

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

THE GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

In another column will be found the propositions of Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, for the re-arrangement of the Grand Lodge property, which, in the absence of plans, it is somewhat difficult to understand. We gather this, however, that he proposes to place the intended new hall to the west of the present hall, and that the front of the new property shall be occupied by the tavern, a plan which we have more than once advocated, but the scheme would also appear to involve the new tavern being enlarged by some portion of the site occupied by the present tavern—a proposition to which there can be no objection, provided sufficient space is left for the various requirements of the Craft, of the nature of which there appears to be little or no question. We purposely abstain for the present from entering at length into the details of any scheme, whether propounded by the Board of General Purposes, or others as we shall withhold any decided opinion regarding them until we have an opportunity of seeing the plans, not only of those already before us, but of other schemes, which we are assured will be brought forward, though we must caution the Craft against being led into an acceptance of any scheme, until fully assured that it can be carried out at a reasonable cost. We cannot, however, but reiterate our conviction that the proper position for the Masonic portion of the building is in the centre—i.e., the present tavern and the Grand Secretary's office, the latter, of course, being entirely rebuilt, as offering the most eligible mode of providing every accommodation required at the least possible expense. We do not deny that there may be some advantages connected with the scheme of the Board of General Purposes, but we fear that it will be too costly to enter into without very serious modifications, and above all there must be no attempt to combine in one building, or in the same hands, the tavern and hotel; all experience having proved, especially in London, the incompatibility of such an arrangement, the business of the two being as opposite as possible, and requiring distinct staffs of servants and managers.

Bro. Harcourt suggests, in a letter which appears in another column, that under the *Book of Constitutions*, it is the duty of the Board of General Purposes only to suggest alterations and improvements in the property, and as it is not their province to lay plans or draw lines, they should advertise for designs, to be afterwards submitted to Grand Lodge for the final decision as to their acceptance or rejection. The plan recommended by Bro. Harcourt is just that adopted by Grand Lodge four years since, when the

Board of General Purposes were empowered to advertise for and procure such plans, £300 being placed at their disposal for the purpose, and it is because the Board of General Purposes did not attend to the directions of Grand Lodge, that we find ourselves in our present position, with only one scheme from the Board, and that one repudiated by many of its members. It is true that other brethren are now invited to send in plans for the consideration of Grand Lodge, but they are generously allowed to do so at their own expense. Is such a course worthy of so large and influential a body as the Freemasons of England?

MASONIC FACTS.

(Continued from page 444.)

234. Extracts from the Rolls of the Priory of Finchale.—A.D. 1338. Item in stipendis iiij. latomorum pro anno precedente, viiij.

1339. Item in stipendis iiij. latomorum pro anno precedente, viiij.

1361. Et in solucione facta carpentariis, cementariis, et aliis operariis ministrantibus eisdem, xvijl. iijs. iiid. ob.

(A similar entry to the above occurs in the roll for 1364, the amount being £5 16s. 8½d.)

1364-5. Et in stipendiis diversorum cementariorum operantibus (ita) petras circa dictam ecclesiam, xl. xs. viijd.

Et in diversis hominibus conductis ad serviendum dictos cementarios (ita) per vices iiijl. xijd. ob.

In 1365-6. The charge for Masons was £20 6s. 2d., and for Masons' labourers or serving men, £3 11s. 8d. Sundry tools were also provided for the Masons.

1366-7. The Masons, carpenters, and labourers cost £25 6s.

1367. Masons, carpenters, and plumbers, &c., £8 9s. 0½d.

1368. Masons and carpenters, &c., £7 13s. 10d.

1369. Et in stipendis cementariorum, carpentariorum, latamorum, et aliorum operariorum, cum diversis hominibus conductis ad lis serviendum, et alia opera, xiiijl. xvs. iijd. ob.

There are similar entries in the Rolls for 1375, 1377, 1378, 1380, 1389, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, and 1395.

A.D. 1403. Soluciones debitorum. Item uxori Petri Dryng, iij. iiijd.

(Dryng was building the Monks' dormitory at Durham at this time.)

1415. Item in solucione facta Johanni Tyndale, cementario, vjs. viijd.

1460. Et solvit Roberto Batmanson et Thomæ Watson latamis pro factura camini et quatuor fenestrarum in aula, vjl. xvjs. viijd.

1463-4. Et solvit Johanni Robynson latamo pro opere suo apud Fynkall et Dunelm, ad diversas vices per tempus compoti, xxvjs. viijd.

1465. Et solvit Robert Batmanston et Thomæ Watson latamis pro factura anius parvæ domus ad occidentalem finem Ecclesiæ, xls.

Et solvit Johanni Robynson latamo conducto pro stipendis suo per tempus compoti, xxvjs. viijd.

(Entries for Robynson's salary of £1 6s. 8d. occur in the Rolls for 1468 and 1469. In 1470 he had £2, whereas in 1471 and 1472 he only received £1 6s. 8d. In 1475 and 76, John Saunderson was the Master Mason, receiving a salary of £2 per annum. William Blith was Master Mason in 1477-78 and 79, at the same salary as Saunderson).

In 1465 the east end of Giggleswick Church, near Settle (which was appropriated to Finchale Priory, as well as the Church at Middleham) was rebuilt. There is an entry of the cost of the same, and of the window, in the Roll.

Et in solucione facta pro nova factura unius gabuli orientalis ecclesie parochialis de Gigelswyke lxxs., una cum vitracione magnæ fenestræ in eadem iiijl.—viijl. vs.

In 1467 Robynson was fortunate:—Et in solvit pro j pipa vini rubii empti Johanne Robynson lxs.

1480. Et Roberto Mason de Hertipole, Roberto Androwson, et Johanni Moryson, pro reparacione et emendacione campanilis et les buteresse apud Fynkall, xxs. xd.

1478. Et solvit Willielmo Blyth, et Roberto Battes, latamis, operantibus apud Fynkall per tempus compoti, xxjs. viijl.

Et solvit Willielmo Smyth, waller, operanti apud Fynkall, et super diversa tenementa in Dunelm, per tempus, compoti xvjs. xd.

1488. Et solvit Willielmo Blyth, Willielmo Smyth, Roberto Kay, Johanni Colyne et Willielmo Galaway, operantibus in factura murorum dormus vaccarum per decem dies, capientibus inter se per diem xxl., xvjs. viijl. Et solvit Willielmo Adthe, Thomae Dalton, Thomae Dykson, et Cuthberto de Carleile servantibus eisdem per idem tempus, ad viijl. inter se per diem, vjs. viijl.

1495. Et solvit Willielmo Blyth cum famulo sus operantibus in exaltacione iiij fenestrarum in clauistro per xvj dies, capientibus inter se per diem vl.—vjs. viijl.

1528. Spanish iron in request.

Et solvit pro xl petris ferri Hispanici ad viijl. xxvjs. viijl.

235. Mr. Essex in his *Observations on Croxland Abbey*, published in 1783, in the 4th vol. of *Bibliotheca Topographica*, says that "The foundations were laid on large oak planks; for the Freemasons in those days knew what foundations were proper for every soil, and how to proportion the depth and breadth of a foundation, to the weight of its superstructure," &c.; and in writing of the west-end of the south aisle, observes that "The Freemasons who were employed in building this end of the aisle, rudely cut upon the face of it a pair of compasses, and some other instrument, probably a Lewis, with two circular figures; one of them I suppose was intended for the Sun, with flames bursting from its circumference, the other may be designed to represent a Moon or a Star. These never could be meant as ornaments to the work, and if they have any meaning at all, they seem to relate to the mysteries of Freemasonry, and might be intended as emblems or signs of something known by the Freemasons only;" and in a note says "If the societies who call themselves Freemasons, had any relation to those who were properly called Masons from their skill in the arts of building, we might suppose that these marks were the signs of the lodge,

which the Masons who worked there belonged to; and the degree which the Master held in the lodge might be distinguished by the two great luminaries of the Sun and Moon."

236. The following are extracts from the Chamberlain's Rolls at York:—

1392. (Circa.) *Hugoni Grantham* cementario, pro reparacione novi chori ecclesie S. Andreae, xiiijl.

Thomas Setter pro reparacione de iiij suderiis, 5s. 2d.

1396. Cementariis ecclesie, precepto Capituli, ex curialitate, 6s. 8d.

237. On the 22nd March 1393, Master John de Clyfford bequeathed to the Fabric of the church at York 100 shillings in order that one Mason might be added for one year after his decease, and if it was not sufficient that he be supplied by his executors. *Testamenta Eboracensia*, p. 169.

238. Will of John Kexby of York, Mason, Feb. 4, 1389. Ego Johannes de Kexby, de Ebor, lego Willielmo filio mes duo terebra ferrea, duas trowels ferreas, zunam onam de corio, cum uno powche, unum baslard, unum securum, unum stanhamyr de ferro. Alicial filie mee unum par bedes and unum cofyr. *Testamenta Eboracensia*, p. 130.

239. On the 14th May 1397, John de Swetman "cementarie" gave his body to be buried without the North-door of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Peter of York, near the new Chapter House of the same Church.

240. Will of "Magistri" Thomas Sampson, Canon of the Church of York, dated Tuesday next after the Feast of the Holy Trinity, 1348.

Lego fabricæ novi chori ecclesie Cath. Ebor. xxl. sterl, ita quod incipiant opus infra annum effectualiter, prout saepius dixi Domini Thomæ de Loudham and Thomæ de Patenham.* *Ibid* p. 54.

241 The Cathedral of Milan, the most remarkable, as well as the largest and richest of all churches erected in the middle ages, was commenced in 1385, by order of John Galeazzo, Duke of Milan; and consecrated in 1418. It is supposed that the designs were furnished by Henry Arlez, of Gemunden called by the Italians de Gamodia or Zamodia. The central spire was not finished until 1440 by Brunelleschi. The Church covers an area of 107,782 feet, and is built entirely of white marble; the façade was built from the designs of Amati, by order of Napoleon.

In Carlo Torre's *Ritratto di Milano*, 2nd edition, Milan, 1714, it is stated that Casa Omodea was the designer of the Cathedral, because there is a portrait of him in a marble bas-relief over the choir; with his name under it, a circumstance which has never happened in the case of any other, though a multitude were, from time to time, employed on the building in its progress, such as Simone de Ursinigo, Bramante Bramantorio, Cesare Cesarino, Vincenzo Levegno, Guiseppi Meda, Angelo Siciliani, and others.

Seroux de Agincourt, in his *History of Art*, states that the Cathedrals of Milan and Bologna were built on the proportions of an equilateral triangle, he gives a section of the latter cathedral to illustrate the principle.

Cæsar Cæsarinus, one of the architects of the Cathedral, and the translator of Vitruvius, published a work in 1521 containing plans and sections of the Cathedral, shewing the application of the triangle.

* Loudham and Patenham were Master Masons.

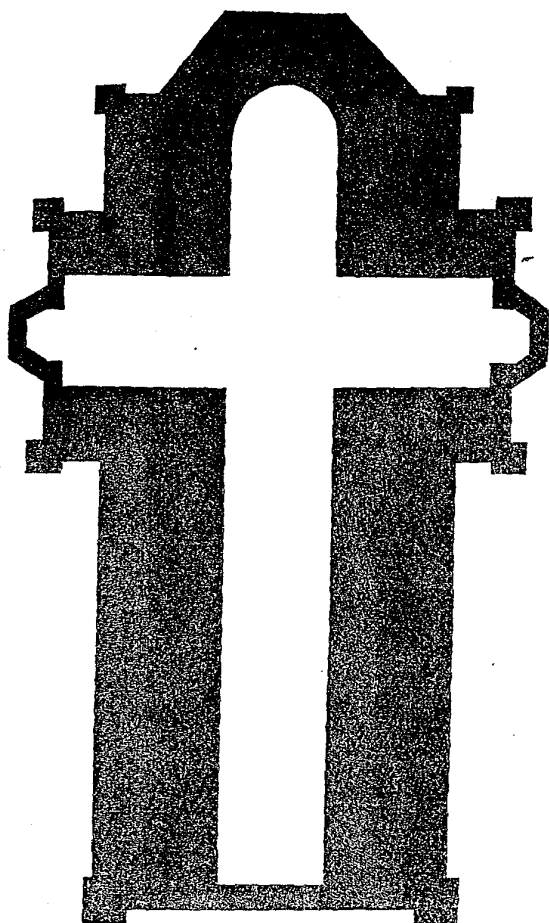


FIG. 67.—Milan Cathedral. 100 feet = 1 inch.

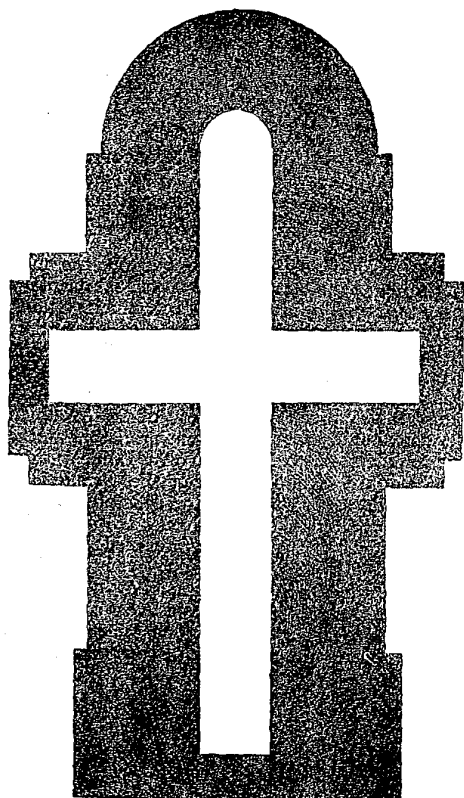
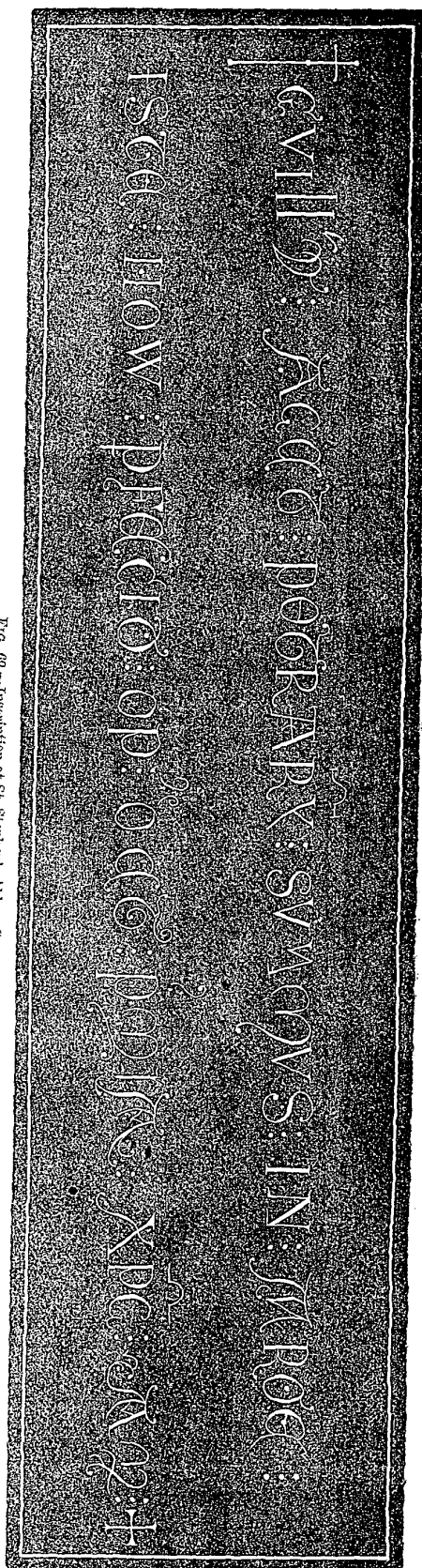


FIG. 68.—Cologne Cathedral. 100 feet. = 1 inch.

FIG. 69.—Inscription at St. Stephen's Abbey, Cam.



Vasari says that Cæsarinus was reputed an able geometrician and a skilful architect, and in consequence of his connection with the Cathedral, had favourable opportunities of testing the principles on which it was built.

Cæsarinus informs us that the following plan was adopted by the German architects of the building: In the first place a design or drawing, to scale, was made; then a model (which is still preserved at Milan) of the principal parts was constructed; the ground was afterwards staked out at the corners of intended buildings; other stakes were interposed between wall and wall to show the separation across. Ropes were then stretched from stake, and the foundations dug out.

One of the titles of plans given by Cæsar will bear the following curious translation:—"The Plan of the foundation of a sacred building, with columns at a distance asunder, constructed after the German manner by means of a triangle and square, like that now to be seen at Milan."

Fig. 67 is a plan of Milan Cathedral, and for the sake of comparison, is annexed a plan (Fig. 68), of Cologne Cathedral, the largest in Northern Europe.

242. The Chapel of St. Mary's (Abbey of St. Stephen, Caen) frequently called the Duke's Chapel, stands behind the high altar, and was built by Duke William at the same time that the foundations of the Abbey Church were laid (1074).

Within this chapel the architect of the church lies buried, without any tomb; his memory is, however, preserved by an inscription still legible on the exterior part of the building, and of which the annexed drawing is an exact copy, which may be read as follows:

Guillelmus Jacet Petrarius Summus In Arca,
Iste Novum Per Fecit Opus Dat premia Christus
Amen.

—*Du Carel's Normandy*, p. 57.

BLUE-STOCKING is a name given to a female who gives herself up to learning and literature, to the neglect of her womanly duties, and makes a show of her acquirements in a pedantic manner. The name originated in London about 1780. It was much the fashion at that time for ladies to have evening assemblies, where they might mingle in conversation with literary and other distinguished men. An eminent member of these societies was a Mr. Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings; and such was the excellence of his conversation that, when absent, the ladies were wont to say, "We can do nothing without the blue stockings." Hence these societies came to be called Blue-Stocking Clubs.—*Ref. "Boswell's Life of Johnson."*—*Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information in Science, Art and Literature.*

BLACK ASSIZE is the name given to an assize held in the old town-hall of Oxford in 1577, on account of an extraordinary and fatal pestilence which broke out during it. It is said that judgment had just been passed upon one Jencks, a bookbinder, for sedition, who was sentenced to lose his ears, when there arose such an infectious damp or breath among the people, that many were then smothered, and others so deeply infected, that they lived not many hours after. Above 600 sickened in one night; and, from the 6th of July to the 12th of August, 510 persons are said to have died in Oxford and the neighbouring villages. It was popularly regarded as a Divine judgment on the cruelty of the sentence; but it was probably owing to the filthy condition of the neighbouring gaol where the prisoners had been kept. A similar pestilence is said to have broken out at Cambridge during an assize held there in 1521.—*Ref. Anthony à Wood's "History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford."*—*Ibid.*

FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Times.)

Civil war is raging among the Freemasons of France. Some short time since Marshal Magnan was appointed Grand Master of the Grand Orient, not by election of the brethren, as is the usual practice, but by direct nomination of the Emperor, who is anxious to introduce into that body the centralization which prevails in every department of State. Marshal Magnan was initiated in the mysteries of the Craft only a few weeks before his appointment, and passed through the various grades of Apprentice, Fellow-Craft, and Master-Mason with unexampled rapidity, to be qualified for the post of head of the Grand Orient, which is itself composed of the representatives of the various lodges of France. The various sects or sections, or, as they are technically called, Rites, were hitherto independent; each was governed by its own laws and regulations; and the nomination of the Marshal, who would represent the Emperor in the Grand Orient somewhat as the President of the Synod of St. Petersburg represents the Czar, was for the express purpose of breaking up that independence. The Marshal has since his nomination made several efforts to bring the independent Masonic authorities to recognise the supremacy of the Grand Orient—that is, of the Emperor; but these efforts were vain, in consequence of the resistance of the Grand Master of the Supreme Council. The Marshal has made a last attempt; he has published an order addressed to all the lodges in a style truly Imperial, and somewhat imperious. This important document sets forth that in virtue of the Imperial decree which named him to the high position of head of the Masonic body the Government recognized no other Masonic power than that of the Grand Orient of France; that all the different lodges have had due notice and been called on to conform to the law by ranging themselves under the banner of the Grand Orient; that the different Masonic powers being named neither by the Chief of the State, nor regularly by the Masons under it, constitute an authority contrary to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry; and that, notwithstanding his appeals, the chiefs of the dissident orders, and particularly those who have directed the Supreme Council, have not signified their adhesion. The Grand Master, therefore, has to announce that the Masonic power, known by the name of the Supreme Council, and all others are dissolved, as well as all the lodges which have not formally declared that they admit the Grand Orient of France to be the sole Masonic power in France. The Grand Master of the section of Masonry known as the Rit Écossais is M. Viennet, member of the French Academy, and Peer of France under Louis Philippe. M. Viennet persists in upholding the independence of his section, and is deaf to blandishments or intimidations. When the son of the Duke de Broglie was elected to the Academy, it became M. Viennet's duty as director for the month to present him to the Emperor in the usual form, and His Majesty took that opportunity of introducing the subject of Freemasonry, and the necessity of centralising it, but without any effect. In answer to the summons of Marshal Magnan, M. Viennet published an exposition addressed to the Military Grand Master, whose pretensions, he said, were like those of an Archbishop of Paris who should order Protestant ministers and Jewish rabbis to officiate with him at Notre Dame. He denied the right of the Grand Master of the Grand Orient to give him orders; he appealed to the statutes of the Rit Écossais "promulgated by Frederick II.," he maintained the independence of his Rit, while pledging himself to conform to all legal prescriptions, even the dissolution of the Order by Imperial decree; but he disputed the right of Marshal Magnan to speak as a Field-Marshal or a public functionary at the same time that he spoke as Grand Master of the Orient, or to appeal to the laws

of Masonry at the same time as the laws of the country, for Marshal Magnan had declared to those who had refused to recognise his authority as Grand Master of Freemasons would expose themselves to legal punishments.

To the summons of the Marshal M. Viennet sent the following answer:—

"M. le Maréchal,—You call on me for the third time to recognise your Masonic authority, and this last summons is accompanied by an order which pretends to dissolve the Supreme Council of the old and accepted Scotch rite. I declare to you that I shall not attend to your injunction, but shall consider your order as null and void. The Imperial decree which named you Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France, that is to say, of a Masonic rite which has only existed since 1772, has not placed under your orders the ancient Masonry, which dates as far back as 1725. You are not, in a word, as you pretend to be, the Grand Master of the Masonic Order in France, and you have no power to exercise with regard to the Supreme Council, over which I have the honour to preside. The independence of the lodges under me has been openly tolerated, ever since the decree on which you support your pretensions without having a right to do so. The Emperor alone has the power to dispose of us. If His Majesty thinks proper to dissolve us I shall submit without protest, but as there is no law to compel us to be Masons against our will, I shall, for my part, withdraw myself from your domination.

"I am, &c.,

"VIENNET."

The probability is that the Supreme Council will be dissolved forthwith by Imperial decree.

GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

The following suggestions for the appropriation of the Grand Lodge Property have been issued by Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, P.G.D.:—

The first portion of the property comprises the Hotel, marked A, in the occupation of Mr. Bacon, and the workshops, marked B, in the occupation of Mr. J. H. Mann, both of which are let on lease to Mr. J. H. Mann for a term of years, at the rent of £240 per annum, which lease expires in December, 1868.

The portion marked C designates the workshops let to Mr. John Lambert, at the rent of £50 per annum, clear of all taxes, except property tax, subject to quit at a quarter's notice.

The space marked B designates the yard, called Middle Yard, which is common to the workshops, and likewise comprises a right-of-way to the offices of the tavern, and for light and ventilation to the rear of the hotel.

With respect to the hotel, it seems to me not only desirable but essential that it should always be continued as a separate establishment, and that when the lease shall fall out the internal arrangements shall be modified and improved, and that further accommodation shall be afforded by pulling down the workshops, and erecting on the site a spacious assembly-room and dining-room, and other requisites, with an ample corridor of communication therewith from the rear of the hotel. All these additions, modifications, and improvements should be done by the new lessee, and from whom an increased rental might also be expected.

The remaining portion of the property is that which requires the present consideration of the Grand Lodge, and comprises nearly a parallelogram of about 132 feet wide, from east to west, *i.e.* from the west party wall of the hotel to the extreme west, and about 200 feet deep from north to south, *i.e.* from the front in Great Queen-street to the rear of the premises (except that portion behind the temple, E, marked F on the ground plan), and should be appropriated as follows:—

The whole of the buildings at present on the site on each side of Queen's-place, G H, and the houses No. 59 and 60, Great Queen-street, I K, should be pulled down, and such other portions of the present buildings should be removed as may be required for the purpose of the various additions, alterations, and improvements, and requirements hereafter suggested.

The requirements, whether for Masonic purposes or otherwise, we may fairly assume to be as follows:—

First. Say six rooms for lodges and chapter meetings, with appropriate ante-rooms, and six dining rooms of various sizes, capable of accommodating from 20 to 120 persons respectively, at their banquets.

Secondly. A spacious coffee-room and library contiguous, for the general use and accommodation of the society.

Thirdly. The temple, E (which is much too low) should be considerably altered, and properly ventilated and decorated.

Fourthly. The Hall, L (probably the most beautiful apartment in London), which is in a very dilapidated state, should be repaired generally, several modifications made therein, the gallery reconstructed, the lighting modified and improved, an improved system of ventilation introduced, and the decorations judiciously carried out.

Fifthly. A spacious apartment should be erected contiguous to the west side of the hall, with an easy communication with each other. The new hall to be used as a music-room or dining-room, &c., as occasion may require, and to have ante-rooms and a grand staircase attached, and a series of water-closets and urinals conveniently situated for general accommodation.

Memo. For the purpose of ingress and egress to the new building under the new music or dining-room, I would recommend to Grand Lodge that it would be desirable for them to empower the Board of General Purposes to purchase a small portion of the property either on the west side or at the south end for access thereto, at an expense, every matter connected therewith, not exceeding one thousand pounds.

Sixthly. Suitable apartments for the Grand Master, so placed as to allow a convenient communication with the temple and hall. A general committee-room and ante-room, offices and private room for the Grand Secretary, offices for the clerks, with muniment room or registry and strong room attached, offices and committee-rooms for the charities, and apartments for the Grand Tyler.

Seventhly. The several rooms and offices for the culinary departments. The particulars jotted down by Monsieur Francatelli, chef-de-cuisine of the Reform Club, as to the requirements of this portion of a large establishment, are worthy of consideration; but I may be allowed to observe, in addition to what has been pointed out by him, that there will be several lifts required, the proper places for which will entirely depend on the arrangements of the upper stories. A separate servants' hall should also be provided, capable of accommodating from fifty to sixty men-servants, to prevent as much as possible the demoralising influence occasioned by mixing the sexes indiscriminately, where ribaldry and obscene jesting are continually going on; and also that a lavatory and clothes-room and a plate-room should be attached, and a spacious housekeeper's-room, still-room, and store-room contingent. The various rooms and offices requisite for the tenant, and proper and sufficient dormitories for the tenant and servants of the establishment generally.

Eighthly. An elegant and symmetrical façade (in the classical style of architecture) extending from the west party wall of Bacon's Hotel to the west extremity of the property lately purchased (*viz.* No. 59, Great Queen-street), having two separate entrances (with porches) communicating with a handsome and spacious entrance hall, with vestibule and corridor leading to the various parts of the premises, a separate entrance to the offices, and a separate entrance to the coffee-room and library,

a handsome balustrade or railing in the front, of a uniform character, corresponding in style with the new façade.

In the aforementioned requisites it is intended that the Grand Master's apartments, General Committee-room, Grand Secretary's and Clerks' offices, muniment-room, strong-room, offices and committee-room for the Charities, and Grand Tyler's apartments, although included in, shall be separate and entirely distinct from the general building, and a separate entrance made thereto.

The temple, hall, library, chapter and lodge-rooms, and the ante-rooms, should be devoted "exclusively to Masonic purposes;" and these portions of the premises should be entirely free from the control of the tenant. The library, which should be provided with the general literature of the day, ought to be no burden to the funds of the Craft; but the expenses should be met by a small yearly contribution from such members as may choose to avail themselves of the privilege of admission thereto, the details of which will be for the consideration of the Board of General Purposes. Each lodge or chapter should pay to the funds of the Grand Lodge such yearly sum as the Board of General Purposes shall determine; and it should be for the several lodges and chapters to determine whether they will take refreshments in the establishment or not.

The coffee-room should be appropriated to the exclusive use of the members of the Craft; and the tenant should be required to supply attendance, accommodation, and refreshments, at a tariff to be regulated by the Board of General Purposes.

The several rooms and offices for the culinary department; the tenants' and servants' apartments; the new hall and cellar under same, and the ante-rooms and accommodation connected therewith; the dining-rooms and the several dormitories, should be vested in the tenant for the general transaction of business, subject to such regulations and restrictions as shall be determined upon by the Board of General Purposes.

The foregoing views seem to accord with the suggestions contained in Brother Havers' letter of the 7th of April, and if carried out would probably meet the views of all the members of the fraternity, as all the business of the Craft would then be transacted on its own premises, and uniting, as it would, the subsidiary property on the west, and the necessary accommodation for the festivals, and the lodge and chapter banquets, would at the same time secure an increased income from the property, and ensure the general accommodation and increased prosperity of the Craft.

Should these suggestions be carried out, the only profitable method would be for Grand Lodge to authorise the Board of General Purposes, on the completion of the building, to obtain offers from the present tenants, or other responsible persons, for the occupancy of the lettable portion of the premises, under such regulations and restrictions as may appear to the Board to be expedient.

With respect to the statistics, it will be requisite for the information of Grand Lodge that the whole amount of cash for the several works, &c., should be stated, including the purchases, solicitor's charges, stamps, architect's commission, &c.

This amount should then be divided into two distinct heads, viz., remunerative, or that portion for which a reasonable return for the outlay should be expected, and the unremunerative, or that portion which it will be necessary to expend for the purposes of the business of the Craft, and for which no return beyond the additional accommodation derived therefrom can reasonably be expected. For it is submitted, that it will be impossible to propound any scheme embracing a great and general improvement which will not cause some pecuniary sacrifice in the loss of interest of the money by the necessary outlay.

The latter head, or unremunerative portion, for which no return can be expected beyond the additional accommodation before stated, should comprise the Grand Master's apartment, General Committee-room, Grand Secretary's and clerks' offices, muniment-room, strong-room, offices and committee-rooms for the charities, the alterations, repairs, and decorations of the temple, a proportion of the new façade, a proportion of the solicitor's charges, also a proportion of the architect's commission, &c., all of which appertain exclusively to the business of the Craft.

The former head, or remunerative portion, should be divided into distinct parts, viz.:—First, those parts which are to be devoted exclusively to the purposes of the Craft, but for which a reasonable return should be expected for the outlay; and, secondly, those parts which would be lettable to the tenant, and for which a fair return for the outlay, together with a reasonable rent for the premises, should be also expected.

The first of these parts, viz., those which are to be devoted exclusively to the purposes of the Craft, should comprise the amount of cost for the alterations, repairs and decorations of the Hall, the cost of the several lodge and Chapter rooms with the ante-rooms connected therewith, the formation of the library and reading-rooms, a proportion of the new façade, a proportion of the solicitor's charges, also a proportion of the architect's commission, &c.

The second of these parts, viz., those which would be lettable to the tenant, should comprise the new hall and cellar under same, and the ante-rooms and accommodations connected therewith; the coffee-room, the dining-room, the several rooms and offices for the culinary department, the tenant's and servants' apartments, and the several dormitories, all of which should be vested in the tenant for the general transaction of business, subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Board of General Purposes shall determine upon.

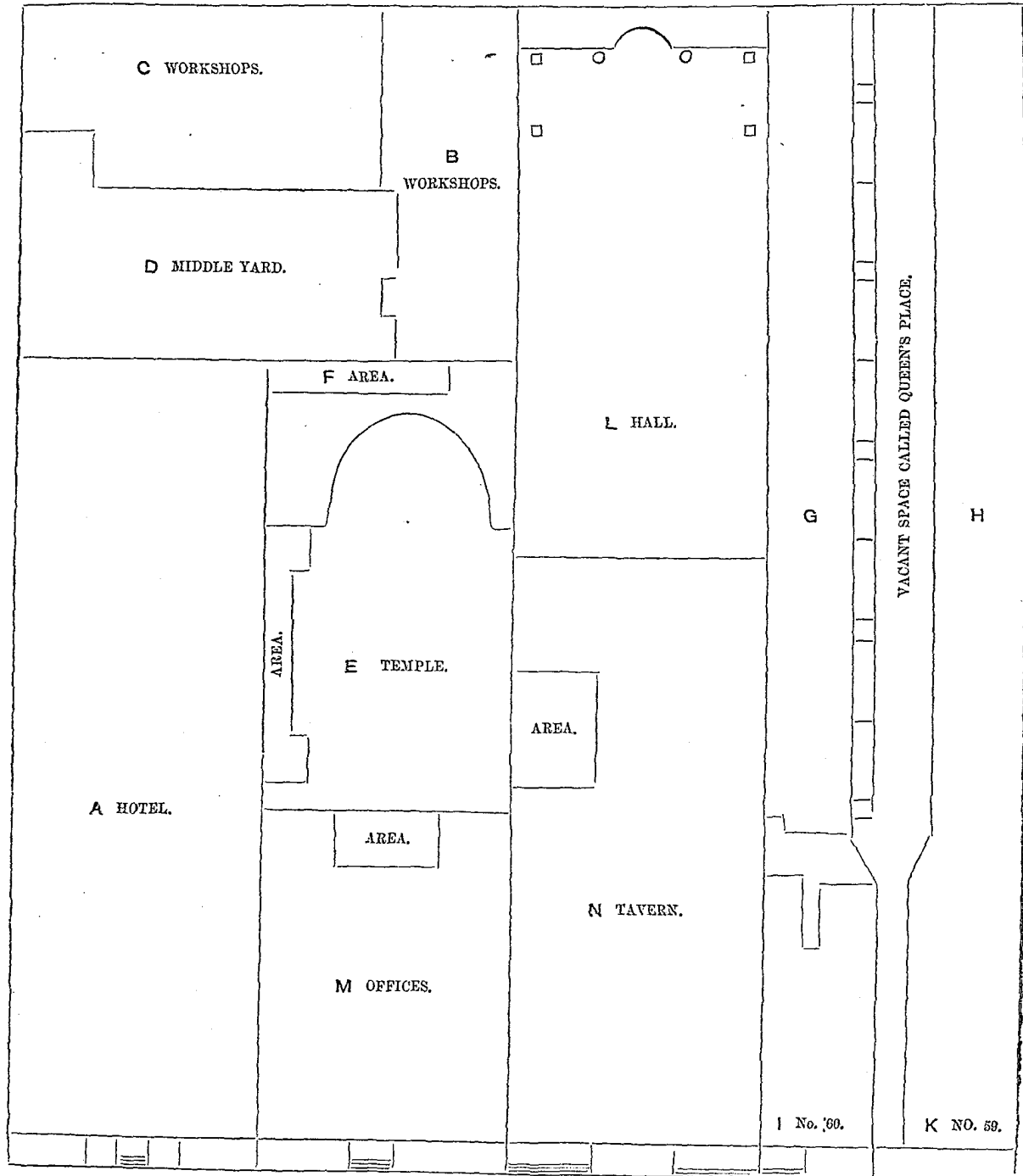
These several divisions of the expenditure, together with the returns to be expected therefrom, are what I consider the Grand Lodge are fairly entitled to demand before they can be asked to sanction any scheme which may be laid before them for adoption.

Should the aforementioned scheme, however, meet with the approval of the Grand Lodge, I would further suggest that the whole of the aforementioned works should be carried out in sections, so as not to interfere with the business of the Craft, or of the general management of the establishment. And I humbly submit that it would be advisable that they should be carried on continuously until the whole of the fund of General Purposes is expended, and then wait until a sufficient sum has accumulated, and again proceed with a section, and so on until the whole is completed.

This would perhaps occupy the space of about six years, but would furnish a great portion of the increased accommodation at a much earlier period than would be the case if the sections were done at equal stated periods.

Should, however, it be considered desirable, the subsidiary portion of the property westward, comprising the site of Queen's Place, of the houses on each side thereof, and of the two houses Nos. 59 and 60, Great Queen-street, might be let on a building lease at a ground rent for a term of years, the lessee stipulating to erect the building on this portion according to the general plan, within a stated period, and the lessors or society also stipulating to carry out the remaining portion of the plan, and perform the necessary alterations and repairs to the present premises within a given period, and to let the same on lease to the building lessee for the same term of years as the building ground, at a further rental; reserving the exclusive use of the Grand Master's apartments, the several offices, the Tyler's apartments, the temple, the hall, the several lodge and chapter-rooms, and the ante-rooms belonging thereto, and the reading-room or library, to the exclusive use of the Craft. This would enable

BLOCK PLAN OF THE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CRAFT.



GREAT QUEEN STREET.

the society to retain the future annual accumulating fund, and would probably be more satisfactory to many of the brethren. The works might by these means be completed within three or four years; but it would involve the necessity of granting a much longer lease than might be deemed desirable by a great number of the brethren, as the building lease and the lease of the lettable portions of the present premises in its improved state must necessarily go together: this however, is a point for the Grand Lodge to determine.

The aforementioned calculations are perhaps too complicated and abstruse for the comprehension of a great majority of the members of Grand Lodge; the general body ought therefore to rely on the judgement of the selected few, whose report thereon should be received by them as genuine.

The substance of the foregoing scheme, which has occupied my attention for many years, has on more than one occasion been read by me to the Board of General Purposes. A printed report of the sub-committee, which has been recently issued, differs very materially from the foregoing; and, although purporting to be unanimous, in reality is not so. The Board of General Purposes, from the very nature of their constitution, is a constantly fluctuating body, and cannot be expected to be so well qualified for carrying out the object now under the consideration of the Grand Lodge as a specially appointed committee.

ARCHITECTURE OF PALESTINE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE CRUSADES.

(Continued from page 458.)

Epoch of Justinian.

The Emperor Justinian, no less ardent than his predecessors in erecting religious edifices, did not forget the Holy Land, but there raised a great number of such structures. All, however, which remain standing as mementoes of him are the Basilica of Saint Mary, at Jerusalem, now converted into the Mosque El-Aksa; the tower called Justinian's, at Bethlehem; and the ruins of the Church of St. George, at Lydda, the ancient Diospolis. In other parts of Palestine, other religious monuments were erected by this Emperor, but their localities are only indicated by heaps of ruins. The details have vanished, either from the effects of fire or violence, chiefly through Mohammedan fanaticism. The Aksa shows its Christian origin, and Procopius has left us a detailed account of its construction (*De A. Edif. Justin.* 5, 6). It has in front of it a portico with a vaulted roof, corresponding with the seven naves of the church. The central arch is much larger than those on either side. The exterior and interior present very pointed arches. The whole building exhibits the well-known plan of a primitive Christian basilica. The centre nave is supported by six large columns of *breccia rossa* of Palestine, with ordinary Corinthian capitals, somewhat disfigured by incongruous details and ornament. These columns support pointed arches, above which are two rows of windows. The first two lateral naves are supported by square piers: the other four are much lower, of a totally different construction, and appear to have been added at a much later date. In this particular, I fully agree with the Rev. Geo. Williams in his "Holy city," that the mosque was enlarged on the east and west sides by El-Makdi, in 775, 785.

In its present state, the length is not in due proportion with the width; while in its primitive condition the proportions were exact, and the basilica was in the form of a cross. On the south the church is terminated by a transverse nave, separated from the grand longitudinal nave by pointed arches, surmounted at the intersection of the cross by a cupola supported by four piers, each

ornamented with two columns of verd antique supporting Corinthian capitals. The cupola is a dome contracted at the base, which admirably sets off its form. It is decorated with modern paintings quite unworthy of the edifice, and with mosaics which date from Selim I. and Solymán the Magnificent. The choir was demolished by the Arabs, after having been injured by an earthquake, and is now replaced by a simple Arab wall, against which stands the Mihrab, ornamented with beautiful small porphyry columns. In the transverse arm of the cross the choicest marbles are employed for the light columns, which sustain capitals of various and extravagant forms, dating no doubt from the remotest Jewish antiquity, and by no means corresponding with the elevation of the columns. The roof of the mosque is supported by a framing of wood. Such is the result of my observations upon the Mosque El-Aksa, which the want of time prevents me from describing in fuller detail.

The Tower of Justinian, at Bethlehem, built for the defence of the Temple of the Nativity, merits some notice. It is square, and measures 97 feet on each side; its height is 122 feet. The walls, which are 22 feet thick, are solid, and built with large blocks, which diminish with each course of stone. The Greeks, who are the possessors of the tower, in the thickness of the walls have made several chambers, which are used for the reception of pilgrims. The largest of these chambers is capable of containing forty persons. I have mentioned this edifice to show that a complete work of Justinian's era exists at Bethlehem, and that, as far as masonry is concerned, it will bear comparison with that employed by Constantine in the Basilica of the Nativity. In the latter, the good Roman style is seen; in the tower, the decadence. The Church of Saint George, at Lydda, the ancient Diospolis, was erected by Justinian. Of this splendid edifice nothing at present remains but a portion of the walls and the eastern choir, with some magnificent pilasters and capitals. On the south side is a large pointed arch, supported by large columns, mortised in the piers, and surmounted by Corinthian capitals. A great part of the church still remaining has been converted into a mosque by the Mussulmans. The design which I exhibit will show the date of this monument better than any description.

Epoch of the Arabs.

I do not think it necessary to translate the description of the mosque of Omar, seeing that it has already been translated for the Mount Moriah. The whole platform is formed of the rock, which is clearly seen on going into the dwellings of the Dervishes and the guardians; as well as in some oratories and in the cisterns, especially the two on the north of the Great Mosque.

Coubbet-es-Sakhrak,—the Dome of the Rock.

Its plan is simple: two concentric octagonal aisles surround the circular central part, which supports a Pointed dome. The form of the dome serves alone to characterize the building. The many descriptions given of its interior prevent me from repeating it; and I shall only remark that its doorways and windows are of Pointed style; that the sixteen columns standing in the inner octagon aisles are of equal height, and have the same capitals, but rest on unequal bases which exhibit very much the characteristics of the period of decadence to which the building belongs; that the twelve columns, which are to be found between the four piers supporting the tympanum of the dome, have a diameter different from the sixteen first met with, as well as different proportions of shaft, capital, and base; and that all these columns support arches slightly Pointed. The vaulting of the dome is of wood, covered with Arabic gilding. The tympanum and spandrels of the arches are inlaid with elegant mosaics, which date from the time of the sultan Selim I. All these induces me to believe, according to history, that the mosque was erected by Abdel-el-

Melik Merwan, in the year 68 of the Hegira, and that its columns of precious marbles, and various origin, have been taken by the Mussulmans from the Basilica erected by Constantine over the Sepulchre of Jesus Christ. Constantine alone is well known to have enriched the religious edifices of the Christians with marbles; and history reproduces but too many examples of the spoliation of these buildings by the Mussulmans to decorate their mosques.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ST. PAUL AND SENECA.

There are certain books not included in the Canon of Scripture, but of undoubted antiquity which have been printed under the title of *The Apocryphal New Testament*. Amongst these are "The Epistles of Paul the Apostle to Seneca, with Seneca's to Paul." In one from Seneca to St. Paul occurs this passage, "and I must own, my brother, that I may not at once dishonestly conceal anything from you, and be unfaithful to my own conscience, that the Emperor is extremely pleased with the sentiments of your epistles." Now, in what sense is the term brother, above quoted, used? It cannot be the christian bond of brotherhood because Seneca was a heathen philosopher. In another, from St. Paul to Seneca, the Apostle ends it "Farewell, most respected Master."—why this style of salutation. In what was Seneca St. Paul's respected Master? In the first "Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians," Chap. xii, v. 1—9 the resurrection is compared to its type the Phoenix. Every 18° brother should read it as it thoroughly explains the signification of the jewel he wears.—**MATTHEW COOKE, 33°**

ROYAL ARCH ENSIGNS.

From whence do we derive the peculiar emblems which are painted on the Royal Arch Ensigns?—W. T. [From Holy Scripture and the Talmud.]

MADE A MASON.

When did the term of being "made a Mason" first originate? I should be much obliged to any brother who can point out early use of the phrase.—**EX. EX.**

BRO. GENERAL RAINSFORD.

In a former number some extracts were given from the papers of Bro. General Rainsford. Who was he and what was his Masonic rank?—**GABAEI.**—[General Rainsford drew up a short memoir of himself in 1794, and at the end affixed the following:—"Singular avocations of General Rainsford, 1794. 1. C. R. Lieut.-General of Her Majesty's forces upon the British Staff. 2. Colonel of the 44th Regt. of Foot, or East Essex Regt. 3. Governor of the Town and Castle of Chester. 4. Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison of Gibraltar. 5. Member of the British Parliament. 6. Fellow of the Royal Society. 7. Ditto of the Antiquarian. 8. Member of the Society for making discoveries in Africa. 9. Member of the Society for helping the Poor. 10. Member of the Energetic Society of Stockholm—Duke of Sudermania, President. 11. R.C., or Rose Crucian Order. 12. Of the Orient Order of Paris. 13. Of the A.R. of ditto. 14. Of the Order of E.B. at ditto. 15. Of the Order of E. at Lyons. 16. Ditto of A. at Avignon. 17. Ditto of S. at Strasbourg. 18. Ditto of P. at Philadelphia. 19. Inspector of all Lodges universally, and member of 32 elevations to 7th degree exclusive. 20. Grand Lodge at London. 21. Of the mixed Order of Moses, Noah's Ark, and Adoption."

THE PILGRIM'S LODGE.

Which lodge is now the Pilgrim's Lodge that met at Freemasons' Tavern, in 1783, or is it extinct?—**S.F.**

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Beeton's Universal Dictionary, lately reviewed in the *Times*, is about to be issued in weekly numbers, under the title of *Beeton's Penny Dictionary*.

Mr. Mark Napier has nearly ready the second and third volumes of his *Life and Times of Graham of Claverhouse*, completing the work. Mr. Napier, it is said, has succeeded in disinterring a large number of forgotten letters and documents, which will help to justify his reverence for "the much-maligned Viscount of Dundee."

It is announced that Dr. Latham's edition of *Johnson's Dictionary*, originally promised for January last, is now rapidly advancing. The first part will be published as soon as sufficient progress has been made to ensure the publication of the succeeding parts monthly without interruption.

Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove, author of the *Histoire des Flandres*, has discovered the autobiography of Charles V. In one of the volumes of manuscripts in the Paris Library he met with this autobiography of the Emperor, translated from the French into Portuguese, confirming, it is said, in every detail, the suppositions and suggestions made by former historians.

The new volume of *Once a Week* will commence with a new story by Mrs. Wood, the authoress of *East Lynne*, with illustrations by Charles Keane; and a new Historette, by Harriet Martineau, is in type, and will appear very shortly, illustrated by J. E. Millais.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—The preliminary business of the proposed alterations of our property in Great Queen-street should surely emanate from the Board of General Purposes. Rule 19, page 107, says "the Board has the direction of everything relating to the buildings and furniture of the Grand Lodge, and may suggest any alterations and improvements." The Board is not called on or expected "to lay lines and draw plans," but to suggest; having done so let them advertise for plans and specifications—doubtless many architects will answer the call; then 1, 3, 5, 7, or more plans may be selected by them and presented for the discussion and approval of Grand Lodge. By this proceeding no alteration of the laws would be required, the Craft would have a voice in the selection of the plan, and time, precious time, saved.

Believe me to be yours faithfully,

GEORGE HARCOURT, M.D.

P. A. G. D. C. and D. Prov. G. M. Surrey.

Chertsey, June 9th, 1862.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Although a copy of the report of the Board of General Purposes has been forwarded to all W.M.'s, it cannot be supposed, as we are not all operative Masons, that we are able to comprehend the alterations set forth in that particular report without assistance, which I venture to suggest might be given in your pages by diagram from a scale of parts, showing the ground plan of the present buildings, dotted lines showing the lately acquired property*, county lines showing the position of the surrounding chapel, school, and other property, with a short reference thereto, and so by each story of the present Masonic property; and by another

* The ground plan will be found in the present number. The newly-acquired property is marked G.H.L.K.

page, by other marks, the alterations suggested in the report, with a suitable reference. So that before the contemplated meeting of Grand Lodge, we who may be perambulating the meandering streams of East and West may contemplate thereon, and exercise our intellectual faculties undisturbed by the petty interruptions that appear to be renewed in that august assembly—"Tis strange, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

I am confident I echo the voice of a majority of the members of Grand Lodge when I add, continue you on your onward course of publication, as it is through your MAGAZINE alone that all information of the proceedings of Grand Lodge first reaches those residing beyond the metropolis. It is to your MAGAZINE that they refer as to an authority for matters Masonic, and thanks are due to Bro. Meymott for exposing the fact that the report was not in accordance with the opinions of several of the Board of General Purposes. Those who cannot, by reason of their professional occupation, attend every meeting of Grand Lodge, look for your MAGAZINE for information of what transpires there, which is reported there, aye, months before the reports of Grand Lodge are furnished to us by its authority.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
Valley of Rocks, Devon, 9th June, 1862. R.E.X.

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

SIR AND BROTHER.—As an octogenarian, and more than fifty years a member of the Craft, I would respectfully inquire whether the attempt now being made to lease the property to certain persons, will not bring on that state of things I saw in my younger days, viz. :—a split in the camp. It was all very well for the Duke of Sussex to say when a similar fear was expressed "let them establish another Grand Lodge, we have got the money;" but any member could file a bill in Chancery, and stop the funds being used by either party. Therefore, as an old Mason, I would suggest the propriety of Grand Lodge being still their own landlords, and letting their own premises to whomsoever they please, but not to give to others the powers they ought only to possess, or, take an old man's word for it, Freemasonry will not long be under a *United* Grand Lodge.

Your obedient servant,
A PAST GRAND OFFICER IN 1813.

MORE IRREGULARITIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—At the election for the Board of General Purposes, last year, the Grand Secretary appended to the official list a note, stating that Bro. Newall was ineligible because of a mistake in one of the figures composing his lodge number. That was fatal to him. This year, in the official list, the name J. D. Coulcher is printed instead of Caulcher, but I am happy to say he is elected, and is now beyond the Grand Secretary's reach. Still I am anxious to know why this rigid martinet should put his veto on a brother one year, because of an error in a figure, and the next let a blander pass with the error of a letter? J. B. Newall of 526 instead of 236, was not half so flagrant as J. D. Coulcher instead of J. D. Caulcher. If such mistakes are to be fatal when the Grand Secretary pleases, and overlooked when he is disposed to be lenient, it is time that the Craft knew how the Grand Secretary's time is spent, for if any one ought to rectify mistakes when they occur, it is the undoubted duty of the first of the servants of the Craft.

Referring to the Grand Secretary's labours, it reminds me that I recently required some certificates, and accordingly went to the office, paid the money, made my return, and was told to call again. I did so, then I learned there were no certificates signed, asked for the Grand Secretary, as I supposed he would sign them—not there.

Called again another day (at noon), none signed—no Grand Secretary there. Repeated this a third and a fourth time with exactly the same result, after which I obtained them. Really the Grand Secretary receives quite salary enough to ensure his attendance with some degree of regularity at his office, and brethren who reside at various places, in a radius of ten miles from Great Queen-street, ought not to be dragged there on several occasions, when the signature of a few forms could always be kept ready in the office, merely to gratify the whim of a Craft servant who is kicking his heels elsewhere whilst he should be attending to his duties in our office.

If Bro. Gray Clarke was noted for his ability, courtesy, or industry, then the matter might be somewhat palliated, but when, as all know who have come in contact with him, he is just the reverse, it is quite time that he should be called upon to render an account of what he does for his salary, and how many hours per week he is away from his desk upon his own private affairs.

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother, yours sincerely,

ONE OF THE G. SECRETARY'S VICTIMS.

BRO. JENNINGS v. WARREN.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I wonder greatly at your forbearance in last Grand Lodge, when you were so rudely assailed by Bro. Jennings. Having been on the public press for years, I never heard such a shameful attack on any journalist, seeking to arrive at information which he had no right to ask. Besides, it was evident that he had some animus against you, or else, why try to question you about a letter which was signed with the writer's name? For the sake of an untrammelled press I hope you will not let the matter drop thus, but, as a public man, writing for the public in general, and Masons in particular, the latter, bye-the-bye, not over grateful to you for your services, you will sift this matter to the bottom, and show Bro. Jennings, as the brethren did by their unmistakable condemnation, that you are not to be hushed to silence by fifty Jenningses, or a hundred Grand Masters, who may think you a fair object for turning the points of a discussion which they wish to avoid.

Wishing you health and strength to be able to do battle on behalf of the rights of us journalists.

I am yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE FOURTH ESTATE.

THE SELF-APPOINTED MASONIC PRESS CENSOR.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—May I venture to inquire by what right Bro. Jennings took upon himself, at last Grand Lodge, to assume the office of Censor of the Masonic Press? If he had used his eyes, he could have seen your name plain enough upon the title-page of your paper, but that might not have served his purpose. The letter was openly avowed by Bro. Meymott, and as you are, and so state, "not responsible for the opinions of your correspondents," what was Bro. Jennings' object but to defeat free discussion, and force down the throats of the members of Grand Lodge, a report which his own sub-committee declined to adopt unanimously. Well might you have castigated him by enquiring "Am I my brother's keeper?" And at any rate I hope we shall be told, and truthfully told, without subterfuge or equivocation, what interest, whether professional, or otherwise, is at the bottom of all this zealous endeavour to get the property away from the Craft? I have heard, more than a whisper, that there is something of this kind *sub rosa*.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours truly and affectionately,

FAIR PLAY.

THE FREEMASONS' BUILDINGS:

A GRAND PANTOMIME EXTRAVAGANZA, IN RHYME, AS PERFORMED AT THE ROYAL CRAFT THEATRE, GREAT QUEEN STREET, JUNE 4th, 1862.

BY THE GRAND BARD (Self-appointed).

Grand Lodge doth often present rum sights
When its decks are cleared, for brotherly fights,
But of all the *mêlées*, without rhyme or reason,
Commend me to that of the last this season.

Brother Stimpson, from Birmingham, first took his seat.
To afford, on the organ, a musical treat,
But his left hand was thick and his right did so squeak,
That we've all got the horrors, to last us a week.

The minutes were mutter'd, by Grand Sec. Clarke,
Whose reading left most of the Craft in the dark,
Whilst "his clerk," who sat by him, could have been better
heard,
But, of course! he'd no right to utter a word.

The Particular Purposeless Board scrutineers
Were charg'd to do duty, *sans* favours or fears;
And the late Grand Pursuivant, Adams, by name,
Will take rank at next meeting!—Why not at that same?

Then came a great bore—that Colonial Board;
For its President mumbled so, none could afford
To sit cracking their ear-drums to catch what he meant,
And in meaningless twaddle was an hour, or so, spent.

The Grand Audit report was then read and received,
And its statements set forth just what all had believed,
The Benevolence Board, too, 'twas pleasing to see,
Granted money, to brethren and widows, so free.

Next came the chief matter that Masons desire,
Proposed by the President, Bro. McIntyre,
Who needlessly told his dismay when he'd seen
Bro. Meymott's own letter in THE MAGAZINE.

He felt it his duty to repel that attack,
Which had made the board smart from their head to their back,
And to prove that they wished to have their own way in it,
Proposed its reception, and to call it a minute.

Bro. Lloyd, in a sensible speech, urged the need
Of a special discussion, before they agreed
To pull down the property, all but the Hall,
And find themselves then just beginning the ball.

Bro. Stebbing objected the plan to discuss,
And thought they'd receive the report without fuss;
But Lloyd said its merits he did not then enter on,
For he felt they were doing what they ought not to venture on.

The report raised a question of building and leasing,
Which he took to mean much revenue ceasing;
The funds of Grand Lodge would be thus dissipated,
And involve the Craft deeply if they did as 'twas stated.

Up rose the Grand Master, who said he was willing
To appoint a Grand Lodge, when they might do their milling;
The report on the minutes, so he had a notion,
No reference had to Brother Lloyd's motion.

Next spoke Brother Meymott, as he'd been referred to,
For writing a letter showing what he demurred to
In the printed report, which was false and unfair,
And in which he, and others, had not had a share.

Brother Jennings, in accents not pleasing or kind,
Tried hard to make Grand Lodge believe—what a blind!—
That the board who adopted that document had
The credit of what had been done—good or bad!

His remarks were intended to be Meymott's stopper,
But Gregory saw that the dodge was improper,
And pray'd the Grand Master his rule to let slack,
So that Meymott might answer this double attack.

The Grand Master replied, and made matters no better,
He'd not seen the "MAG." nor read Meymott's letter:
Then Meymott replied—the report he'd disown it,
Because when amended he'd never been shown it.

Brother Jennings, irate, and with great aggravation,
Called the letter "a tissue of misrepresentation;"
And Gregory thought such terms un-masonic,
Was cheered by Grand Lodge; and Jennings got one—ironic.

The Grand Master then gave the brethren his leave
To ask Brother Warren his right to receive
And print such a letter? A course nothing less than
To worm out the secrets, well-kept by each press-man.

The Grand Sec.'s eyes sparkled with glee and delight,
He thought they'd caught Warren and pin'd him down tight;
But boast, as he may, that THE MIRROR he'll snub,
He'll make no new friends by that "tale of a tub."

The hint so well given, by Jennings was taken
To catechise Warren; but he was not shaken;
He answered out boldly; he naught had to fear;
And the brethren chimed in with a hearty good cheer.

'Midst loud cries of "Oh!" much cheers and great laughter,
Jennings sank in his seat and held his tongue after;
And the Grand Master said it deserved reprehension
If a member of Grand Lodge its business dare mention.

Next the brethren were asked to observe the board's plans,
Which hung up to view like two huge shatterdrams,
And then the Junior Grand Warden suggested
Brother Lloyd make his motion, and not be molested.

He did so, and showed what a pretty fine ravage
The scheme would soon make; but in popped John Savage,
Whose enquiry was stopped, and Lloyd did proceed
To question the law on their own title-deed.

He was followed in this by the limbs of the law,
And if there'd been time they'd have gone on to jaw
About titles, and buildings in brickwork and stone,
And finished when honest men came by their own.

Then from freehold, and leasehold the matter soon ranged,
To the law, called Masonic, how that could be changed;
But in that the Grand Registrars, both, were at fault,
And the Grand Master too, so it came to a halt.

And there all might have stuck, for no one knew how
To get out of the slough they were floundering in now
But hush! there's the voice of one "vigilant and true,"
And in a few moments he'll pilot them through.

Brother Havers, at first, told us, what we all saw
That both the Grand Registrars knew not the law;
And he quoted some precedents—where they'd done wrong
If their law was right—but not worth an old song.

He urged all the good of the order to seek,
By merging their schemes, without envy or pique,
And throw the doors open to all those who chose
To send in a plan or had aught to propose.

He was also surprised, and the last man to wish,
That the brethren, themselves, should cry out "stinking fish!"
No lawyer was he, but a man of plain sense,
And thought it unwise with such questions to fence.

They had sold to the Wesleys land for their schools,
And that body had built them,—nor were they such fools
That they purchased their title without judgement or care,
And in panics of that kind he never would share.

He then, though the subject might be a digression,
Hoped each one would withdraw every hasty expression,
And sat himself down, amidst general applause;
Common-sense having licked the small dabblers in laws.

The scrutineers then were admitted, to state,
The result of their counting, which stopped the debate;
The Grand Officer's rejected; John Savage by name,
Was returned by the craft! very much to its shame.

After this came more talk, without meaning or use,
But a clatter of words were much in abuse,
And the Grand Master said as, he would,—then he wouldn't,
Call a Special Grand Lodge, for he could,—though he couldn't.

Thus ended act one of this farcical play,
When act two's to commence why no one can say;
And before the grand scheme can be finally carried,
We'll all be "gone coons," and our great grandsons married.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

At the meeting of the committee of the Royal Benevolent Institution on Wednesday, the death was announced of Mrs. Whiting, one of the residents of the Asylum, having an annuity of £25. Of the ten men and four widows elected on the funds in May last, two men (Bros. Fredericks and Norris) and one widow (Mrs. Berry) have decided on going into the Asylum.

The *Essex Standard*, in noticing the recent election, remarks:—"The first on the widow's list was Elizabeth Piper, aged 76, Rochford, who had been unsuccessful in seven previous elections, but who now received 4316 votes, chiefly through the publicity given to her case by the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. Another applicant from this county was Mrs. Marson, aged 67, widow of Mr. Wm. Marson, late Governor of the County Gaol at Colchester; and there is every reason to hope that the Essex Brethren will give her their active support at the next election."

METROPOLITAN.

LONDON LODGE (No. 125).—The last meeting of the season was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday last, the chair being worthily occupied by Bro. S. B. Wilson, P.M., P.G.D., supported by Bro. Phillipe, P.M., P.G.D., and a fair sprinkling of the brethren; when Bro. Thorne, who is about to proceed to New Zealand, was ably raised to the third degree. At the close of the business, the brethren adjourned to the Star and Garter, Richmond, where a very elegant dinner was served, Bro. Raynham Stewart, P.M., presiding. The visitors comprised both Masons and non-Masons, and of course toasts of a purely Masonic nature were tabooed for the occasion. Amongst the Masonic visitors were Bros. J. Savage, P.G.D., and H. G. Warren, and a more agreeable evening has rarely been spent. The brethren and their friends retired to town at an early hour.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 1173).—This select lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Wednesday, May 28th, at Bro. Stevens's, Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, Kent. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. W. Scott, caused by professional duties, the immediate P.M. Dr. Dixon, assisted by Bros. Milton, S.W.; Stake, J.W.; Weir, S.D.; Pembroke, J.D.; Walters, I.G., opened the lodge. There were no candidates for any of the ceremonies. The business of the evening was the proposed alteration of some of the bye-laws. After a short animated discussion everything was arranged quite satisfactorily. The utmost toleration and urbanity prevailed during the arguments, and the W.M.'s unbiassed conduct greatly added to the harmony of the meeting. After the business was over the brethren sat down to an excellent cold collation. There were not many visitors.

PROVINCIAL.

DURHAM.

HARTLEPOOL.—*Harbour of Refuge Lodge* (No. 1066).—The brethren of this lodge met on Tuesday last, for the installation of the W.M. elect for the ensuing year, Bro. Geo. Kirk, M.D. Lodge was opened with solemn prayer, by Bro. Jas. Groves, W.M. of No. 774, who acted as W.M. in the absence of Bro. J. Sutcliffe. The ordinary business of the evening consisted in the initiation of Mr. Richard Bringham Harpley, who being accepted as a fit and proper person to be made a Mason, was received into the brotherhood of the Antient Craft, and instructed in the first degree, or that of E.A. The extraordinary and most interesting part of the rites and ceremonies performed, was the Installation, which was conducted by Bro. Jas. Groves, as

Installing Master, assisted by Past Master B. Murray, S. Armstrong, and Willingale. There were present some 20 or 30 brethren, including visitors from No. 774, and at the commencement of the ceremony, Bros. Pearson, S.W.; G. Kirk, J.W.; H. Bank, S.D.; F. English, I.G., assisted in their several offices, Bro. B. Murray, P.M., taking Bro. Kirk's place afterwards in the J.W.'s chair. Lodge being first raised to the third degree, Bro. Kirk was installed in the chair of King Solomon, in antient form, obligated and charged by the Installing Master, and at the conclusion of the ceremony saluted by the brethren in open lodge assembled, as W.M. of 1066. The addresses given to the Master, Wardens, and brethren were delivered most impressively, and could not fail to be received in the spirit with which they were enunciated. The W.M. then proceeded to invest personally or by proxy the following brethren as officers for the ensuing year:—J. Sutcliffe—the late W.M., whose great exertions to raise the lodge over which he ruled to a rank second to none in the Province of Durham, have been crowned with the most unequivocal success—as I.P.M.; Kitching S.W.; Rank, J.W.; Dickinson, Treas.: W. Brunton, Sec.; C. Price, S.D.; Bird, J.D.; Rutherford, I.G., and Muers, Tyler. The business of the evening being concluded and lodge being closed, the brethren retired for refreshment, a banquet being served in the great room of the Royal Hotel, to which some thirty sat down. After enjoying a thoroughly substantial and by no means to be despised repast, the cloth removed and the door tyed, the various loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to with true Masonic ardour. The Queen and the Craft, the M.W.G.M., the R.W.D.G.M., the R.W. Prov. G.M. for Durham, &c., were drank with all due honour. The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Visiting Brethren of No. 774," which Bro. J. Groves acknowledged, and in return proposed "Bro. J. Sutcliffe, the retiring W.M.," whose conduct in the chair he warmly eulogised. The health of the newly-installed W.M. was also given with musical honours, and the evening closed in harmony. We should not omit to state that previous to lodge being closed, Bro. Stephenson gave notice of motion to the effect that at the next regular lodge he should move that a Past Master's Jewel be presented to Bro. John Sutcliffe, P.M., for his great and valuable services as W.M. during the past two years.

KENT.

PLUMSTEAD.—*Pattison Lodge* No. (1215).—The first regular meeting of this newly consecrated Lodge was held on Thursday evening, June 5th, the W.M. Bro. Graydon presided. Mr. Wm. Tongue, and Mr. Charles Copeland, having been duly proposed, and approved of, were regularly initiated by the W.M. and officers, in a very able manner; the charge especially being delivered most eloquently and impressively by the W.M. From the Treasurer's account it appeared that the R.W., Bro. Pattison, Past Grand Warden having become a member of the Lodge, had presented £40 towards the preliminary expenses, which places the Lodge in a good position in pecuniary matters, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, all the expenses of establishment having been defrayed. Such a beginning conjoined with the energy, and abilities, of the officers and brethren, cannot fail to ensure to the new Lodge a lasting career of prosperity and success, and bids fair to place it before long, second to none in the province of Kent.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—OPENING A MASONIC HALL.

The splendid new Masonic Hall at Todmorden was dedicated and opened on Thursday, June 5th, with distinguished éclat. Concurrent with the opening of the handsome structure was the annual meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge of East Lancashire. Apart from the opening of the new hall, the circumstance of the Prov. Grand Lodge meeting being held in Todmorden was sufficient to invest the proceedings with deep interest. There was a most excellent attendance of the brethren, and the number of visitors was great. Freemasons' lodges have long existed in this district. There are two in Todmorden, while in the neighbouring places of Littleborough, Rossendale, Hebden-bridge, &c., they muster in strength. The public spirit of the Todmorden Freemasons has been of such an energetic character as to lead to the formation of a company for the erection of a Masonic Hall. A very handsome and creditable structure it is. Some months ago we had the pleasure of recording the laying of the foundation stone with full Masonic ceremony; this week we

have the gratification of reporting the completion of the building and its dedication. Bro. Jas. Green, P.M. 676 and 363, of Portsmouth, near Todmorden, is the architect.

The building is in the Italian style of architecture, and has a neat front, the windows on the ground floor having bold rusticated dressings, those on the first floor moulded architraves and balusters. The entrance-door is of an ornamental character, having deeply moulded architraves, with spandrels, on which are carved the numbers of the two lodges holden in Todmorden, that of 266 being enriched by ivy leaves and fruit, and of 363 by oak leaves and fruit. [This means, of course, the fruit of the plants.] Upon the key-stone over the doorway is carved the double interlaced triangle, in the centre of which is the triple tau, the whole surrounded by the convoluted.

The ground story of the building is set apart for offices, which are approached by a commodious entrance hall, and the Masonic rooms are on the first-floor, having a spacious staircase thereto. These rooms comprise the large room which, when wholly open, is about 57ft. by 22ft., and 17ft. high, but it will usually be divided by a folding partition, so as to have the larger portion for the lodge room, and the other for refreshment and reading room, it being intended to form a library of Masonic and other works, and to take in periodicals, a committee being already formed to carry out the project. The folding partition can easily be closed or opened. This room is well lighted, and decorated with a bold and handsome cornice, in which there are various Masonic emblems, and the numbers of the two lodges, interspersed with foliage. The room has two large handsome centrepieces, which, of course, can only really be so when it is divided. There is also an ante-room, room intended for a library, stewards' room, and closets for the proper convenience of the lodges, and a cottage at the back for the Tyler and hall keeper, and the whole has been erected at an expense of about £1850.

The day of the dedication of the hall opened rather gloomily. In the forenoon a drizzling rain came on, and about noon a heavy shower. However, in the afternoon the weather became beautifully fine, the sun lent his brightening and cheering rays, the people "turned out," and the streets had a very animated appearance. The streets in immediate proximity to the hall were thronged from an early part of the day, and in the afternoon they were almost impassable. Several of the brethren from a distance began to arrive about half-past nine and the bulk of them soon after eleven, the whole of the lodges in the province with, one or two exceptions, being represented, and there were besides several brethren from West Yorkshire, and one P. Prov. G. Officer from Berks and Bucks. The brethren clothed in the various offices below, and in one of which a capital lunch was provided by the Prov. G. Stewards and furnished by Miss Baneroff, of the White Hart Inn, where lodge 363 has been hitherto holden.

At about 12 o'clock the Craft lodge was opened by Bro. James Dewhirst, W.M. of 363, Bro. James Halliwell of 266 acting as S.W. Afterwards Bro. Stephen Blair, R.W. Prov. G.M., accompanied by his officers entered the Hall, in the usual order of procession, the Prov. G. Org. presiding at the harmonium. Shortly afterwards the ceremony of consecration and dedication was proceeded with and was gone through in a most solemn and impressive manner. The odes and choruses performed by Bros. W. Greenwood, P.M. of 393, Org. at Todmorden Church; Chas. Greenwood, P.M. 363, Org. at the Parish Church, Blackburn; Thomas Law of 266, Org. at Small Bridge near Rochdale; E. Wrigley, Prov. G. Sw.B., and Edmundson of Stockport, the Prov. G. Org. of course at the Harmonium, were very effective, and concluded with a Hallelujah chorus. Indeed the whole ceremony appeared to strike the brethren very much, to a large proportion of whom it was quite new, this being the first Masonic hall erected in the Province, if not in the country and many of the brethren from a distance, including the Prov. G.W. expressed their astonishment and pleasure at beholding such a beautiful building dedicated to Masonry, the Prov. G.M. and D. Prov. G.M. are both Shareholders in the building which, as stated in this Magazine at the time the foundation stone was laid, is erected by a limited liability company.

The Prov. G. Lodge was then opened and the usual business of the Province proceeded with.

The following were the officers appointed for the ensuing year:—Bros. Wm. R. Calender, Jun., Prov. G.S.W.; Wright, Prov. G.J.W.; Rev. J. B. Phillips, Prov. G. Chap.; J. A. P. Leresche, Prov. G.R.; John Tunnah, Prov. G. Sec.; Lawrence Ormerod, Prov. S.G.D.; T. B. Fishwick, Prov. J.G.D.; A. E. Varley, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; T. G. Gibbons, Prov. G. Dir.

of Cers.; John Eastwood, 363, P. Prov. S.G.W. East Lancashire; Richard Cope, 403, Prov. J.G.W. Cheshire; Charles Agar, 916, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, East Lancashire; Thos. Jenkins, 252, 674, 1154, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. Berks and Bucks; James Franklin, 73, 656, P. Prov. J.G.W. West Yorkshire; Thomas Perkinson, 73, 656, Prov. G. Supt. of Works West Yorkshire; James Dewhirst, W.M. 363; James Halliwell, W.M. 266; John Thompson, P.A.G.D. of C.; E. Wrigley, Prov. G.S.B.; J. Aspinwall, P. G. Org.; Richard Vevers, P. G. Purst.; John Lord, P. G. Standard Bearer; W. Dawson, P. G. Tyler.—The Prov. G. Stewards:—Bros. A. G. Eastwood, Edmund Smith, Wm. Shackleton, Abm. Lord, James Sutcliffe, and Ormerod Barker, 266.

About half past four o'clock, a procession was formed at the new hall. There was an immense number of persons assembled to witness it. The brethren presented most certainly a gay appearance, and the beautiful adornments worn by the members of the Order appeared to elicit the astonishment of many spectators. The procession was arranged with all expedition. It was headed by the Todmorden Brass Band. Next followed two Tylers, with swords. Then came the lodges of the Province, commencing with the junior lodges, and ascending in seniority until the oldest established was arrived at. Following these were the Provincial Grand Officers, according to rank, preceded by the Provincial Grand Lodge Standard; then the Provincial Grand Master, preceded by the Sword Bearer, and followed by the Grand Master's banner. Altogether the procession had a most attractive and beautiful effect. The streets were crowded, especially York-street—a fine, open, far-stretching thoroughfare, not to be equalled in many larger towns than Todmorden. The procession moved gaily along to Derdale Mill, where one of the rooms had been fitted up, in which to hold a grand banquet. The room was beautifully decorated with evergreens, garlands, banners, festoons, &c. At one end of the room was a raised table, at which sat the Prov. G.M. and his officers; while at the contrary end was a commodious gallery for ladies. The dinner, which was of the most excellent character, was provided by Mr. Ashworth, of Rochdale. A plentiful and choice dessert followed, to which the ladies were admitted. The Todmorden Amateur Brass Band was present during the Banquet, and performed at intervals. Subsequently the Todmorden Harmonic Society rendered their highly entertaining and able services. Bro. Aspinwall, Prov. G. Org., presided at the pianoforte. Bro. Gibbons most admirably discharged the duties of Master of the Ceremonies.

After the cloth was drawn "non nobis Domine," was sung by the choir, after which the Prov. G.M., who presided, rose and said the first toast upon his list was "The Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen." He was sure they would agree with him that the purity and justice of Her Majesty is no less conspicuous than her anxious desire to see her people happy and prosperous (cheers). By her example she had enforced upon the nation a love of religion and virtue; as a wife and a mother she was an example of domestic purity. (Hear, hear.) Proud as every Englishman must be of his Sovereign, he was sure none could feel prouder than himself in having the honour to propose "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen."

The Prov. G.M. next proposed a toast to the immortal memory of the late Prince Consort. They had in former time all reason to rejoice at the happy choice of their beloved sovereign in the person of her royal Consort. Though born of high foreign lineage, in heart and hand he shewed a true appreciation of our laws and undertakings. (Hear, hear.) By his kindness and urbanity, he endeared himself to the British nation, and gave a cordial support to everything benevolent and useful, and also he was a great encourager of the arts and sciences. If he could have been spared he would no doubt have been present at the opening of the Exhibition, in the promotion of which he was the main instrument; but, brethren, he was gone, and they would hear him no more. He was sure all would agree with him in hoping that his precious soul was at rest. The toast was honoured in silence.

The Prov. G.M. next proposed the health of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family. He had just spoken of the late Prince Consort, and he hoped the Prince of Wales would obtain for himself the good character and name which his father had left behind him. (Hear, hear.) The subscription to the monument of the late Prince Consort was an evidence of how much he was respected by the nation. He (the chairman) was glad to find that the Queen was introducing the

young Prince to the rulers of other countries, so that by his travels and observations, abroad as well as at home, he might be able, when he ascended the throne, to understand the disposition and peculiarities of foreign nations, and thereby be enabled to rule with peace with all nations. Our country required peace. We did not grumble in times of peace at our taxation, because we were enabled to bear it. With respect to the remainder of the Royal Family he hoped that they would all live long and happy lives. (Hear, hear.) The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Prov. G. M. said he had hitherto spoken of the Royal Family, which was what all good and loyal Masons ought to do. He would, however, next come to the masonic order. The Earl of Zetland, their worthy Grand Master, now demanded their notice. (Cheers.) That distinguished officer had been regularly re-elected every year for 17 years, as the Grand Master to rule over all of them. (Hear, hear.) If he had not been a good man he would not have been appointed so often to the dignified office, but the circumstances showed that he had discharged his duties, or the brethren would never have placed him in the same proud position so often. (Hear, hear.) They all knew that Freemasons had to act in conformity to the craft,—but he could not tell the ladies what it was exactly (loud laughter); notwithstanding it was such that they could appear before all men, for they took their guide from the rule of Holy Scripture. The principal part of their work was charity, and by that they stood or fell. (Hear, hear.) They had many charities, which they had to support at an immense cost, the money he could assure them was given very freely to the members of the craft. They had regular subscriptions yearly for the support of the poor and indigent Masons, who, through misfortune and calamity, had been reduced to distress. If such were elected upon the funds, they received annually a sum of from £20 to £30, upon which they might live comfortably. (Hear, hear.) Then he might remind them of the widows of Freemasons, who in their distress received a sum not exceeding £20. (Hear, hear.) Next there were the girls and boys of Freemasons who were elected into schools at certain ages. The girls were there initiated into everything connected with house-keeping, and when they left the school there were so many requests for them that the number of applicants was treble the number of young persons leaving the school. (Hear, hear.) He could say that though a very great number of girls had been educated at this school not one of them had been known to go astray. (Cheers.) Then the boys were regularly initiated into the trades, and they were bound apprentices. Tradesmen were anxious to have them because they knew that they had received the foundation of a good education. That was the Earl of Zetland's duty to look after, and it was the duty of all Freemasons to support him. (Hear, hear.) The chairman concluded with proposing the toast, which was drunk in the most spirited manner.

Bro. L. NEWALL, of Littleborough, P. Prov. G.W., and acting D. Prov. G.M., then proposed the health of the Earl de Grey and Ripon. He had more than once met the Earl de Grey and Ripon in his masonic character, and he thought the worthy Deputy Grand Master was the right man in the right place. If the brethren present had attended the masonic charity meeting in London, they must have been struck with his urbanity and the soundness of his sentiments. They did honour to every worthy man, much more to Freemasons, and whatever the distinguished Deputy Grand Master took in hand he manifested energy, confidence, and kindness of disposition. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, he was such an officer as would convince the most sceptic that he was the right man in the right place. (Hear, hear.) They must all agree with him (the speaker), that if an institution like theirs was to be carried on, it required that the heads of the officers should be rightly set on. (Cheers and laughter.) The Earl de Grey and Ripon, though a young man, had put many older to shame. A pleasanter day he (the speaker) never spent than when the Earl de Grey and Ripon was installed in the masonic chair. He concluded by wishing the noble officer a long life to enjoy his position, and to shine as an ornament in the order. The toast was drunk with loud cheering.

Bro. JAMES FRANKLIN, Prov. J.G.W., West Yorkshire, responded to the toast on behalf of Earl de Grey and Ripon, who, he said, deserved every mark and compliment which had been heaped upon him.

The Rev. J. B. PHILLIPS, Prov. Grand Chaplain, next submitted the health of Stephen Blair, the Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master. That, he considered, was the toast of the evening. All must sympathise with him, and wish it had fallen into abler

hands. (No, no.) The toast of the health of Provincial Grand Master was one which every brother in the province would give with the highest eulogiums possible, and which, after all had been said, would be found to have fallen short of accounting for his merits. It had been his lot, (the chaplain's), to be present on every occasion at which the Provincial Grand Master had presided in his present capacity. He was there when the Provincial Grand Master was installed in his chair. (Hear, hear.) He told them that, not as a matter of history, but that he had always left the meeting under the superintendence of the Provincial Grand Master with increased pleasure. (Hear, hear.) Brother Blair was pre-eminently the man for his office. He was struck with the sentiment of brother Bobby Burns, that an honest man was the noblest of all men, if, so to speak, he possessed the "guinea stamp." They had been toasting the healths of the high dignitaries of the order, but after all he was of opinion that the true stamp of nobility rested upon brother Blair. (Laughter and cheers.) The noblest work of God was the heart, and he was sure that in kindness of heart, in urbanity, in patience, even-handed justice and courtesy, he could not be surpassed. (Hear, hear.) If it were their privilege to elect the R.W. Master of the province, he was sure that Bro. Blair would be appointed unanimously. Hear, hear, and cheers.) He hoped that the Provincial Grand Master would be allowed to act in the capacity, not only for seventeen years, but more, and that he might exhibit the same hale presence then as now. (Cheers.) Though his frame might decay, yet his heart would remain in the right place, for not only were his words the words of Freemasonry, but the acts of of Freemasonry. (Cheers.) As Freemasons he (the Chaplain) hoped that all would carry into practice what they professed, (Cheers).

The Prov. G.M. on rising to respond, was received with tremendous cheering. When silence had been obtained he thanked the chaplain for the kind manner in which the toast had been proposed, and next the company for the handsome and enthusiastic manner in which it had been received. It had given him great pleasure to have been present to day, and to see both before and around him so goodly and worthy an assembly of members of the Craft. It was a clear proof that Freemasons were always ready to perform their duties and labours. They had labours and duties to perform to day, and which had been, he hoped, to the satisfaction of all present. (Hear, hear.) The discharge of those duties had given him great pleasure, because it had been the inauguration of a new Masonic Hall, it being the first in which he had taken part during a period of seventeen years. However, the opening of the new hall was a step in the right direction, and he hoped that other brethren in his division, who numbered more than 2000 brethren and 30 lodges, would follow the example set by Todmorden. A great deal more might be done by the brethren generally, in the erection of Masonic Halls. (Hear, hear.) Manchester he believed was about to follow the example, but his desire was to see others erected in the district. The movement only wanted a beginning, and then it was sure to be urged forwards. (Hear, hear.) His brother Phillips had spoken of him in commendable terms. All that he could say in return was, that he tried to do his duty as a Freemason. (Hear, hear.) They had various charities; these wanted supporting. They could do it, they should do it, and they would do it. (Laughter and cheers.) Of himself he was of little influence or consequence unless supported. Let them all step forward and give requisite support, and show that they were doing their duty. The first thing impressed upon their minds, as Freemasons, was charity. Let them show their poor brethren that they were willing to assist them. Look at two thousand members and the contribution by them of two thousand pence; how much good it might do to the poor friends who had been cast down, perhaps from positions of prosperity. (Hear, hear.) It was to those who had seen better days, but upon whom, so to speak, God had laid His arm of affliction. Let them help those who were doomed to misfortune. (Hear, hear.) Bro. Phillips had said more about him than he (the Chairman) deserved, but he would say, respecting himself, that he was ever ready to come forward to lead them. (Hear, hear.) If they would follow, he would lead the way, and they would show to the world that their Masonic Order was founded upon charity. (Hear, hear.) He could only add that it gave him pleasure to see so many persons present, and he hoped most sincerely that good would succeed the business of the day. With respect to the movement of the erection of Masonic Halls, he rejoiced that it had been inaugurated in Todmorden, and if it were prosecuted, he would render every assistance, and put down his name for

subscriptions. (Cheers.) He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the compliment paid to him, and he trusted that whenever they met together, that it would be in good fellowship, and if they did what was right for the good Craft, it would be for the benefit of the world. Freemasons were good men, for they worked according to the dictates of the Bible, and if they did they might depend upon it that when they died, they would have a resting-place in heaven. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Bro. W. R. CALENDER, Prov. S.G.W., of Manchester, proposed the next toast, the "Health of Albert Hudson Roys, Esq., R.W. D. Prov. G.M." Mr. Calender said he spoke of a gentleman known to most of them; of a gentleman of property, of influence, and of high opinion, and which he used for the benefit of those around him. But though he was well known to the inhabitants of Rochdale and the neighbourhood, he was better known among the brethren of the province for his Masonic acts, of which he was a worthy example. They held no improper rivalry in Freemasonry, but they sought to promote those virtues which were Masonic, and which he thought were scriptural. He regretted the absence of the gentleman whose health he had to propose, but he assured them that it was not pleasure, that it was not indifference, which kept the Deputy Grand Master away, but a severe affliction, from which it was to be hoped he would soon recover, in order that he might again render his counsel and aid which he had been at all times most happy to bestow. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. JAMES DEWHIRST, W.M. 363, then proposed the "Health of the Provincial Grand Officers of East Lancashire, Past and Present." Having seen that day the able way in which business was conducted, they must all be proud that the Order was under such management. A great deal had been said about the R.W. the Prov. Grand Master, but he could bear testimony to his remarkable ability after the proceedings of the day. (Hear, hear.) So far as he had seen, the officers who had retired that day had discharged the duties of their office in an eminent degree, and he thought, with respect to the new appointments, that the mantles of the past officers had fallen upon the proper individuals. The toast was drunk enthusiastically.

Bro. SUDLOW, Prov. G. Treas., responded, and said he believed that the past officers accepted their posts with a firm determination to do their duties. This much the new officers knew, that they were preceded by those who had performed their duty well, and they were wishful to perform theirs with equal zeal. (Hear, hear.) He would not detain them any longer, for time and train waited for no man, but assure them that he would do his duty in the office to which they had appointed him that day.

Bro. LERESCHE, Prov. G. Reg., submitted the following toast: "The Provincial Grand Masters of West Lancashire, West Yorkshire, Cheshire, and the neighbouring provinces and their Grand Officers." He said he was glad to see a Grand Master present from a distant province. He did not know much of West Yorkshire, except by name and fame, it being the first to adopt anything like an organisation by means of which the rills of charitable feeling were gathered together and united in one mighty stream, producing fertility wherever it spread. (Hear, hear.) The brethren of East Lancashire were not backward in admitting the importance of the example. Of the officers of East Lancashire he could speak from personal knowledge in terms of the highest commendation. He begged to couple with the toast the name of Bro. Jenkins, Prov. Grand Master of Berks and Bucks.

Bro. JENKINS briefly responded, remarking on the fitness of officers, that he would have round men in round holes—men who knew their duty and did it. He had known men in office who knowing their duty never performed it. (Hear, hear.)

The Prov. G.M. then rose and proposed "The Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, and Officers of the Lodges at Todmorden, and prosperity to their New Hall," dedicated that day to Masonry. He remarked that that was a toast deserving of a bumper, and it was the only toast of which he had asked them to give a bumper that day. They were present at the ceremony in the new Masonic Hall. It was a handsome structure, and calculated to be useful, not only in Masonry, but in other things connected with the town. Nor must he pass over the ample banquet which had been provided. Everything appeared to have been in order, and he was sure that great credit was due to the Stewards. Their warmest gratitude was due to the brethren at Todmorden:—First, for the noble example set in the erection of the new hall, and in the next for the entertainment of that day. He had no doubt but that they would feel

as himself, and drunk to toast with all their heart. The toast was drunk, succeeded by several rounds of applause.

Bro. GREEN, architect of the new hall, responded, and referred to the urbane manner in which the chairman had proposed the toast—it had been given with his usual good nature (hear, hear). Speaking of the new hall, he remarked that the brethren of Todmorden had been thinking about it, not for a year, but for years. The chairman had expressed his gratification that day at having had the opportunity of opening the first Masonic Hall in his province at Todmorden. He (Bro. Green) assured them that the brethren at Todmorden attached a great deal of deal of pride to the opening of the new hall. He concluded his remarks by thanking the brethren for their visit to Todmorden that day.

Bro. A. G. EASTWOOD, P. M. of 363, was next called upon, and proposed the "Masonic Charities."

Bro. NEWALL responded, and gave some information touching the class of persons who were eligible for the charities, and also spoke of the training schools for orphans of deceased brethren. Upwards of two thousand girls had passed through the school, yet at that moment the register of the institution accounted for everyone, excepting the single instance of a girl having emigrated.

Bro. JOHN AUSTIN, of 341, in a humorous speech, proposed "The Health of the Ladies."

Bro. J. A. STANSFIELD, of 266, in an equally interesting address, responded.

Bro. RICHARD VEEVERS, Prov. G. P., and P. M. of 266, next gave "The Health of of the Visiting Members."

Bro. NEWALL also gave "The Health of the Provincial Grand Stewards," and the sentiment, "To all poor and distressed Masons, and a speedy relief."

This brought the proceedings to a close, about a quarter before ten o'clock, a most interesting meeting having been held.

The whole of the musical arrangements were under the superintendence of Bro. William Greenwood.

MIDDLESEX.

HOUNSLOW, *Dalhousie Lodge* (No. 1167).—The first annual meeting of this lodge took place on Thursday, the 5th inst., at its room in the Town Hall, Hounslow, Bro. J. J. Hardey, W.M., in the chair, supported by Bros. Gilbard, S.W.; Dr. Willett, J.W.; Stacey, Sec., and other brethren. The visitors present were Bros. T. A. Adams, P.G. Purst.; Donald King, P.M. 12; Matthew Cooke, S.W. 29; Thos. Lawler, 109; H. Muggeridge, P.M. 227; A. Reefer, 1030, and S. B. J. Selby, St. Jean de Arts à Paris. The business before the lodge consisted of a passing, some joinings, and several propositions affecting the lodge and its meetings. A board of Installed Masters having been formed, Bro. G. J. Gilbard, S.W., was installed W.M. for the ensuing year, the ceremony being most ably performed by Bro. Hardey, the out-going and first W.M. The new W.M., Bro. Gilbard, then appointed and invested his officers as follows: Bros. Dr. Willett, S.W.; J. N. Frost, J.W.; J. G. Farrant, Treas., re-invested; H. A. Stacey, Sec., re-invested; A. A. Richards, S.D.; S. C. Hocknell, J.D.; E. S. Keogh, I.G.; Rev. Dr. Emerton, Chap.; P. Maclure, Dir. of Cers.; and G. T. Thomson, Steward. After the lodge was closed, the brethren adjourned upstairs to the Town Hall to banquet. The first toast given by the W.M. was that of the Queen and the Craft. The next, that of the M.W.G.M., and followed by the R.W.D.G.M. and the Grand Officers, which he had considerable pleasure in coupling with a very popular and distinguished member of the Craft, Bro. Thomas Alexander Adams, P.G. Purst. Bro. T. A. Adams returned his sincere and grateful thanks for his name being coupled with the D.G.M. and Grand Officers. It was true, by missing the train, he had only come in at the closing of the lodge, but he had no doubt, from what he personally knew of Bro. Hardey, and from Bro. Watson's instruction, the duties had been done most satisfactorily. It was a delightful sight to see a new lodge progressing in so favourable a manner, and he congratulated them on their success, which he hoped, he might be indulged to say, he should be happy to see for many years to come.—Bro. HARDEY, P.M., gave the health of the W.M. He had been a very able officer in lodge and at the banquet, and he, the P.M., was quite sure their W.M. would do his best. He concluded by calling upon them to drink to the "Health of the W.M." and might he live long to sustain the honour of that lodge in the Craft.—Bro. GILBARD, W.M., had great diffidence in returning

thanks for so cordial a greeting, but he felt it to be a somewhat responsible situation to find himself at the head of so many Masons, and all his work to come. He should endeavour to do his best, although he felt he must suffer under a disadvantage in following such an able W.M. as the immediate P.M., and to be succeeded by the excellent brethren who would follow himself. His desire was to see more local members, and he knew there were many brethren living around them who, if they knew the lodge, would like to join it. He was well satisfied, however, with what had been accomplished, as few lodges could equal their success in the same period, viz., one brief year. For the proud position they had placed him in, and their cordiality in receiving his health, he returned his hearty thanks.—The W.M. was always pleased when visitors favoured the lodge with their company, and they had some eminent brethren there that day whose healths he proposed coupling the toast with the name of Bro. Muggeridge.—Bro. MUGGERIDGE returned thanks, chiefly on his own account, in which he gave a history of the charities, and his connection with the Girls' School.—The W.M. proposed the health of Bro. Hardey, P.M., which he was sure would be received in the most cordial manner, for every member there knew his work, courtesy, and energy.—Bro. HARDEY begged to return his sincere thanks, for the kind expressions which had fallen from their W.M. They had all, in lodge, paid him a compliment for those exertions which he felt were simply duties. As a young Mason, he had endeavoured to attain some knowledge of his art, and if they were satisfied, he was pleased that they received his attempts so kindly. The W.M. said they were peculiarly fortunate in their officers, for nothing but perfection and the most constant attention would do for them. He was sure that Bro. Willett would attain the highest dignity in that lodge (as he had already done in another), and he coupled the name of that Brother, their S.W., with the toast.—Bro. WILLETT, S.W., thanked them for the honour. As one of the originators, with the W.M. and P.M., he had done as much as could be expected of him. He knew there were many Masons in the neighbourhood who intended to join, and he saw nothing but a prosperous and happy future before him. The Tylers' toast followed, and the London brethren returned to town, all having spent a very agreeable and pleasant day, amidst admirable work, and a hospitable entertainment.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—As we briefly noticed in our last, a grand display took place in Newport on Friday 30th May. A Prov. Grand Lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, under the presidency of Bro. John E. W. Rolls, Prov. D.G.M. Afterwards the brethren, wearing their aprons and insignia, formed in procession, and headed by the band of the Third Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers, (in uniform) and up Stow-hill to Woolos church. A large concourse of spectators lined the route of the procession, but unfortunately the rain poured down in torrents, and (doubtless in consequence of this), the number of brethren who took part in the proceedings was not, we believe, so great as had been anticipated. The whole distance, from the hall to the church, the band played, in capital style, the tune of the "Entered Apprentice." At St. Woolos divine service was celebrated, the Rev. Edward Hawkins, vicar, reading the lessons and prayers. The sermon was preached by the Rev. George Roberts, Prov. G. Chap., of Cheltenham. He selected as his text the passage:—"Charity never faileth"—1st Cor, 13, viii. These words formed the basis of an admirable discourse. The collection at the close amounted to £6 10s, the whole of which (instead of a moiety, as had been proposed,) being generously presented to the Dispensary. The musical portions of the service were very effectively rendered by Mr. H. J. Groves, Org. of St. Woolos, and several of the principal amateurs of the town.

WALES, SOUTH (EASTERN DIVISION).

CARDIFF.—*Glenmorgon Lodge* (No. 43).—At the regular meeting of this lodge on Tuesday, the 10th instant, Bro. Thomas, S.W., who had previously been proposed at a former lodge, was unanimously approved as W.M. for the ensuing year. The ceremony of installation is to be performed by the W.P.M. South, on Tuesday the 24th inst. Bro. E. S. Cossens, W.M., 1202, P.M., 1097, visited the lodge, and paid some well merited encomiums on Bro. Gaskell (the retiring W.M.), on the accuracy of his working. One gentleman was initiated into the arena of Freemasonry, and Bro. Waller was raised to the sublime degree

of M.M. Auditors were appointed to investigate the accounts of the lodge, which appear to be in a flourishing condition. After a long and arduous year of office, Bro. Gaskell will now retire amongst the honourable band of P.M.s, at all times considered to be the highest position in the lodge. The R.A. Chapter attached to this lodge, is appointed to be held on Tuesday next, the 17th inst.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.—*Lodge La Césarée*, No. 860. A regular meeting of the members was held on Thursday, May 26th, when not more than thirty were present, the small number being accounted for by the unusual hour, 1.30 P.M. The Lodge was opened by Bro. Baudains, W.M., assisted by Bros. Ph. Lesneur and Roberts acting as Wardens. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Charles Benest was announced as a candidate for initiation, having been proposed on a former occasion, when several Brethren rose in succession, bearing most unequivocal testimony to his high reputation and exemplary conduct, which would render his accession to the Craft an honour. The ballot was forthwith taken and declared unanimous in his favour. The Secretary read the following letter from Bro. Ch. Hocquard, in reply to the address of condolence given in the report of the meeting in April.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the sympathy which the members of the Lodge have been so ready to express, in reference to the severe loss with which it has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to afflict me. His will be done. Allow me to assure you, that this evidence of esteem and friendship, which you have been appointed to communicate to me, shall be cherished by me to my latest hour; for if there be any one thing more than another by which grief can be assuaged, it is a knowledge of having the sympathy and kind feeling of friends, but more particularly of those united by the ties of Masonic Brotherhood. Accept, worshipful Master my esteem, and assurance that I am your devoted brother.—CHARLES J. HOCQUARD.

St. Helier, May 22nd, 1862;

On the proposition of Bro. Schmitt, seconded by Bro. J. Durell, the Lodge decided that the above letter should be entered on the minutes. The Lodge was then opened in the second degree. At the request of the W.M. his chair was assumed by Bro. Schmitt, P.M., in order to conduct the installation of Bro. J. Durell, W.M. elect, who was in due course presented to receive this honour; a Board of installed masters was formed, consisting of Bro. A. Schmitt, Ph. Baudains, J. T. Du Jardin, P. W. Renham, P.M. 302; W. Adams, P.M. 302; J. B. Le Roy, P.M. 722. Bro. J. Durell was then regularly installed with the usual ceremonies, and the immediate Past Master received his declaration and charge. The brethren, saluted their new president. The installing master proceeded to invest the new officers, as follows:—Bro. Ph. Le Sueur, S.W.; Bro. Cl. Le Sueur, J.W.; Bro. F. Mannan, S.D.; Bro. Edward Le Sueur, J.D.; Bro. Dr. Piscart, I.G.; Bro. Alavoine, Sec.; Bro. Goupillot, Treas.; Bro. T. J. Le Maistre, D.C.; Bro. Ph. Starok, assist. D.C. On the conclusion of the ceremony of Installation, the new candidate, having submitted to the necessary formalities, was admitted within the precincts of the Lodge, and duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by the new W.M., who acquitted himself in so distinguished a manner as to call forth the congratulations of all the members present. He also gave the charge on the termination of the ceremony to Bro. Benest, who expressed his desire to become a subscribing member of the Lodge. Bro. A. Schmitt, P.M., having taken a review of the proceedings of the last two years, under the Presidency of Bro. Ph. Baudains, did justice to his well sustained efforts, and to the enlightened zeal with which he had discharged his difficult and important duties; he enumerated his many high personal qualities, truly admirable in themselves, and such as to contribute most essentially to the harmony and prosperity of the Lodge; lastly he pointed out that, by his habitual courtesy, urbanity, and impartiality, he had gained the approbation and the affection of all the brethren. Consequently, Bro. Schmitt proposed, that in recognition of numerous services rendered to the Lodge, among others the devotedness and zeal he had displayed in reference to the erection of a Masonic Temple, a token of esteem of friendship and of gratitude be presented to Bro. Ph. Baudains, now P.M. of Lodge La Césarée. This motion was

cordially seconded by Bro. J. T. Du Jardin, P.M., and sanctioned by a unanimous vote of the Lodge, which, as no other business was brought forward, was at once closed in perfect harmony. In the evening about forty members met at the La Pomme D'Or, to join in the anniversary banquet of the Lodge. The number was smaller than usual, many brethren being detained by unavoidable circumstances, capable of ready explanation. On the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were given and duly honoured. "The Queen and the Craft," "The most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, and the Grand Lodge of England," "The most Worshipful Earl De Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Officers," "The Visitors," "The W.M. of Lodge La Césarée," "The Wardens and officers of the Lodge, &c. &c." "Another meeting of the Lodge was held on Thursday May 29th, about thirty members being present. The Lodge was opened by Bro. Baudains, P.M., assisted by Bro. Ph. Le Sueur, S.W. and Bro. Robert, acting as J.W. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. The chair having been taken by Bro. Schmitt, who announced that Bros. Chevalier and Hardy, previously initiated, presented themselves for the degree of F.C., the usual questions were put, and their proficiency tested to the satisfaction of the brethren. They then retired, and the Lodge was opened in the second degree. The candidates were re-admitted and duly subjected to the ordeal of being passed to that degree, at the conclusion of which they had the benefit of an explanation of the second Tracing Board, and of the working tools. The chair was again resumed by Bro. Baudains, who put the questions to Bro. Le Brun, who was raised to the sublime rank of M.M., with the usual solemnities. The business of the evening terminated with the proposition of three gentlemen for initiation at the next meeting. The Lodge was closed in perfect harmony.

SCOTLAND.

AYR.

MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT TO SERGEANTS IN THE 76TH REGIMENT.

Several sergeants of the 76th regiment on detachment duty at Ayr, now under orders to proceed to Aldershot, were lately entertained at supper by the Lodge Ayr Kilwinning (No. 124), in the Prince of Wales Tavern. The chair was filled by Bro. Hugh Girvan, and the R.W. Prov. J.G.W. of Ayrshire (D. Murray Lyon) discharged the duties of croupier. The chairman, was supported right and left by the guests, viz.,—Bros. Sergeants Marsh, Holton, Turpin, and private Furness; and by the R.W.M. of Ayr and Renfrew Militia St. Paul, the J.W. Secretary, and treasurer of No. 124,—the Depute, and Past Master, Senior Warden, and other office bearers, supporting the Croupier. Sergeant Waddler having left for head-quarters was prevented from attending. On the removal of the cloth "The Queen" inaugurated the list of toasts which the stewards had drawn up; the "Army and Navy" and the "British Volunteers" closely following in the wake of royalty—the former toast being acknowledged by Bro. Sergeant David C. Wallace, formerly of the 60th Rifles, now of the Royal Ayrshire Militia—the latter by Bro. Young, of the Ayr Volunteers. The "Red White, and Blue" was at this stage of the banquet struck up, the chorus being swelled by the united voices of the patriotic company. "The guests of the evening" were then, in a style for force and effectiveness peculiar to the jocund occupant of the chair, introduced as about to bid farewell to scenes in the mystic circle never to be effaced from their memory. They were all of them gallant members of a gallant corps, for valour and discipline famous,—as Masons hailing Ayr Kilwinning as their mother lodge,—and as men richly meriting the respect of every respectable community. Impressed by a sense of their worth, the senior lodge here had spontaneously resolved upon entertaining them previous to their departure for the south—the banquet table had that evening been spread in their honour, and go where they might in the service of their country they could never make more attached friends than those they would leave behind in auld Ayr.

"For gold the merchant ploughs the main,
The farmer ploughs the mamor;
But glory is the sodger's prize;
The sodger's wealth is honour.

"The brave poor sodger ne'er despise.
Nor count him as a stranger:
Remember, he's his country's stay
In day and hour of danger."

Most heartily was the toast received, and a reply quite characteristic of the cloth—short, pitily, and appropriate—given by Bro. Sergeant Marsh, on behalf of his brothers in arms, whom he remarked were deeply moved by the friendship which had been extended to them by the members of their mother lodge. Among other toasts given were, "Mother Kilwinning and the Provincial Grand Lodge," "Ayr St. Paul," and the health of "The Chairman and Croupier"—thanks to them for their courteous and efficient discharge of the duties to which they had been called. Neither were overlooked the successful exertions put forth by the chief of the commissariat in his endeavours to please both the eye and palate of his numerous patrons—special thanks being accorded to the obliging hostess, Mrs. Park. It would be unfair when particularizing the various features of this festive night's enjoyment not to mention how greatly the hilarity of the meeting was increased by the contributions of those endowed with the gift of song. A specimen from the Green Isle in the shape of "the low-backed car," given with much humour in the pure, unadulterated brogue (with impromptu trumpet accompaniment), merits special notice, as does also the tasteful manner in which the W.M. of St. Paul rendered Burn's beautiful panegyric on his "Jean," as breathes through every stanza of the song, "O' a' the airts the win' can blaw." "A heart-warm fond adieu" wound up the proceedings of the evening, which as a whole were of an interesting and pleasing nature, and formed a striking contrast to the way in which the citizens served out the Southerns who garrisoned the town at the burning of the Barns of Ayr, so graphically described by Blind Harry among the other sanguinary events of which the "guid town" of the olden time was too often the scene.

ROYAL ARCH.

HAMPSHIRE.

LYMINGTON.—The *New Forest Chapter*, (No. 401), held its first annual meeting on Monday the 2nd inst. The Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, Z, in the chair, when Comp. Wm. Dickinson H., and Prov. Grand Sec. 7 was unanimously elected Z. Comp. Dr. Bradshaw's severe illness compelling him to decline election, which was proffered Comp. J. Hayward J., ex Mayor of Lymington was unanimously elected H., and J. Rankin Stebbing Z. 1025, and V.P. Board of General Purposes was unanimously elected J., after which a Board of Installed Principals was held, consisting of the foregoing, and Comp. F. Perkins Z. 555, and Mayor of Southampton, and Comp. Chas. Bromley Z 152. Southampton. Comp. Stebbing having been installed J., was invited to take the Chair of Z., and having done so installed Comp. Dickinson and Hayward, afterwards investing the latter as Treasurer, and Comp. Booth as Principal Sojourner. Several new members were proposed, and every prospect appears to exist of great prosperity amongst this new chapter.

SCOTLAND.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

Grand Scribe E. (Comp. Lindsay Mackenzie), in congratulating the members of the Order on the increasing prosperity of the S.G. Chapter, during the pta year, states that a new chapter have been established in Melbourne, four dormant chapters has been reopened, and several others are about to be so; two Mark Lodges have been reopened, the Florence Nightingale, Woolwich (No. 10), and Cheltenham and Keystone, Chatham (No. 12). A Provincial Grand Chapter has been established in Bengal, and the Supreme Chapter has exchanged representatives with the Grand Chapter of Canada. The returns of Chapters and Mark Lodges show a very great increase of entrants from both. From the last published *Reporter*, we observe the following charges upon last year's list of Grand Officers. Comp. Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., has been appointed Depute Grand Principal in room of Comp. Lord Loughborough, who is now Second Grand Principal; Sir P. Halkett, Bart., is Third Grand Principal, in room of Donald Campbell; William Mann is Grand Chancellor, in place of J. B. Douglas; F. A. Barrow, 2nd Grand Sojourner, vice Sir Arthur Halkett advanced Dr. F. D. McCowan, 3rd Grand Sojourner,

in room of A. C. Crookshank; C. H. Kauffmann a Grand Standard Bearer, vice William Mann, promoted. Colonel H. D. Griffith, of the Scots Greys, and George Bryce Brown, have been constituted members of Supreme Committee. For the year ending March 10th, 1862, 315 Companions, and 105 Mark Masters have been registered in the books of the Supreme Chapter, of these 39 companions belong to Shamrock and Thistle, Glasgow (No. 87), a chapter formerly working on an independent warrant, but now holding of the Supreme Chapter of Scotland.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

NEWCASTLE.—*Royal Kent Chapter, R.C., H.R.D.M.*—This chapter, held under Warrant of S.G.C., 33rd, was opened in Freemasons' Hall Newgate, present on the 27th ult., in due form by the M.W.S., Sir Knight C. J. Banister, 30th, assisted by his officers, I.P.M.W. Sir Knt. Wm. Punshon; P.M. W. H. Hotham, and a good attendance of S. Princes. The minutes of last chapter were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Sir Knt. B. Levy, and Sir Knt. S. D. Washburn, and in each case proved unanimous. The candidates not being in attendance, the chapter was closed in due and solemn form.

MARK MASONRY.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Northumberland and Berwick Lodge*—This lodge met on the 28th ult., present, Bros. H. G. Ludwig, R.W.M.; H. Hotham, P.R.W.M.; Hammerboon, P.R.W.M. of the Hartlepool Lodge of M.M. C. J. Banister, S.W.; Saneter, Sec.; Loades, S.D.; Dr. Banning, M.D., J. D.; Read, S.O., and a fair attendance of members. The minutes of last regular meeting were read and confirmed. Business of the lodge over, it was closed in due form, after a candidate was proposed and seconded. The brethren adjourned to refreshment and spent a happy evening.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. Boucicault having quarrelled with Mr. Webster, has announced the opening of Drury Lane, on the 23rd inst., with the Colleen Bawn.

The success of the Peep O'Day at the Lyceum, continues unabated, and the house is nightly filled with overflowing audiences.

Among other artists new to England who have arrived is Madame Honoré, a singer from Moscow.

Places have been taken for the next representation of "La Juive," at the Grand Opera, Paris, for 350 Germans, travelling in a body, on their way to visit the Exhibition of London.

Verdi's "Hymn of All Nations," which was produced in London, has not been permitted to be given at the Paris theatres, which has much chagrined the *maestro*, who has gone to Turin.

A *Conservatoire* of music has just been formed at St. Petersburg by the Russian Musical Society, the direction having been placed in the hands of M. Anthony Rubinstein. Several professors of note have also been engaged, amongst whom are Dreyschock, Wieniawski, Davidoff, and Madame Nissen Salomon.

A general turnabout will, it is said, take place at Christmas. Mr. Fechter opens the Lyceum; Bro. Boucicault goes to the Princess's; and Mr. Falconer joins Mr. Webster at the Adelphi.

The Bath Theatre, according to the journals, will be re-built. Madame Ristori has been playing for a single evening in Paris—on her way, it is said, to America.

Another volume of *Mendelssohn's Letters* is shortly to be published.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen and the Royal Princesses are at Windsor, where they take daily exercise in the grounds. The Princesses, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, and some members of their suite have paid two or three visits to the International Exhibition. The Prince of Wales was at Malta where he met with a hearty reception, at the close of last week, and is now daily expected to arrive in England.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—Both Houses rose on Thursday, 5th inst., for the Whitsuntide recess—the Lords until Friday, and the Commons until Thursday next. On the last night the Commons met, Sir Robert Peel, having declined to submit to the House the report of Mr. Horsley, one of the Irish Poor-law inspectors, who had enquired into the alleged distress in the western division of the county of Cork, Mr. Maguire appealed to Lord Palmerston to grant what the Chief Secretary had refused. This gave rise to discussion on the lamentable state of some of the districts in the south of Ireland. Mr. Vincent Scully complained of the manner in which his country was governed, but Lord Palmerston replied that so long as the peasantry sheltered assassins, and refused to assist the authorities in suppressing crime, Ireland must be dealt with in the manner which such an exceptional state of things demanded. With regard to Mr. Maguire's request, he promised to look through the documents and see whether they could be published without detriment to the public interests. Mr. Whitesides attributed the present condition of Ireland to the general want of confidence in the Government. Lord Fermoy could not assent to this view of the matter, but, at the same time, he strongly censured Sir Robert Peel, and called upon the Government to act upon the advice of the local magistrates, and not rely upon the opinions of the police. The discussion was continued by Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Newdegate, and other members. A rather singular grievance was brought before the House by Mr. Roebuck. It appears that a gentleman, named Jones, recently dropped his ancestral patronymic, and assumed without royal licence the name of Herbert. As Mr. Herbert, he was, said Mr. Roebuck, refused a commission in the militia, a presentation to Court, and the dignity of a justice of the peace. It seems that he had a cousin, also named Jones, who married a daughter of Lord Llanover. This gentleman desired to change his name to Herbert, and Lord Llanover wrote to Lord Herbert, asking him if he had any objection to such a step. Lord Herbert replied that he had no objection whatever, but he added that he hoped all the Joneses in Wales would not assume his name. Mr. Roebuck supposed that it was with the view of averting this calamity that his client had been treated so unwarrantably. Sir G. Grey replied that the Lord Chamberlain, the Horse Guards, and himself had had nothing to do with the matter, which rested solely with the Lord Lieutenant of the county; and Mr. Denman stated that the matter had been brought before the House against the wishes of Mr. Jones. The House then went into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of the metropolis for the last week amounted to 1114, which is about the same number as in the previous week, and slightly in excess of the ten years' average. The births this week are slightly below the average, being 1793, in place of 1797. Cases of typhus fever continue unpleasantly in excess.—Whit Monday is one of the few holidays of the London working man; and the streets were gay with the holiday dresses of persons intent on pleasure. The weather was not propitious for the occasion; we had flying showers all day, occasionally pretty heavy ones, and there was a storm of thunder and lightning soon after mid-day. In the intervals the sun shone out brilliantly, and those who, in spite of the threatening of the storm, elected to spend the day in outdoor amusements, had no reason to repent their choice. As might have been expected, large numbers bent their steps to the

International Exhibition, the returns for the day giving 58,000 visitors. The Crystal Palace also came in for a large share of the holiday makers, 37,000; and Greenwich and Richmond Parks, and Hampton Court, and other favourite resorts in the suburbs of London were alive and brilliant with the merry groups scattered over the verdure. The day was also taken advantage of for the review of Volunteer corps. There was no such general muster as on Easter Monday, but the Inns of Court invited the two University corps to a review in Hyde-park, in return for an invitation given to the Inns of Court to visit Cambridge last year; and at Lord Cowper's seat, at Panshanger, Herts, there was a gathering of several of the Hertfordshire and Metropolitan corps. Other regiments availed themselves of the day for a march into the country.—The festivities connected with the installation of the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, were opened on Monday. The most interesting feature of the day, was the conferring of the honorary degree of LL.D. on a number of noblemen and gentlemen, including the Duke of Argyll, Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley, Sir William Armstrong, Mr. William Fairbairn, and M. Michel Chevalier. Lord Brougham and Sir W. Armstrong are stated to have met with the warmest reception at the hands, or rather the voices, of the under-graduates.—At a Court of Common Council last week, among other business brought before the members, Alderman Salomons moved the freedom of the City to Earl Canning, in a spirited speech, in which he enumerated the services that noblemen had rendered to India and to England, at and after the great rebellion. The motion was seconded by Mr. Rowe, and unanimously agreed to.—The Social Science Congress held its first meeting on the 5th inst., when a great number of the members assembled, according to previous arrangement, in the Jerusalem Chamber in the course of the afternoon, and from thence proceeded in a body to Westminster Abbey, where a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Dean of Chichester. In the course of the evening the opening meeting was held in Exeter Hall, when the President, Lord Brougham, delivered an eloquent oration, in which he took a survey of the widely extended field the Congress is intended to occupy. The sittings have been continued throughout the week, and various interesting papers read.—The governors of St. Thomas Hospital have at length come to a decision upon the future situation of the hospital. A bargain has been made and the deposit money paid for the Royal Surrey Gardens, in Walworth, whose conversion into the Surrey Music Hall, a few years back, proved so unfortunate for the shareholders. The new situation is central enough, being about a mile and a quarter distant from all the river bridges, and easily accessible to the class from whom the patients mostly come.—Nothing daunted by the reply given by Sir Charles Wood to the memorials recently presented to him on the subject, the operatives of East Lancashire continue the agitation for the total repeal of the duties imposed upon cotton goods and yarns imported into India. A great open-air meeting was held at Blackburn, on Saturday, when the abolition of these duties was demanded in firm but temperate language. Resolutions were passed, condemning the protective tariff of India as alike opposed to the principles of free and unrestricted commerce and unjust to the great mass of our population, who have a special interest in the cotton trade. It was also determined once more to send a deputation to London to press these views upon the attention of Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood.—It will be remembered that some weeks ago the wife of a respectable person at Welshpool was charged with stealing goods out of a draper's shop, and being admitted to bail, both husband and wife were found next morning with their throats cut. Happily life was not extinct, and by dint of medical care and skill both have been recovered, and on Monday they were placed before the magistrates. The account they gave was that they each other's throats, as they were unable to survive the wife's disgrace. They were both in custody.—A murder of a most deliberate character was committed at Brighton, on Sunday night. It appears that a private of the 18th Hussars named Flood, had been a good deal bantered by his comrades, one of whom, John O'Dea, seems to have caused him considerable annoyance. On Sunday night, O'Dea was entering the barracks with two or three other soldiers, when Flood, who was sentry at the gates, shot him dead. Flood, after being taken to the guard-house, became very violent. He attempted to draw his sword on the sergeant, and he is stated to have expressed his regret that he had not been able to murder another of his comrades. He was committed for

trial.—A dreadful scene was witnessed in Birmingham on Saturday. A Mrs. Bullock had been driven from her home to the workhouse by the brutal conduct of her husband. Bullock declared, in the presence of several persons, on Thursday night, that it was his intention to "do for four," and on the following day he purchased a revolver. On Saturday he said he wished to bring his wife from the workhouse, and induced a nephew of the poor woman's to drive him to the place. He saw his wife, and after an apparently affectionate greeting drew the revolver with which he had supplied himself, and pointed it at the nephew. The young man got out of the way, whereupon Bullock fired into his own mouth, causing instantaneous death. There seems to be no doubt that he had made up his mind to carry out the dreadful threat he uttered on Thursday night.—Another murder was committed either late on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. The victim in this case was an old man, named Drew, residing at Langore, near Launceston, and plunder seems to have been the object of the murderer. A labourer, named Doidge, is in custody on suspicion.—A terrible murder of two children and the suicide of the wretched criminal, the father of the little girls, has created some excitement in London. It appears that the unfortunate man, whose name was Mockford, held a respectable position at Bankside, and he has been in a desponding state ever since the death of his wife in April. It was supposed that he had left his home on Wednesday on a visit to his friends, instead of which he appears to have poisoned his two children, aged five and seven, and afterwards destroyed himself by stabbing.—On Saturday morning a fearful explosion took place on the premises of Mr. Boor, a manufacturing chemist, in Bishopsgate-street, London. The front of the building was blown out, and the whole place was soon enveloped in flames, which spread to the adjoining houses. A servant and a child were burnt to death, and several other persons were very seriously injured. During the time the firemen were playing upon the burning pile an alarming occurrence took place. The Duke of Sutherland, Captain Shaw, and a number of officers of the brigade were actively engaged, when what remained of the premises occupied by Mr. Boor fell to the ground, the Duke and his fellow-labourers narrowly escaping the dreadful fate of poor Braidwood. There can be little doubt, from the evidence produced at the inquest, that a cask, containing methylated spirits had leaked, and that a lighted lucifer match carelessly flung down by the under porter, and falling upon the leakage, had caused the explosion. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and earnestly recommended that more care should be used in storing combustible and explosive substances.—Another alarming accident has occurred on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. On Monday morning, an excursion train, which had stopped at the Chatham station, was backed down the line into the Chatham Hill tunnel, in order to allow a number of additional carriages to be "put on." A train from Dover was due at this time; but, owing to some mistake, it was allowed to enter the tunnel, and the result was a serious collision. Some twenty persons in the standing train were more or less seriously injured; but it is hoped that in none of the cases will the injuries prove fatal.—Two melancholy boat accidents, involving a loss of seven lives, occurred on Sunday,—one on the Mersey, near Runcorn Gap, and the other at Brighton.—An inquiry into the recent riots, arising out of the discoveries made at Wardsend Cemetery, was opened before the Sheffield Magistrates, on Saturday. Evidence of an extraordinary and painful character was given as to the irregularities alleged to have been practised by the sexton, who did not appear in court. On Monday, the sexton, was apprehended, and brought before the local bench, on the charge of illegally removing the remains of a child, bail being refused.—Her Majesty's ship *Porcupine* is being got ready to take soundings in the Atlantic, preparatory to another attempt to lay a telegraphic cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.—On Saturday, Mr. Commissioner Fane ordered a call of £1 per share, payable on the 7th of July, to be made upon the unfortunate persons who have been declared contributories in the case of the collapsed District Savings Bank. It appears, from the statement of the accountant who was appointed to assist the official liquidator in examining the position of the concern, that £17,584 odd had been deposited with the Company, by way of loan. The number of depositors by way of loan, was 4016—3485 of whom were poor people who are described as having thus invested sums varying from 1*l.* to £5. The accountant believes that many of the persons now settled on the list of contributories are unable to meet any call

which may be made upon them, and that others will be unable to pay such call in full, and he therefore estimates that the call will only produce about £6500,—the only assets to meet liabilities amounting to some £18,000. It was stated, on Saturday, that depositors representing a total of £14,000 had accepted a proposal made by the National Savings Bank, to pay them 5s. in the pound and give them paid-up shares for the remaining 15s.—The literary world will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Buckle, the author of *The History of Civilisation*, at the early age of forty years. Two volumes only of his great work were published; and these are completed on a scale which made it simply impossible that the work should have been finished in the time of one man's life. It will be remembered that the first volume made a great sensation on its appearance; as the theory of the author is that civilisation depends, not upon religion or the moral virtues, which are at all times fixed and stationary qualities, but that it rests more upon the education of the intellect—that men do not forbear from crimes because they know them to be wrong, but because they find them to be inconvenient. His second, and as it turns out, his last volume, excited equal controversy in Scotland, where the religious habits and the ecclesiastical history of the people, received a severe handling. He died, at Damascus, whither he had gone, it is said, to study the phases of civilisation in the East. He made few converts to his opinions, and stirred up many opponents; but though they might complain of his one-sidedness, none denied his industry in the collection of facts, or the clearness with which he set them forth.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The French Legislative Body has been recommended by its committee to agree to the imposition of several of the new taxes proposed by the government, but to refuse to grant some others, and among them the additional duties on salt. It remains to be seen whether the Legislative Body will adopt all its committee's representations, and how M. Fould, who is indeed said to be willing to abandon the augmentation of the salt tax, will make good the deficiency arising from even a partial refusal of the fresh imposts which he requires.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, after a debate which lasted twelve hours, and the rejection of all Conservative proposals and amendments, adopted, by a decisive majority of 219 to 109 the address framed by its Committee, with certain amendments moved by some of the more Radical members of the Liberal party. The indication thus afforded of the disposition of the Chamber is the more significant, as the minority includes some Liberal and Progressist members besides the Poles. On Saturday afternoon the address was presented to the King, who replied,—"I have received with pleasure the assurance of faithful and loyal devotion which has just been expressed. While repeating that I still remain unchangeably upon the ground of the constitution to which I have sworn, as well as upon that of my programme of November, 1858, and that I am therein in full accord with my ministry, I add thereto the firm expectation of seeing the sentiments you have expressed ratified by deeds. As you have selected a sentence of my programme of 1858, it will be well that you should impress it line by line upon your minds. You will then rightly estimate my sentiments."—The Chamber of Deputies at Turin have approved by a large majority the course of the Government in suppressing the late intended movement of the Garibaldians. On Saturday the Finance Minister made his financial statement, which showed a deficit of 500,000,000 lire for the present year, which, however, would be reduced to 225,000,000 by taxes already voted, and other means, and to meet the remainder the Minister proposed the sale of the public demesnes, &c. The statement had made a favourable impression, and was followed by a rise in the Italian loan.—The ukase appointing the Grand Duke Constantine to be his imperial brother's lieutenant in Poland has been signed by the Emperor Alexander. The Russian government is preparing to introduce "municipal reform," and has ordered the governors of cities to explain that henceforth the inhabitants will be expected to take a greater part in the management of their own affairs; but we are not informed of the extent to which the Emperor Alexander is prepared to entrust power to the citizens, or their representatives.—It appears that the Austrian Minister of Finance had under-rated the deficit for the coming year by some £1,400,000; and the discovery irritated the Reichsrath so greatly that at one time threats were uttered that no new taxes should be granted.

AMERICA.—The accounts during the past week have been somewhat contradictory,—but it is evident the contest is far from ended. The Niagara brought accounts of the defeat sus-

tained in Virginia by the Federal General Banks. From these accounts, it appears that General Banks, who commanded the corps acting in the Shenandoah Valley, retired to Winchester after an engagement between his vanguard and the Confederates. At Winchester he was again attacked, on the 25th ult., by the Confederate Generals Ewell and Jackson, whose troops are said to have numbered 15,000 men, while the Federal force, which had been diminished by draughts to reinforce General M'Dowell's corps, is alleged not to have exceeded 4000 men. He was speedily compelled to retreat from Winchester to Martinsburg, and thence to the bank of the Potomac, which he crossed at Williamsport and Harper's Ferry, thus sheltering the remains of his corps in Maryland, and leaving the Confederates in full possession of the Shenandoah Valley. These movements appearing to menace the safety of Washington itself which had been left comparatively unprotected. President Lincoln immediately took military possession of all railways, and summoned reinforcements of militia and volunteers to Washington. The summons received a hearty response—nearly 500,000 men having, we are told, tendered their services—and many regiments immediately left for Washington. Later advices by the *Anglo Saxon* report that General Banks, having been reinforced, had again advanced into Virginia, and passed Martinsburg. The Confederates still threatened the Federal lines at Harper's Ferry. General Butler was ruling with military rigour at New Orleans. The consuls had protested against his seizure of the money at the Dutch consulate, and a correspondence was proceeding between General Butler and the British consul relative to the seizure by the former of British subjects. The *Anglo Saxon* also brings the important announcement that on the 29th ult., Corinth was evacuated, for want of provisions, by the Confederate army, which retreated to Grand Junction, and which subsequently proceeded further south. The inhabitants at Corinth were said to be preparing to follow the Southern army in its retreat. It was reported, on the 31st ult., in New York, that Richmond had likewise been evacuated by the Confederates; but we are told that no direct advices had been received, and that, therefore, the report is very doubtful. The last reliable information from that quarter is that McClellan had taken Hanover, and was purposing for a regular siege of Richmond, the Confederates having an army of 200,000 strong. Four hundred bales of cotton had arrived at New Orleans, and we are assured that there was a favourable prospect of further arrivals. The British screw steamer *Stettin* had been captured off Charleston, by a Federal cruiser, and had been sent to New York.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian mail has arrived. The Melbourne Age promises a Ministerial crisis again before very long. From Queensland we hear of the arrival in that colony of three gentlemen charged with the task of forwarding the cultivation of cotton. The revenue returns had vastly increased. At Sydney, a shock of an earthquake was felt on the 24th of April. There, too, the revenue was improving, and the yield of gold steadily increasing.

MEXICO.—According to semi-official dispatches in the New York papers the French have been defeated, with the loss of 500 men, about three leagues from Mexico. The Mexicans, who numbered 10,000 men, made the attack. It is not believed that Juarez had left the capital. The British Minister, the same papers state, had concluded a treaty, by which all the difficulties between Mexico and England are settled. That the French are in earnest in the prosecution of the war is apparent from the notification, in the *Moniteur*, of the blockade of the ports of Tampico and Alvarado, lying north and south of Vera Cruz.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- W. B. SMITH.—We will ascertain in the course of a few days.
J. B. R.—We are not acquainted with the work named, nor do we wish to be.
S. J.—Under the Grand Chapter of Scotland.
J. S. T.—The age of the Duke of St. Albans, the Prov. G.M. for Lincolnshire, is 22 years.

ERRATUM.

The last word of our third article in our number for June 7, ANOTHER IRREGULARITY, should have been "enuniated" not "enumerated." The error occurred in the correcting.