

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE.

PRINCE MURAT AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

In the present notoriously disordered state of French Freemasonry, arising from political subjects being mixed up with our Order, a course of proceeding presenting in novelty to Continental Masons, we feel it our duty to place before our readers a plain statement of the facts of the case, abstaining as much as possible from any comments of our own, and utterly repudiating, for ourselves and the great body of Freemasons of all countries, any interference with states, sovereigns, or rulers, as being totally opposed to the principles of the Craft, whose course of action is loyalty to the Supreme Power, an utter disregard of all intrigue, and, as a body, strict non-intervention in affairs of State.

Prince Murat, Grand Master of Masons in France, has certain pretensions to the throne of Naples, although the Emperor Napoleon has set his face against any such ambitious designs, and the Muratist party in Naples is confined to a few needy adventurers, whose hopes are founded chiefly on the familiar illusion of "something turning up." Prince Murat's politics are in accordance with the Papal system, and opposed to the Piedmontese; and, as the Papacy has ever been the intolerant foe of Masonry, the French Masons are not at all satisfied with their Grand Master's defence of the Pope. Accordingly, Bro. Riche-Gordon, in the Masonic periodical of which he is editor, *L'Initiation Ancienne et Moderne*, addressed a letter to the Grand Master, pointing out that Freemasonry is not a political society, and blaming him for allying himself with its most vindictive persecutors; and the following decrees were issued by the Grand Master in answer to that letter:—

"GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

"SUPREME COUNCIL FOR FRANCE AND THE FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

"Considering the article published in the number of March-April, 1861, of the journal *L'Initiation*, under the 'Grand Orient of France,' and signed Riche-Gordon;

"Considering that the said article contains allegations contrary to truth; that it ascribes more or less gratuitously to certain acts an anti-masonic character and spirit; that it is in the highest degree wanting in respect to the Grand Master with his council, as well as to the Grand Master personally, whose acts it allows itself to discuss;

"Considering that in no case can it be permitted to introduce into Masonry the discussion of the political or religious conduct of its members, and *à fortiori* of the Grand Master of the Order, inasmuch as the security of the Order would be directly menaced thereby;

"Taking into consideration Arts. 2 (par. 2) and 32 of the constitution and 296 of the general statutes, we, after consulting our council, have decreed and do hereby decree:—

"Art. 1. The journal *L'Initiation Ancienne et Moderne* is provisionally suspended.

"Art. 2. Brother Riche-Gordon, who signed the above-mentioned article, and who is responsible editor of that

journal, and who is also Venerable of the lodge called the Temple of Families, is likewise provisionally suspended.

"Art. 3. Our special representative, Grand Officer of the Honour of the Order, &c., is charged with the notification and execution of the present decree.

"Given at the Orient at Paris, this 2nd day of May, 1861.

"L. MURAT,

Grand Master of the Masonic Order of France.

"REXES, 33.

"Special Representative of the Grand Master, Grand Officer of Honour of the Order, &c."

The second decree is as follows:—

"Considering our decree of this day pronouncing the suspension of Brother Riche-Gordon, Venerable of the Lodge the Temple of Families:—

"Considering that the said brother has sent to the Grand Master a communication in which—speaking in the name of the 'sympathising brothers' who support the journal *L'Initiation*, which has also been suspended by the above decree—are expressed the same sentiments and ideas as those in the article of the said journal;

Considering that most of the brothers above referred to form part of the lodge, the Temple of Families, of which Bro. Riche-Gordon was the Venerable;

Desiring that the Masonic institution given to lodges shall not, in any case, cover any interference more or less direct in matters which are in the domain of politics or religion;

"Considering besides that the direction given to the operations of that lodge has been the object of different complaints with which the Grand Master in his council had to occupy himself in the sittings of the 18th February and 18th March last;

"Looking at Arts. 2 and 32 of the constitution, and 14 of the general statutes;

"We, after consulting our council, have decreed and do decree—

"Art. 1. The Lodge of St. John, constituted in the Orient of Paris under the distinctive title of the Temple of Families, is provisionally suspended, &c.

"L. MURAT."

It is now the practice to elect the Grand Master in France septennially, and the period of election is now arrived; so the brethren thought this a fitting opportunity to get rid of one who seemed bent, by his acts, to use the strongest powers he could wield against those that might differ from him, and a number of them proposed Prince Napoleon as his successor. Prince Murat, enraged at this manifestation, attempted a *coup d'état*, and declared the election of Grand Master adjourned, upon which a report was presented by the brethren to Prince Napoleon on the subject; and when the election was to have come on, Prince Murat, of his own personal authority, and without the advice of his Masonic Council, posted a decree on the Grand Lodge door, adjourning the meeting, but recommending the brethren to go on with their work in the bureaux in the interval. Thereupon the brethren, with a feigned obedience, resolved that by far the most important work before them was the election of a Grand Master, and they proceeded "in their bureaux" to collect the votes in writing of all the qualified electors. The result was that out of 140 electors, 96 votes were polled for Prince Napoleon, and only 44 for Murat. Out of this minority of 44, it is to be observed that 21 belonged to the Grand Master's

Council, and 7 were officers on his personal staff; so that the number of independent votes given for him was ludicrously small.

Prince Murat, before the election, wrote a letter to his cousin, couched in terms exceedingly lively—indeed, if all that is said be true, it is impossible they could be more so—and with epithets which were far more expressive than agreeable. Prince Murat having added that he was not the man to avoid the responsibility of any strong language he used, invited him to name his friend. Prince Napoleon knew of course what was meant by all this: so he accepted the courtesy which his cousin tendered to him. Murat's friend was, we believe, Baron Heckeren; Prince Napoleon applied, in the first instance, to M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, to do a similar service for him. M. de Persigny, however, pointed out the impropriety of a Minister of the Interior accepting the charge of second in a duel, seeing that his first duty would be to send the police to arrest the party, principals, seconds, and all, on the very ground if necessary. The Prince, apparently, was satisfied with those reasons; he addressed himself to Marshal Magan, who accepted, and proceed forthwith to confer with Baron Heckeren. While the parties were deliberating about the choice of weapons, M. de Persigny went and told the Emperor what was going on. The Emperor sent for Prince Murat. He entreated him, and at length laid his commands on him, to proceed no further in the affair, and to withdraw the offensive letter which he had written to his cousin. The Prince had no alternative but to obey. He wrote to Prince Napoleon, stating that by command of the Emperor he withdrew the strong expressions he had used, expressed regret that in a moment of passion he had employed them, and wished that they should be considered as not having been used at all. Prince Napoleon accepted the apology, and so the matter ended as between the two princes, but a new authority has since stepped in. In France, all mutual societies are under the surveillance of the police, but the Freemasons have always declined being placed in that category, yet, it is presumed by order of the highest authority, the Prefect of Police has issued his order to close all the lodges until October next. Prince Napoleon has resigned the office of Grand Master to which he was elected; and in the meantime M. Doumet, member of the Corps Legislatif for the Department of Herault, is to act as Provisional Grand Master.

The periodical *L'Initiation* having been suppressed by the foregoing decree, Bro. Riche-Gordon has commenced a new monthly, under the name of the *Journal des Initiés*, whose next issue will, most probably, further acquaint us with the proceedings that have since taken place; and whilst we deplore, as every true Mason must, the

mingling of politics with questions relating only to the order, we, as English Masons, ought to feel the blessings we enjoy in living under a Government so happily framed that every individual has the utmost latitude allowed him for the full expression of his particular opinions, and that we are members under a Grand Lodge in which the principle is fully laid down, recognised, and acted upon, that politics are utterly, and most properly, excluded from Masonry.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from p. 402.)

The Carbonari still increased in numbers and in power, and headed by General Pepe and General Carascosa, in 1819 commenced dictating to the Sovereign and the Government the form of a new constitution and the rejection of the Pope's authority throughout the kingdom. An English eye-witness, writing at this time on the subject, describes the Carbonari to have greatly improved in their morals and patriotism, but that they were highly superstitious and ascetic; that the ceremonies attending the installation of every new member were stamped with the most religious and even superstitious colouring; that the formula read at their meetings bore a similar character; that they had chosen for their patron a saint (St. Theobald) whose legend is particularised by more than an ordinary portion of miraculous deeds; and that even the distinctive colours which they selected, and which each member assumed on his initiation, were supposed to bear some mystic reference to their religious dogmas.

In every department of the State, in all the local municipalities, and all the petty tribunals, their members were to be found. Into religious as well as lay communities they had penetrated; but above all, in the provinces and the provincial militia they were in the greatest force; indeed, one-half of the kingdom appears at this time to have taken oaths binding themselves to each other; and in Calabria, Capitanata, and Salerno, constant meetings and new demands upon the Government were weekly occurrences. The King now placed confidence in Luigi di Medici, who was then Minister of State, and he endeavoured to punish them and suppress their meetings; but the police did not dare to carry out the Government orders. At length the Carbonari rose in one great body, and demanded certain rights, which were acceded to them; but their great aim was to revolutionise the country and obtain a new constitution, and for this end they had persuaded the greater portion of the army to throw off their yoke of obedience to their Sovereign and join their society. This great change was to be effected without going through the form of a law, by ordinances which were to be issued almost without any previous notice. But an unexpected event occurred at this moment that suspended their intended meeting, and the rising of the Carbonari; the army was ordered to assemble in the plains of Sessa, and the King took up his abode there, though it was well known that he was aware of the intended mutiny. To order them thus to assemble, and then to walk amongst them and converse with them, was thought a noble act of courage on his part, and his grey hairs and withered form excited their sympathy; the Carbonari, therefore, filled with awe and admiration, suspended their operations. The King was always cheerful in the camp; a smile was fre-

quently on his lips, and he was more than usually gracious towards the Muratists. Officers and privates appeared equally satisfied, and hypocrisy and want of sincerity prevailed on either side. Judging from these external appearances, the Government believed the army faithful, and on the 1st of July, 1820, the camp was raised, and the regiments returned to their former quarters. No sooner had they done so than a general insurrection took place throughout the country. Many of the soldiers and almost all the local militias joined them; and in one great body they marched on towards the capital. They reached Naples on Sunday, the 9th of July, about mid-day, and, proceeding by Strada Toledo, defiled before the Duke of Calabria, who stood at the window of the Royal Palace, and admitted their leader to the honour of an audience; after which he was granted the favour of kissing the King's hand.

The regular troops, headed by General Napolitano, opened the march, and were followed by the mass of provincial militia, walking rapidly without any order, conducted by General G. Pepe and a priest of the name of Menichini. This extraordinary man was looked upon with more curiosity than his companion, inasmuch as he had been the principal mover of all the secret springs which had set the revolution in motion, and had thereby brought the anger of the Pope upon himself.

The constitution itself, in a palpable shape, made its appearance in the procession, conveyed in a common hackney one-horse chair, called a *curriculo*. The spectacle displayed by the bands of provincial militia was singular in the extreme; as, though they were all most formidably armed, their weapons varied as much as their accoutrements. A very small proportion of them were clad in military uniform, the majority being habited according to the different costumes of their respective districts, which, at the same time, bore a very warlike aspect; the cartridge belt, the sandalled legs, the broad stiletto, short musket, and grey peaked hats, so peculiarly adopted by painters for the representation of banditti, seemed here to realise all the ideas which the inhabitants of the North had formed of such beings; and the sunburnt complexions and dark bushy hair and whiskers of the wearers greatly contributed to render the resemblance more striking. A strange contrast was exhibited by the more opulent classes of these legions, who, though equally well provided with arms of all descriptions, marched among the ranks of their picturesque companions attired in the full extreme of modern French and English fashions. All bore the Carbonari colours at their breast; while scarfs of the same, or different medals or emblems,* tied to their waistcoat, denoted the rank they severally held in the society. Banners with inscriptions in honour of this association were also carried by them. Nearly the whole of these individuals had been absent from their homes nine days, during which they had never slept in a bed, or even under a roof; but they all seemed in perfect good humour and spirits, and appeared amply repaid for all their hardships by the success which had followed them.

(To be continued.)

The Rev. William Sewell, D.D., has in the press a work entitled *The Christian Vestiges of Creation*. The book may be a good one, but the title is a base plagiarism from that of the well-known anonymous work.

* These were a hatchet, a hammer, a *vauga* (kind of spade), and other instruments, as used by real Carbonari, or charcoal burners.

LASWARRIE.

AN INCIDENT FOUNDED ON FACT.

BY A PROV. G.C.

It is not often now-a-days that we hear of Laswarrie; very few of the present generation know that there is such a place upon the face of the map; very many of the past generation have entirely forgotten its whereabouts; and yet before its little nullah was once fought one of those hard-won, bloody fights, which have rendered the British name so terrible in the Hindu's ears, and gained the British soldier his most befitting character for a resolution amounting to bulldog pertinacity.

Laswarrie was like Plassy, or Thermopylae, to go back to olden times, a spot where pluck vanquished force, and heroes discomfited a host.

Men's minds are now filled with reminiscences of the Crimean struggle; they tell us, when they talk of war, of how the hordes of Russ fell on the few hundreds of the Royal Duke's Division, and they relate anecdote after anecdote to prove how gallantly his warriors met and repelled the onslaught, just as if such deeds as that dark morning saw had had no parallel in the days of old, and had found no impress in the pages of preceding history. Men talk now of Louis Napoleon's rapid marches, and his vigorous and energetic movements; and they worry themselves because the Gallic Emperor, having shown such singularly warlike capacity upon the soil of Northern Italy, might, perchance, if outward circumstances pressed, or the whim seized him, try similar erratic feats upon the southern shores of England. Ah! well! he would require, I take it, some little activity in quantity and quality surpassing what he possesses already, to manage any undertaking of that sort to his own satisfaction. And a pity, surely, is it that, instead of raising all this useless, yet irritating clamour, we will not bide quiet as we recall to mind that British grenadiers are prompt as he in showing pluck, and that English cavalry are swift as he in marching on to meet an enemy. At least, so was it, when Lake's four thousand "handful of heroes" chased through North Deccan the huge flock of "Deccan Invincibles," and brought them to bay beside the Nullah of Laswarrie. And so will it be again for aye and for ever. Let the screw and the paddle do their work ever so expeditiously, no steam will ever—can ever anticipate the gathering of the "corps;" no debarkation could be effected ever so hastily, but that the scarlet and the grey would acknowledge it with a thorough English welcome—and a warm one, too!

But enough. On Laswarrie hangs the tale; and epics and heroics, with all attendant fustian, are as unwelcome now and here as—as—any friends under certain circumstances from over the water would be any time at Portland or Newhaven.

"Where is Laswarrie?" brother apprentice, did I hear you say? When you are perfectly acquainted with the Globe on B., you will remember it as a little village not far from Delhi or Agra.

By-the-bye, whilst on the subject of geography, I heard of a clergyman, the other day, who goes about preaching for a society who talks of the poor Hottentot on the burning plains of India. Well brother E. A., Laswarrie is in India; but not where those poor Hottentots are exactly. There is nothing like saving yourself and your neighbours trouble, and taking things in a general sort; even *geography*, if it come in the way. But to Laswarrie. For, brother E. A., did you ever

study Uncle Toby's tale? No. Then read, read, and advance in literature, and then seek the grade F.C.

It was before seven in the morning of the 1st of November, 1803, that the advance guard of the 8th (King's Royal Irish Hussars) Light Dragoons, led on by one whom all the regiment loved, was successful in drawing out the fire of Scindiah's artillery. Right well did those skirmishers remember then "their former valour;"* right gallantly made they their dash upon the frightful front of guns before them with the as frightful columns of the enemy supporting that magnificent artillery.† Oh! fearful was the havoc the fiery torrent of molten lead made amongst their ranks. Their gallant leader, hero of a hundred fights, falls in the arms of glory—but what matter? Of leaders there are plenty, when each man dreads to be the last. Yet one after another sinks, lulled in his last slumber by the cannon's roar, until the junior cornet, almost a boy, alone remaining, rushes to the front, and assumes the glorious post.

The guns are gained; sabre and sabre now perform their bloodthirsty work; but the enemy have had the precaution to lock their pieces together, and the struggle therefore is the more intense. That part of the artillery which had committed the most slaughter had been admirably worked by the Comte de —; and as the cavalry retire from the *melée*, this French officer and — suddenly meet.

Instantaneously blade crosses blade, and for a moment the duellum is favoured by an accidental ring.

The crowd of men and horses, however, is immediately again astir; and, as it pours along to the recall, —, streaming with blood from a severe cut across the face, is hurried away with it.

That day, however, little though it is known now, was destined to be a day of rest to none, the activity of whose souls could in any way rouse the wounded body. In a short time the cavalry are again ordered to the front, and — volunteers to lead them on. Again also he encounters his opponent of the enemy's artillery, and the duel, for such in strictness it must be called, is of course renewed, and with almost the same results. This time, both wounded, they are separated again by the tide of battle, as it rolls forwards and backwards, before and amongst those well-served and well-defended guns.

Later in the day the colonel of the 8th fell shot through the heart as he cheered his heroes on. — caught the body as it descended, and hurried away with it to the rear, whilst a hoarse cry of infuriated men resounded high above the stamp of horses and the clang and rattle of the sabres. It was the fell murmur for revenge; and —, too, weak and wounded as he was, felt his heart responding to it as it rose.

His burden disposed of, he sped, rapidly as charger could speed, back to rejoin his companions; but it was too late; that dense array of cannon had been carried; the gunners had been chased into the formidable squares of infantry beyond; and, although his dragoons were not indeed able to hold their own, V.—'s death had been fearfully avenged. Singularly enough, however, —, riding as it were *solus* after his regiment, at this very juncture fell in once more with his previous antagonist, and a third time did a hand-to-hand encounter take place. Feeling, moreover, horribly enough, as if they were destined for each other, it was no child's play in which they then engaged. Already —, though even at that age a splendid *sabreur*, had received a wound on

his head, the trace of which he carried to his grave; even now another as fierce a blow is descending, and that, too, with cleaving force, but a successful guard averts it, and a fortunate cut upwards immediately following it, renders the sword arm of the Frenchman utterly powerless. — prepares in an instant to thrust upon his cut, when he imagines he recognises the F.C. sign faintly and imperfectly given by the already drooping foeman; half given, I should say, for reasons the military brother, or even he unaccustomed to sword exercise, will easily understand. The thrust of death is at once withheld, and the victor would have sheltered the vanquished from any and all further harm, had not the recall been sounded, and had not the return of the regiment, or what remained of it, rendered his benevolent and Masonic intention impossible.

Singularly enough, however, that was not the last he was to hear and see of his *quasi* friend.

In the afternoon, a private of his own troop delivered up to — a prisoner—the very same French officer—who, having somehow noticed and recognised — again, had contrived to make known his desire of being transferred into his Masonic brother's keeping. It was done; and for more than two months did the two, — and the Comte de —, live together in the same tent, mess together at the same table. I cry pardon, *messieurs militaires*, it is campaigning time,—feed together from the same foray,—and share together all the privations of a rapid and vigorous pursuit.

Was it any wonder, then, that a close friendship was struck between them; and that for that time, at least, those ancient stories of Damon and Pythias, and of Pylades and Orestes, ran a very fair chance of being modernised; but all things, even sworn friendships, come to a practical end; the prisoners were exchanged, and —'s chum departed with the rest.

Years rolled away—the years of incidents and changes that belong to a marching dragoon's life; and, in due course, no more was seen or heard by — of his quondam prisoner and friend. A few kind letters passed at first, just after the exchange; and from these — learned that the other was to leave India for his native land, but he never was able to ascertain if this had actually occurred.

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Without doubt, it is one of the glories of the British Constitution, a glory suspended from red-tape ribbons around Britannia's martial neck, that the real soldier, the actual campaigner, the solid pillar of England's fame, the virtual gainer of her provinces, rarely, if ever, meets with his just reward. It seems now to be an understood thing that

"Sunt sua præmia laudi."

Filthy lucre is far below the warrior's notice, surely!

Bah! when will England learn that it is her duty to leave her "feather bed" soldiers to their own devices, to smother themselves in their bolsters and pillows, their tinsel and trappings, and all the other abominations? When will she turn a dull eye upon her "white feather" captains, children she ought to be heartily ashamed of, whatever be their parentage or party? When will she do justice to the *honest* sons of the sword? They don't ask her pity—government pity is an absurdity in terms; they don't beg for paltry alms, *doled* out in the shape of an overworked inspectorship, or an underpaid barrackmaster's post; but there is one cry that does, and that mightily, spring from every field where their gore has drenched the ground; they do require that

* Part of the motto of the 8th Hussars.

† It numbered 110 pieces.

their blood be valued at its proper price; they do and they will demand, to all future ages, that the injustice of their country shall not follow upon the injuries of the enemy.

I have known, Pshaw! so have scores of all the good people around me, the holiday ensign become lieutenant, captain, major; I saw him colonel the other day; but he was a canny body. The curse of Midas was his blessing. Danaë is not dead, good brothers E.A. Oh, no! whatever you have been taught about her by the Orbilius you have lately wished good-bye to. No such man (thanks to the negligence of that very queerly, and, indeed, to say the least of it, badly dressed lady on the halfpennies) is stopped by either man or beast as he passes between the huge sentry boxes down in Parliament-street. I have known, I say, such a man go up and up—there has been no end to his going up—although he has literally never been on the field; or, to use a soldier's phrase, seen a shot fired. His brother (we will call him) A. B. or C., a tried soldier, who has lost the wherewithal to further his interest, swelters a barrack-master in the tropics.

Such a post, many, many years after Laswarrie, did—— fill. More than a quarter of a century had passed away, and the old man had learned to forget, 'midst the, to him, detestations of rum drinking and gambling, which on every side abounded, the hopes of fame and position indulged in younger days.

It was evening when a grey-haired, but yet active and exceedingly powerful-looking man even in the decline of years, sought shelter for himself and his wife, as well as for their horses, from an impending storm, at the door of a resident gentleman's house in the interior of one of the West India Islands.

It was our old friend and hero ——, who had but a few days before entered upon the discharge of his duties as barrack-master there.

Of course, with West Indian courtesy, the request for shelter was acceded to; the master of the mansion himself pressed a warm welcome; the horses were ordered round to the stables, and the hospitality of the house was duly proffered, whilst, as the storm was of a long continuance, it became a matter of politeness to accept it.

During dinner the conversation repeatedly flagged; for the host, otherwise a model of politeness, seemed at times completely lost in reveries. It was after one of these, more than usually deep, that he suddenly attracted ——'s notice by rapidly making the F.C. sign. The latter, who detested *knife-and-forkery* of every kind (and, brothers, you will recollect that that was a favourite degree in days gone by), and had ceased for some time to take any interest in Masonry, still, having noticed it, repeated the movement.

"Were you ever," hurriedly gasped, rather than said, the host, "in India? at—at—a little village—Laswarrie? where?"

"Certainly I was; I served with my regiment as a cornet there," answered ——.

"A horse, a light horse regiment, was it not? and after it you had an artillery officer as a prisoner?"

"Yes, certainly, he was exchanged," replied the other, in his turn scanning his host with a very curious eye.

"I thought so, I thought so!" was the exclamation; "I thought so almost from the very first moment—my friend! my friend!"

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The pair had met again; met to enjoy many an happy hour; met to renew a friendship terminated the second time only by the HAND OF DEATH.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN AND HIS TIMES.

(Continued from page 406)

It may be interesting to draw a parallel between our Dr. Wren, the amateur of England, and his contemporary, Dr. Perrault, the amateur of Paris. Perrault, who was nearly twenty years the senior of Wren, was by profession a physician, although it is not considered that he was successful in that vocation. When Bernini had prepared his plans for the Louvre, and proceeded to build, it was immediately found that he and his French subordinates could not pull together. An Italian celebrity in art of that day was accustomed to meet with deference to his dictation: the French mind then, as now, was not so much accustomed to defer. In a word, before the foundations were put in, the haughty Italian quitted his commission in high dudgeon. His priceless designs, as he deemed them, he carried with him, leaving his refractory clients in the lurch. But nothing daunted by this untoward event, the French architects (of whom there were several of eminence when there were none in England) forthwith prepared designs for the abandoned undertaking, and the minister, Colbert, received them in competition. Amongst the rest one was received from Dr. Perrault as an amateur. The brother of this gentleman, by the bye, was at the time a confidential *employé* under Colbert; and it is only human nature if the official brought to bear upon the interest of his relative what influence he possessed. A design by the architect, Le Veau, was much admired; but that by Dr. Perrault was much admired also. The end of the matter was, that the ministerial secretary's brother received the preference in respect of honour and probably of emolument, and his professional rival received employment as his assessor. A very so-so physician, said Boileau, seemed to make an excellent architect; and the wits of Paris, taking up the theme, suggested that architecture was in a very poor way, and had sent for the doctor. But, although the amateur of Paris had thus achieved an artistic immortality, *per saltum*, which no one grudges him, there is a wide difference between him and our Englishman. How Wren, during a long series of years, called into existence a multitude of first-class conceptions by the work of his own pencil, and built them by his own constructive skill, all the world knows. Perrault's works, beyond the Louvre, were of no account whatever. Wren, again, had no Le Veau at his right hand: he was himself both Perrault and Le Veau. It is true that Perrault was fifty years of age, and Wren but twenty-eight; that the one had passed his best days, therefore, and the other was just approaching them; but, as I think, there was all this difference more: the one at the best was but an eminent amateur, and the other at the least a great architect.

Well, our Savilian professor, in obedience to the royal command, takes up his abode once more in London. But, let it not be supposed that he is set down at once to the drawing-board. The stately projects of royalty, just restored from the depths of seediness, must be allowed time to ripen. The exchequer must also be allowed time to fill. So we must not expect to hear of our new architect, Dr. Wren, for some little while. However, such was the deplorable condition of the cathedral, that a survey of its dilapidations could scarcely be postponed. Accordingly, of the date of 1663, we have a report by Dr. Wren upon the state of the fabric; and it at once becomes clear that the right man is in the right place. The old church bore date the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries; and it has been falling rapidly into the decay of almost total neglect for a hundred years back. When the son of good Dean Wren was a baby in arms, the foundation of a new entrance porch had been laid by Bishop Laud. It was a fine Corinthian portico, by Inigo Jones. People are, now-a-days, fond of laughing at the idea of such a thing: somewhat inconsiderately, I think, looking at the circumstances of the times. However, so far as we are concerned, this was but a new cloth put into an old garment, and the rent was made worse. A few years more, and the sacred choir was found to make eligible quarters for the Roundhead cavalry, about the same time that the redoubtable Bishop of Ely was quartered in the Tower. The Restoration relieved the temple from profanation, and the bishop from durance. It need scarcely be

remarked, that the church had suffered more than the churchman; and this was why it became necessary to call in the surveyor-general by his assessor to inquire carefully into its condition. Dr. Wren reported that he found the nave piers 6in. or so out of the perpendicular; that he discovered them to be built of "rubbish stone and much mortar within," and a mere shell of ashlar on the face; that he found the vaulting to be too heavy for its abutments, and to have been always so: hence the failure of the walls; and that the tower "leaned manifestly" by the settlement of one of its piers. He recommended "new flagging" (that is to say, stone casing) for the interior; he advised it to be done "after a good Roman manner" (that is to say, in classic style); and he argued that this could be accomplished quite as easily as any restoration of "the Gothic rudeness of the old design." He proposed, also, to construct a new roof of timber, plastered, or a lighter shell of stone, or of brick and stucco. He lastly suggested (referring obviously to the example of St. Peter's at Rome) the substitution of a dome and lantern for the ruinous tower, which he pronounced to be "a heap of deformities." At the present day, without committing one's self to more than the mere suggestion of a fact, it may be remarked that a report upon a ruinous Gothic cathedral would be conceived in at least a very different spirit.

Although, however, the royal patronage of Dr. Wren went as yet no farther than this call for his advice upon Old St. Paul's, and certainly did not go in any degree to carry it into effect, we find in the same year of 1663, that private commissions began to assume a much more substantial shape. He produced his designs for the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford; as also for a new chapel to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. As regards the latter, his triumphant uncle, the Bishop of Ely, having at the Lord's leisure come forth from his twenty years' imprisonment, had resolved to appropriate the greater part of his revenues for the benefit of Pembroke Hall; the new chapel, therefore, was in fact a commission from him. And it may be noticed that a few years afterwards, when the bishop, at the ripe age of eighty-one, came at length to rest from his labours, it was here that he was buried, and that with all the pomp which the ancient university could display, in honour of one who had suffered so much in the cause of what he honestly considered to be Muscular Christianity.

Having now fairly embarked in the practice of an architect, Dr. Wren determined to travel; for the sources of information and means of study at his command at home were very limited indeed. The Italian treatises and plates of Alberti, Palladio, and their followers, the few buildings erected by Inigo Jones, and perhaps a stray drawing from Paris now and then, if not from Italy itself, handed about recently as a marvel,—these were all. Critics of the modern Gothic school will remind me that he had the whole range of the fine monuments of Mediæval England, and that the modern spire or steeple, a feature of his own origination, and of his continual use in exquisite variety of perfection, proves how much he owed to the study of those remains; but their need be no disguise about the fact that our doctor of classical learning treated Mediæval buildings with very much of straightforward disrespect, and would gladly have put "new flagging" to the best of them, "after a good Roman manner," to conceal "the Gothic rudeness of their old design." Doubtless the contemplation with so keen an eye for grace and fitness as his, of the picturesque effects of that style of architecture, did much to form his taste: this is now universally admitted; but whether he was aware of it is quite another thing. At all events, a natural anxiety to extend his sphere of study in the art of his choice, led him to resolve upon a journey to Paris—the Paris of Louis XIV.—and to the Italian cities, the head quarters of modern art, to examine the works of the great masters.

In 1665, then, our young architect (for he was now but thirty-three) journeyed to Paris. I dare say it took him more than twelve hours, and no doubt he was much more than two hours on the Channel. He did not see the Boulevard de Sebastopol, nor the Rue de Rivoli, nor the Madeleine, nor the Panthéon, nor the Louvre of Louis Napoleon, nor the Bois de Boulogne; but he saw what was worth quite as

much in his day, and was as much delighted as any one of us now to see Paris for the first time. To give a fair notion of his impressions and of his doings, of the condition of art at that day, and of his own tastes and principles, there is a well-known letter given in the *Parentalia*, from which let me read some extracts.

(The lecturer then read an account given at pp. 261, 262 of the *Parentalia*, of Wren's visit to Paris in 1665.)

In the spring of next year, Dr. Wren (as he was still designated) returned home. His travels had not been pursued beyond Paris. There are some intellects which do not work on the laborious collection of illustrations, but rather on certain abstracted principles, which are more or less readily but almost unconsciously grasped. I fancy the intellect of Wren was of this stamp. If so, I can easily understand that he deemed the impressions which he had acquired in Paris to be enough for his purpose. "When you have seen one green field," says Dr. Johnson, "you have seen all green fields;" just so, to certain minds, when they have seen one great city, they have seen all great cities. At all events Wren seems to have been satisfied with the sight of Paris; books, drawings, and his own fancy would do the rest. And so they did. And, curiously enough, it has been pointed out, in view of the graceful proportions and carefully moulded details of such a building as St. Paul's, that where this great architect repudiates the fripperies of the school of Bernini, and swerves from what was the precedent of his day, he leans by some inexplicable instinct invariably towards the then unknown manner of the Greeks; one of the most remarkable instances on record of that natural elegance of conception which in its modest simplicity and subdued power is the ultimate perfection of the highest art.

We are now brought in the course of events to the Great Fire of London and the new St. Paul's, and the thence uninterrupted routine of the life of an architect.

On his return from Paris, Dr. Wren was desired to report again upon the ancient cathedral of London. Evelyn, who held an official post in connection with Government buildings, was associated with him; also a Mr. Pratt, and a Mr. Chicheley. Wren's proposal for extensive re-edification does not seem to have been palpable; Pratt and Chicheley persistently opposed it, advocating piecemeal repair. The fact that the vaulting of the nave had spread and thrust out the walls has already been mentioned: when Wren directed attention to this, the reply of his opponents seems singularly apt as a sample of John Bull logic. This receding of the walls, said these authorities, was but a refinement of design, intended to enhance the perspective effect.

This was within a few days of the end of August, 1666. On the 2nd day of September fate stepped in very unexpectedly and took up the matter. The Great Fire reduced the fabric to a state of wreck.

The city of London was now in great part laid in ashes; and here there was presented to our young architect, as has been often said, the finest opportunity for the acquisition of fame which has ever been provided for any man in his walk of life; for I need not remark that it very soon became apparent that the public buildings of the new city were to be committed to his charge as a whole. How this happened, allowing all that can be claimed for Wren's transcendent merits, those who look at the case as men of business and men of the world can scarcely yet understand. He appears to have had literally no competitor; and it seems inexplicable that no individual whatever should have taken advantage of the opportunity to palm off upon somebody a knowledge of stone masonry and the possession of Palladio as a certificate of qualification,—make a trip to Paris, for instance, to come home a travelled man; or, what might have been easily done, journeyed forthwith to Rome and Florence, that he might hold his head even higher than that of little Dr. Wren.

It is worthy of note how rapidly projects for rebuilding London came before the public. The flames raged from September the 2nd till the 8th; on the tenth even the whole area was a field of smouldering ruins. But within two days of this 10th of September, while clouds of stifling smoke and mantraps of hidden fire must have been the staple commodities of the unhappy scene, we find a plan presented to the king by Evelyn, officially, for a new city. Exactly a

week after this, Mr. Hooke, the geometrician, Wren's college companion of the Micrographia, now Gresham professor, exhibits to the Royal Society another plan, for which in the mean time he has received the approval of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as being, in their opinion, preferable to still another plan prepared by the City Surveyor. One more plan, however, was in preparation: this one by Dr. Wren. He is in less hurry than his rivals, for certainly the composition of a scheme on which to rebuild the largest city, then as at present, upon the face of the earth, seems a thing which ought scarcely to be attempted within a week. In due time this plan is presented to the king. It is then laid before Parliament. I need not remind you that it receives the preference. Dr. Wren is formally appointed Deputy Surveyor-General, under poor Sir John Denham, and architect for the control of the new city.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Roman Catholic church, Crawley, commenced last autumn on the lands, and by the funds, of Mr. F. Blunt, approaches externally towards completion. The entire building is 90 feet by 87 feet, forming a square, with a small green sward in the centre, and a corridor all round. The church is 90 feet by 30 feet; and on the ground-floor are the baptistery, "Our Lady of Sorrow's Chapel," three separate confessional cells, "Holy Soul's Chapel," sacristy, lavatory, novices' and laundry, committee-rooms, parlours, kitchens, dining-rooms, and domestic rooms, in all twenty-three. On the first floor is the bishop's room, oratory, library, strangers' cloister, and fourteen cells. It is supposed it will cost upwards of £3000, when decorations and all shall be complete.

A new church is to be built near the Roquettes, on the Rohais-road, Guernsey. This church is designed to furnish those who are distant from the town church means of attending worship at a more convenient distance than that one can afford. A great part of the sum required for erection has been obtained by subscriptions.

The partial restoration and embellishment of St. Andrew's Church, Worcester, have been completed. The improvements consist of the rebuilding of the east wall of the chancel, with a new east window, the elevations of the chancel arch some 8 or 9 feet higher, the raising of the chancel floor and roof, and the repairing of the roof and ceiling of the north aisle above the organ. Since these restorations have been completed a carved stone reredos has been added, and the chancel window has been filled with stained glass. It is a five-light windows of the Early Decorated style, with stone jambs and architraves inside and out. The carvings consist of foliage, flowers, and fruit, amongst which are the leaves of the ivy and maple, the leaves and grapes of the vine, the leaves and blossoms of the rose, the passion-flower, and the hawthorn conventionally treated. The chief ornament of the reredos is placed in the centre compartment, and consists of a half-length figure of the Saviour, standing out in high relief, and all but free from the panel. The material of the reredos is the finest Bath stone, with the exception of the panels and the statue, which are of Caen stone. The principal figure in the stained glass window is that of our Lord, enthroned in glory, and extending hands in the attitude of invitation, whilst the words, "Come unto me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest," indicate that all are welcome to the Saviour. The under robe of the figure is of silver powdered with roses; the upper robe is ruby, and the nimbus around the head is a ruby cross. The Saviour is surrounded by a company of evangelists, saints, and angels; below is an archangel sounding a trumpet, the messengers of God directing penitents to the feet of Christ. The tracery is filled with cherubim and a choir of angels with instruments of music.

Among the many new buildings lately completed in Aldershot is the new Masonic Hall, attached to Tilbury's Royal Hotel, in Wellington-street. The building consists of a room for the use of the Masonic fraternity, and will

dine 150. It is lighted by seven windows, the centre being the largest, and with two side lights. Underneath is a bar for retail purposes, divided by partitions into three compartments. Mirrors run the whole length of the bar (61ft.), and the shelving is painted white, mauve, and gold. The architect was Mr. G. Musselwhite, of Basingstoke.

A sum of £930 has been raised for the erection—in lieu of the old almshouses in Barking, Essex, which have been for some years in a very bad state—of others more suitable for the convenience and comfort of the aged inmates. The site is in proximity to the Barking railway station, and the same on which the old almshouses now stand. To complete the range of building as proposed, a further sum of about £500 will be required.

The new corn exchange at Wellingborough has been opened. It is in the modern Italian style. The building will form one side of a small square, approached by two or three short jetways from the main streets of the town. The exchange is entered by means of a stone portico and the ascent of a short flight of steps. The building is surmounted by a tower. The large hall is 80ft. long, by 40ft. wide, and 29ft. high. The ceiling is ornamented with plaster panels and mouldings, and pendants at the intersection of the panels. The walls are supported by pilasters, with Ionic bases and capitals. The hall is lighted by means of large windows in the side walls, and coloured glass in the ceiling. There are numerous small rooms adjacent to the large hall; but in the front of the building, on either side of the flight of steps, is a large room adapted for offices or committee meetings. An assembly-room, measuring 40ft. by 20ft., runs transversely the whole length of the entrance; and it is in contemplation to use this as a daily reading-room for the use of the whole town. This room, which is also ornamented, opens into a large balcony. The site cost £1800.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

BRO. THOMAS DUNCKERLEY.

Are there any descendants of Bro. Dunckerley now living; if so, where?—Ex. Ex.

THE GRAND STEWARDS' PUBLIC THANKS.

In the old *Books of Constitutions* they repeatedly state the names of the Grand Stewards for the year, adding "and were all publicly thanked." When, where, how, and by whom?—BATSON.

BRO. TEN BROCKE.

Who was Bro. Ten Brocke, an active Mason in 1765?—W. COLLINS.

MOSES'S DEPUTY G.M.

Who was Moses's Deputy G.M.?—C.—[According to Entick's *Constitutions*, Joshua was Moses's deputy, and Aholiab and Bezaleel his Grand Wardens.]

CHARTER OF AN AMERICAN LODGE.

In a Masonic periodical which fell into my hands lately, there is a copy of a charter of confirmation, and some other remarks upon the history of a lodge in Georgia, which I think so interesting, that they deserve a place in "Notes and Queries" and I have accordingly copied them out for your use.—E. C. L. B.

"Tradition informs us that the first Masonic Lodge ever held in the State of Georgia was constituted and opened by Gen. James Oglethorpe, during the year 1733, under a large oak tree, which stood near the corner of Bay and Drayton streets, Savannah, and was called King Solomon's Lodge (No. 510), Province of Georgia. Under this authority the lodge continued to work up to the year 1786, at which time she received a charter from the Grand Lodge of Georgia, and the following were the Grand Officers, as per an enclosed copy of the same which the lodge has still in her possession:—William Stephens, G.M.; James Jackson, D.G.M.; Sir George Houstoun, S.G.W.; Thomas Elfe, J.G.W.; James Habersham, G.T.; Samuel Stark, G. Sec.

"The following are the names of the brethren to whom the above named charter was granted:—Samuel Beecroft, W.M.; Leonard Cecil, S.W.; John Wallace, J.W.; and from the copy of the charter you will see that the lodge at that time was known and numbered as Solomon's Lodge (No. 1). The lodge has still in its

possession a Bible presented to it by its illustrious founder, General James Oglethorpe, with the following inscription:—"Presented by General James Oglethorpe to King Solomon's Lodge (No. 510), province of Georgia," and printed at Oxford, by John Baskett, printer to the University, MDCCXXXIII.

"The oldest minutes of this lodge to be found (those previous having been destroyed), are those of February, 1785, and at a meeting held on the 5th of October, it was proposed by Bro. Jackson, that the brethren form themselves into an ancient lodge, under and by authority given by the Grand Lodge of the State. A committee was appointed to consult together and report to the lodge their sentiments as to the propriety of *remaking* and constituting Solomon's Lodge on an *ancient* established form for the future. Bro. Beecroft seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. Five ancient Masons being present, constituted themselves accordingly. Bro. Beecroft, acting as W.M., reported that they had a full right and power to make and constitute an ancient lodge, for the reasons given in the motion; also, as it appears the original was ancient as well on account of the authority of the Grand Lodge; and that Solomon's Lodge be and it is hereby constituted an ancient lodge by the name of Solomon's Lodge, which report was agreed to by the lodge, ordered by the ancient Masons, and agreed to by the whole, that they, Bro. R. W., Junior G.W., and the other officers of Solomon's Lodge, meet to-morrow at eight o'clock in the morning for the purpose of *Remaking*.

"At a particular lodge held on the 27th of October, 1785, at the house of John Lowrey, the following officers were present. to wit:—Samuel Beecroft, W.M.; R. Green, S.W.; T. Anderson, J.W.; T. Mills, S.D.; B. Lloyd, J.D.; Leonard Cecil, Treas. No Secretary or Tyler. Brethren present—Sir G. Houstown, J. Strong, J. Story, D. McGason and E. Whiting. From the foundation of the lodge to the date of the first extracts given from the minutes, is a period of about fifty-two years.

"In the minutes of 1785, I find the following item:—Making, £2 3s. 6d.; Passing, 15s.; Raising, 15s.; Admitting a member, £1 1s. 6d.; Annual dues paid Grand Lodge, £24 5d.

"In 1788, initiation £10 6s., and in 1790 was changed to £4 8s.

COPY OF CHARTER.

"W. Stephens, Grand Master.

"James Jackson, Deputy Grand Master.

"Geo. Houstown, Senior Grand Warden.

"Thomas Elfe, Junior Grand Warden.

"Georgia:—To all Worshipful, Right Worshipful, Noblemen and other brethren of light wherever dispersed, greeting.

"We, the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the old institution of the State of Georgia, by virtue of, and in pursuance of the right and succession legally derived from the most noble and Right Worshipful Thomas Thynne, Lord Viscount Weymouth, Grand Master of England for the year of Masonry five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, by his warrant directed to the Right Worshipful Roger Lacey, and by the renewal of the said power by Sholto Charles Douglass, Lord Aberdour, Grand Master of Scotland for the years five thousand seven hundred and fifty-five and five thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, and Grand Master of England for the years five thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven, and five thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, did, by his warrant directed to the Right Worshipful Grey Elliot, and by virtue of and in pursuance of a convention of the different lodges of the said State, met in Savannah on the sixteenth day of December instant, when the permanent charter was voluntarily relinquished by the Right Worshipful Samuel Elbert, Grand Master, and the other officers of the Grand Lodge, and annual appointments concluded on; in consequence of which the Grand Officers giving this authority were elected for the following year. Now know ye, that we, the said Right Worshipful William Stephens, Grand Master of all Masons in the State of Georgia, and of all lodges therein of the most ancient and sublime degree, and the Right Worshipful James Jackson, Deputy Grand Master, and the Worshipful Sir George Houstown and Thomas Elfe, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens of the Grand Lodge of the said State, by virtue of the power and authority in us vested, do hereby duly appoint and constitute our trusty and well beloved brethren, Samuel Beecroft, Master, Leonard Cecil, Senior Warden, and John Wallace, Junior Warden of Solomon's Lodge (No. 1), in the town of Savannah, as farthier by the minute in our books, a reference being to them had will more fully and at large appear. And we do further authorize and empower our said trusty and well-beloved brethren, Samuel Beecroft, Master, Leonard Cecil, Senior Warden, and John Wallace, Junior Warden, to admit and make Freemasons agreeably to the most ancient and honourable custom of the Royal Craft in all ages and nations throughout the world, and not contrariwise. And we do authorize and appoint the said Samuel Beecroft, Leonard Cecil, and John Wallace, and their successors, to hear and determine all and singular matters and

things relating to the Craft within the jurisdiction of the said Lodge (No. 1). And lastly, we do hereby authorize and empower our trusty and well-beloved brethren, Samuel Beecroft, Master, Leonard Cecil, Senior Warden, and John Wallace, Junior Warden, to nominate, choose, and install their successors, to whom they will deliver this warrant, and invest them with all their powers and dignities as Freemasons; and such successors shall in like manner nominate, choose, and install their successors, &c., such installation to be upon (or near) every St. John's Day, during the continuance of the lodge for ever. Provided that the above-named brethren and their successors pay due respect to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, from whom they have this authority, otherwise this warrant shall be of no force or virtue.

"Given under our hands and seal of the Grand Lodge, at Savannah, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1786, and of Masonry 5786.

"SAMUEL STIRK, Grand Secretary.

"JAS. HABERSHAM, Grand Treasurer."

KNT. TEMPLAR STATUTES.

How many editions have there been of the statutes for the governance of the Order of Knts. Templar in England, and where can they be seen?—G. CART.

MORGAN'S WIFE.

Morgan, whose fate was never cleared up, left a wife behind him; what became of her?—T. A. C.—[She was afterwards married to one George W. Harris, and ran away from him, and he advertised her in the American papers, stating that he should sue for a divorce in the District Court of Council Bluffs, State of Iowa, in April, 1856. Whether Mrs. Lucinda Harris, *nee* Morgan, put in an appearance or not we are unable to state.]

BRO. THE MARQUIS DALHOUSIE.

In what lodge was the late Marquis of Dalhousie initiated?—C. F.

TEMPLAR RING OF PROFESSION.

What is the proper cross (as used in other countries) with which this should be charged? I presume it ought to be the cross, to which the wearer is *entitled*, between the letters P. D. E. P. (pro Deo et patria), but is this so?—A.

TEMPLAR APPOINTMENTS.

What are the duties of the Chamberlain and Provost? our Grand Conclave appoint a Marshal *between* these officers; why is this? He was the third Officer-General of the Order, and led the brethren to battle. Perhaps he is considered to be superseded in his higher duties by the Captains.—A.

SIR KNIGHT.

The conjunction of a title of rank, and the style of address due to its possessor, has been made strictly correct by long usage, if it is not really so otherwise. "My Lord Bishop" or "My Lord Marquis" are common modes of address, and "Sir Knight" was formerly the usual manner of addressing persons of that rank, and is constantly to be met with in old authors. An instance of its use also by a modern author, and no mean authority on such matters, has just occurred to me, and if "ΔΔΔ" will refer to Moore's Irish Melodies, he will find it twice used in the verses "Rich and rare were the gems she wore."

Sir Knight! I feel not the least alarm,
No son of Erin will offer me harm:
For though they love woman and golden store,
Sir Knight! they love honour and virtue more!

S. TUCKER.

PROCEEDINGS, EIGHTY YEARS SINCE, OF A FRENCH LODGE AFTER SUSPENSION OF LABOUR.

The ensuing is copied from a coteremporaneous manuscript fragment, giving an account of the proceedings of a lodge held in some one of the principal towns of, Languedoc, February 7th, 1781. There are many brethren, your readers, to whom I am persuaded it will be not uninteresting:—"Après divers discours" (some pronounced by brothers, two by sisters, a Marchioness and a Viscountess, both belonging to families which happily survived the great Revolution, and are still flourishing) "les travaux de la Loge ont été suspendus, et tous les Frères et Sœurs ont passé dans la salle du banquet, pendant lequel on a porté avec

les plus vives acclamations les santés du Roi, de la Reine, de Monseigneur le Dauphin." "Ensuite d'un Discours du Frère [name illegible], Orateur, les autres santés d'obligation ont été portées; la quête pour les pauvres a été faite suivant l'usage; puis le Vénérable s'étant assuré qu'aucun des Frères et Sœurs présents n'avait rien à proposer pour le bien de l'Ordre en général, et celui de la Loge en particulier, il l'a fermée avec les Cérémonies accoutumées."—CHARLES PURTON COOPER, Chateau Frampas, Montierender, Champagne, May 22, 1861.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

I have unfortunately been prevented, owing to much business connected with the recent installation at Leeds, from attending to Bro. Findel's kind request in the *MAGAZINE* of the week before last. In reply to the very friendly expression of Bro. Findel, I am happy to say, that I understand and read German, and shall gladly avail myself of his most generous offer. I hope in an early number of the *MAGAZINE* to give in full the extract alluded to. I have no doubt myself that we are now in the right way to a true Masonic history, which, to the reproach of our Order, is entirely wanting to us in England. I must beg once more to express my fraternal regards and good wishes to Bro. Findel.—A. T. H. WOODFORD, Swillington, Leeds, May 29, 1861.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

At the meeting of the British Archaeological Association, May 8th, a drawing, forwarded by the Rev. Mr. Kell, was exhibited of an incised sepulchral slab, found during the recent excavations at Netley Abbey, near Southampton. It is the only stone yet discovered on which a name has been found, and represents a monk in his habiliments, with the name of "Johannes Worde, 1515," beneath which occurs "Obiit 11 die 1534." At the same meeting Mr. Pettigrew read a paper to prove that Dr. Caius, the founder of Caius College, Cambridge, furnished to *Grafton's Chronicle* the account of the sweating sickness which visited Shrewsbury in 1551, at which time the learned doctor was a resident practitioner at the ancient capital of Salopia.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Worcester Society of Arts is to take place in August.

The Bishop of Salisbury has commenced a prosecution, in the Court of Arches, against the Rev. Rowland Williams, D.D., for his share in *Essays and Reviews*. Luckily for the doctor there is no burning at the stake for heresy now-a-days.

In his recent *Familiar Illustrations of Scottish Character*, the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., relates the following humorous anecdote:—"Alexander McLachlan, beadle in the parish of Blairgowrie, had contracted a habit of tippling, which, though it did not wholly unfit him for his duties, had become a matter of considerable scandal. The Rev. Mr. Johnstone, the incumbent, had resolved to reprove him on the first suitable opportunity. A meeting of the kirk-session was to be held on a week-day at twelve o'clock. The minister and the beadle were in the session-house together before any of the elders had arrived. The beadle was flushed and excited, and the minister deemed the occasion peculiarly fitting for the administration of reproof. 'I much fear, Saunders,' began the minister, 'that the bottle has become—' 'Ay, sir,' broke in the unperturbed official, 'I was just gann to observe, that there was a smell o'drink amang's!'—'How is it?' John, said the clergyman to his church-officer, 'that you never go a message for me anywhere in the parish but you contrive to take too much spirits? People don't offer me spirits when I'm making visits in the parish.' 'Weel sir,' said John, 'I canna precisely explain it, unless on the supposition that I'm a wee mair popular wi' some o' the folks.'"

Mr. Robert Hunt, writing in the *Art Journal*, pays the following high compliment to the city of Manchester:—"Manchester, as the seat of manufactures, is second to no town in the world. We shall be corrected, and told that for *town* we should have written

CITY. Manchester men, however, confess to us that city does not sit easy upon them, but they love the 'dear old town.' Still rejoicing in the distinction between Manchester *men* and Liverpool *gentlemen*, the native sons of the great Cottonopolis would have the *men* and the *town* associated. But this is, after all, a question for themselves, and not for us. Manchester, as the seat of manufactures, is unrivalled. Nowhere, within the wide circle of civilisation and commerce, do we find anything to equal Manchester. Its warehouses are palaces such as Venice, once the boast of the commercial world, never built for the most magnificent of her ducal kings. Its mills are hives of industry, within which are crowded such working bees as were never found in any other hive. From the ends of the earth she draws the material of her wealth, and with an ingenuity which has never been equalled, by her marvellous machinery, she takes a bale of dirty cotton into the 'mill,' it is seized by the iron-giant, and torn, and combed, and twisted, and woven in its passage, until, at the extreme end of the same establishment, it is sent out a delicate fabric, upon which the elaborations of art have been expended. Such is the striking feature of Manchester. Her commerce for raw cotton is with the world, her commerce is with the world for the manufactured material."

It appears from the last census, that it requires 750 paper-mills and 2000 steam engines to supply the publishers with paper for books and newspapers in the United States. At all events, Brother Jonathan is a reader.

Dr. Jenner has resigned the Professorship of Pathological Anatomy at University College, London, but will retain the Professorship of Clinical Medicine.

A method of covering iron with a thin film of nickel previous to tinning it has been discovered in France, by which the iron will be more effectually protected from oxidation.

Of the Japanese powers of imitation the *Builder* observes:—

"The astonishing aptitude of the Japanese for imitating everything they see appears to be a constant source of interest and amusement to the members of the Legations; and some of the most impossible things to do appear to have been given to some of the more ingenious workmen, in order to try them, rather than with any hope of success; but a failure is said to be very rare. Chubb's lock was given to a clever lacquer-ware man merely to fix on a box which had been ordered. The box was duly produced, the lock admirably fitted, but something drew attention to the key; when, upon minute inspection, it was found that both lock and key were imitations! Friend Sabie, the name of the ingenious individual, had been so struck with the beauty and perfection of the lock, that in an incredibly short time he had succeeded in finding a workman to produce so exact a counterfeit, that it was by the merest accident the trick was discovered. This is an anecdote which Mr. Chubb, we dare say, will scarcely 'take in,' whatever others may do. If the Chinese, at all events, have, from time immemorial, as we are told, possessed the principle of the Brahma lock, the Japanese may also be skilled in lock-making, and may have appropriated Chubb's lock in the way indicated. Many of our more recent discoveries are now, it is said, found to have been known in Japan ages ago. Take lithochrome printing, for instance, by which (only within the last twenty years) a perfect imitation of the effects of water-colours may be obtained from a series of stones, printing in different colours. The same thing is everywhere to be seen in Japan. The process is the same, only wooden blocks are used instead of stone. The effect is not so fine, certainly, but the principle is there, and reduced to practice. They are not artists in the sense in which we should use the term; yet many of their smaller ivory carvings of groups of figures, generally grotesque, are held to be marvels of expression and skill in the handling of the chisel, full of character and of humour. So much for the aptitude and capacity of the Japanese workmen; and there seems little doubt that, if anything like a free competition for a large trade arose, they would hold their own against the best workmen of Europe, and might prove formidable rivals to Manchester and Birmingham. Their sword-blades have the reputation of being superior to any now produced in Europe."

The examination of the Whately Professorship of Political Economy will be held in Trinity College, Dublin, on Monday, June 17th. Candidates must be LL.B. or M.A. of one of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, or of the Queen's University in Ireland.

Walter Savage Landor, now in his eighty-seventh year, has yet vigour of mind to write *Imaginary Conversations* like the following:—

"MILTON.—After the sweet I am prepared for the bitter, which often happens in life, and it is only children who take the bitter first.

"MARVEL.—Now for it. You were not a very young man when you wrote how

"Sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child,
Warbled his native wood notes wild."

"After acknowledging the prettiness of the verses, I deny the propriety of the application. No poet was ever less a warbler of 'wood notes wild.' In his earliest poem he was elaborate, and not exempt from stiff conceits—the fault of the age, as exemplified by Spenser.

"MILTON.—In his later, he takes wing over the world, beyond human sight, but heard above the clouds.

"MARVEL.—His Muse, to be in the fashion of the day, wore a starcht ruff about her neck. You have fringed Jonson's "learned sock." I never had patience to go through, or to speak more properly, to *undergo* his tragedies. In coarse comedy he succeeds better, but comedy ought never to be coarse. Indelicate as was Aristophanes, there was an easy motion and an unaffected grace in every step he took. Plautus came far behind, and Terence not quite up to Plautus. Be not angry with me if Moliere is my delight.

"MILTON.—He has written since I was a reader, and there is nobody in the house who can pronounce French intelligibly. My nephew reads Latin to me, and he reminded me one day that Sir Philip Sydney tried his hand at turning our English into Latin hexameters. Some of the Germans have done likewise. English and German hexameters sound as a heavy cart sounds bouncing over boulders."

And in this way does the literary veteran of eighty-six years recall the departed great ones of the earth, and put into their mouths sentences such as themselves would have uttered.

The officials at the British Museum seem determined to embroil themselves in quarrels, instead of devoting themselves to the duties of their respective offices. We are continually having complaint of the Museum not being what it ought to be for the money which it costs the country, and its well-paid servants are, now-a-days minding everybody else's business but their own. Not long ago, we had them branding the venerable Shaksperian labourer, Bro. John Payne Collier, as a base fabricator of the documents which he has discovered; and now we have Dr. Gray, in a most intemperate letter, attacking the veracity of M. du Chaillu, the African traveller, and insinuating that he has never visited the countries he names in his book, but has purchased his skins of animals, &c., at the trading stations on the coast. "I hope that neither in my book nor in my lectures," says the traveller in reply, "I have pretended to be infallible as a naturalist, artist, or traveller, yet I maintain that I have discovered in Equatorial Africa the new mammals and birds given as such in the list at the end of my volume. All of these were described in the published proceedings in two of the most scientific societies in America (with which Mr. Gray ought to be acquainted), some of the birds as far back as 1855, and I defy him to produce specimens existing in any European museum before that time. My map, at which he sneers, is a mere sketch map, it is true, but it was carefully prepared from observations made on the spot with the compass, and I will vouch for its general accuracy. My illustrations prepared, not in this country, as he asserts, but in America, were taken either from my own rough sketches or from the actual objects, with the exception of four or five out of a total of seventy-four." And he asks, "Would it not have been more fair of Mr. Gray, before giving vent to insinuations that I had never visited the countries which I describe, nor collected in those countries my natural history specimens, to have applied to my friends at Corisco and on the Gaboon, whose names are mentioned in my book! Mr. Gray pretends to be in communication with the missionaries and traders in those parts, and, therefore, this course would have been the more obvious, as he would have saved himself from the imputation of uttering mere calumnies."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE HIGH GRADES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—If Bro. Peter will refer to the volume of the MAGAZINE for 1855, he will there find two excellent papers by the Rev. Bro. Wood, on Continental Freemasonry, which may interest him. They will, however, I am afraid, be distasteful to him, showing as they do the prominence there given to the *High Grades*.

Bro. Peter is not, apparently, very charitably disposed towards those differing in opinion from himself. I beg however to express my entire accordance with him in the propriety of our Grand Lodge refusing (as he is pleased to say) to acknowledge the higher degrees of Freemasonry, which, in comparison of antiquity, &c., are as the mysteries of India, Egypt, and Greece to those of Christianity. Nevertheless, some of them are, from internal evidence, &c., in all probability several centuries old than those of the Craft, in their present or *entirely* speculative form.

Under the designation "high degrees" I do not include the Royal Order of Knights Templar, and must leave some more capable brother to enlighten your correspondent as to the utility of this Order, and the Christian degrees of Masonry. I cannot refrain, however, from saying that, had the rival candidates for the French Grand Mastership been members of one of them, what he so much and rightly deploras must have been all but impossible.

It has always (as an old P.M. and no less as a K.T.) been a subject of as much regret to me as to Bro. Peter, to see rulers and brethren of the *Temple* in England treating and blazoning forth that Order as a genuine *Masonic degree*. The day of actual combat with the infidel is happily gone, and the laws and degrees of Freemasonry have superseded the statutes of St. Bernard and the rule of St. Augustine; but the Order, chiefly composed of the *élite* of society (Masonic or civil), and constituted a distinct Christian confraternity, need not wish to deck themselves in borrowed plumes; their *light* is rather that of the mid-day sun than the reflected light of the moon. Even the necessity of drawing the whole of its members from the *Craft* has been doubted by many. It has, I think, never been the case in France, and only within the last four or five years, entirely in Scotland.

I remain, yours fraternally, P.M., P.Z., &c.

IN MEMORIAM—IN FUTURO.

You could ne'er have known true love, Maud,
Or ever felt the fears
That strewn an early path in life
With daily, hopeless tears;
Have never felt the jealousy—
The doubting, aching care,
That felt your love was insecure
If from you anywhere.

I worried you with anxious doubts,
Instinctive—now too true;
I lived but to be only loved,
And that by only you,
Who tore the roses from my heart,
The garland from my brow;
And ruthless left the stabbing thorns
In wounds that bleed e'en now

Coquettish—false—you left me
For a newer, showier swain
And the love so garnered up for years
Was strewn away again.
And are you happier now than then,
When far beyond the sea,
You vowed that all your happiest hours
Where those you passed with me?
But those days have long passed by, Maud;
Your grey hairs tint the brown;
The love light in those glorious eyes
Quite sorrowful has grown.
And yet with all the past to gain,
Such love have I for thee,
Come back in poverty or pain,
In aught but shame to me.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

A petition is being signed at Constantinople for a new lodge, to be called the Bulwer. It is supported by Sir H. L. Bulwer, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador; Hyde Clarke, W.M. 1108; George Laurie, P.M. 988; H. Pulman, W.M. 988; J. P. Brown, Secretary of the American Legation; C. Thompson, Vice-Consul General, U. S., &c.

A proposition has been laid before the Constantinople lodges for obtaining a Masonic Hall, which appears likely to be taken up by the flourishing lodge, Oriental (No. 988).

Lord Richard Grosvenor, S.G.W., has been returned to Parliament for Flintshire, on Liberal principles.

SUPREME GRAND LODGE.

The following is the official agenda of business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on Wednesday next, 5th June.

Nomination of four Scrutineers.

Election of members for the Board of General Purposes.

Election of members for the Colonial Board.

Election of members for the Committee of Management of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows.

The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of 6th March, and of the Grand Festival of 24th April, for confirmation.

The W.M. Grand Master will move the adoption of the following resolutions carried at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows on the 17th May, viz.,

1st. "That article 4, page 17th, of the rules and regulations for the Widows' Fund, be altered by omitting the words '*not exceeding the age of 65 years, £15,*' and '*from 65 to 70 years, £20,*' and inserting in place thereof, '*from the age of 55 to 70 years, £20.*'"

2nd. "That article 4, page 17, be suspended so far as relates to Female Annuitants at present receiving £15, and that for the future their annuities be increased to £20."

The report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz.,

Bro. Morris Schlesinger, of the Grenadiers' Lodge,
No. 79, London £100 0 0

Bro. William Dodd, of the St. Andrew's Lodge,
No. 281, London £50 0 0

Bro. Charles Lawrence, of the late Castle Lodge,
No. 36, London £50 0 0

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Board of General Purposes beg to report that they have received and adjudicated upon the following complaints, viz.:-

1. By the Board of Benevolence against the W. Master of the Merchants' Lodge, No. 294, at Liverpool, for certifying that a petitioner for relief had been a contributing member for 9 years whereas Grand Lodge dues had been paid for only 6 years. The Board were satisfied upon examination that the irregularity occurred from a clerical error.

2. Against the King's Friends' Lodge, No. 370, at Nantwich, for certifying that a petitioner for relief had been a subscribing member for 6½ years, Grand Lodge dues having been paid for only 5 years. The Board believing that the error was unintentional and rose from an accidental circumstance, ordered the arrears to be paid, and recommended the W. Master to be more cautious for the future.

The Board having had under their attention the present state of the Craft, and considering the limited power now possessed by the M.W. Grand Master in reference to the conferring of past rank on brethren who may have rendered conspicuous service to the Craft, beg to commend the following Resolution for the adoption of Grand Lodge:-

"That the M.W. Grand Master be empowered to appoint brethren of eminence and ability to be members of Grand Lodge, and to confer upon them such rank and distinction as he may think proper."

The Board having also had under consideration the great increase in the number of Lodges and individual Masons since the period of the Union and the comparatively small number of Grand Officers which are available in each year, are of opinion that the time has arrived when a further addition to the number of Grand Officers may be advantageously made; they therefore submit the following resolution for the adoption of Grand Lodge:-

"That from and after the Grand Festival in 1862 two Assistant Grand Deacons shall be appointed, whose duties shall be to assist the Grand Deacons, who shall be required to have the same qualifications and be subject to the same regulations as those in force with reference to Grand Deacons, and who shall, after their year of office has expired, take rank as Past Grand Deacons."

The Board have also to report that the last edition of the Book of Constitutions being exhausted, they have ordered a fresh edition of 5000 copies to be printed. The cost of printing being considerably less than formerly, and it being desirable that every facility should be given to the Fraternity generally to possess copies of the Laws, the Board recommend that instead of the present system under which each copy was charged at 2s. 6d., and a discount was allowed upon taking a number, that the price for the future shall be 1s. 6d. for each copy, and that there shall be no further allowance.

The Board, considering the great extent of property held by the Society in the Parish of St. Giles, and feeling that there is a public duty cast upon it to assist in supporting the local schools and charities, has, upon application for assistance, directed the sum of £10 10s. to be paid towards the support of the local charities, which proceeding they trust will meet the approval of Grand Lodge.

The Board regret to be obliged to recommend that the following lodges, which have been repeatedly applied to, and which have made no returns for two years and upwards, be summoned to attend the next meeting of Grand Lodge, to show cause why they should not be erased:-

143 Derbyshire Lodge, Longnor.
405 Lodge of Concord, Stockport.
658 Marquis of Granby Lodge, Eastwood.
667 Union Lodge of Barnard Castle, Barnard Castle.
675 Lodge of Fortitude, Newton Moor.
788 Royal Burnham Lodge, Burnham, Essex.
817 North Essex Lodge, Bocking.
820 Zetland Lodge, Guisborough.
875 St. John's Lodge, Wellington, Shropshire.
909 Lansdown Lodge of Unity, Calne.
910 South Suffolk Lodge, Sudbury.
940 Peveril of the Peak Lodge, New Mills, near Stockport.

(Signed) JOHN HAVERS, *President.*

The Board beg further to report, that at the meeting held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., it was unanimously resolved:-"That this Board being about to separate, desires to offer its most cordial thanks to its President, the worshipful brother John Havers, P.S.G.D., for his unremitting attention to the important duties of his office, for his indefatigable devotion to the business, and successful efforts in facilitating the labour of the Board, and especially for the courtesy and kindness which every member of the Board has received at his hands.

(Signed) ÆNEAS J. MCINTYRE, *Vice-President.*

Freemasons' Hall, 22nd May, 1861.

The Board subjoin a statement of the cash account. The Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee which was held on the 17th inst., show a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £1735 5s. 11d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £50. Of these sums there belongs to the Fund of Benevolence £432 5s. 4d., to the Fund of General Purposes £741 4s. 1d., and there is in the unappropriated account £611 16s. 6d., a portion of which belongs to the Grand Chapter.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BOARD.

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Colonial Board beg to report as follows:—

A complaint has been preferred on the part of the St. Lawrence Lodge, at Montreal, Canada East, being No. 923 on the Register of the Grand Lodge of England, having reference to a resolution passed by the Grand Lodge of Canada at their annual communication in July, 1860, adopting a report of their Committee on Constitutions and regulations whereby it was declared that the said lodge, No. 923, was working in an irregular manner, and could not be recognised as a legally conducted Masonic Lodge. The effect of this resolution is stated by the complainants to be that they have been refused admission to the assemblies of the Canada Lodges, and they allege other grievances under which they suffer by or from the same resolution.

Pending the investigation into the subject matter of the complaint, the Board caused a communication to be made to the M.W. the Grand Master of Canada, Brother T. Douglas Harington, through the representative of the Grand Lodge of England in Canada, urging that the resolution above complained of should be ordered to remain in abeyance, until opportunity had been afforded of ascertaining whether it was justified, or had been passed under erroneous information, or from misapprehension of facts. To this the M.W. the Grand Master of Canada, acting, as he states, on his own responsibility, at once assented, and has caused it to be notified to his Deputy District Grand Master for Montreal, and through him to the brethren generally, that so much of the said report and resolution of the Grand Lodge of Canada as related to the St. Lawrence Lodge, should be held in abeyance until the annual communication of the said Grand Lodge to be holden in July next.

The specific charges against the St. Lawrence Lodge, as stated by the M.W. the Grand Master of Canada, appear to be, that it is working in an irregular manner, and is *de facto* not a legal lodge. That it sent accredited representatives to assist at the origination of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that it surrendered its English Warrant and affiliated with the Grand Lodge of Canada, and accepted, worked under, and elected and installed its officers under authority of a dispensation signed by the Grand Master of Canada. That a portion only of its members subsequently received back the English warrant from the Provincial Grand Master for Montreal and William Henry under the English constitution, in violation of an alleged solemn and well understood condition, that it was to be returned to England, and recommenced to work under it.

There appears no doubt but that a delegate on the part of the St. Lawrence Lodge was appointed, and did attend the meeting above alluded to, and which took place at Hamilton, in the month of October, 1855; but the complainants deny that such delegate had authority to bind the lodge to the movement; and it does not appear, from the evidence before the Board, that the said lodge ever subsequently ratified the acts of such delegate: on the contrary, the said lodge appears in the month of February, 1856, to have been working under their English Warrant.

The allegation as to the surrender by the St. Lawrence Lodge of their English Warrant appears to be negatived by the very able Report made by the R.W. Bro. William Badgley, Provincial Grand Master for Montreal, and William Henry under the English Constitution, which details the proceedings taken by him in his official capacity in November, 1855, in reference to the lodges in his district. He states that he summoned the Masters of the lodges in his district to appear before him with their Warrant and Minute Books for production, and not for the surrender of the Warrants; and that, after temporary detention for examination, the Warrant and Minute Books were, in strict conformity with Masonic law and usage, returned to the continuing members of the lodges respectively, upon their formal application for them as their rightful owners and custodiers. Bro. Badgley states that the Warrants were returned to the several lodges in January in 1856.

It appears that the only member of the St. Lawrence Lodge (which it is stated to have consisted in 1855 of about 40 members) who actually seceded and joined the Grand Lodge of Canada, was the then W. Master. It appears to the Board probable, that this brother may have delivered the Warrant of the lodge to the Provincial Grand Master, with the intention of committing the lodge to the movement; but this, if done, would appear to have been done purely of his own motion, and not pursuant to any resolution come to by this lodge, and the Book of Constitutions gives the Master no power to bind the lodge by so doing, and in the opinion of the Board the Warrant remained the property of the lodge, and was rightly delivered by the Provincial Grand Master to the continuing members of the lodge on their application, and the said English Warrant has ever since continued in the possession of the said St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 923.

It seems that between November, 1855, and January, 1856, the seceding member of the St. Lawrence Lodge above referred to, being the then W. Master, did obtain a dispensation from the body which was then in formation, and which subsequently resulted in the Grand Lodge of Canada, and under such dispensation did hold meetings during the period when the Warrant and Minute Books of the lodge were in the possession of the Provincial Grand Master Badgley, and some of the members of the said lodge are stated to have attended these meetings. There is no evidence before the Board as to what took place at these meetings, which were not held at the regular place of meeting of the St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 923, nor in pursuance of any resolution passed thereat.

In the opinion of the Board such meetings were, so far as regards the said Lodge, No. 923, wholly irregular and disconnected from the business and proceedings thereof.

The papers and documents connected with this case are very voluminous, and have had careful perusal and consideration on the part of the Board, and the foregoing is an epitome of what appear the principal points.

In a case so important as that under consideration, which involves a question between two independent Grand Lodges having cordial relations of amity with each other, the Board have considered it their duty to report the result of their labours thus far for the information of Grand Lodge, before again communicating with the authorities of the Grand Lodge of Canada. They propose, if it meets with the sanction of Grand Lodge, to furnish the M.W. the Grand Master of Canada, as he requests, with a copy of Bro. Badgley's Report referred to as above, and also with copies of such other documents as may appear to the Board desirable, so that the M.W. the Grand Master of Canada may be enabled to lay all the facts before his Grand Lodge at their Annual Communication in July next, in the confident hope and belief that when that Grand Lodge shall have had all the facts of the case before them, they will see the justice of rescinding the obnoxious Resolution, passed in July, 1860, and again extend the right hand of fellowship to the members of the St. Lawrence Lodge.

The Board cannot conclude their Report on this case without respectfully expressing their admiration at the true Masonic spirit evinced by the M.W. the Grand Master of Canada, Bro. T. Douglas Harington, in so promptly suspending the operation of the resolution of his Grand Lodge, with which the brethren of the St. Lawrence Lodge felt aggrieved, until the complaint of those brethren had been investigated by this Board, and this on his own responsibility. The Board feel that such a course of action is worthy of the high character of Bro. Harington, and of the exalted position which he fills as Grand Master of Canada.

A complaint has been received against the Union Lodge, No. 308, Demerara, for having elected to the office of Master a brother who had not previously served the office of Warden in any lodge. The lodge having been communicated with, transmitted, as required, a certified copy of the minutes with reference to the election of officers. The offence was admitted, but the Master pleaded in extenuation that no Past Master of the lodge would take the office, that he had already served for two years, and that the Wardens were absent. The Board severely censured the lodge for so serious a breach of the law, and informed the W. Master that the election as above was null and void, and that he still continued Master, and as such responsible for any further irregularities.

(Signed) J. LLEWELLYN EVANS, *President.*

At the regular Meeting of the Colonial Board held the 7th instant, it was resolved unanimously: "That the warmest thanks of the Board are due to their President, the Worshipful Bro. J. Llewellyn Evans, for the zeal he has shown in discharging the duties devolving on him, for his regular attendance at the stated and special meetings of the Board during the past Masonic year, and for the courtesy and urbanity which he has ever manifested towards every member of the Board."

(Signed) NICHOLAS BRADFORD,

Freemasons' Hall, 22nd May, 1861.

Vice-President.

The Annual Report of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows will be laid before the Grand Lodge, in which there are the following proposed alterations of the laws:

1st. "That Article 4, page 17, of the Rules and Regulations for Widows' Fund, be altered as follows, viz., to omit the words 'not exceeding the age of 65 years, £15,' and 'from 65 to 70 years £20,' and insert in place thereof, 'from the age of 55 to 70 years, £20.'"

2nd. "That Article 4, page 17, be suspended, so far as relates to Female Annuitants at present receiving £15, and that for the future their Annuities be increased to £20."

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

By Bro. Frederick Binckes, W.M. No. 1090:—

"That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to the R.W. the Earl of Dalhousie, in recognition of his long and able services in support of the interests of Freemasonry, with an assurance of sympathy and regret on the part of the Members of the Craft at his Lordship's retirement from the office of Deputy Grand Master.

"That such vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes, and that a copy thereof, emblazoned on vellum, be presented to his Lordship."

By Bro. J. H. Wynne, P.M. No. 118:—

"That out of the amount of Stock in the 3 per Cent. Consols, now standing in the names of the Trustees of the Fund of Benevolence of Grand Lodge, the Grand Treasurer be directed to transfer the sum of £2000 3 per Cent. Consols into the names of the Trustees of the following Masonic Charities, namely—

£1200 to the Royal Benevolent Institution for Granting Annuities to Aged Freemasons.

£800 to the Royal Benevolent Institution for Granting Annuities to Widows of Freemasons."

By W. Bro. John Savage, P.G.D.:—

"That upon confirmation of the Minutes he will move "That the vote of £209 towards purchasing an annuity for Bro. Wm. Watson, of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and Past Master of the Robert Burns Lodge, No. 25, be paid to the President of the Board of General Purposes, to Bro. John Savage, P.G.D., the mover, and Bro. Joseph Smith, P.G.P., the seconder, or to any one of them upon the receipt of the three for the purpose of carrying out the Resolution of Grand Lodge, of the 6th March last, and that such receipt shall be deemed a sufficient authority for the payment of the said sum of £200."

By Bro. George Barrett, P.M. No. 212:—

"That £250 from the Fund of General Purposes be voted towards the decorations of St. Paul's Cathedral, one of the great works of Sir C. Wren."

By Bro. George Barrett, P.M. No. 212:—

"To enable the Provincial, as well as the Metropolitan Members, residing out of London, to attend Grand Lodge, the M.W. Grand Master be requested to summons Grand Lodge at five o'clock p.m. instead of seven, and that no motion on a new subject shall be made after nine o'clock."

By Bro. Charles Hutton Gregory, J.G.D., on the Minutes being put for confirmation:—

"That the Minutes of the last Grand Lodge be confirmed, with the exception of that part of them which relates to the *Fund*, from which the Grant to Brother Watson is proposed to be taken."

METROPOLITAN.

JORDAN LODGE (No. 237).—This lodge held its last meeting for the season at the Freemasons' Tavern on Friday, the 17th instant. In addition to a fair attendance of the members, the lodge was honoured with the presence of Bros. John Udall, Prov. J.G.D.; Nelson, Prov. G.Sec. West Yorkshire; Binckes, W.M. 1090, P.M. 11; H. G. Warren, P.M. G. Stewards' Lodge; Henry Muggeridge, P.M. 227; and Suchet-Champion, No. 4 (Scotland). The work consisted in the initiation of Mr. John Edward Allen and the raising of Bro. Archer, and was performed by the W.M., Bro. Dyer, in his usual efficient manner. This being disposed of, the brethren sat down to an excellent and well served banquet, which at once evinced the liberality of Bros. Elkington and Shrewsbury, and their earnest desire to give satisfaction to their Masonic guests. After the loyal and customary toasts which followed the removal of the cloth, the W.M. proposed "Success to the Masonic Charities," coupling with them the names of Bros. Udall and Patten, names familiar to all that took an interest in the welfare of the benevolent institutions, since these brethren had not only liberally contributed of their substance, but had given up much valuable time and exerted themselves unceasingly on behalf of the decayed, the widow, and the orphan; and although he (the W.M.) was well aware that their festive board was graced with the presence of others whose exertions on behalf of the various charities well entitled them to the respect and admiration of the Craft, yet he felt convinced that not only in the magnitude of the services rendered to the cause of the distressed, but also in the number of years over which these services had extended, every one would allow, that among all then present, the respected brethren whose names he had mentioned stood pre-eminent. He need scarcely remind the brethren that their esteemed Bro. Patten was a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Girls' School, as he felt assured that no words of his were necessary to induce them to do all in their

power to secure the election of a brother so generally beloved and respected, and whose appointment would be alike creditable to the Craft and advantageous to the charity of which he had been so many years an active supporter. The W.M. concluded by calling upon the brethren to drink to the success of the Masonic Charities and the health of Bros. Udall and Patten.—Bro. UDALL, in briefly returning thanks, said that the happiest moments he passed were those in which he was engaged in promoting the interests of the Masonic Charities, and therefore, whilst duly estimating and thankfully acknowledging the hospitable reception he had met with, and the fraternal sentiment expressed by the W.M., and cordially responded to by the Jordan Lodge, he felt himself amply repaid for the exertions he had made on behalf of the Charities by the pleasure he derived in seeing the vast amount of good those admirable charities effected,—good not confined to the recipients, but equally shared by the benefactors. The W. Brother concluded by expressing the gratification he felt at witnessing the excellent working of the officers of the Jordan Lodge and his wishes for its continued prosperity.—Bro. PATTEN also briefly returned thanks on behalf of the charities; with respect to himself he could say with the utmost sincerity that he felt that the kindness of the brethren of the Jordan Lodge far exceeded his deserts. He would only so far allude to his candidature for the office of Secretary to the Girls' School, as to say that the efforts made on his behalf by influential brethren, not only in London but also in the most distant provinces, alike surprised and gratified him. In conclusion he hoped that the G. A. would preserve them all during the vacation, and permit them to reassemble in November in health, happiness, and prosperity.—The health of the visitors was responded to by Bros. Nelson and Binckes, the former of whom expressed a hope that the day would come when every candidate for the various charities would be able to procure admission into our Asylums without undergoing the anxiety of a contested election.—The W.M. then proposed "The Masonic Press," coupling with it the of Bro. Warren, P.M. Grand Stewards' Lodge, and Editor of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, to whose able and benevolent exertions the Craft in general and the Charities in particular were deeply indebted.—Bro. WARREN in returning thanks said that, on his first undertaking the management of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, he resolved that no effort on his part should be wanting, to its literary character, to render it more interesting to the members of the Craft, and to increase its power for good. In these efforts he trusted that he should be pardoned for saying that he believed he had been successful. A few years ago the Benevolent Institution held its festival triennially, at which something like £1500 were usually collected, that was, about £500 a year; it had now an annual festival held on its behalf, at which between two and three thousand pounds were added to its funds. He had laboured long and earnestly to substitute an annual festival for the triennial one; he was delighted at its success, and he also felt highly gratified that the brethren were generous enough to allow him the credit of having largely contributed to so important an improvement. Bro. Nelson had said that he hoped to see the day when all candidates for admission into their asylums might be able to obtain it without undergoing an election; but for his own part he must say that this was a consummation he neither expected nor desired. The elections did a vast deal of good; they stimulated brethren to active exertions, and gave a vitality to their proceedings, by which the charities themselves were great gainers; they also brought the provincial and metropolitan brethren together, and thus promoted one of the great objects of Freemasonry: without these elections there was some fear that the brethren would sink into a state of apathy, and the charities gradually languish. Bro. Warren then stated some very interesting facts relating to certain important public charities which fully confirmed his views, and made a great impression on the minds of his hearers. He concluded with thanking the brethren for their kindness.—The proceedings were varied by some excellent songs sung by Bros. Robinson, Sheen, Carvill, Goldsborough, jun., and Allen; but the greatest musical treat was afforded by Bro. Suchet-Champion, one of the visitors, who sang two or three beautiful Scottish songs well calculated to display the capabilities of his fine tenor voice, and was warmly applauded by the brethren. As usual, before separating, the National Anthem was sung, Bros. Robinson, Carvill, and Suchet-Champion taking the lead. We must not omit to mention that Bro. Arliss, P.M., D.C., displayed his customary energy, and by his excellent arrangements materially contributed to the comfort of the brethren. The services of such a brother are very valuable in a lodge. Ever studious of the comfort of others, he seems to take no care of his own; and whilst securing plenty, he places an effectual check upon extravagance.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM LODGE (No. 1655).—This distinguished lodge held its regular meeting on Wednesday last, at the Knights of St. John Tavern, Queen's-terrace, St. John's Wood, at four o'clock punctually. The W.M., Bro. E. J. Fraser, opened the lodge, assisted by his officers, Bros. Robinson, S.W.; Bro. Stapylton, J.W.; Bro. Caulcher, Treasurer; Bros. Syms, Baker, Deacons, and

numerous other brethren. The following business was very ably performed:—Bros. Keogh, Coney, and Pierce, raised; Bros. Elliott and Schneegans, passed; and Messrs. Dick and Dr. Sturt, initiated. The whole of these ceremonies were rendered in a most efficient manner. This being the night for the election of officers for the ensuing year, Bro. T. Robinson, S.W., was elected W.M.; Bro. Caulcher was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Reckett re-elected Tyler. The lodge being closed, the brethren retired to an excellent banquet, provided in Bro. Styles's usual way, which gave universal satisfaction. After the healths of "Her Majesty the Queen;" "The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.;" "The Earl De Grey and Ripon, D.G.M., and other Grand Officers;" and "The Prince Frederick William of Prussia," who is an honorary member, the W.M. gave that of "The Initiates," observing that nothing was so interesting to Masons as to receive converts from the outer world, and he was pleased that Bros. Sturt and Dick had honoured this lodge by selecting it for their entrance into Freemasonry. He (the W.M.) heartily wished them welcome. Bro. Sturt, on behalf of himself and Bro. Dick, returned thanks, expressing the pleasure he felt in having joined Freemasonry, and wished the lodge and its members every prosperity. To the Visitors' toast Bro. Danvers returned thanks for himself and Bro. Leutjens, observing that if all the lodges in England were conducted in the same manner as No. 1055 it would be a great credit to the Craft, and he thanked them for the welcome he had received. Bro. Hardey, P.M., proposed "The Health of the worthy W.M.," and dilated upon the very excellent manner he had performed all the duties appertaining to the Chair.—The W.M. responded in a neat speech, and called upon the brethren to drink to the P.M.'s toast, to which Bro. Hardey and Bro. Caulcher severally tendered their acknowledgments.—The W.M. then gave "The W.M. elect, Bro. Robinson," and said he did not believe that throughout the lodge there was one member so worthy, respected, and loved, as Bro. Robinson, and he congratulated the lodge upon having elected so worthy and valued a brother to fill the chair.—To this Bro. Robinson replied, tendering his best thanks and promising to do his utmost for the lodge.—Bro. Stapylton returned thanks for the officers, Bros. Syms, Williams, Stacey, P.M. and Sec., and Bro. Tindall. After listening to some very excellent singing by Bros. Baker, Marshall, Leutjens, Fraser, Caulcher, and others, the members separated, highly pleased with each other, and satisfied with the whole proceedings of the evening.

FINSBURY LODGE (No. 1163).—This lodge was opened on Friday, May 24, at the Prince of Wales Tavern, Banner-street. The duty of constituting it was committed to Bro. John Savage, P.G.D. Soon after 2 p.m. nearly forty brethren assembled, and advanced to the lodge room, Bro. Savage taking the chair, appointing Bro. D. Farmer as G. Purs., and Bro. J. How, Prov. G.D.C., Herts, to fill the Wardens' chairs; Rev. Bro. J. E. Cox, P.G. Chaplain, and Bro. W. Farnfield, A.G. Sec., taking the duties annexed to those offices. The Grand Lodge plate was used for the ceremony. The music was performed by Bros. Fielding, Shoubridge, and Winn, and added much to the impressiveness of the ceremony. The consecration concluded, the W.M., Bro. Alfred Day, P.M. of Nos. 78 and 118, was presented for installation, and duly inducted into the chair. The W.M. then invested the several officers, as follows:—Bros. James Maclean, S.W.; James Bond, J.W.; George Tutill, Treas.; John Purdy, Sec.; George Leach, S.D.; Isaac Higgs, J.D.; George Sinclair, D.C.; Wm. Mackay, I.G.; Charles Jarman and Henry Holland, Stewards; Riley, Tyler. The Rev. Bro. J. E. Cox, P.G. Chap., addressed the members of the new lodge on the general principles of the Institution, and exhorted them by the practice of its precepts to show to the outer world that Freemasonry was not only a name. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Bro. Savage and the rest of the Grand Officers who assisted in the ceremony of constituting the lodge. The following gentlemen were initiated:—Messrs. Thomas, E. Purdy, Richard Leach, H. James Wells, Charles Excell, and John William Wyatt. The following brethren were admitted as joining members:—Bright, of No. 53; Wing, of No. 78; and Foster, of No. 276. The lodge was called off to refreshment at seven o'clock, Bro. Alfred Day, the W.M., presiding. The dinner being disposed of, the W.M., due honours having been paid to the toast of "The Queen and the Craft, and the M.W. the Grand Master;" with that of "The D.G.M. and rest of the Grand Officers, past and present," connected the name of his old and esteemed friend, Bro. George Biggs, P.G.S.B., who, in response, complimented the W.M. on the perfect success of his enterprise, and on his enthusiasm in the cause of Masonry. In a few words, he admonished the brethren to be careful of preserving the bond of unity, and further urged them never to allow an idle word to escape that might tend to disunion. The W.M. then, after warmly thanking Bro. Savage for the honour he had done the lodge in constituting it, called on all present to join in wishing him long life, health, and happiness.—Bro. Savage, in reply, assured the W.M. it gave him much pleasure to have had

the honour of consecrating of the first lodge in the parish on the borders of which he was received into the world. The pleasure was enhanced by having associated with him his old friend, Bro. Purdey. Altogether it would be one of the red-letter days in his Masonic calendar. The W.M. had an excellent staff of officers to keep up his own good working, and, from the accessions made that day, there was every promise of a good lodge.—Bro. Savage again rose, and, observing that he had not only the pleasure of consecrating, but also of installing their W.M., he was thus placed in the position of Past Master, and could not better make use of his power than in giving "The Health of the W.M." Those who had not known it before had had an opportunity of seeing how ably Bro. Day could discharge the duties of the chair. Under his government, the lodge could not fail to prosper.—The W.M., in a brief reply, assured the brethren that no efforts should be wanting on his part to fulfil Bro. Savage's augury.—To "A warm welcome to the Visitors," Bros. Peters, Matthews, and Wynne replied.—With "The Masonic Charities" the W.M. united the name of Bro. Farnfield, who took the opportunity of giving a rapid sketch of the rise and progress of each institution, from the starting of the Girls' School with five children; the rise, in 1797, of the Boys' School, and its gradual development. To enable the committee to extend their views, more support was required. After some remarks on the gradual progress of the Benevolent Institution with which he was more immediately connected, he mentioned that there were eighty-two aged brethren, and thirty-seven widows, recipients of its bounty; that £14,000 was invested, and something like £2500 given in annuities. To "The Health of the Initiates," Bro. Bro. Thomas Purdey responded; and "The Officers," especially Bros. Sinclair and Holland, for their attention at the banquet, having been given, the meeting broke up.

WHITTINGTON LODGE (No. 1164).—CONSECRATION.—On Monday, the 20th of May, a new lodge, called the Whittington Lodge, (No. 1164), was consecrated and constituted at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, by Bro. Henry Mugeridge, P.M. 227. The lodge is very neatly furnished by Bro. Platt, whose good taste is well exemplified in the substantial yet unobtrusive style of the necessary fittings, &c. Shortly before two o'clock, the brethren began to assemble very numerous, and amongst them were to be found the brethren of the lodge, Bros. J. M. Thompson, Brett, Stubbs, Wavell, Collins, Hurlstone, W. H. Warr, Griffin, Cronin, and Osmond; visitors, Bros. W. Gray, Clarke, G. Sec.; John Savage, P.S.G.D.; Lumley, No. 1; Geo. Tedder, 11; Field, 14; R. L. Harris, P.M. 15; Steel, P.M., 18; A. Pratt, W.M., C. Marshall, 22; W. J. Fielding, 25; R. Mills, P.M. 28; H. G. Buss, P.M., M. Cooke, 29; S. E. Nutt, P.M. 32; W. Ditchman, W.M., C. Hurry, 53; Hubback, 66; J. Dixon, 87; Robert Spencer, 91; Comins, P.M., 113; Platt, W.M., 168; Rev. J. McLaughlin, W.M., Emmens, P.M., Maney, P.M., G. King, 201; Thompson, 206; J. Jeffery, 237; Blackwell, 752; Allen, 772; Willis, S.W. 955; Brown, 1082; Osmond, 1115; R. Fairbairns, W.M., and R. H. Wright, 1133. Bro. Brett, P.M. 206, acted as D. of Cers. most ably, and formed a procession, which entered the lodge, and the business commenced, Bro. Mugeridge officiating as W.M., Emmens as S.W., and Nutt as J.W. The usual ceremonies were then gone through, the G. Sec. reading the petition and warrant. After the consecration, Bro. Mugeridge, assisted by a large board of installed Masters, proceeded to install Bro. Joseph George Thompson as W.M., when that Bro. was duly honoured in all the proper forms, and proceeded to appoint Bro. Stubbs, S.W. and Treas.; W. Wavell, J.W.; C. Collins, Sec.; Hurlstone, S.D.; W. H. Warr, J.D.; and Gerald Griffin, I.G. Five gentlemen were afterwards initiated, the lodge closed, and the brethren proceeded to banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the brethren separated, highly delighted with the opening night of the Whittington Lodge, which bids fair to be prosperous, situated as it is in a convenient part of the Strand, and having so experienced a P.M. as Bro. Brett amongst its members.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW CONCORD LODGE (No. 1115).—A very numerous meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday evening, May 23, at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, when the business of the evening was the ceremony of installation of the W.M. That beautiful ceremony was most admirably performed by Bro. Emmens, and the delivery of the addresses elicited the highest encomiums. Having invested in due form the officers of the lodge, Bro. W. Southall, W.M., worked the fourth section of the first lecture; the answers by the brethren. Bro. H. Thompson then worked the fifth section; the answers by Bro. Charles Southall. A vote of thanks was proposed to be recorded on the minutes of the lodge to Bro. Emmens, P.M., for the very able manner in which he had worked the ceremony of instal-

lation that evening, which was carried unanimously. Bro. Emmens returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, making one more to the many he had already received from the brethren of that lodge, and he could assure them that if it was in his power to advance the interests of that lodge in particular, or of Freemasonry in general, they might always command his services. The lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned at ten o'clock.

PROVINCIAL.

BUCKS.

AYLESBURY.—*Buckingham Lodge* (No. 861).—This lodge met on Tuesday, 21st May, at the White Hart Hotel. This being the period for installation of W.M. for the ensuing year, all the officers were in their places, and the lodge was opened by the W.M., the Rev. O. J. Grace. Bro. Thomas Lewis was passed to the second degree. The ceremony of installation followed, which was most ably performed by Bro. George States, Prov. G. Standard-bearer, and P.M., who placed in the chair of King Solomon Bro. Howard. The installing Master, by command of the W.M., then invested the following brethren, and delivered the appropriate addresses to each, viz.:—J. Williams, S.W.; W. Beauchamp, J.W.; Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Read, P.M.; Treas., J. James; Sec., Charles Hooper, J.D., Charles Beauchamp; Dr. H. Lovell, I.G.; Stewards, Rev. J. C. Farnborough, P.M., and W. H. Baker, P.M.; and as a mark of respect to the installing master for the trouble he had taken, and the efficient way he had performed the duties of the day, the W.M. personally invested Bro. States with the collar of S.D. The visitors on the occasion were Bros. W. Watson, P.G. Steward, and Joseph Denyer, P.M. 902. All Masonic business having been disposed of, the brethren adjourned to a very excellent banquet, provided by the host, Mr. Fowler. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given, "The Health of the Prov. G. Officers," coupled with the name of Bro. Geo. States, G.S.B., Bro. States replied, and thanked the W.M. for the compliment that had been paid him, not only in coupling his name with the distinguished toast just drunk, but in having allowed him the high privilege of installing their W. Master on that occasion. He never felt happier than when he was in the performance of his Masonic duties; and if at any time he could be of any service to the brethren of that or any other lodge, he should never think it a trouble to come amongst them, but would most cheerfully undertake any duties that might be required from him. He regretted that, owing to the early hour at which the train left, he should soon have to leave, but could assure them that nothing would give him greater pride than again to meet the brethren on an early opportunity. Bro. Warren acknowledged the toast of the visitors; and various other toasts having been drunk, the brethren separated at an early hour.

HAMPSHIRE.

WINCHESTER.—*Lodge of Economy* (No. 90).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, May 22, when there were present Bro. J. L. Hasleham, W.M.; Bro. A. Smith, S.W.; Bro. H. Huggins, J.W. and Sec.; Bros. S. Everitt, P.M.; C. Sherry, P.M.; J. Naish, P.M.; E. Sheppard, I.G.; J. Snary, and J. Hook. The lodge having been duly opened, and the minutes of the last monthly lodge having been confirmed, the W.M. read some Grand Lodge papers. Bro. Sherry, P.M. called the attention of the brethren to a notice of motion inserted in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE of the previous Saturday, from Bro. Gregory. It had been proposed that Bro. Watson should have a testimonial presented to him, and it was agreed that the sum of £200 should be voted for that object from the funds of the Board of General Purposes. The appropriation of the money from that source would have been a proper and constitutional course to adopt, and as such it was carried in Grand Lodge by a large majority. Now it appeared that a motion was to be made to transfer the vote of the money from the Fund of General Purposes to the Fund of Benevolence, but the funds of the latter could not constitutionally be used for the purposes of testimonials of respect. He begged to move the following resolution:—"That this lodge has seen, with great regret, an announcement in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, that at the ensuing Grand Lodge a proposition will be made to take the £200 voted at the last Quarterly Communication to the Watson Testimonial from the Fund of Benevolence, instead of the Fund of General Purposes. That in the opinion of this lodge such a course would be uncon-

stitutional and a misappropriation of the Benevolent Fund."—Bro. Smith seconded the motion. He had, at first, an objection to it, but from feelings of delicacy in reference to the case of Bro. Watson, who was quite unknown to him and the rest of the brethren, he should be very sorry to do or say anything to hurt that brother's feelings. He had learnt that Bro. Watson was a brother possessing great claims upon the Order, being pre-eminent for his Masonic lore, and his skill and success as a Masonic instructor, and of a character warranting him to the title of one of the most eminent Masons in the country. It was proposed to give this brother £200, as a testimonial of respect, but it was at the same time now meditated to draw the sum from the Benevolent Fund, like a grant of relief. They were told the real idea was a grant of relief to the brother's distress. He did not mention this to parade the brother's griefs, nor had he any objection to relief being granted; but he must protest, on reading the *Constitutions*, against taking money for any other purpose from the Benevolent Fund, which was sacred to works of charity. Bro. Sherry's motion was therefore founded on justice, for the carrying of Bro. Gregory's motion of transfer would be establishing a precedent for evading all restrictions at present placed upon them, in protection of the Fund of Benevolence; and at the same time it would be giving to the London brethren a power not possessed by those in the provinces.—Bro. Sheppard asked what reason had been adduced for making the transfer. He certainly could not reconcile in his mind a testimonial of respect to a benevolent grant.—Bros. Naish and Smith gave explanations that the reasons would, as supposed, be given on making the motion of transfer, but the principles of the *Constitutions* would be infringed by the change. The motion was then carried unanimously. A committee was formed to collect the subscriptions and carry out the erection of the Masonic monument in memory of the late Secretary, Bro. Cowen, deceased. A portrait of the deceased, from his widow, was presented to the lodge, through Bro. Everitt, and the same accepted with unanimous thanks of the lodge. The lodge closed at the hour of high twelve.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABERGAVENNY.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 1120).—At a lodge held on Friday, the 17th May, it was proposed, seconded, and carried by acclamation that the following letter of congratulation be sent to Bro. Henry Bridges, an honorary member of the Philanthropic Lodge:—

"To Bro. Henry Bridges, V.W. Dep. Prov. Grand Master for Somerset, &c.

"Very Worshipful Sir,—The Brethren of this lodge, assembled this day, desire to record their thanks to you for the interest you have taken in their welfare, and at the same time to offer their warmest congratulations on your being appointed to the high office of Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Somerset. The brethren feel that that appointment is one which reflects honour on Freemasonry, and they cannot but think with pride that one who is a member of their lodge should thus have received a reward which his merits so justly deserve.

"(Signed in open lodge) "H. S. HIGGINSON, W.M.
"S. BROWNING, Sec."

SURREY.

EWELL.—*The Grove Lodge* (No. 593).—This lodge held its installation meeting on Saturday, the 25th of May; present, the W.M., W. J. Meymott, and a large number of P.M.'s, including Bros. King, P.G.D.; Blake, Prov. S.G.W. Surrey; Andrew Greenwood, Prov. G. Sec. Surrey; Fisher, White, Bentham, Moates. Visitors, Bros. Truscott, Capt. Hastie, J. Levinson, Stevens, and two or three others, and about thirty brethren. The W.M. opened the lodge in the first degree, and then passed Bro. Amos into the degree of a F.C. The lodge was resumed to the first degree, and the ballot taken for Mr. Frederick James Blake, the son of Bro. James Joseph Blake, P.M., who has been a member of the lodge for more than twenty years; for W. Goddard, of Ewell, and for Bro. Watkins, of the Grenadier Lodge. The two former gentlemen were initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, and the latter elected a joining member of this old and not unimportant lodge in the province. Bro. Frederick Blake, being a minor about eighteen years old, was of course unable to be made a Mason without a dispensation. This, however, having been obtained from the W. Bro. Dobie, the Prov. G.M. for Surrey, it was read in open lodge previous to the interesting ceremony of initiation. After the minutes of the last meeting of the lodge, and the audit, had been read, Bro. Henry Prince, the S.W., was presented by Bro. Blake, P.M., and Bro. Meymott then performed the ceremony of installation, being assisted by a board of ten P.M.'s. Bro. Meymott was then invested with the P.M.'s collar, and assisted at the investiture of Bro.

Dr. Lashman as the S.W., Bro. Horsey as J.W., Bro. Masterman P.M., as S.D., Bro. J. Gower as J.D., Bro. Blake, P.M., as Treas., and Bro. Greenwood, P.M., as Sec. Bro. Meymott then addressed the W.M., the Wardens, and the other brethren of the lodge in the usual way; the lodge then adjourned to the banquet, at which thirty-two brethren sat down.—Bro. Prince, the W.M., after the usual toasts, Masonic as well as loyal, addressed the Immediate P.M. in the name of his brethren, and placed on his breast a very handsome jewel, which in the name of the lodge he presented to him, having a suitable inscription. Bro. Meymott returned thanks for himself and the rest of the P.M.'s whom he enumerated, commenting upon the merits and past services of each, and congratulated the brethren upon having on this occasion an unusually large number, many of whom indeed had not been there certainly since he had joined the lodge, now four years ago—indeed, there were but four absent, Bros. Sir John Ray Reid, Kincaid, Hoffmann, and Chown. He attributed this large and interesting meeting to the fact of so young a man being introduced into Masonry under a dispensation, and as a token of the respect and regard for the initiate's father, who had been so long a member, and who had done so much for the lodge. He then thanked the brethren for the pleasing and acceptable token of their regard for him, assuring them that he should ever highly value the possession of the P.M.'s jewel which he now wore; and after a few appropriate, earnest, and kind words to his young brother, and to Bro. Goddard, the equally young Mason, though of more mature years, he proposed the health of the W.M. The health of the visitors was then proposed, and was responded to by Bro. Truscott, P.M. of Lodge No. 1, and the evening was passed in social harmony.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

INSTALLATION OF THE PROV. GRAND MASTER.

At the banquet on the occasion of the installation of the Right Hon. the Earl De Grey and Ripon as Prov. Grand Master, on the 22nd ult., of which we gave a slight sketch last week:—

The R.W. PROV. GRAND MASTER proposed "The Queen;" and in doing so he remarked that the toast was never more heartily drunk than it was by Freemasons, for loyalty was one of their first principles. (Cheers.) The toast having been duly honoured,

The PROV. GRAND MASTER next proposed "The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." All Englishmen knew how well their Royal Highnesses filled the exalted and dignified position which they occupied, and they would be glad to see how highly the Prince of Wales could represent, in the colonies and in other countries, not only the majesty of England, but the feelings and sentiments of the people. (Applause.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER, in giving "The Army, Navy, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers," said he never could forget that he had had the high honour of being officially connected with these noble services. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that whenever the services of the army and navy were required, they would always be forthcoming. (Applause.) They had on many occasions nobly sustained the honour and reputation of England, and had defended her rights and maintained her cause, in proof of which he need only refer to the glorious deeds they had done in recent days in the Crimea, or upon the burning plains of India. (Cheers.) Turning to the services intended specially for the internal defence of the country, his Lordship said that there, again, he found the same noble spirit. (Applause.) Happy was it that those services had not been called upon to defend their country, but the spirit which had been evoked in England during the last two years had shown, that if any foreign nation should be rash enough to attack this country, Englishmen were prepared to receive them. (Loud cheers.)

Bro. Major ELSWORTH (of the Staff of the Royal Artillery) responded to the toast on behalf of the army. Alluding to the Volunteers, the gallant Major expressed his confidence, from what he had seen of them, that in the hour of need they would do their duty like Britons. (Cheers.)

Bro. Major EDWARDS, M.P., who was received with much enthusiasm, responded on behalf of the Yeomanry. After thanking Earl de Grey and Ripon for the desire which he manifested, when Under Secretary of War, to do everything he could to benefit the Yeomanry, the gallant Major said that the Yeomanry numbered 1200 or 1300 men in the West Riding, and he referred to the futile scheme which had been suggested some time ago of substituting for the Yeomanry corps, corps of Mounted Rifle Volunteers. Instead of getting, as had been talked of, 10,000 Mounted Rifle Volunteers, not 100 men had volunteered in the cause; and it was a feather in the cap of the Yeomanry that they could not be easily replaced. (Applause.) As to the Volunteer corps, the Yeomanry had always been ready to hold out to them the right hand of fellowship, and had done everything in their power to increase their

numbers, and assist them in becoming more efficient than they otherwise would have been. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the two sister services would always be united for one object—the defence of their country and its constitution, and that they would yield to no other service in devotion and loyalty. (Cheers.)

Bro. Major HOLDSWORTH (Wakefield), in replying on behalf of the Volunteers, observed that if ever their aid was called into requisition in defence of their country, it would be most cheerfully given.

The PROV. GRAND MASTER said that the next toast was one strictly of a Masonic character, and was always received with enthusiasm by English Masons. He had to propose "The M.W. the Grand Master of England, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, and the Officers of the Grand Lodge." (Cheers.) The noble Lord referred to the cause of the absence of the Earl of Zetland, and said that he had been charged by his Lordship to express to the brethren of West Yorkshire his regret that it was not in his power to be present, and to state that he should take the earliest opportunity of attending the Provincial Grand Lodge, and of expressing his sympathy with its members, and the interest which he felt in the welfare of the province. (Applause.) The opening (continued Earl De Grey) of a new lodge at one of our great English Universities—the introduction of the Masonic element into a great seat of the education of the youth of a certain class of Englishmen—was a most important event—(hear, hear)—and he trusted that the illustrious Prince who was now in Cambridge might be induced to join the Masonic Order. (Applause.) The toast was very cordially drunk, but all the Masonic honours were omitted in consequence of the presence of the ladies. It was responded to by

Bro. the Rev. Dr. SENIOR (Prov. S.G.W.) Grand Chaplain of England. He said, That so humble a brother as myself should have been appointed to the very distinguished office of Grand Chaplain, and thus under existing circumstances should be called upon at this magnificent gathering to respond to so glorious a toast as that of the M.W.G.M. and the officers of Grand Lodge, is an honour which I never could have anticipated, but of which I feel exceedingly proud. I trust that I shall never forfeit your good opinion, but by diligence and fidelity be enabled to do my duty, and to restore my jewel as pure and untarnished as when I received it. Yet, amid all, though I rejoice in the solemnities of this day, I trust that the Most High will crown the auspicious event with His blessing. I deeply regret the untoward circumstances which have prevented the M.W.G.M. and the Grand Officers from attending in their official capacity, and thus gracing with their presence the installation of the D.G.M. of England as the Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire. Their hearts I know are with us, and only insuperable difficulties cause their absence. Three great events in Masonry take place this week, at which the Grand Officers were invited to attend. The consecration of the Isaac Newton University Lodge, and the installation of the Duke of St. Alban's as the first W.M., were celebrated yesterday at Cambridge; to-day is the installation of our own Prov. G.M.; and the Prov. G.L. of Oxfordshire is to be held at the sister University of Oxford on Friday. Our M.W.G.M. was previously pledged to attend at Cambridge, so that this untoward conjunction prevents his Lordship from being present at our installation, and also deprives us of the pleasure of attending at Cambridge or Oxford. Under these circumstances it is that I have to respond to the toast, which has been so very eloquently and gracefully proposed by the Prov. G.M., and received with such cordiality and enthusiasm by the brethren. Our M.W.G.M. is fully entitled to all the praise we can give. To his Lordship's unwearied zeal, energy, and devotion during the many years he has presided over the Craft, to his peculiar tact and business habits, to his high Masonic attainments, no less than his public and private virtues, must in a great measure be attributed the present unity, strength, and prosperity of the Order. As to our D.G.M., I need not say a word; he is with us to answer for himself, the right man in the right place. I rejoice in his appointment for the sake of the Craft, and sincerely trust that he will long be spared for many, many years, to reign in the hearts and affections of a happy and united people. The Grand Lodge of England and the Prov. Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire are as proud of De Grey, as a brother and a chief, as the people of England will, here long, be proud of him as a patriot and a legislator. The other brethren whom the M.W.G.M. has honoured with office in Grand Lodge are, I believe, all actuated by one common motive; they have but one wish, one object, to support the dignity of the Order, to maintain its efficiency, to extend its valuable charities, and thus to secure the respect of their brethren, and the good opinion of the popular world. As to myself I dare not speak. I feel overpowered by the honours conferred upon me recently in Grand Lodge, the Supreme Grand Chapter, and in the Prov. Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire. After twenty-six years of service, during which I have always experienced the greatest kindness and favours innumerable, and have never been out of office, it is but little that

I can do for the Craft, but that little shall be done freely and heartily, for "Ladies," I assure "you" I am devoted to Masonry. I will tell you why. Would you know the secret, what Masonry is? It is a peculiar system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols. It is love to God, and love to man; its three grand principles are brotherly love, relief, and truth:—

"How grand in age, how fair in youth,
Are holy friendship, love and truth."

How congenial are its tenets to the duties of my sacred profession. To teach and preach glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, goodwill towards men. Yes, I love Masonry; in Masonry man meets man as a brother, whatever his creed, or rank, or clime. And I feel proud to stand in the distinguished position of Grand Chaplain of the Order. Leaving our good Bro. Symonds, the A.G. Dir. of Cers., to answer for himself, I again beg to tender my grateful thanks for the high compliment paid to the M.W.G.M. and the Grand Officers of England. I trust that the blessing of the Most High will rest upon the solemnities of this day, and upon the Craft in general, and I fervently pray that when our labours on earth are closed, we and ours may all be raised to the Grand Lodge above, not made with hands, but eternal in the heavens. (Cheers.)

Bro. SYMONDS (A.G.D.C. of the Grand Lodge of England) also replied to the toast.

Bro. the Marquis of HARTINGTON (the P.G.M. of Derbyshire) proposed "The Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire, the Right Hon. the Earl De Grey and Ripon." (Cheers.) It was their duty (said the noble Marquis) to receive with respect and honour the person whom the Grand Master of England had appointed to rule over that province; but the Grand Master had not put them to a hard trial, for if he had left the appointment to the Masons of West Yorkshire themselves, they would, whether in their Provincial Grand Lodge, or in their respective lodges, have unanimously elected Earl De Grey as their Provincial Grand Master. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The men of the West Riding had in past years, not in their Masonic capacity, but in their capacity as citizens, conferred upon him the greatest honour which it was possible for an English commoner to receive—that of being the parliamentary representative of the Riding. (Applause.) Most of those present knew his Lordship intimately, and they knew that in the West Riding, whenever there had been anything requiring the practical manifestation of those principles which were intimately connected with Freemasonry, he had always been in the front rank, and had been ever ready to help forward any movement for improving the social condition of the people, and to knit together the various classes of society in one common brotherhood. (Loud applause.)

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and was followed by the singing of the ode "Hail, Masonry divine," composed by Bro. Sparks which was heartily applauded, and received with loud cries of encore.

Bro. the Earl De GREY and RIXON, in responding to the toast, assured his brethren that the recollection of the kindness which he had received that day would never fade from his mind, and that it afforded him the greatest encouragement at the commencement of his career as their Provincial Grand Master that, while his services were so small, they had been pleased to accord to him so large a portion of their favour. When first it was proposed to him by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master that he should take upon himself that great and responsible office, he felt it his duty to represent the many impediments which stood in the way of his adequately performing its various duties. He felt bound to call to the Grand Master's recollection how much other claims had in past times prevented him from giving that attention to his more simple Masonic duties, which otherwise it would have been a pleasure to him to have afforded, and he might remind his brethren who were present of those claims; still he remembered also that there was a result to which, sooner or later, all official men were brought, namely, being turned into Her Majesty's Opposition. (Laughter.) Whenever that unfortunate day did arrive, he might perhaps be able to turn from the cares of his parliamentary office to a more complete devotion to the post of Provincial Grand Master. (Applause.) But until that day came—and he could not prophesy when it might happen, for he did not like to contemplate the matter (laughter)—until it did arrive, he should have to claim at their hands a large share of that indulgence which his noble friend, the Grand Master, had promised him on their behalf. (Hear, hear.) He was confident they would think that he was best discharging his duties as a Mason by duly considering the circumstances in which he was at the present time placed; but he could assure them that it would always be a pleasure to him to assist the Provincial Grand Lodge in any way that he could. (Applause.) He should, indeed, be ungrateful, after the reception which they had given him, if he did not do his best to promote the interests of the province. (Applause.) Witnessing ceremonies as mystical as those which had accompanied the instal-

lation, and convivial meetings as agreeable as the present, were not the main duties of a Provincial Grand Master. There were other duties which must be attended to—duties of government, of administration, and counsel; these they might demand of him at any time. Those duties were of a most important character, apart from those special Masonic matters to which he dare not at the present moment allude, because he knew there were those present whose acute intelligence would quickly seize the slightest hint—would quickly divine the secrets of the Order, and would be ready with many an enticing and perplexing question when they ascended from those lower regions to the blissful realms above. (Laughter and cheers.) There were various objects which came before the public of sufficient importance to show the magnitude of the duties of Freemasonry. They had the management, maintenance, and support of those great and noble charities which were the ornament of the Order, and which had a special claim to the regard of this province. They had also to maintain that principle of charity and brotherly affection which formed the foundation of their Order. (Hear, hear.) Some might say that they were principles of universal application. He trusted that Freemasons would never forget the lesson which had been impressed upon them by the Prov. G. Chaplain, that their actions were not to be restricted to the circuit of their Order, but to extend to the limits of mankind; still he doubted whether the time would ever come when they could afford to dispense with any one of those links which united men together, and bound them in the bonds of mutual affection. (Hear, hear.) Little could they do so at the present time, because they lived in days of wars and rumours of wars; they lived in times when they saw national principalities overthrown, and new states spring up in their place; they lived in times when dissensions afflicted not only countries under monarchical governments, but those under the most modern and improved governments; surely this, then, was not a time when they could afford to dispense with that bond of union, secret though it might be—impalpable, yet strong and mighty—which bound together Freemasons of every clime, which made them feel that they had brethren at the antipodes—brethren in every quarter of the globe, and which enabled them to rely in the hour of danger and difficulty upon the out-stretched hand of their common brotherhood. (Loud cheers.) To be called upon to preside over a craft founded upon such principles, and formed for such objects, was a matter which called for the most serious consideration from him who had undertaken those important duties. He could assure his brethren that it was in that spirit he had entered upon his task to-day, and that he should endeavour to discharge it. (Applause.) He knew that he had much need of their forbearance, assistance, and encouragement, and they had enabled him to hope that he should receive it at their hands. (Applause.) "Let us," concluded the noble Lord, "work together for the good of Masonry; let us labour for its spread; let us maintain its principles; and it is my earnest hope, and my ardent task as long as I may be called upon to govern the Craft, that those great principles may be maintained unsullied—that the reputation of West Yorkshire may not be tarnished, and that I may be enabled to hand down the office with undiminished and unsullied honour." (Loud cheering.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER again rose, and proposed "The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. and the Prov. G. Officers of West Yorkshire." His Lordship said they all knew Dr. Fearnley's zeal for Masonry, his love for the Craft, and the wisdom, discretion, and justice with which he had administered to the affairs of this province. (Applause.) When he (Earl De Grey) accepted office, he named it as an indispensable condition that Bro. Dr. Fearnley should continue Deputy Grand Master. (Applause.)

Bro. Dr. FEARNLEY responded, and expressed his best wishes for the continued progress of Freemasonry. The principles of the Order were right, its rules and regulations were fair, and, indeed, there was no nobler institution of a social kind in existence. (Hear, hear.) With an institution so good, and brethren energetic, and desirous of doing their duty, the Order could not fail to prosper. (Applause.) Bro. Dr. Fearnley concluded by proposing, in complimentary terms, "The Provincial Grand Chaplains."

Bro. the Hon. and Rev. P. Y. SAVILE appropriately returned thanks, and referred to the warm attachment which his father (the late Earl of Mexborough) had for the cause of Freemasonry, and the respect and honour which had been shown him by the Masons of West Yorkshire on different occasions. (Hear, hear.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER proposed "The P.G.M. of Derbyshire and the Visiting Brethren," which was responded to by

Bro. the Marquis of HARTINGTON, who mentioned that he was connected with Yorkshire by relationship and other ties, and that he deemed it a great honour to be so. (Applause.)

Bro. the Rev. J. B. FERRIS proposed "The Mayor of Leeds" (Bro. J. Kitson).

Bro. J. KITSON responded, and on behalf of the town of Leeds,

thanked the Freemasons of West Yorkshire for having selected Leeds as the place for the installation of the Prov. G.M., and assured the Order of a hearty welcome on any future occasion. (Applause.)

"The Executive Committee and Stewards" was the next toast, and it was responded to by Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. WOODFORD.

Bro. SYMONDS then gave "The Ladies," which was responded to by Bro. the Rev. Dr. H. L. DE WILLIS.

The proceedings at the banquet shortly afterwards terminated.

THE BALL.

In the evening a splendid ball was held in the Victoria Hall, in celebration of the installation. Non-Masons were admitted, and altogether there were about 500 persons present. Members of the Craft of course appeared in full Masonic uniform, and, as each officer is distinguished by some special badge, according to the rank he holds, there was an immense variety of decorations. The ball room had a very gay and brilliant appearance. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, to the inspiring strains of Spencer's Quadrille Band, and was kept up with great spirit until about five o'clock the next morning. The supper and other refreshments were supplied by Mr. Giddy.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

ST. JAMES'S UNION CHAPTER (No. 211).—The companions of this Chapter met on Tuesday, 28th of May, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the business before them being the installation of the Principals for the ensuing year, and the exaltation of a brother from the Gold Coast.—The members present were, John Gurton, M.E.Z.; Stacey, H.; Woodstock, J.; W. Watson, P.Z.; Matthew Cooke, E.; Sedgwick, N.; Cockcraft, P. Soj.; Jackson, Asst. Soj.; with Comps. Claisen, Newall, Pinder, and McIntyre. The visitors were Comps. Richard Spencer, P.Z., 3; Brett, J., 206; and Binckes, J., 536.—The chapter having been opened, Bro. McIntyre was balloted for, elected, and exalted to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason. Comp. Watson then proceeded to install Comp. Stacey as M.E.Z.; Woodstock, H.; and Cockcraft, J.; and on the re-admission of the companions, the following were appointed to the respective offices: M. Cooke, E.; Sedgwick, N.; Simpson, re-appointed Treas.; Jackson, P. Soj.; Newall, 1st Asst.; Claisen, 2nd Asst.; and Hammett, re-elected Janitor.—All business before the chapter being disposed of, the companions adjourned to banquet, after which the usual toasts, confined to the degree, were given. These all being disposed of, Col. Stacey, M.E.Z. said they were always glad to receive new members either in lodges or chapters, and the companion that had joined them that evening was sure of a hearty welcome. He then proposed the health of their newly exalted brother Companion McIntyre.—Companion McIntyre expressed his great satisfaction at having been exalted to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason, which was beyond anything he could have wished for. Living away from his native country, when he did revisit it, every kindness shown to him was warmly appreciated, and he felt in his heart the kindness he had met with in being received into a higher degree. He had reason to be thankful that he became a Mason, and he hoped the step he had taken that day would induce him to continue a good brother, and become still better. For their kindness in receiving him amongst them they had his best thanks. The M.E.Z. adverted to two of the visiting companions having left, but they still retained Companion Binckes, who was well known for his eloquence and earnestness, and he coupled with the toast of the visiting companions the name of Comp. Binckes.—Companion BINCKES regretted that the others had left, because he only held a humble position in Arch Masonry. As time was short he should not trespass long on their attention. He was pleased to see such a good feeling exist in the St. James's Union Chapter, to which he wished every success, and hoped the time was not far distant when he might visit them again (hear, hear).—Comp. JOHN GURTON, P.Z. appeared that evening for the first time in a new character. It fell to his lot to propose the health of their newly installed M.E.Z., whom most of the companions had seen and heard do his duties in the lodge as well as in the second chair of the chapter. He felt certain that they would also see the same perfection in his work in the first chair, and would not have to regret placing him in the high position he then occupied, for he was sure their M.E.Z. had but one object in view, which was to satisfy the companions in all that he undertook. He therefore had very great

pleasure in calling upon them to drink to the health of their new M.E.Z. Companion Stacey.—The M.E.Z. felt certain he should fall very far short of what he ought to be. When he was first initiated he never thought he should have been able to have got on, but he owed it chiefly to Comps. John Gurton and W. Watson. Still he would promise that nothing should be wanting while he presided over them, and he should deem it his duty to learn the whole, so that he might be enabled to assist every one that stood in need of help. For the way in which his name had been mentioned, and received he returned thanks.—The M.E.Z. had a pleasing duty to perform in proposing "The Health of the Past Principals of the Chapter." To Comp. John Gurton they owed a heavy debt, for without his aid the chapter could not have been formed. He, the M.E.Z., was delighted at its success, and he hoped their immediate Past Principal was satisfied with his officers. The jewel he held in his hand had been unanimously voted to their P.Z., John Gurton, as a token of respect and affection from the members of the St. James's Union Chapter, and in placing it upon his breast, however, feebly the M.E.Z. might speak their feelings, it was a symbol of their goodwill towards him, and long might he live to wear it. Of Comp. W. Watson what could be said that had not been uttered before? He was always willing to render his experienced aid on every occasion, and was ever ready to do all that was required of him. They had done themselves the honour to elect him an honorary member, and he deeply regretted that, at present, they had not the means to give him a more tangible proof of their affection.—JOHN GURTON, P.Z., said the very handsome presentation jewel they had given him was unexpected, but not less pleasant. In that chapter he had met with everything that brethren, companions, and men of the world should be to each other. He did not regard the value of their offering; it was the spirit in which they had given it to him as their first P.Z., and it came to him enhanced by their good opinion. He hoped long to continue amongst them, and should always strive to uphold the chapter. In thanking them for the toast, in his own name he took the opportunity of expressing his thanks to all the officers of the chapter for the assistance they had each been to him during their term of office.—Comp. W. WATSON returned his thanks for the proposition of his health. He was always pleased to assist where he could be of service. Morn, noon, and night, he was ever ready when called upon by Masons, and was often more anxious to teach than they were to learn. In conclusion, he was always at their service.—The M.E.Z. said, Comp. Woodstock, H., very well deserved their commendation, and Comp. Cockcraft, J., was sure to do well. He therefore gave the health of those two Principals.—Comp. WOODSTOCK, H., was highly sensible of the honour they had done him in placing him in the second chair, and it should be his ambition to tread in the steps of his predecessor.—Comp. COCKCRAFT, J., hoped that as they had seen him in Craft Masonry so they would find him in Arch Masonry. He should endeavour to do them justice and to make himself perfect, so as to forward the interests of the chapter, as well by doing his part correctly as by every means in his power.—The M.E.Z. said their P.Z. had borne testimony to the excellency of their officers. Comp. Jackson, P. Soj., was the W.M. of the mother lodge, and he felt satisfied that he would bring the same amount of business habits to bear in the chapter. Comp. Sedgwick, N., was an enthusiastic Mason. Comps. Newall and Claisen were a very excellent selection, and he, the M.E.Z., knew none more energetic and worthy than Comp. Newall. Their Comp. Simpson, Treas., was one who took a great interest in the chapter, and, with such companions he felt sure the chapter must continue to flourish. The M.E.Z. then gave the health of the officers, coupling the same with the name of Comp. Jackson, P. Soj., and that officer returned thanks on behalf of himself and those above mentioned. The Janitor's toast then closed the proceedings.

MARK MASONRY.

HAMPSHIRE.

WINCHESTER.—Lodge of Economy (No. 52).—A meeting of this Mark Lodge was held at the Black Swan Hotel Masonic Rooms, on Friday, May 24th; present, the W.M. Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P.; Bro. J. Naish, S.W. pro. tem.; Bro. J. R. Stebbing, J.W.; Bros. Wyndham, S. Portal, J. L. Hasleham, H. Huggins (Sec.), C. Sherry, A. Smith, J. Snary, J. Lamb (37). Previous to the commencement of the business of the lodge, the W.M. said he very much regretted that the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon had been compelled, in consequence of illness, to leave Winchester, and his duties as an officer of the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry,

which regiment was assembled in the city on permanent duty. Previous to his departure, however, his Lordship had requested him most particularly to communicate to the brethren of the Mark Lodge his Lordship's great regret at being unable to be present with them that evening, and to assure them that he had anticipated, with much pleasure, the prospect of joining them in the lodge, and that nothing but the fact of his sudden indisposition would have prevented him from attending. The brethren would allow him (Bro. Beach) to repeat that the R.W. the G. Mark Master had enjoined him most strictly and repeatedly to inform them of the reason of his absence; and he was sure that his Lordship's non-attendance was as much matter of regret to himself as it was to the brethren of the lodge. The lodge was then opened in due form with solemn prayer, and the minutes of the former lodge having been read and confirmed, Bro. S. Adamson, S.D. of the Craft Lodge of Economy was balloted for, elected, and advanced to the sublime degree of Mark Master. The lodge was then closed in proper form. A Lodge of Emergency in connection with the Craft Lodge of Economy (No. 90), was subsequently held for the purpose of meeting brethren of the regiment of Hants Yeomanry Cavalry, on duty in the city. There were present during the evening Bro. J. L. Hasleham, W.M.; Bro. A. Smith, S.W.; Bro. H. Huggins, J.W. and Sec.; Bro. Adamson, S.W. Bros. W. W. B. Beach, W. S. Portal, J. R. Stebbing, J. Naish, P.M.; S. R. Everitt, P.M.; G. Durant, P.M.; C. Sherry, P.M.; T. A. Mundy, E. Carter, and the following visiting brethren:—J. W. Lamb, J.W. (995); J. Mugford (387); J. F. Allnutt, J.W. (717); C. Restall (1035); J. Griffin (319); H. T. Nicholls (995); W. Gibbs (387); G. Figgins (995); and W. Gunner (428). The W.M. produced his amended rules and regulations for the Fund of Benevolence in connection with the Lodge of Economy, and solicited the opinions of the distinguished visiting brethren thereon.—Bro. PORTAL said, as a matter of general principle they could not but hail with extreme pleasure the foundation of such a fund. He had not yet had time to peruse carefully the rules, a copy of which had been forwarded to him; but he entirely approved of the principle set forth, and admired the zeal which led to such a proposition. He hoped good results would ensue. A model of the Masonic monument for erection in the cemetery, in memory of the late Bro. Cowen, was produced and approved of, subject to slight modifications. While on this discussion, Bro. Beach greatly approved of the idea suggested; he was glad to see a departed brother's memory honoured by such a graceful tribute, as it was only to his great merits that such a memento should be placed on record.—Bro. PORTAL was glad to see the brethren unanimous in getting up such a handsome memento to their departed Secretary. He had served the lodge faithfully for many years, and set a worthy example for others to follow in his long and good life. He could only hope that the deceased's successor in the office would serve the lodge so long and leave so good a name on record.—Bro. STEBBING had great pleasure in supporting the observations which had fallen on the subject. He should be happy to contribute his small share towards the expenses requisite for the erection of the monument. Bros. W. W. Beach, W. L. Portal, and J. R. Stebbing severally subscribed one guinea each in aid of the monument fund. The lodge closed with solemn prayer at the hour of high twelve, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—On Thursday, the 24th ult., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Osborne from Madingley Hall, Cambridge. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Count of Flanders, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, embarked in the royal yacht *Fairy*, and steamed up the Southampton Water. Though it was Her Majesty's birthday, no festivities took place in consequence of the mourning. Friday was the anniversary of Her Royal Highness Princess Helena's birthday. On Saturday the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, and the Count of Flanders, steamed over to Portsmouth, and returned to Osborne in the evening. The Prince of Wales returned to Cambridge on Monday. On Tuesday His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied

by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Count of Flanders, and Prince Arthur, steamed to Spithead, and went on board the *Edgar*, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Erskine.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—THE HOUSE OF LORDS assembled on Monday, after the Whitsuntide recess, and sat for half an hour. No business of importance was transacted. Lord Brougham urged upon the Government the necessity of taking vigorous steps to promote the cultivation of cotton in the colonies; and the Duke of Newcastle, in reply, assured the noble Lord that every legitimate effort would be made to further this important object. The second reading of the New Zealand New Provinces Bill afforded Lord Grey an opportunity of discussing the question of the native insurrection, and of unfolding his views with reference to the general character of British rule in the colony. His sympathies appeared to rest with the Maoris, and he attributed the present critical state to the colonial Constitution, which was a mere burlesque, and ought to be suspended. After a few observations from Lord Lyttleton, the Duke of Newcastle warmly defended the policy of Governor Browne, and condemned the conduct of Bishop Selwyn and the missionaries, which, he contended, had been productive of much mischief. He described the present struggle as one involving the question of Maori *versus* British supremacy, but he trusted that the war, if not already terminated, would be speedily brought to a close. Governor Browne, whose term of office had nearly expired, would be appointed to another colony, and his place in New Zealand taken by Sir George Grey, at present Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.—On Thursday, May 24th, the HOUSE OF COMMONS re-assembled after the Whitsuntide recess. On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair to go into committee of supply, Sir Frederic Smith called attention to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the control and management of Her Majesty's dockyards. In doing so he complained that, under the present system of management, the Board of Admiralty themselves had no control over the expenditure, and that the production of estimates to the House was nothing better than a farce. In conclusion, he moved "that it is expedient that such reforms should be made in the control and management of Her Majesty's naval yards as will tend to promote greater efficiency, and consequently to ensure greater economy in those establishments." Sir Michael Seymour admitted that naval reforms were necessary, but the difficulty was to say what they should be. As an instance, he mentioned the circumstance that a new system of accounts had been adopted in a dockyard with which he had been connected; but although it involved great trouble and increased expense, it was found to be of no advantage in the end. Mr. Lindsay seconded the motion. Lord Clarence Paget said that it was the intention of the Admiralty to carry out a great many of the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners, but that time had scarcely been afforded for the purpose. With regard to the accounts, their desire was to furnish a full statement at the close of each financial year, and he hoped that in future this would be done. It was also proposed, with a view to the greater efficiency of the service, that the Admiralty and the War Department should be under the one roof, and a correspondence was now going on with the Treasury for that purpose. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. After some questions on foreign policy had been put and answered, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, the first vote being £3,489,477 for naval stores, for building, repair, and outfit of the fleet, &c.; a motion of Mr. Lindsay to reduce it being negatived by 66 to 30. A few smaller votes were then passed.—On Friday, there being only 31 members of the House of Commons in their places at four o'clock, the House at once adjourned until Monday.—In the House of Commons, on the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. Newdegate moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to divide the bill so that each of the taxes to which it related might be separately treated. Mr. Spooner seconded

the motion, which after some discussion was negatived by 196 to 34, the large majority of the members of the opposition quitting the house. The house then went into committee, and on clause four, Mr. Ker Seymour opposed it on the ground that it was inexpedient at a moment like this to part with a source of revenue which produced £1,500,000 per annum. The debate was after some discussion adjourned to Thursday. Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to the O'Donoghue, that the decision of the Postmaster-General with reference to the Galway subsidy was the decision of the Government. At the same time, however, the Government would be willing to consider any representations which might be made to them on the subject. Lord John Russell, having laid on the table certain official papers relating to the civil war in America, explained the steps which had been taken by the Government of Washington for establishing an effective blockade of the ports of Virginia and South Carolina. A Select Committee was appointed to inquire how the education of destitute and neglected children may be efficiently and economically conducted by grants of public money. A committee was also appointed to inquire into the subject of the prohibitions or high duties imposed by foreign governments on the export of rags. Wednesday being Derby Day the house did not sit.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The deaths in the metropolis last week numbered 1237, showing still a high rate of mortality for the season of the year. In the same period there were 1824 births registered—892 being boys and 934 girls. There was an average temperature during the week of 57.5 degrees, and the barometer recorded a mean height of 30.009 inches.—At the general meeting of the members of the Fisheries Preservation Association, Lord Saltoun in the chair, it was resolved to appoint a deputation to wait upon Lord John Russell for the purpose of calling attention to the great exportation of salmon from this country to France during the spawning season, when the fish are in an unwholesome state and unfit for food. This has been discovered to have been practised to a very serious extent, thereby diminishing the quantity in our own rivers, and at the same time injuring the health of those who are foolish enough to use them as food. The efforts of the association deserve public support.—The Duke of Cambridge presided at the usual monthly meeting of the National Rifle Association on Monday, and, in opening the proceedings, strongly commended to public support the object contemplated by the Association. The illustrious Duke also took the opportunity of removing an impression that had got abroad, that he was desirous of bringing the volunteers under the immediate control of the Horse Guards. Such was not the case. He wished to see the volunteer force entirely free; but, at the same time, he held that when a large number of corps assembled for field movements, it was desirable, with the view of obtaining system and order, that the general arrangements should be placed in the hands of an officer representing the War Office authorities.—The question with reference to the will of Miss Isabella Banks has been again before the Court of Probate. It will be remembered that the deceased made a will by which she bequeathed the whole of her property to Dr. Smethurst, who was appointed executor. After her death, Smethurst was convicted of having poisoned her, but was subsequently pardoned. He was then put upon his trial, and found guilty of bigamy. The next of kin of the deceased now opposed probate on various grounds—the chief being that the conviction for bigamy disqualified Smethurst from acting as executor. Sir C. Cresswell took time to consider his decision.—Judgment was given by the Lord Chief Justice on Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in a case arising out of the Beverley election. A person named Boyes had been convicted on a charge of bribery, and a question arose at the trial whether a witness was bound to answer a question criminative of himself after having received a Royal pardon. His lordship now decided that the presiding judge in such a case was bound to insist on the witness answering the question, and that the law officers of the Crown ought not to be called upon to enter a *nolle prosequi*.—A fearful crime has been committed at Holywell, Flintshire. Two old people were found in bed with their throats cut. The husband was dead, but the wife, who is 77 years of age, was still alive, and at once confessed that she had murdered her aged partner because "he was troublesome and required her constant attention." The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against the woman.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The French Legislative Chamber commenced on Monday the discussion of the measure to change the differential duty on cereals into a moderate fixed duty, and to liberate importation to a certain extent. The measure is almost sure to be carried. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde are to leave on Sunday next for Algeria, and will afterwards visit Spain and Syria. The Belgian senate have adopted unanimously the literary convention, and the convention of navigation with France.—Francis II., formerly of Naples, is not yet wholly deprived of the

formal accompaniments of sovereignty. It is announced in a telegram from Madrid that the Court of Spain will maintain a representative with the ex-King so long as he remains in Italy. The position of the Pontiff becomes daily more hazardous. Besides a discontented people, who are continually showing their hostility to his government, and among whom a liberal manifestation is being organised for the 2nd of June, the presence of Francis II. on Roman territory, and the acts of Mgr. de Merode in furtherance of his schemes, are believed to be seriously compromising the Papal Government and hastily carrying it towards a crisis. The budget of expenses of the Government has only been covered by the sacrifice of the Campana Museum, which has been sold to France.—The Spanish papers publish a lengthened official document addressed to the Queen of Spain, by O'Donnell, explaining and vindicating the annexation of San Domingo. This document, which is somewhat hyperbolic in language, represents the conduct of Spain, it need hardly be said, in the most chivalrous, disinterested, and even self-sacrificing light. Nothing whatever but the purest regard for the welfare of the Dominicans induced the Spanish Government, the public are informed by this official announcement, to accept the addition to their dominions.—On Tuesday the Prussian Chamber of Deputies was engaged in the discussion of the government measure for military reform, and in the course of the debate the Minister of Finance made a declaration of some importance. In answer to a question, he declared that the full right of the representatives of the Prussian people to vote the supplies for the maintenance of the army was a part of the constitution, and could not admit of the slightest doubt.

AMERICA.—By the *Arabia* we have intelligence from New York to the 16th ult. Up to that period there had been no collision between the opposing forces. We wish we could augur from this delay that a compromise might yet be effected, but the hostile preparations and proceedings of both sides will not allow us to indulge in such a hope. The Federal Government, it is said, has notified to the foreign powers that it will cease to hold intercourse with any foreign power which recognises any commissioners from the rebel states. This appears to be a very improbable proceeding, and, if true, will lead to complications with foreign powers which will prove embarrassing and injurious to the Federal Government. The Unionists in Western Virginia were very strong, and the governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania have pledged their states to protect them. The Virginians have removed the remains of Washington from their resting place in Mount Vernon.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The principal intelligence from Calcutta by the Overland Mail is the issue on the 22nd ult. of a *Gazette Extraordinary*, containing the long-looked-for scheme for the amalgamation of the Queen's and Indian forces. As it was only published on the eve of the departure of the mail we are not informed how it was received in the presidency. Mr. Laing was to produce his budget on the 27th. The news from Hong-Kong comes down to the 15th of April. The expedition up the Yang-tse River was looked on as perfectly successful, and the beneficial results likely to ensue from it absorbed public attention. There is no news from Tien-tsin. Mr. Bruce arrived at Peking on the 26th of March. The rebels, as usual, were troublesome, and increasing in ferocity.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GRAND CONCLAVE.—We are requested to state that it was Bro. John Barker, Past 1st Grand Captain, who represented the Prov. G.M. for Northumberland, the Rev. E. C. Ogle, at the Grand Conclave on the 10th inst. Bro. Barker was assisted by Bro. Gillespie, Bannister, and Hammarbörn. Bro. Barker was specially appointed by Bro. Ogle to do so, who, owing to the serious illness of his daughter, could not be present, and handed the Prov. G. Master a letter from Bro. Ogle to that effect.

I.L.D.—Consult the Book of Constitutions.

INITIATE.—You are wrong. When you are further advanced you will agree with us.

S. S.—Write again. State the matter fairly.

J. S. must not believe all that he hears.

A. B.—The Earl of Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings, was Prov. Grand Master at the time.

BRO. L.—The furniture of the Hounslow Lodge was supplied by Bro. Spencer.