheers).

Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, who was loudly applauded, said he rose with great pleasure to acknowledge the compliment they had been pleased to pay him on this, as on many former occasions. He was aware that it was not called for by any merits of his, though he had certainly long taken a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the institution. Not only by the care they took of them in this institution did they contribute to the welfare of the dear children brought under their protection—not only did they lead them to hope for happiness here and hereafter—but by the manner in which it was supported and conducted, the institution was raised to one of the proudest positions of any in this happy country. (Cheers). It was most gratifying to find institutions such as theirs supported by the nobles of the land—men born to high stations, who came forward for the protection and aid of their poorer brethren, showing how truly mercy and charity bore sway in their hearts, and how they thus supported the character and dignity of their country. He begged to express his gratitude to the noble lord who had presided over them that evening, thus evincing the interest he continued to take in the Craft, of which he was so distinguished an ornament. (Cheers).

Bro. Crew then proceeded to read the list of subscriptions, which amounted to upwards of £1,880, with two or three additional lists to come in, so that when closed, the amount will, we have no doubt, exceed £2,000.

"The health of the Medical Officers and Committees of the Institution" and "Prosperity to the other Masonic Charities" were then drunk.

The noble chairman then proposed "The Health of the Stewards of the Festival," and stated that they were all much indebted to that body for the great exertions they had made on behalf of the charity.

Bro. John Matthews, Prov. G.S.W. and P. Prov. G. Treasurer, Gloucestershire, and Prov. G.S.B., Wilts., President of the Board of Stewards, returned thanks for the handsome manner in which the last toast had been proposed and responded to. He assured the noble lord and the brethren that he individually had experienced great pleasure in acting as one of the stewards of this festival, and in doing all in his power to aid the object of the charity. He sincerely believed that the same feeling was shared in by every member of the board; they were all gratified that their labours had not been in vain, and that the list had assumed such a respectable total. He did not at that late period of the evening propose to detain them long, but he could not refrain from making a remark or two upon the object which had brought them together that night. It was charity, which is known even to those who are not Masons, to be one of the principles of our Order. As brethren, we have all, at least on one occasion, if not more frequently, professed to admire that virtue; we are therefore bound to practise it to the utmost of our means, not only as a duty we have undertaken, but also to prove to those who are not Masons (and who can know nothing of many of the links that bind brother to brother) that we act up to our profession, at least in this respect. The exhibition of the children we have seen this evening amply proves this. He thought the friends of the charity would be increased if the brethren who already assisted it would endeavour to prevail upon those brethren who are not now to be found amongst our supporters, to visit the school, or to attend one of our festivals; they would then see what we are doing for the children of our departed brethren, and aid in the "good work." At all events, if they did not afterwards do so, to some extent at least, he did not think he could offer to such brethren any better advice than to recommend them to attend some good Lodge of Instruction, where they might have an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the principles upon which Freemasonry is founded.

The health of "The Ladies in the gallery" was then given, after which the noble chairman vacated the chair, and was conducted by the Board of Stewards to the glee room, where he remained till nearly the end of the entertainment, which may

he truly said to have been passed in harmony and brotherly love, notwithstanding the glee room was, as usual, most inconveniently crowded.

Bro. Horsley, Grand Organist, had the management of the musical arrangements, and was assisted by Bros. D. King, Lawler, Fielding, and Cooke; Mrs. Loukey, Mdle. Ponelli, and Miss Stabbach. Bro. Count Montemerli also lent his aid to the entertainment of the brethren, and in the course of the evening he circulated the following characteristic address:—

“Brethren,—My duty calls me to my country, and it is not without sorrow that I part from generous and hospitable England, which in a few days I leave for Italy. This evening is the last in which, as the singer, Signor Lorenzo, I shall have the opportunity of using my talent; and I am happy to do so for you, brothers, in profit of the school for our female children. This commoving and solemn re-union gives me the hope that if the Great Architect of the Universe dispose of my life for the good of my country, the widow and orphan daughters of Count Montemerli, whom he leaves in England, will find in his brothers, the Masons, protection and counsel.—And wishing you all farewell, I remain for ever, your grateful and affectionate brother, LORENZO MONTEMERLI.”

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, May 18th.—Lodges, Grand Stewards, Freemasons' Tavern; United Mariners (33), White Hart Tavern; St. George's (164), Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich; Sincerity (203), Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; Oak (225), Radley's Hotel; Nelson (1002), Red Lion, Woolwich. General Committee of Grand Lodge and Lodge of Benevolence, at 7. *Encampment.*—Kemeys Tynle, Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich, at 4.

Thursday, 19th.—Lodges, Globe (23), Freemasons' Tavern; Gihon (57), Bridge House Hotel; Constitutional (63), Ship and Turtle; St. Mary's (76), Freemasons' Tavern; Temperance (199), Plough Tavern, Rotherhithe; Manchester (206), Anderson's Hotel; Westbourne (1035), Manor House, Westbourne Terrace. *Chapter.*—Yarborough (812), George Tavern, Commercial Road East. House Committee Girls School.

Friday, 20th.—Lodges, Middlesex (167), Thatched House; Jordan (237), Freemasons' Tavern. Annual Meeting of the Royal Benevolent Institution, at 12.

Saturday, 21st.—Lodges, Honour and Generosity (191), London Tavern; Panmure (1017), Pembury Tavern, Lower Clapton.

Monday, 23rd.—Lodges, Somerset House and Inverness (No. 4), Freemasons' Tavern; Castle Lodge of Harmony (27), Thatched House Tavern; Old King's Arms (30), Freemasons' Tavern; Salisbury (630), Dean Street, Soho. *Chapter.*—Robert Burns (25), Freemasons' Tavern.

Tuesday 24th.—Lodges, Tuscan (14), Freemasons' Tavern; Moira (109), London Tavern; Prudent Brethren (169), Freemasons' Tavern; Industry (219), Dick's Coffee House; Prince of Wales (324), Thatched House; Crescent (1090), King's Head, Twickenham. *Chapter.*—Cyrus (25), London Coffee House.

Wednesday, 25th.—Lodges, Antiquity (2), Freemasons' Tavern; Mount Moriah (40), ditto; Prosperity (78), White Hart, Bishopsgate Street; United Pilgrims (745), Manor House, Walworth; Prince Frederick William (1955), Knights of St. John, St. John's Wood. *Encampment.*—Frederick of Unity, London Tavern.

Thursday, 26th.—Lodges, Neptune (22), Radley's Hotel; Shakespeare (116), Albion Tavern.

Friday, 27th.—Lodges, Universal (212), Freemasons' Tavern; Jerusalem (233), ditto; Fitzroy (530), Head Quarters, Royal Artillery Company; High Cross (1056), Railway Hotel, Northumberland Park, Tottenham. *Chapter.*—Friendship (6), Thatched House Tavern.

Saturday, 28th.—Lodge, Unity (215), London Tavern. *Chapter.*—St. George and Corner Stone (5), Freemasons' Tavern.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction appear in the last number of each month.]

ST. GEORGE AND CORNER STONE LODGE (No. 5).—At the last meeting of this Lodge, on Monday, the 9th inst., an elegant and Masonic gold snuff box was presented to Bro. Hayers on his retirement from the office of Treasurer, which he had

held for many years. Bro. Havers acknowledged the compliment, being somewhat taken by surprise; the presentation had been arranged so as to obtain the approval of all the members, without being brought formally before the Lodge.

KENT LODGE (No. 15).—There was a very numerous attendance of the Brethren of this well worked Lodge at the Three Tuns Tavern, Borough, on Wednesday, May 11th, when the W.M. Bro. Marriner passed Bro. Wm. Randall to the degree of F.C. in a manner worthy to be emulated. He afterwards proceeded to initiate Messrs. J. Holbrook, Stuttaford, Dempsey, and M'Guinness into the mysteries of the Craft. The whole of the initiates, as well as the brother who received the second degree, are professional members of the vocal corps connected with the establishment of Bro. John Wilton, of the new music hall, Wellclose-square, who was present upon the occasion as a visitor. The Lodge having been closed, the brethren sat down to an elegant banquet, and the evening, commenced by work, was finished in perfect harmony.

ST. ALBAN'S LODGE (No. 32).—The last meeting for the season was held on Monday, the 9th inst., Bro. E. Boards, W.M., at the London Coffee House. The occasion was chosen for presenting to Bro. Samuel Elbor Nutt, P.M. and Secretary, a Past Master's jewel, as a special recognition of his services. This Lodge has abstained from the practice of giving Past Master's jewels to those who have occupied the chair, lest they should become a matter of course, nor has this been supplied from the Lodge fund; and the only testimonials granted of late years are the one in question, and a piece of plate to Bro. G. Dames, Treasurer and P.M. The W.M. said that it gave him especial pleasure to confer upon Bro. Nutt, in the name of the Lodge, a Past Master's jewel, for to him that Lodge was deeply indebted for the services he had rendered to it, which have mainly contributed to its present state of prosperity. As a working Mason Bro. Nutt had earned this distinction, and they derived the more gratification in bestowing it upon him, as they regarded him as a man of great moral endowments, and their sincere personal friend. He (the W.M.) might have wished to be a better orator, but it was needless on an occasion when brethren were present to whom Bro. Nutt was known, and in addressing him to whom their feelings were so fully known. Bro. Nutt replied in these terms:—"Worshipful Master and brethren—Strong and heartfelt emotions, like deep rivers, are ever silent in their course. If, therefore, in endeavouring to thank you for the distinguished honour you have conferred upon me, my language fails to express the feelings of my heart, you must not believe on that account that my gratitude is the less fervent and sincere. The testimonial you have presented to me is of no ordinary character; it is not a jewel given by a Lodge to its immediate Past Master, as a mere matter of routine—a compliment paid to all who have passed the Master's chair. No, Worshipful Master, I view it in a very different light; to me it conveys a higher and far more gratifying sentiment. I consider it the unanimous expression of your kindly feeling towards me—a seal, as it were, set upon your approbation of my conduct, a lasting memorial of your fraternal regard. As a token of your friendship and esteem, this symbol indeed becomes a jewel of inestimable price. Believe me, I shall ever wear it with pride and pleasure, and number it amongst my choicest treasures. For the second time in my life, I stand in a position that any Mason might be proud to occupy. The events of to-night bring back to my memory the recollection of bygone years, when the brethren of my mother Lodge, No. 287, my first love and my last, conferred upon me an honour similar to that you have just now paid me. I well recollect I said then, as I say now, that from the commencement of my Masonic career I have had but one object in view, to uphold the dignity and extend the usefulness of our noble institution. Since I have had the pleasure of being amongst you, Worshipful Master and brethren, I have endeavoured, feebly it may be, but still honestly, to carry out those great principles by maintaining the honour, promoting the harmony, and increasing the usefulness of the St. Alban's Lodge. If in any degree my efforts have been crowned with success, I have achieved the only object I ever aimed at—but in your approbation I reap a rich reward. Worshipful Master and brethren, I beg you will accept all the gratitude

a human heart can offer, and when that is exhausted, you will believe I am still a bankrupt in thanks." Bro. Hyde Clarke then moved, and it was resolved, that a suitable inscription in remembrance of the event be placed in the special book of records, in which the services of brethren are enrolled. The Lodge then adjourned to banquet, at which several visitors were present.

BRITANNIC LODGE (No. 38).—This Lodge held its anniversary meeting at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Thursday last, April 12th, for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect, Bro. F. Slight, J.G.D. and P.M. of Nos. 109 and 233. The Lodge was opened about half-past three o'clock, when a candidate was initiated by the W.M., Bro. Hensley—a Lodge of Emergency having been held the previous evening, when both passings and initiations were performed. The ceremony of installation was undertaken by the W., Bro. George England, P.M. and P. Prov. G.W. Surrey. Amongst the other P. Masters present were Bros. Sirr, P.G.W.; Henry Bridges, P. Prov. G.W., Surrey; and Bro. J. A. D. Cox. As visitors we noticed Bros. Roxburgh, G. Reg.; Potter, P.G.D.; Le Veau, P.G.S.B.; Warren, P.G. Steward; Bosson, Loge de l'Amitié, Boulogne; Johns, Mother Kilwinning Lodge, Edinburgh; Pullen, No. 54; Knight, No. 65; Fridges, No. 82; Ledger, Lodge, and Bridge, No. 109; Greville, No. 212; Young, No. 233; Tatham, No. 338; Phillips, No. 367; Wright, No. 382. At the conclusion of the ceremony of installation, which was most beautifully performed, the W.M. appointed and invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bro. Morris Chubb, S.W.; Arthur Wightman, J.W.; Lewis Crombie, P.M., 233 (re-elected at the previous meeting) Treasurer; Thomas A. Chubb, Secretary; Ald. W. A. Rose, S.D.; George Hawkins, J.D.; J. Stanton Farmer, I.G.; Henry Grissell and J. S. Pierce, Stewards. Bro. Crombie proposed that a P.M. jewel should be presented to Bro. Hensley, P.M.; for the very able and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. The motion having been seconded and carried unanimously, the P.M., in a few appropriate remarks, presented Bro. Hensley with the jewel, which is certainly one of the handsomest, because one of the smallest and neatest in the Order. The other business of the Lodge having been transacted, and the Lodge closed, the brethren adjourned to an elegant dinner, upwards of seventy brethren assembling at the social board. On the cloth being removed, the usual toasts were given with great neatness and point. Bro. Potter returned thanks on behalf of the Grand Officers, and expressed his gratification at seeing an initiate of a Lodge, with which he had the honour of being connected, installed in the chair of such a numerous and well worked Lodge as the Britannic. Bro. Hensley, the immediate P.M., in proposing the health of the W.M., stated that they were all aware how excellent a working Mason he was, and how highly he was esteemed by every brother who had the honour of his acquaintance. Bro. Slight, with his usual modesty, had, in proposing the health of the Grand Officers, altogether omitted any allusion to the fact that he had been recently enrolled amongst the number; a circumstance which he was sure must be most gratifying to every brother of the Britannic Lodge, knowing how well their excellent brother would discharge the duties of any office he undertook. The toast having been most enthusiastically responded to, the W.M. thanked the brethren for the reception with which they had honoured his health, which had been so kindly proposed by his respected predecessor in the chair. Throughout his Masonic career it had ever been his endeavour to perform his duties efficiently and conscientiously, so as to give satisfaction to the brethren. He certainly felt highly honoured by the notice which the Most Worshipful Grand Master had been pleased to take of his past services, by conferring upon him Grand Office. He could assure the brethren, he did not accept it without feeling that it conferred upon him additional obligations to the Craft, for if it brought with it increased honours, it also involved increased responsibilities. He accepted these responsibilities with pleasure, and should ever endeavour so to devote himself in his Masonic life as to uphold and maintain the best interests and charities of the Craft. The health of the visitors, acknowledged by Bro. Pullen, No. 54; the initiates, the P.M.s, and the other usual toasts, followed in quick succession, and brought a most agreeable evening to an appropriate close, the pleasure having been considerably enhanced by some excellent glees, &c., by Bros. Lawler, Young, and King.

The Lodge now stands adjourned until November, and certainly there are no class of brethren who appear to work together with greater unanimity and brotherly love than those connected with the railway interest.

STRONG MAN LODGE (No. 53).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday week, at Bro. Ireland's, the Masonic Hall, Fetter Lane, Bro. Lundy, W.M., presiding. Mr. William Alfred Collingwood was introduced as a candidate for Freemasonry, and initiated into the Order. Afterwards the Lodge was closed and the brethren retired for refreshment, and the proceedings of the evening were carried on in the true spirit of Masonry.

ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE (No. 85).—The closing meeting of this Lodge for this season was held on Monday week, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street. Bro. Clemow, W.M., presided, assisted by Bros. Clout, S.W., and Lascelles, J.W. Bro. Pester was passed to the second degree, and Bro. Sargent was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The case of Bro. Young, P.M., of the Domatic Lodge, and a candidate for the Aged Masons' Asylum, was taken into consideration, and a sum of money voted from the funds of the Lodge for the purpose of assisting his election.

PHOENIX LODGE (No. 202).—The season of this Lodge was brought to a close on Saturday evening, May 14th, by the installation of the new Master, Bro. Williams, the ceremony being performed by Bro. Watson, assisted by a duly constituted board of installed Masters. Bro. Dunphy was appointed S.W.; Bro. Maslin, J.W.; Bro. McEntire, S.D.; Bro. Morris, J.D. Bro. States, P.M., No. 166, was elected a joining member of the Lodge. There being no other business before the Lodge, the brethren adjourned to a very elegant dinner, which was succeeded by a highly pleasant evening—the speeches being short and the music excellent; Bro. Loder, a visitor, presiding at the pianoforte, assisted by Bros. Theodore Distin and Weeks, members of the Lodge, and Bro. Donald King, visitor; Miss Eyles also giving her valuable services, and singing some of her best songs. The visitors included Bro. Walmisley, P.G.S.B.; Bro. Adams, G. Steward; Bro. Crawley, P.M.; Bro. Langridge, Bro. Loder, &c. In the course of the evening, Bro. Loder (one of the members of the eminent family of that name), who is a Past Master of No. 1, New York, gave a most interesting sketch of his Masonic experiences in America, California, Tasmania, Australia, and other parts of the world, declaring that in every place and under every circumstance, he had always found a welcome and a home amongst the brethren of the Craft, however strange he might be in the country he visited.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—A Lodge of Emergency was held on Monday last, to initiate four candidates, and transact other business. The W.M., Bro. Baker was in his place in due time, as were also the S.W., Bro. Haydon (the first time since his serious illness), the J.W., Bro. Moore, and the other officers of the Lodge. Two of the candidates, we regret to say, were kept away by illness, but Mr. Appleyard and Mr. McCarthy were initiated, Bro. Gerald Griffin was raised to the third degree, and Bro. Hodges passed to the second degree. The business having been concluded, about thirty-five of the brethren dined together.

CONFIDENCE LODGE (No. 228).—The last meeting of this Lodge for the season was held on Monday, May 9th, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Bro. Brewer, W.M., presided, supported by Bro. Johnson, S.W.; Bro. Warne, J.W.; Bro. Cummings, P.M.; and Bro. Rogers, Secretary. Bro. Randall was raised to the sublime degree of M.M.; that impressive ceremony being performed by the W.M. in a very able manner. Bro. Hunter was also passed to the degree of P.C. Mr. George Anthony was then introduced and initiated into Freemasonry, in due form, by the W.M., in a manner which gave general satisfaction. The Lodge business being ended, the brethren retired to dinner. The toasts of "The newly initiated Brother," and "The Visitors," having been given and duly responded to, Bro. Cummings, P.M., proposed "The Health of the W.M.," and alluded to the excellent and able manner in which he had performed his duties. The W.M. said he could assure them that as long as he held the office of Worshipful Master he would, to the best of his ability, carry out its duties. He urged upon the brethren who aspired to the chair

to make themselves proficient by attending Lodges of Instruction, so as to enable them to do so to their own satisfaction and that of the brethren. The W.M. next gave "The P.Ms. of the Lodge," and referred to their constant attendance in the Lodge. Bro. Cummings, P.M., responded, and congratulated the Lodge in having so able a W.M.; and he hoped he might long hold that good opinion and kindly feeling which was now evinced towards him; for, by his uniform kindness, he had gained the esteem of one and all. The visitors present were Bros. Hoad, No. 1004; H. Thompson, No. 206; Chancellor, No. 955; Hart, No. 165, &c. Bro. Riley, after some very appropriate remarks, gave "To all Poor and Distressed Masons," which was duly honoured, and the brethren separated, highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

LODGE OF UNITED PILGRIMS (No. 745).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday evening, at Bro. Wale's, Manor House, Walworth. The W.M. Bro. James Batley, presiding, supported by his officers, Bro. Webb, S.W., and Bro. Geider, J.W. The Lodge having been opened in due form, a ballot was taken for Mr. Farmer, who was unanimously elected. Bro. Drew was passed to the degree of F.C., and the W.M. then proceeded to initiate Mr. Farmer into the mysteries of Freemasonry, which he did in a very satisfactory way. After dinner, Bro. Neats, P.M. proposed the health of the W.M., speaking in high terms of his ability and gentlemanly demeanour. The health of Bro. James, of the Royal Jubilee was then given, and he testified to the high qualities of the W.M. At eleven o'clock the brethren separated in perfect harmony.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lodge.—Wednesday, May 25th, Royal Sussex (221), Freemasons' Hall, at 7. Chapter.—Tuesday, 24th, Beaufort (120), ditto, at 7.

CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—Lodge.—Friday, May 27th, Mersey Instruction (701), Angel Inn, Birkenhead, at 6.

CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENT.—Lodge.—Monday, May 23rd, Boscawen (1000), Masonic Rooms, Chacewater at 7.

DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—Lodge.—Thursday, May 26th, Friendship (238), Lord Hood Hotel, Devonport, at 6.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge met at Exeter on Wednesday, the 6th of April, on which occasion there were present, the R.W. the Earl Fortescue, K.G., Prov. G.M.; R.W. the Rev. John Huyshe, M.A., D. Prov. G.M.; V.W. the Hon. John Yarde Buller, as Prov. S.G.W.; V.W. John Milford as Prov. J.G.W.; V.W. the Rev. W. Yate Dakin, Prov. G. Chaplain; V.W. W. Denis Moore, Prov. G. Sec.; V.W. H. W. Clarke, Prov. J.G.D.; W. J. J. Clase, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; W. J. Tanner Davy, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; W. W. Hunt, Prov. G. Purs.; W. James Gregory, Prov. G. Tyler; and Bros. W. J. Channing, J. Gambell, R.E. Rodd, John Burrington, Prov. G. Stewards. There were also present several Past Provincial Grand Officers and the representatives of Lodges Nos. 46, 83, 122, 129, 185, 224, 270, 309, 312, 380, 610, 650, 719, and 1012.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form and with solemn prayer.

The minutes of the Prov. Grand Lodge of the 5th January, 1859, having been read and partially confirmed, the R.W. Prov. Grand Master moved "That a fund be established by private subscription, to be called 'The Devon Masonic Educational Fund,' for the education, clothing, and advancement of the children of Brethren of inadequate means within the province." The resolution was carried.

The R.W. Prov. Grand Master next moved "That the whole of the increased payments on fees of honour and annual dues from members of Lodges, be applied to the said fund, pursuant to the resolution of the Prov. Grand Lodge on the 20th of October, 1858." This resolution was also carried.

It was next resolved unanimously "That the thanks of the Prov. Grand Lodge be given to the committee on the subject of the Fund of Benevolence," and the following brethren were appointed a committee to revise the scheme of the educational fund, and to report to a future Lodge:—The R.W. Prov. Grand Master, The R.W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master, Bros. T. J. Bremridge, Hon. J. B. Yarde Buller, C. J. Laidman, J. R. Chanter, Rev. W. Y. Daykin; with power to add to their number.

On reading the petition of Elizabeth Hooper, widow of William Hooper, late a brother of Lodge No. 238, a donation of £10 was ordered to be made; to which the Prov. Grand Master added £1, and on a motion duly made and seconded, a donation of £10 was awarded to Bro. Thomas Gregory, formerly Prov. G. Tyler; to which the Prov. Grand Master added £1. The R.W. Prov. Grand Master announced his intention to hold a Prov. Grand Lodge on Wednesday in the next sessions week, viz., the 29th of June. The Prov. Grand Lodge was then closed in ancient form with solemn prayer.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, May 26th, St. Mary's (1009), Bull Inn, Bridport, at 7.

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, May 23rd, Industry (56), Grey Horse, Gateshead, at 7; Thursday, 26th, Palatine (114), Bridge Hotel, Bishop Wearmouth, at 7; Restoration (128), Town Hall, Darlington, at 7.

ESSEX.

APPOINTMENT.—*Encampment*.—Wednesday, May 25th, Temple Crossing, George Hotel, Colchester.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, May 25th, Foundation (97), Freemasons' Hall, Cheltenham, at 5.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, May 25th, Economy (90), Black Swan, Winchester, at 7; Phoenix (319), Private Rooms, Portsmouth, at 7.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Royal Gloucester Lodge* (No. 152).—This Lodge assembled on Thursday, the 12th inst., at six p.m., the W.M., Bro. F. Perkins, in the chair, supported by Bros. C. E. Deacon, D. Prov. G.M.; Passenger, S.W.; G. Perkins, J.W.; Philips, S.D.; Pearce, J.D.; Collis, I.G.; Fletcher, W.M. of Lodge Peace and Harmony; Lungle, W.M. of the Southampton Lodge; and Stebbing, W.M. of the new Lodge of Twelve Brothers. There was a very numerous attendance of brethren. The Lodge having been opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed, the W.M. proceeded to pass Bros. Lomer, Emanuel, and Johns to the second degree, after which Bro. Stevens was raised to the degree of Mark Master. Several candidates for initiation were proposed and the Lodge was closed in harmony soon after nine o'clock. The W.M. having invited all the visitors to the banquet, nearly sixty brethren soon afterwards sat down, the W.M. presiding, supported by the R.W. D. Prov. Grand Master and a long array of P.Ms. of this Lodge, and visiting Masters of other Lodges of the province. The usual toasts were given with the W.M.'s usual eloquence, and were responded to in a

highly Masonic manner. Bro. Klitz presided at the piano-forte, and several brethren added to the pleasure of the evening by their singing. The W.M. in proposing the health of the Masters of the other Lodges in Southampton and the visiting brethren present, expressed his gratification at the harmony which existed between the various Lodges—a feeling which he believed extended to the entire province—and his pleasure at seeing the Lodge so numerous attended that evening. He alluded to the well known love for Masonry of Bro. Fletcher, W.M. of Lodge Peace and Harmony, and the kindness and urbanity which characterised his conduct, not only to his brother Masons but also towards every one with whom he was brought in contact, and while complimenting Bro. Lungley, W.M. of the Southampton Lodge upon his occupation of a chair which had been so well and worthily filled by Bro. Stebbing, W.M. of the new Lodge of Twelve Brothers, he paid a very graceful but well merited compliment to that distinguished brother for the eminent services he had rendered to Masonry. Bros. Fletcher, Lungley, and Stebbing returned thanks in a feeling manner. Bro. Stebbing enlarged on the beauties and advantages of Masonry upon minds capable of being influenced by its sublime teaching. The D. Prov. Grand Master proposed the health of the W.M., Bro. F. Perkins, bearing testimony to the ability with which he discharged his very onerous duties, and the kind and generous feelings which influenced his conduct both in that Lodge and out of it. The W.M. thanked the R.W. brother and the Lodge for the repetition of this mark of goodwill, which showed that his exertions were more than appreciated. He could assure them that nothing should be wanting on his part to promote the best interests of Masonry and that Lodge in particular. The R.W. brother next proposed the health of Bro. Falvey, in connection with the arts and sciences; he said that every brother knew and appreciated the exertions of Bro. Falvey in connection with the press, which was a powerful instrument in the present day, not only for the promotion of literature but also of the arts and sciences; and in alluding to the press and identifying Bro. Falvey with it, he did not refer to any particular shade or complexion of political opinion, but he spoke of it in the aggregate, as one of the great estates of the realm, a necessity of the times, continually pouring into their minds the newest information, guiding and teaching them how to act and think upon matters placed far above the disputed questions of the day. Every one who knew Bro. Falvey esteemed him not only for his great abilities but for his kind, manly, and generous feeling, his sincerity, and love of truth, and his readiness to do good at all times and in all places. Bro. Falvey said that this toast had taken him by surprise, but in thanking the R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master for his kind expressions, and the brethren for the manner in which they had received him, he could say that what he did in connection with the press he trusted was done in a spirit of toleration and fairness, as well as honesty of purpose; and if in the just discharge of those duties, he did anything to further the progress of literature, art, or science, he did it most willingly. With regard to Masonry, he always believed it powerful for great good, and he had endeavoured to render it all the assistance he could. One of its great advantages was that it was the means of assembling on neutral ground those who very often met elsewhere in a spirit of antagonism. As for himself he should be happy at all times to meet any of his fellow townsmen in a Mason's Lodge, whether opposed to him in opinion or not, and to give them credit for acting from honest conviction—the same right which he claimed for himself and had always been willing to accord to others. If he was not oftener among them, it was not because he did not take a deep interest in Masonry, but because their meetings were upon evenings when his duties required his presence elsewhere. He again thanked them for the manner in which his health had been proposed and received, and he would ever endeavour to act so as to deserve the same kind expressions used towards him that evening. The Worshipful Master soon after gave the parting toast, and the brethren separated, at near twelve o'clock.

KENT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Tuesday, May 24th, Emulation (376), Bull Inn, Dartford, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, May 25th, St. John's (434), Three Tuns, Bolton, at 6½; Integrity (189), Cross Street Chambers, Manchester, at 6. *Encampment*.—Monday, 23rd, Plains of Mamre, Cross Keys, Burnley.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, May 25th, Derby (1026), Derby Arms, Bootle, at 5; Thursday, 26th, Downshire (864), Crown Hotel, Liverpool, at 6. *Mark*.—Thursday, 26th, Keystone Lodge, Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 5. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 24th, Sacred Delta (263), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.

LIVERPOOL.—*Merchants' Lodge* (No. 294).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Temple, in Hope-street, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., when there was a large attendance of members. Bro. Lanton, P.M., acted as W.M. for the evening, in the absence of Bro. Collins, W.M. The business of the evening was the initiation of Mr. William Jackson M'Counan, and Mr. Henry Peak; and the raising of two Spanish brethren; after which Bro. Gamble brought forward the following motion, of which he had given notice at the last regular meeting—"That by-law No. 12 be altered, by the fee payable to the West Lancashire Masonic Institution being increased to the sum of one guinea upon every initiation, instead of ten shillings; and the fee to the Masonic Hall Fund to the sum of two guineas, upon every initiation, instead of one guinea." After considerable discussion, during which it was stated by Bro. Gamble that upwards of seventy pounds had been already contributed to the funds for the purchase of the premises now forming the Temple, and their alteration, it was ultimately agreed to leave the further consideration of the subject till the production of the balance sheet for the present year, which will be ready by the end of June next. Bro. Maudsley, in accordance with previous notice, said, that instead of moving, "That by-law No. 2, which provided for the brethren a supper at the expense of the Lodge, on the regular Lodge nights in February, April, October, and December, be rescinded, and the following substituted:—That a dinner shall be provided for the brethren, at such time and place as the W.M. may order, on the Lodge nights of December, and on St. John's day in June, after the installation of the W.M."—he was desirous of waiving the consideration of his motion. He had been addressed by a number of the members of the Lodge on the subject of his motion, and he feared the majority would be adverse to its passing. Believing that he was consulting the wishes of all those who thought with himself, that the money expended in banqueting would be better applied to the charities of the order, he gave notice that he should move at the next Lodge meeting, that the brethren have tea provided for them instead of supper, at the periods named in by-law No. 2. The motion was accordingly withdrawn. Several sums of money were afterwards voted to charitable purposes, and the Lodge was closed in time, form, and harmony.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 348).—A monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Bell Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, by postponement from the 4th inst., in consequence of the parliamentary election. There were present Bros. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Holland, W.M.; Pettifor, Windham, Kinder, Morris, and Gibson, P.M.s.; Nedham, J.W.; Dr. Sloane, J.D.; Denton, I.G.; and Morris. Visitors—Bros. Clephan, W.M.; Brewin, J.D.; Bithrey and Gainer, of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766; Atkins, Morley, Goadley, Davis and Clarke of the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 53, Hineckley; and Bro. Gould, of Massachusetts, North America. The Lodge having been opened under the presidency of the W.M., and the minutes read, the D. Prov. G.M. took the chair, and proceeded to pass Bros. Clarke and Davies, of Lodge No. 58, and Bro. Bembridge, of this Lodge, to the second degree; after which, a Master Masons' Lodge having been opened, he raised Bros. Morley and Goadby, of No. 58, to that sublime degree. The ordinary business of the Lodge having been resumed, a letter was read from the Secretary to the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, inviting the members of this fraternity to honour the

Unity by dining with them at the Bell Hotel, on Whit Tuesday, on the occasion of their annual commemoration, which would be attended by delegates from every part of the kingdom, at which it was anticipated the Right Hon. Earl Howe would preside. The letter was ordered to be acknowledged with thanks, and the Secretary was requested to state that a reply would be sent after the next meeting of the Lodge. A gentleman having been proposed for initiation, the Lodge was closed.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Boston.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 339).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting at the Hall, Corpus Christi-lane, on Tuesday, May 10th, present:—Bros. Walter Cleggall, W.M.; Bland, S.W.; Locke, J.W.; Margason, I.G.; Clayden, Tyler; Pocklington, P.M., Heckford, Sec.; Browne, Radley, Kent, Thompson, and Fixter. The Lodge having been opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the last Lodge having been read and confirmed, the report of a committee appointed to select candidates for the Aged Freemasons and Widows Benevolent Institution was read. It was proposed by Bro. Pocklington, and seconded by Bro. Radley, "That this Lodge do support, at the ensuing election, Bros. Harper, of Hull; Battam, St. Helier's, Jersey; and Marsh, London." Proposed by Bro. Pocklington, seconded by Bro. Browne, "That this Lodge do support, at the ensuing election for female annuitants, Elisabeth Piper and Esther Dear. The brethren, having been called from labour to refreshment for a short time, afterwards resumed their labours. The W.M. then gave an eloquent and highly interesting lecture on "Early Masonry in the East," alluding more particularly to the sun worshippers, and also giving a description of a stone found at Nineveh during the late excavations, throwing light upon Freemasonry at a remote period. A very lucid and elaborate explanation of the East followed, as relating more particularly to Freemasonry. The worshipful brother, in concluding, hoping that the "Star in the East" would prove to every brother a "bright and morning star." After closing the Lodge the brethren partook of refreshment, when a vote of thanks was proposed by Bro. Bland, and seconded by Bro. Pocklington, to the Worshipful Master for his very eloquent and interesting lecture. Owing to several meetings having been called on the same evening the attendance of the brethren was small, and after hearing an explanation of several symbolic designs by Bro. Kent, the brethren parted at an early hour in harmony and peace.

NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, May 26th, Perseverance (258), Lamb Inn, Norwich, at 8.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, May 24th, Newcastle Instruction, Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7.

OXFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, May 23rd, Provincial Grand Lodge, Masonic Hall, Oxford; Wednesday, 95th, Apollo (460), ditto, at 4. *Encampment*.—Tuesday, 24th, Cœur de Lion, ditto, at 3.

OXFORD.—*Churchill Lodge* (No. 702).—This Lodge (the summer Lodge of Oxford, as it is called,) has lately, with the sanction of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Atkyns Bowyer, changed its quarters from Nunham to the Masonic Hall, Oxford, and celebrated its annual festival on Thursday, the 10th inst. The Lodge was opened at the above named place, at two o'clock, when the chair was taken by the W.M., Bro. C. J. Martyn, B.A., of Christ Church. The only business was to ballot for Bro. Fardell, of Christ Church, and of the Apollo Lodge, No. 460, as a joining member, who was duly elected, and to install the W.M. elect, the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart., *Mus. Doc.*, Christ Church, professor of music in the University. This ceremony having been duly performed by the W. Bro. C. J. Martyn, Sir F. Ouseley appointed and invested as his officers the R.W. Bro. Spiers, P.G.S.B., and D. Prov. G.M. Oxon, as Treas.; the Rev. J. S. Sidebotham,

M.A., New College, as Chaplain; John Mills, Christ Church, S.W.; Viscount Hamilton, Christ Church, J.W.; A. T. Blakiston, New Inn Hall, Sec.; R. Burch, Assist. Sec.; J. Pratt, B.A., St. Mary Hall, S.D.; T. Powell, St. John's College, J.D.; Oswald Thompson, Exeter College, D.C.; and L. Watson, Exeter College, I.G. There were also present at the festival, (the banquet, of which was afterwards held by the river side at Godstow,) Bro. Thompson, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. T. Joy, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Dr. Elvey, of New College, Prov. G. Organist; Rev. J. Sedgwick, B.D., of Magdalen College, P. Prov. G. Chaplain; Bros. Edwards, Holmes, and Bro. Talbot, of Christ Church, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. A pleasant cool room by the river, a well served but by no means extravagant dinner, a party every one of whom (about twenty in number) was well known to every one else, short speeches, only two really good songs by Bros. Spiers and Elvey, and a general excellent understanding among the whole party, from all of whom the W.M. won golden opinions, placed their anniversary at least on a par with its predecessors, as one of the most social, pleasant, and cheerful gatherings of the many pleasant meetings for which the province of Oxford is justly celebrated.

SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, May 25th, Salopian Lodge of Charity (135), Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 7.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Encampment*.—Friday, May 28th, Beauseant, New Inn, Handsworth.

SURREY.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW LODGE.

GUILDFORD.—*Royal Alfred Lodge* (No. 1079).—Some twenty years back a Lodge under this name was opened in the town of Guildford, but although supported by brethren in good social position, never attained much success; in consequence of no returns being made, it was, about six years since expunged. The present active Deputy Grand Master of the province, Dr. Harcourt, finding some of the members of the Lodge desirous of resuscitating it, and the properties remaining, united with them in an application for a new warrant, and undertook to act as the first Master. The warrant was granted, and in the room formerly occupied by the old Lodge (No. 655), at the Angel Inn, nearly forty brethren were assembled on Monday, May 9th, to assist in the consecration.

The R.W. Bro. Alexander Dobie, Prov. G.M., presided; the W. Bro. George White, Prov. S.G.W., as S.W.; and the V.W. Bro. Geo. Francis, P. Prov. D.G.M., as J.W., Bro. S. B. Wilson, Prov. G.D., assisting. The members of the new Lodge were arranged in order, and the Lodge opened in the three degrees. Bro. S.B. Wilson addressed the W.M. on the object of the meeting, and directed the petition and warrant to be read. The brethren approving of the officers named, the W.M. constituted the Lodge in ancient form.

The Prov. Grand Master then addressed the brethren on the present state of Freemasonry at home and abroad; and referred to the beneficial effects brethren derived from the association, and to its having been the means of saving the lives of men in cases of extreme difficulty and despair. He suggested that as it was a means of knitting men of different climes to each other, if all men were Masons the world might have universal peace; and referred to the vast increase of the Order during years of peace, especially in the British dominions. The principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth, were the groundwork of the Order, and they were based on the volume of the sacred law. He noticed the great advance Masonry had made in England during the last fifteen years under the Grand Mastership of the Earl of Zetland. He alluded to the large sums brethren contributed to the charities, and the noble gifts made by the Grand Lodge of two sums of £1,000 each to the Crimean and Indian Funds, which showed to the world without, that Masons thought of others as well as themselves, and had given an impetus to the progress of the institution. He then referred to the position of Masonry in Surrey

when he took the government of the province, and noticed the extinction of two Lodges, Guildford being one, which he had the satisfaction of seeing now restored.

An anthem, Psalm cxxxiii., in verse, set by Stephens, was sung, and at its conclusion the Rev. Bro. Wills, Prov. Grand Chaplain, made an appropriate prayer, a response being chanted by the brethren. The Prov. Grand Master offered the invocation, and the Lodge being uncovered, Bros. Wilson, White, and Francis bearing the consecrating elements, (the Grand Lodge vessels being lent for the occasion,) proceeded round, solemn music accompanying the ceremony; the sanctus, "Glory be to Thee, O Lord," was chanted, and after a second prayer from the Prov. Grand Chaplain, the anthem, "Glory be to God on high," followed. The Lodge was then solemnly dedicated and constituted, and the ceremony was concluded with the Hallelujah chorus.

The ceremonial was arranged under the superintendence of Bro. S. B. Wilson, the musical arrangements being managed by Bro. Edney, who was assisted by Bro. Elton Williams and the Misses Edney.

The Prov. Grand Master then resigned the chair to Bro. S. B. Wilson, and Bro. Dr. George Harcourt, D. Prov. G.M., was presented for installation, and after he had been inducted into the chair, the Wardens named in the warrant were placed in their respective positions, viz.:—Bro. Samuel Haydon, S.W., and Bro. William Edmund Elkins, J.W. The accustomed address to the Worshipful Master was delivered by Bro. Wilson, to which Bro. Harcourt modestly replied; he acknowledged the arduous task he had undertaken in raising a new Lodge, but trusted that, with the aid of his Wardens and the other members, he should be able to raise a structure creditable to themselves, and beneficial to the institution. The installation and investment of officers was concluded by Bro. Wilson addressing the brethren. Mr. Thomas Hughes was then introduced and initiated into Masonry; some new members were proposed for a Lodge to be held a month hence, when the different officers will be appointed. All business being ended, the Lodge was closed in due form.

At six o'clock the brethren assembled at the banquet. Bro. Harcourt presided, there being also present Bro. Dobie, Prov. G.M.; Bro. S. B. Wilson, P.G.D.; Bro. Beaumont, G. Steward; Bros. Harris and W. G. Smith, P.G. Stewards; Bro. Geo. Francis, P. Prov. D.G.M.; Bro. Geo. White, Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. Blenkin, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Rev. Bro. Hills, Prov. G. Chaplain; Rev. Bro. G. R. Portal, Prov. G. Chaplain, Hants; Bro. Greenwood, Prov. G. Sec.; Bros. Meynott and Mowatt, Prov. G. Deacons; Bros. Barrett, Spencer, Davey, &c. Bro. How, P. Prov. D. C., was the acting Director of Ceremonies.

The cloth having been removed and grace having been sung, the Worshipful Master proposed "The Queen and the Craft," making a slight allusion to the present state of affairs in Europe.

The Worshipful Master next gave, "The Earl of Zetland, M.W. Grand Master." He remarked, we were accustomed to say, that the sun was always at its meridian in Masonry, and assuredly, considering the spread of the British dominions, and the Lodges raised in our colonies, we might fairly assert, that the sun never set on English Masonry. For fifteen years Lord Zetland had been continuously elected to preside over an intelligent and influential body, and had he not been the best fitted for his office, the Masons of England would not so constantly have re-elected him.

The Worshipful Master then proposed "The Deputy Grand Master and the rest of the Grand Officers, past and present." They had with them on the occasion an important member of that body, Bro. S. B. Wilson; in the present toast he should not allude to Bro. Dobie, but confine his observations to Bro. Wilson. It would be a work of supererogation to tell what that worthy brother had done for Masonry, but he might freely assert that the good he had performed would live long as Freemasonry lasted. In the arrangements of the day's proceedings, Bro. Wilson had rendered him personally good service, for which he tendered him his best thanks.

Bro. Wilson said, it gave him unfeigned pleasure in being instrumental in placing in the chair of the Royal Alfred Lodge a brother so well calculated to further the great principles of Freemasonry. In reference to the toast, he spoke of Lord Annure's qualifications for the high office he held; and without particular remark

on the merits of others included in the toast, he could not but allude to Bro. Dobie of whose Masonic services it was unnecessary in Surrey to speak.

The Worshipful Master next proposed the health of Bro. Alexander Dobie, the Provincial Grand Master of Surrey, and said that from the attention he had given to Masonry generally, it might well be stated that the great principles of Masonry had been well carried out by him. The Surrey Masons were proud in being presided over by Bro. Dobie, who gladly came among them whenever he was required; and for the part he had that day taken in inaugurating their Lodge, they must ever feel grateful. After complimenting Bro. Dobie on his address, which illustrated the progress of Freemasonry, he concluded by giving "Bro. Dobie, our Provincial Grand Master, and thanks for his attendance;" which was drunk and saluted by a Surrey fire.

The Prov. Grand Master in acknowledgment, said he was initiated in 1813, and had always worked on the great principles of the Order. He had ever done his best to promote Masonry, and he might say especially in Surrey, where he was kindly aided on all occasions. As time was getting precious, ere he sat down, he asked the W.M. to grant him power to give a toast. He then said he was going to execute the duty of a Past Master, in which light he presumed he might be allowed to stand. To select a Master to fill the chair of a new Lodge was not always an easy matter; but, knowing from experience what Bro. Harcourt was, and how arduous and energetic in the cause of Masonry, they might be assured that under his government the Lodge would prosper. He concluded by proposing "The W.M. of the Royal Alfred Lodge." (Cheers).

The Worshipful Master in reply said, he always found it difficult to say much when speaking of himself. He sincerely intended faithfully to discharge his duties, and trusted his officers would do so likewise. He was well aware how much depended on himself, being also conscious that if anything went wrong, all blame rested on the Master, no matter what claims his business or profession had on his time. He should swerve from his duty did he not put the Lodge in a respectable position, but to achieve that, he reminded the brethren that they should each and all aid him in his efforts.

The Worshipful Master, after a brief pause again rose, and referred to the practice of Masonry in cultivating the social virtues, especially hospitality, and spoke of his own experience in having made most valued friendships in Masonry. At this their first meeting they were honoured by many visitors, and he was pleased to have among them one who had shown much enthusiasm for the institution, and he therefore proposed "The Visitors, including the Rev. Bro. G. R. Portal."

Bro. Portal in reply said, as a member of the neighbouring province, he was pleased to witness the opening of the new Lodge. Being resident in the vicinity, he had been looking for its opening, and he was greatly pleased to see the perfect state in which the Royal Alfred Lodge had been opened.

The Worshipful Master again rose and said, it was not the characteristic of Masons to forget old friends. In Bro. Francis he recognised one of long standing, and by whom he had been initiated into Masonry. Having held for some years the same office as he (Bro. Harcourt) now filled, Bro. Francis was well known to the Brethren, and he had shown, by coming from a long distance, his readiness to assist in carrying out the new Lodge. He concluded by proposing "Bro. Francis, P. Deputy G.M. of the province."

Bro. Francis, in acknowledging the kind greeting with which his name had been received, said it was very pleasing to see the Guildford Lodge restored. He referred to having been the means, twenty years back, of planting a Lodge there, but which, in spite of all their hopes, failed to receive support. It was now revived under the conduct of a most energetic brother—one whom he might claim as one of his Masonic children—and one who, if properly supported, would be sure of making the Lodge prosperous.

The health of Bro. Hughes, the newly initiated, and some others, followed, and concluded the day's proceedings, which gave the greatest satisfaction to all present. The evening was enlivened by some glees well sung by Bros. Edney and Williams, and the two ladies.

[Can the statement, that the Misses Edney assisted at the consecration, be

correct? We can hardly believe it possible that Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson and Bro. J. How (a Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies) could have sanctioned this extraordinary proceeding. We should be glad to know whether the ladies also assisted the Board of Masters in the ceremony of installation.—[Ed.]

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.—*Royal Cumberland Lodge* (No. 48).—This Lodge held its regular monthly meeting on Thursday, the 5th inst., when two brethren were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the W.M. moved that a donation of ten guineas be paid to the Institution for the Sons of Indigent and Deceased Freemasons, which would constitute the W.M. for the time being a life governor. The motion on being put to the vote was unanimously carried, and the W.M. then stated that he had much pleasure in informing the brethren that the Royal Arch Chapter connected with this Lodge had recently contributed the sum of twenty pounds to the two Benevolent Institutions for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, so that neither the Lodge nor the Chapter had withheld their hands when appealed to in aid of our charities. A joining member having been proposed, the Lodge was afterwards duly closed.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal Brunswick Lodge* (No. 1034).—At the monthly meeting, held at the Old Ship Hotel, on Thursday, May 12th, Mr. Henry Potter was balloted for and unanimously approved, Bro. Johnston was passed to the second degree, and Mr. William Langworthy was proposed as a candidate for initiation. Bro. G. E. Pocock, S.G.B., who is a member of this Lodge, was present. Bro. A. Ambrosini, S.W., proposed, Bro. E. Martin, J.W., seconded, and the brethren unanimously resolved "That this Lodge is desirous of offering its congratulations to Bro. G. E. Pocock on his appointment as an officer in Grand Lodge, and likewise in the Supreme Grand Chapter." The unqualified approval which this resolution received from the brethren is a proof of the esteem in which Bro. Pocock is held, and showed that they fully appreciate the many services he has rendered to Freemasonry in this province, particularly the assistance which he has given to this Lodge.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Temperance Lodge* (No. 1041).—This Lodge was consecrated in April, 1858, being especially intended to meet the requirements of the age in which we live. It is considered that the town of Birmingham is one of those foremost in the cause of sobriety. Excess in wine is no doubt an evil; and it must be allowed that it is praiseworthy to find men standing forward as an example for the good of others. In this town there are at least ten thousand teetotalers. For these men—men of large philanthropic views—a Masonic Lodge was much needed. A gentleman for years devoted to the temperance cause, Dr. Whittell, requested the Provincial Grand Chaplain of Worcestershire to endeavour to form the Lodge. The Right Hon. Lord Leigh strongly recommended the case to Lord Zetland. The usual warrant was granted, and the Lodge duly opened under the presidency of the Rev. T. W. Herbert, Past Master No. 315, and Provincial Grand Chaplain of Worcestershire. He was ably assisted through his year of office by Bro. Bedford, P.M., and others. The Wardens named in the warrant of the Grand Master were also most zealous in the discharge of their duties. The Senior Warden, Bro. Thomas Mills, of Princes End, was installed as Master on Thursday, 5th May, by the Rev. E. H. A. Gwynne, P. Prov. G. Chaplain of Staffordshire. The ceremony was most impressively and ably performed. After labour the brethren retired to refreshment. The banquet was excellent, and the dessert of the first order. Coffee was used as a substitute for wine. A pleasant evening was spent, and the regular toasts duly honoured in Masonic style. The immediate Past Master was not forgotten, he was warmly thanked by the brethren of the Lodge who mustered strong in numbers; twenty of the reverend brother's Masonic children were present. He assured them that he had derived much pleasure from what he had done for the cause both of Masonry and temperance. He should always take a

lively interest in the welfare of every member of the Lodge; they were, as the proposer of his health had said, his own children in Masonry; he would esteem them as such, and wish the Lodge every success. His wish had been to retire, but this he felt he could not do for another year at least. During the evening several good songs and the national anthem were sung.

[We think that the establishment of this Lodge cannot but be considered as another tribute paid to the merits of our illustrious Order. At the same time there is no reason, that we are aware of, why a brother professing the eccentric doctrine of teetotalism should not join any Lodge of which he might desire to become a member. We frequently meet brethren at Masonic banquets whose delicate health debars them from the use of wine, but who consider that to be no obstacle to the enjoyment of Masonic society. As to the question of "excess in wine," it is somewhat late in the day to remark that any brother guilty of such folly would speedily be brought to his senses by the force of his brethren's contempt, and well-deserved reproof; or would have to relinquish their society.—ED.]

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, May 24th, Stability (824), Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, at 6½; Thursday, 26th, Perseverance (835), Swan Inn, Dudley, at 6.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, May 23rd, Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 7; Friday, 25th, Norfolk (876), Station Hotel, Middlesboro, at 7. *Chapters*.—Friday, 25th, Humber (66), Freemasons' Hall, Hull, at 8; Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 8.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Thursday, May 26th, Fidelity (364), Freemasons' Hall, Leeds, at 7; Friday, 27th, St. George's (298), Town Hall, Doncaster, at 7; Alfred Instruction (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 7.

DONCASTER.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 298).—In consequence of the elections the regular Lodge appointed for the 29th April was postponed until Friday last, the 13th instant, when a Lodge of Emergency was held. The election of W.M. for the year ensuing having fallen upon Bro. Richard Morris, that gentleman was duly installed by Bro. Bailes, of Sheffield, who officiated as installing Master. After the ceremony the brethren left the Lodge room at the Town Hall, and reassembled at the Woolsack Hotel, where the annual banquet was appointed to be held, and which was provided by Bro. Francis in the most satisfactory manner. Amongst the visitors present were Bro. Captain Rutherford, Bros. Bailes, Drury, and Primrose, of Sheffield, &c. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and the Brethren spent an agreeable evening. The following are the officers for the ensuing year, as invested by the W.M.:—Bro. Rigby, S.W.; Bro. Lister, J.W.; Bro. Webb, P.M., Treasurer; Bro. Brooke, P.M., Secretary; Bro. Acaster, S.D.; Bro. Wright, J.D. The I.G. and Tyler were re-elected.

ROYAL ARCH.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

GARSTON.—*Chapter of Harmony* (No. 267).—A convocation of this Chapter was held on Thursday the 12th of May, when a numerous assembly of the Companions and a full complement of officers assembled, and Bro. Jos. Swift was exalted to the supreme degree of Royal Arch Mason.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED PILGRIMS (745), AND DOMATIC (206), UNITED CHAPTERS.

THE anniversary of the inauguration of this Chapter of Instruction, which usually meets at Bro. Ireland's, Queen Elizabeth, Walworth, was celebrated at Bro. Ireland's larger establishment, the Masonic Hall, Falcon Tavern, Fetter-lane, when between seventy and eighty Companions were present, including Comp. Havers, P.G. Soj.; Comp. Clarke, G. Scribe, E.; Comp. Harcourt, D. Prov. G.M. for Surrey, &c., &c. The preceptor of the Chapter, Comp. Dr. Ladd, presided as M.E.Z., with Comp. Greenwood (No. 3), as H.; Comp. Cottrell as J.; Comp. Garrod as Scribe E. The Chapter having been opened in due form, the M.E.Z. performed the ceremony of exaltation, Comp. Anslow acting as P.S. This having been completed, the M.E.Z. proceeded to give the explanation of the jewel and five Platonic bodies, which he did, long and difficult as it is, in so perfect, impressive, and intelligent a manner, as to elicit the warmest expressions of admiration and thanks from all present. This was followed up by the working the Royal Arch lectures, in which the M.E.Z. was aided in the several sections by the following Companions:—Section 1—cl. 1, Comp. Anslow; cl. 2, J. R. Warren; cl. 3, Greenwood. Section 2—cl. 1, Young; cl. 2, Orford; cl. 3, Cottrell. Section 3—cl. 1, Ireland; cl. 2, Garrod; cl. 3, Salmon. Section 4—cl. 1, Webb; cl. 2, Farmer; cl. 3, Thomas. The M.E.Z. then gave, for the first time, a very interesting description of the staves borne by the Companions, which received great attention and was loudly applauded. On the motion of the M.E.Z., Comp. Havers, who had been compelled to retire early, Comp. G. Clarke and Comp. Muggeridge, the respected lecture master of the Stability Lodge of Instruction were elected honorary members of the Chapter. The M.E.Z., whose exertions must have been most fatiguing, the proceedings having lasted upwards of three hours, retired for a short time, and his place was taken by Comp. Blackburn. Several joining members having been admitted, the Chapter was closed in ample form; and a large portion of the Companions shortly afterwards adjourned to banquet, which was served in excellent style under the immediate direction of Comp. Ireland, who we regretted to see labouring under indisposition. Comp. Ladd presided, and at the close of the banquet the usual toasts were proposed and duly responded to—the first of importance being “Prosperity to the United Pilgrims and Domatic United Chapter of Instruction.” The M.E.Z. thanked the Companions for their numerous attendance that night, and those Companions who had worked with him for their kind and efficient assistance. He was proud of the support he had received that day, and since he had been at the table he had received a letter from Comp. Havers, too flattering to read, expressive of his gratification of the working of the Chapter. He coupled with the toast the name of Comp. Garrod, Scribe E., to whom they were greatly indebted for services most invaluable to the Chapter. Comp. Garrod acknowledged the compliment, but stated that it was to their Comp. Ladd, and not to him, that the Chapter was indebted. At the same time Comp. Ladd had found many able and willing coadjutors, so that in the event of his unavoidable absence, there would be no chance, as there had been in other Chapters, of the Companions going away uninstructed. Dr. Harcourt returned thanks for the toast of the visitors, and expressed the great gratification he in common with other Companions had experienced from their visit, and the instruction he had received in the Arch degree. Comp. Muggeridge took the opportunity of also expressing his gratification at the working, and returning thanks for the honour of being elected an honorary member of the Chapter. Comp. Blackburn, P.Z., No. 25, said it gave him peculiar pleasure to propose the next toast, inasmuch as with some vanity he felt that it reflected some little honour upon himself, he having been one of the first instructors of Comp. Ladd in Arch Masonry. He admitted, however, that that worthy Companion had outstripped his master, and he was glad of it. He would not detain them at any length, indeed he was spared the necessity of doing so, as a letter was lying before him which came from one of greater authority, and who could speak more eloquently than he could do, which with their permission he would read. The worthy Companion then proceeded to read a note

from Comp. Havers, expressing his regret that he had been compelled to leave the Chapter by the press of engagements before the business was completed,—his admiration of the manner in which the business was conducted, and his conviction that Comp. Ladd was doing much to elevate Freemasonry, and at the same time not only himself making daily progress in the science, but assisting others to extend their knowledge of science and art. The toast was most warmly responded to by the Companions and acknowledged by the M.E.Z., who stated that he had had certainly a most difficult duty to perform in the first instance in establishing the Chapter of Instruction on a firm basis, but the support he had received from the Companions soon enabled him to overcome all difficulties. He had given up professional and other engagements to be enabled to attend the Chapter of Instruction regularly on a Thursday evening. He never visited a theatre or took any other recreation—the Chapter of Instruction was his only amusement—and he saw the result of his attention in the very gratifying attendance that evening and the flattering manner in which they had received him and supported him, for which he returned his most sincere thanks. Comp. Carpenter, M.E.Z. of the Domestic Chapter, and Comp. Thomas, M.E.Z. of the United Pilgrims, severally returned thanks on behalf of those Chapters, and a variety of other toasts followed. Comp. H. G. Warren in acknowledging the “Masonic Press,” also bore testimony to the excellence of the working, and suggested that it would be for the advantage of the brethren on the Middlesex side of the water if the Chapter of Instruction was occasionally held in Fetter-lane instead of being confined to the neighbourhood of Cumberwell, which it was almost impossible for many of them to reach. The proceedings were not brought to a close until a somewhat late hour, when the Companions separated highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening. We can cordially recommend every Companion to take an early opportunity of visiting this Chapter of Instruction should he be in search of information with regard to the Royal Arch.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND CONCLAVE.

The Annual Grand Conclave of Masonic Knights Templar was held in the Temple of Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, the 13th of May; there were present Freres the V.E. William Stuart, D.G.M.; V.E. Charles John Vigne, Prov. G. Com. for Dorsetshire; V.E. Henry Atkins Bowyer, Prov. G. Com. for Oxfordshire; V.E. Henry John Hinxman, Prov. G. Com. for Kent; V.E. Capt. H. S. S. Burney, Prov. G. Com. for Essex; V.E. Dr. Benjamin Archer Kent, Prov. G. Com. for Australia; Rev. Edward Moore, Prelate; H. H. Burchell Herne, P.G. Capt.; John Masson, G. Chancellor; J. H. Law, G. Vice-Chancellor; J. A. D. Cox, G. Reg.; J. N. Tomkyns, G. Treas.; R. J. Spiers; John Bowker; A. Ridgway; T. Barnard; G. Francis; R. Fletcher; M. H. Shuttleworth; F. Adams; W. Ranger; J. How; R. Spencer; Major Du Cane; J. T. T. Bremridge; A. T. Blakiston; W. W. Harrison; and others. Marshalled by Sir Kut. Barker, the Freres received the V.E. Deputy Grand Master beneath an arch of steel, and the Conclave was opened at four o'clock.

The minutes of the preceding Conclave having been read and confirmed, and alms collected by Fr. Shuttleworth, Grand Almoner, which amounted to £4 5s., the Grand Chancellor read a letter from Colonel Tynte, in which the Supreme Grand Master expressed his regret that severe indisposition would prevent his meeting the Freres on this occasion. The annual report was then read by the Vice Chancellor, and is as follows:—

“Your committee have the satisfaction to report the continued success and prosperity of the Order.

“Since the last annual report, three warrants have been granted to new Encamp-

ments in the colonies. In India, others have been revived, and the registrations of new members exceed one hundred and twenty, showing that Knight Templar Masonry is progressing both at home and abroad.

"The resolution of the committee of the 21st of January, 1859, which was duly circulated amongst the several Encampments of the Order, as well as communicated to the Antiquity and Baldwin Encampments, has informed the members of the dignified conduct pursued by our Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master. No reply has been received to the communication of this resolution to the Baldwin and Antiquity Encampments; and as observed in the last report, 'They and those Encampments which the Baldwin assumed the power of illegally creating, and all who belong thereto, still remain therefore under the bar of exclusion, to be dealt with now and hereafter by that Masonic law which draws the proper level between the deceiving and the deceived, so that judgment may always be tempered with mercy.'

"The system of examination in sections, in strict accordance with the ritual of the Order, which was announced in the last annual report to be in preparation, has recently, by the care and labour of the Grand Chancellor, been completed, and the committee have authorized that officer to issue it at the charge of ten shillings to Encampments requiring a copy, and to such duly registered and regularly installed Knights Templar under fealty, and entitled thereto by the recommendation of the Eminent Commanders of their Encampments.

"The Grand Treasurer's accounts have been duly audited, and it appears that the receipts of the year 1858-59, including the balance in hand at the last Grand Conclave of £268 13s. 9d., have amounted to the sum of £444 16s. 7d. and the disbursements during the like period to £194 5s. 7d., leaving a balance of £250 11s. to the credit of the Order, besides £200 invested in exchequer bills.

"The Alms' Fund amounts to the sum of £17 7s. 10d. Some cases of distress which appear to the committee to deserve assistance out of the funds of the Grand Conclave, will be brought to its notice."

The report having been received and adopted, the Grand Conclave voted, for the cases of distress alluded to, the following donations:—to the aged Widow Francis, £20; to Widow Blackie, whose husband was a Scottish Templar, and to Miss Steele, whose father was an Irish Templar, neither having ever belonged to the English Constitution, assistance was also given. The Grand Conclave also voted a subscription of one guinea, annually, to each of the four Masonic charities, viz.:—The Freemasons' Girls School, the Boys School, the Aged Masons', and the Widows' Funds.

Fr. Burchell Herne moved an amendment on the last vote, "That the Grand Conclave should, by a vote, qualify the body for a life governorship instead of a small annual subscription," which although not carried on this occasion, is to be taken into consideration next year, and will, it is expected, be adopted. The officers for the ensuing year were then appointed, and such as were present were invested. They are as follows, the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, elected for three years in May 1858, being Colonel C. K. Kemys Tynte:—Fratres William Stuart, Deputy Grand Master; Benj. Bond Cabbell, Grand Prior; T. D. Harrington, Grand Sub-Prior; Rev. Edward Moore, Grand Prelate; John Barker, 1st Grand Captain; George Francis, 2nd Grand Captain; John Masson, Grand Chancellor; J. H. Law, Grand Vice Chancellor; J. A. D. Cox, Grand Registrar; J. N. Tomkins, Grand Treasurer; T. Gibbs Ridout, Grand Chamberlain; Richard Cope, jun., Grand Hospitaller; James Thomas Brembridge, 1st Grand Expert; William Ranger, 2nd Grand Expert; Thompson Wilson, 1st Grand Standard Bearer; James Hill Rowan, 2nd Grand Standard Bearer; M. H. Shuttleworth, Grand Almoner; S. D. Forbes, Grand Director of Ceremonies; Arthur T. Blakiston, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Captain George Barlow, 1st Grand Aide de Camp; W. J. Meymott, 2nd Grand Aide de Camp; Thomas Flack, 1st Grand Captain of Lines; Robert Fletcher, 2nd Grand Captain of Lines; William Punshon, Grand Sword Bearer; Edward Bevers, 1st Grand Herald; Theodore M. Talbot, 2nd Grand Herald; Frank Adams, Grand Superintendent of Works; W. W. Harrison, Grand Organist; John Purdy, Grand Banner Bearer.

Provincial Grand Commanders:—William Stuart, Esq., Hertfordshire; the Rev. John Huyshe, Devon; Wm. Courtenay Cruttenden, Esq., Cheshire; Matthew Dawes

Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., Lancashire; Col. G. A. Vernon, Staffordshire; Capt. W. J. Bury McLeod Moore, Canada; Lieut.-Col. William Pitt Macdonald, Madras, East Indies; Charles John Vigne, Esq., Dorsetshire; Henry J. Vernon, Esq., Worcester-shire; James Randolph, Esq., Somersetshire; the Earl of Lincoln, Nottingham-shire; Henry Atkins Bowyer, Esq., Oxfordshire; W. W. B. Beach, Esq., M.P., Hampshire; H. J. Hinxman, Esq., M.D., Kent; Capt. Hugh Somerville S. Burney, Essex; Benjamin Archer Kent, Esq., Australia; Hugh D. Sandeman, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., Bengal, East Indies; Samuel Bryant, Esq., M.D., Gloucestershire, and City of Bristol; the Rev. Edward Chaloner Ogle, Northumberland and Berwick; Col. Alex. Gordon, R.E., Berkshire; the Hon. Alexander Keith, Nova Scotia, St. John's, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island; George Fearnley, Esq., M.D., West Yorkshire; Gustavus Septimus Judge, Esq., Bombay, East Indies.

Representatives from and to the Grand Conclave of England and Wales:—To the M.E. Grand Master and Grand Encampment of the United States; James Alexander Henderson, Esq., of Kingston, Canada West, Past Grand Sub-Prior of Grand Conclave. From the M.E. Grand Master and Grand Encampment of the United States to the Grand Conclave of England and Wales; John Masson, Esq., Grand Chancellor.

The M.E. Grand Master appointed as members of the Committee—Frs. Francis, Herne, Moore, and Spiers; and the Conclave elected Frs. Ducane, Ranger, Ridgway, Slight, and Weymott.

THE BANQUET.

At six o'clock most of the Knights assembled at the banquet, which was added to by the usual present of some excellent venison from the venerable Grand Master. The V. E. Fr. William Stuart, Deputy Grand Master presided, the vice chairs being filled by Frs. John Barker and George Francis.

After paying due honour to the healths of "The Queen," and "The Royal Family," Fr. Stuart proposed "The M.E. and Supreme Grand Master, Col. Tynte," with sincere wishes for his restoration to health. Beloved as he was by the body over which he had presided for so many years, words were not necessary to obtain a warm response to the toast. We need scarcely say it was received with enthusiasm.

Fr. H. A. Bowyer rose and said that few words were required of him in giving the next toast. He was happy it was in his power to pay a tribute to one who had done good service for Masonry in every phase, and who, he hoped, would live many more years to continue his support. He asked the Knights to join him in the toast, "Health and long life to Sir Knight Stuart," who had that day with so much dignity presided over then. (Cheers.)

The D.G.M. Stuart briefly returned thanks, and suggested, that if he was considered to have any merit, it was but a reflected light which he received from the venerated chief whose satellite he was.

"The Army and Navy" was responded to by Fr. Major Burney.

"The Provincial Grand Commanders" was acknowledged by Fr. Bowyer, who referred to the general prosperity of the Order in the provinces; he trusted they would all continue their exertions, so that in years to come they might meet with as much satisfaction as on the present occasion.

To the toast of "The Knights Templar of Scotland and Ireland," Fr. Major Du Cane, of the Royal Artillery, in reply said, that although an Englishman by birth, it so happened that twelve years ago he was admitted to the degree under the Scottish Constitution. He referred to the high esteem in which the degree was held by the army. Many officers of rank considered it to have added additional value to Masonry. With reference to the peculiar object of the toast, he expressed a hope that the different countries would soon be united in practice.

To the toast, "The Grand Officers appointed that day," the Rev. Fr. Moore replied, that from the position he held he was brought into communication with Masons from all parts of the globe; and in reference to the degree in which they were then assembled, he remarked that there was present a member of an

Encampment in Australia (Fr. Adams, Second Captain of the Pembroke, in South Australia), and that there was now established an Encampment in Nova Scotia.

Fr. John Barker, in speaking for himself and other newly appointed officers, hoped they would be enabled to emulate the conduct of their many admirable predecessors, and show that the appointments of that day were such as gave universal satisfaction.

The toast "To all poor and distressed Knights Templar throughout the globe," ended the day's proceedings.

SCOTLAND.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

THE Glasgow Priory met in St. Mark's Hall, on Friday evening, the 13th inst. when there was a large attendance of the Knights. Petitions for admission presented from Companions the Rev. James Charles Thompson and David King Fleming, were sustained, and those Companions having been invested as Esquires, were knighted, and thereafter created Knights of the Temple. The ceremonial was ably and most impressively conducted by Fr. Donald Campbell, K.C.T., the Prior, assisted by Frs. James Horne, Sub Prior; John Reid, Mareschal; George Macleod, M.D., Hospitaller; John Laurie, Chancellor; R. Wallace and Charles Brown, Aides de Camp. The Priory was honoured by the presence of Frs. Dr. Walker Arnott, G.C.T., and Grand Sub Prior of Scotland; George Jasper Lyon, K.C.T.; Charles Melville Donaldson, K.C.T., &c. The scene was peculiarly grand and imposing from the number of Knights present in full costume.

CANADA.

IMPORTANT OPINION.

WE are in the receipt of a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Canada, from its formation, January 20th, 1857, to the second annual Convocation, held the 16th of February, 1859, for which Comp. T. B. Harris, Grand Scribe E. will please accept our thanks. *The proceedings show from the beginning, that the Masons of Canada have a more intelligent knowledge of the basis of Masonic organization than many others who have been invested with the robes of dignity in Council in older established Grand Chapters. May they never depart from the principles upon which the Grand Chapter was organized, unless it be in time to lop off the intervening degrees, and establish Masonry upon its ancient basis, of three degrees including the Royal Arch.--Mirror and Keystone.*

THE WEEK.

THE Queen and the Prince Consort visited the Royal Academy Exhibition on Tuesday. On Thursday her Majesty's levee was attended by about two hundred and thirty gentlemen. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Consort, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence. The Queen had two grand dinner parties last week. On Saturday her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice, went to Aldershott, where they slept at the royal pavilion on Saturday and Sunday nights. On Monday the Queen reviewed the division at Aldershott under the command of Lieut.-General Knollys. Her Majesty rode in an open carriage with the Princess Alice, and was accompanied on horseback by the Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge, and a brilliant staff. After the review her Majesty and the Prince Consort left for Buckingham palace, where they arrived about half-past five in the evening.—On Tuesday the Emperor of the French took his departure to join the army. The empress accompanied him as far as Montereau. The Prince Napoleon goes on to Italy with the emperor. The Rue de Rivoli, along which the emperor went to the Lyons railway, was crowded in every part, and there was a good deal of cheering. The Cent Gardes did not leave till Thursday. The empress presided at a council of ministers on Thursday, and signed several papers as regent. No act bearing her signature has yet appeared in the *Moniteur*. With regard to the war loan we are told that double the amount is already subscribed for, and that instead of 500,000,000f., 1,500,000,000f. might be had for the same purpose, if required. In the chamber of deputies Baron de Richemont brought up the report on the bill relative to calling out the class of 1859, which is to be placed on active service in 1860. Count le Hon also presented a report on the bill opening a credit of ninety millions to the minister of war, and fifty millions to the minister of marine. With regard to the ultimate object of Louis Napoleon, a contemporary well remarks: No one in his senses can believe that the emperor is putting forth all the strength of France for a settlement, or that he will not require a *quid pro quo*; and already we hear discussed the probability of a kingdom of Etruria for Prince Napoleon. With Prince Napoleon's father-in-law in the north of Italy, and Murat in the expectation of some coup in that sense on Naples, the emperor will have proved his disinterested love of Italian independence, and vastly strengthened his power in the south of Europe and the Mediterranean.—The Austrian government has called for a loan of 75 millions of florins for Lombardo-Venetia. It is to be in silver coin, at 5 per cent. interest, and to be issued at 70. A report was received in London on Saturday that Count Buol had resigned his post of minister for foreign affairs, and that his successor, M. De Rechberg, president of the federal diet and Austrian minister, inclined to French ideas. The *Cologne Gazette* says:—Austria has already on foot upwards of 600,000 men well equipped, of whom 300,000 are in Italy. In a fortnight her army will be 800,000 strong. The Hungarian nobility are raising five regiments of hussars. Similar enthusiasm prevails in Bohemia, Moravia, Styria, Upper Austria, the Tyrol, and Carinthia. The *Elberfeld Gazette* says, on the other hand:—The last accounts from Hungary state that great agitation prevails amongst the Magyar and Slavonian populations, anxious to recover the rights wrested from them ten years ago. Agitation also prevails in Galicia and in the Polish provinces of Austria. The *Nord* asserts that the retreat of the Austrians is in consequence of orders sent from Vienna, where a new plan of the campaign has been adopted. "The accounts," says the *Nord*, "from the seat of war, report a *status quo*, of which the principal cause is the bad condition of the ground, owing to the rains and floods. In all probability the Emperor of Austria will take the command of his army at the same time that the Emperor of the French will put himself at the head of his regiments.—From the seat of war in Sardinia, the news is confused, and in some cases contra-

dictory. The Austrians, we are told, had fallen back upon Vercelli, on the line of the Sesia, and were fortifying themselves with the greatest care, as if determined there to await the attack of the allied armies of France and Sardinia. A number of petty movements, hither and thither, are reported by the writers of telegraphic news; but, for the most part, these movements are of no consequence if not executed for the purposes of plundering the poor inhabitants. So indignant at these razzias is the King of Sardinia, it is reported, that he has sent to inquire of the Emperor of Austria, whether he intends to make war "as a soldier, or as a brigand." Some of the telegrams report the return into Lombardy of large numbers of wagons filled with Piedmontese spoils. The *Pays*, in fact, declares that plunder has been the object of all the late movements, in order to provide the army with necessities which the bankrupt Austrian treasury is unable to supply. The treatment to which General Gyulai is reported to have subjected the unfortunate inhabitants of Piacenza is so barbarous as to be scarcely credible. A proclamation, said to have been published by him, makes it death for any person in the place to do anything that can injure or even incommode an Austrian soldier; so atrocious is the whole document, that the *Presse* well says that, if it is really genuine, it looks like madness on the part of General Gyulai to have issued it. Louis Napoleon landed at Genoa on Thursday, and was received with immense enthusiasm. An address to his troops was issued by him on Friday. It appeals to old recollections of glory, but at the same time advises caution and discipline. Meantime his army is rapidly approaching the degree of completeness requisite before venturing upon offensive movements. General Canrobert has addressed to the division under his command a blood-stirring order of the day, and active operations are not likely to be long delayed. A telegram dated Alessandria, May 15, says that the Emperor of the French was at that place, where he had established his head-quarters. He enjoyed excellent health. Prince Napoleon remained at Genoa with his corps d'armée; when it should be complete he would be ready to take the field. This was expected to be in about eight days. A Paris correspondent states that from reliable information which he had received from the seat of war, he had reason to believe that the bulk of the French and Piedmontese armies would speedily cross the Po and offer battle to the Austrians. According to a letter from Messina, of the 9th, Admiral Juren de Lagravière, with three French ships of war, had arrived there. On the way they seized an Austrian merchantman and sent her into a French port. This is said to have been done in ignorance that a certain delay had been granted to Austrian ships. It is also stated in letters that the Austrians had laid an embargo on Piedmontese vessels in Austrian ports on account of the Piedmontese government having seized Austrian vessels in Piedmontese ports.—The news from the leading state of Germany is serious; the placing of the whole of the Prussian army on a war footing is now accomplished. 200,000 men are ready to march, and 300,000 more would follow them in a week. A rumour is current in the diplomatic world that the king, feeling himself still unable to bear the fatigue of government, intends to abdicate immediately after his return. It is not until the regent shall have taken the title of king that the projected interview with the Emperor Alexander will take place. On Thursday, after a six hours' debate in the chamber of deputies, during which all parties expressed the sentiment of German nationality, the loan asked for by government for the military and naval administration, together with further means for raising money, was unanimously voted. Von Humboldt's funeral took place on Tuesday. The Prince Regent and all the royal family, with all the representatives of art, science, and intelligence in Berlin, were present on the occasion. A letter from Cologne, dated the 11th, says that things were assuming a very warlike aspect, material of war was accumulating, the landwehr had been called out, and business of all kinds had been put a stop to. None of the buildings projected in the town had been begun.—The Austrians have increased the garrison of Ancona from 2,500 to 7,000 men. On Monday the Austrians declared Ancona and its territory in a state of siege. The Pope solemnly protested against it, and the latest accounts, dated Tuesday May 10th, inform us that the state of siege had, in consequence of the energetic representations of the French ambassador at Rome, been suspended. The Pope's subjects, and even his troops, are said to be

ripe for an insurrection, which we may expect to hear of very soon.—The King of Naples still lingers. He is said to be attacked with the morbo pedicolare, to be a mass of corruption, and to be in great suffering. The Swiss regiments are being concentrated in the city. Eight steam frigates are, moreover, ready to leave at a moment's notice, with accommodation for a thousand men each, in any direction where the people may happen to make a movement. It is added that the Swiss have received the most sanguinary orders in case Naples should raise a cry, and that the state of siege will be declared shortly. H.M.S. Centurion, 80 guns, has arrived at Naples. A 90-gun ship, and other British vessels, are cruising off Genoa. —On the 5th inst., in the Spanish chamber of deputies, both M. Olozaga and M. Gonzalez Bravo spoke in support of the government bill for increasing the army to 100,000 men. The latter suggested that something ought also to be done for the navy. On a division the bill was adopted by 223 votes to 1—that of M. Rivero.—We have advices from Hong-Kong to the 31st of March. The arrival of Mr. Bruce was, hourly expected at Hong-Kong, which Admiral Seymour had left. A treaty has been concluded between Siam and Portugal. The *Niger*, with the gun boats Janus and Clown, had destroyed a strong nest of pirates near Macao. Saigon, in Cochinchina, has been taken by the allied French and Spanish force. Three million of francs in copper cash is reported to have been taken in the city.—American news is not of much importance. A fugitive slave case at Zanesville, Ohio, had given rise to great excitement. General Cass had been ill, but was improving. Details of Mexican news confirm the telegraphic accounts of the terrible anarchy which prevailed. Both sides were committing great excesses. Mr. Black, the American consul at Mexico, was tendered his passports, and had asked the British consul to protect American persons and property in the absence of an American representative, but this request was refused. The British government getting no redress for their subjects had declared their intention to hold Vera Cruz as the treasury of Mexico, to satisfy British claims. There had been a riot at Panama, in which two or three were killed and several wounded.—News from Toronto stated that the government had been defeated on the question of supplementary estimates; this arose from the difference between the two houses as to removing the seat of government.—The Australian mail brings advices from Melbourne to the 16th March, and from Sydney to the 10th March. The only political item of news of any importance is a dispute that had arisen in the Victoria parliament between the council and the assembly, in consequence of the former having made an alteration in a money bill, which the latter, in imitation of our House of Commons, resisted as an infringement of their privileges. After a warm discussion in both houses, the council gave way, and the parliament was shortly afterwards prorogued. A general election was soon to take place under the new electoral act. The Melbourne accounts of the gold fields are not so satisfactory as they have been, there being an evident diminution in the yield of gold.—A horrible accident took place on Friday morning in Westminster. An extensive scaffolding, erected at the works of the Westminster palace hotel, situate at the corner of New Victoria-street, suddenly gave way in part, and four men were in a moment killed, a fifth died some three hours after the accident, while eight others have been terribly injured. Of course comment is out of the question. We shall only be too glad to find that the catastrophe has been the result of simple and blameless accident.—On Friday, the adjourned inquest on the suspected poisoning at Richmond, was held in the Vestry-hall, Richmond. Some additional evidence was given, and the coroner observed that he had that day seen Professor Taylor, and found that the necessary tests had been completed. It was useless to examine a number of other witnesses until it was first ascertained whether death resulted from natural causes, and he should, therefore, adjourn the inquest, for the attendance of Professor Taylor, until Wednesday week.—Several very striking letters have appeared lately in the daily journals with regard to the mysterious death of the German or Russian sailor at Ramsgate. The evidence, and appearances of the body, and the surrounding objects when it was found, have been very carefully considered, and too good reason is shown for suspecting a brutal murder, not a suicide, to have been committed.—At the Central Criminal Court session on Saturday, John

Hughes was found guilty of damaging a picture and some monuments in St. Marylebone Church, and also with destroying the statues of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, at the Colosseum. The plea of insanity being admitted, the prisoner was sentenced to be detained during the Queen's pleasure.—Joseph Adolphus Zalmanovitch, clerk, was found guilty of stealing £1650 in bank-notes; sentence deferred.—The trial of the forging and coinng gang was also brought to a close, and resulted in a conviction. Wagner and Bateman were sentenced to transportation for life, Humphries to twenty, and Bramwell and Foster to ten years penal servitude.—The poor woman, Martha Page, who was stabbed in the street at Howard-road, Hornsey, by her brother-in-law, Samuel Adams, died in the hospital on Saturday. Adams, who is a morose, drunken savage, when charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Clerkenwell, on the same day, with the crime of murder, seemed to be the least concerned about the matter of any one in court. The magistrate remanded the case till Saturday next.—A circular from the War Office has been addressed to the lord lieutenants of counties, sanctioning the formation of volunteer rifle corps, and indicating the rules by which they are to be governed.—Sir William Armstrong, the inventor of the gun which goes by his name, was feasted on Tuesday at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and stated that he had received great encouragement both from the Palmerston and the Derby governments. He had relinquished in favour of the country all future improvement of his weapon, in consideration of a salary of £2000 per annum, commencing three years back, and lasting for seven years to come.—Very few elections remain to be gone through now, and the question of loss or gain is practically settled for both sides of the new house of parliament. The great struggle of the week has been that of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the result has been a victory for the Liberals. On the whole the government have gained about thirty new seats.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

LAST evening every nook and corner of the magnificent Covent Garden Opera-house was crowded to witness the *debut* of Mme. Penco in "*La Traviata*," but we regret to say that the early hour at which we go to press prevents our giving any criticism upon her performance till next week. In the ballet of "*Eva*" another first appearance was made, that of Mlle. Zina. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were present on this occasion.—At Drury Lane "*Rigoletto*" is among the latest revivals, with Mlle. Brambilla as *Gilda* and Sgr. Mongini as *I Duca*. In the duet with *Rigoletto*, in the third act, Mlle. Brambilla was heard to most advantage, and at the fall of the curtain she was recalled, with Sgr. Fagotti, who sustained the part of the jester, and sang and acted with great care. The *Duke's* air in the third act was rapturously encored, and Sgr. Mongini had also to repeat each verse of the popular "*La donna e mobile*," his rendering of which produced great sensation. The chorus and orchestra were spirited throughout, and the representation on the whole was highly successful.—At the Adelphi on Monday another great success was achieved by Mr. Tom Taylor's new two act comedy, entitled "*The House and the Home*." Our space does not allow us to describe the plot; it is enough to say that the clever play is very cleverly acted, that Mr. and Mrs. Wigan have been admirably suited with characters to which they do the greatest justice, acting with refinement but rarely found. Mr. Billington has never been seen to such advantage; he played with much taste and gentlemanly feeling. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Selby for the artistic finish which rendered his character, an old beau of the George the Fourth era, one of the pleasantest in the piece. Miss Simms was hardly so successful as usual. The piece was excellently placed upon the stage, and went off admirably.—The addition of M. Clément Just to the company now acting at the St. James's Theatre has caused the production of "*Le Courrier de Lyon*," and "*Les Mémoires du Diable*." M. Clément Just is a fair average actor, but he certainly possesses no claim to the prominence which is accorded to him among his colleagues, among whom we would commend for real

artistic excellence, M. Edouard Petit, an actor of old men, and M. Julien, the representative of stupid country louts. Mlle. Leontine has real talent, but is too *prononcée*. —The National Standard Theatre has just reproduced Webster's wonderful old tragedy of "The Duchess of Malfi." Miss Glyn has made this part her own, and whenever she appears is sure to excite the deepest sympathy. It is a character drawn by a master hand, and it is acted in an equally bold, free, and marked manner. Miss Glyn has lost none of her force, nor none of her fascination, although ten years have nearly elapsed since she first re-illuminated this old and forgotten tragedy. It is a strange mixture of horror and beauty, and the merit of the actress consists in the mode in which she blends the two. Neither Ristori nor Rachel could have surpassed her. Every pains was taken to give effect to the chief characters by Mr. Johnstone, who played *Bosola*, and Mr. Rayner, who enacted the murderous brother, *Duke Ferdinand*.

NOTICES.

Advertisers and other friends are requested to notice that accounts are in future to be paid, on printed receipts only, to Mr. JOHN COGGIN, of No. 8, Denmark Street, Camberwell; or at the Office, 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. Post Office Orders should be made payable to HENRY G. WARREN.

Advertisers will oblige by forwarding their favours at the latest by 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

We shall be happy to receive essays or lectures on Masonic subjects returning them (should they not be accepted) if desired.

Emblematic covers for the last volume of the Magazine for 1858 are now ready, price 1s.; or the volumes (containing twenty-six numbers) may be had bound, price 14s. 6d., or with gilt edges 15s. 6d. Brethren can have their volumes bound at the office if they desire it, for 1s. 6d., or with gilt edges 2s. 6d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. F."—We do not consider that one P.M. has a right to put another out of the chair, especially as he had been requested to act by the W.M., who was unable to attend. A W.M., even though a peer, has no power to appoint a deputy in a private Lodge.

THE NEW GRAND OFFICERS.—Our notice of the new Grand Officers will appear in our next number. In the meantime, can any of our correspondents give us any information relative to Bro. Sir Thomas Hesketh?

THE SWEDISH RITE.—Press of matter compels us to defer an interesting communication on this subject until our next.

ALLEGED WANT OF COURTESY.—The letter of Bro. Stubbs is deferred for want of room this week.