

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

## GRAND LODGE.

As we anticipated would be the case, the Grand Lodge has been one of the quietest we have had for a long time; and, notwithstanding the disposition of the Grand Lodge Property has, for the moment, been adjourned, we look upon the settlement as regards its future arrangement as having made more progress than for the last three years, it having been agreed that the whole matter shall be referred to a Select Committee of seven to determine as to future arrangements—such Committee to be appointed at the Grand Lodge in December.

The only other point of interest in the proceedings was the carrying of a resolution calling upon the Provincial Grand Masters to make a return of their proceedings (especially with regard to the appointments of Provincial Grand Officers) to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, within one month after the holding of the Provincial Grand Lodges, by which many abuses which have, we are sure inadvertently, crept into the management of the Provincial Grand Lodges will, we hope, be checked.

The crowded state of our columns must plead our excuse for not more fully entering into the proceedings to day, but our readers may rest assured that we shall not fail again to call attention to them in our next issue.

#### THE THREATENED SECESSION FROM THE SUPREME GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF SCOTLAND.—No. IV.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In our endeavour last week to expose the rottenness of the foundation upon which the masonic insurrectionists of the West purpose to erect a rival Grand Chapter, we omitted touching upon one or two points of minor interest which are broached by the Committee in the report which they have submitted to "the world;" but as the schismatics seem to attach some importance to these, as bearing upon the main question, we shall, in a sentence or two, attempt to show our misguided brethren that the illustrations condescended upon are valueless for their present purpose, and, in the eyes of the unprejudiced, altogether beside the case in dispute. The Com-

mittee assign two "reasons" for dragging into their report the notice of a former dispute occurring in Chapter No. 18. The first of these, as showing "the power of a remit," we have disposed of in a way damaging to the cause its quotation by the rebels was intended to serve. The second reason is a paltry one, and its adoption discovers either an utter disregard for truth, or a total ignorance of the circumstances of the case adverted to. By their allusion to the quarrel in No. 18, the Committee say they wish to show that the "principal parties in bringing about" the defeat of the Provincial Grand Chapter Officials, were also the "chief supporters" of the Past Principal of No. 18 in his irregularities. This is but another of the gratuitous statements of which the report is so prolific. Were it to serve any good purpose, or were it necessary to a better understanding of "the present state of affairs," very willingly would we have opened up the case pointed at by the Glasgow Committee; but as none of the circumstances of that case have the most remote connection with the one on hand, it cannot be thought that the valuable space of the recognised organ of the craft can be burdened with details foreign to the Masonic revolt of which the western district is at present the scene, and which were freely discussed and disposed of two years ago. Our remarks, then, on this part of the subject, must necessarily be brief.

With one solitary exception, the "principal parties" by whose exertions the severance of Ayrshire from Glasgow has been effected, never had any connection with No. 18, and consequently cannot be chargeable with "supporting" its "irregularities," or any of its Office-bearers in the commission of the same. There is, however, one companion at present in office in No. 80, who was in 1860 privileged to take a very prominent part in "supporting the then First Principal," not in any alleged irregularity, but in aiding him, and that successfully too, in resisting the prostitution of a Royal Arch Charter by having it handed over to the possession of the Master of a Blue Lodge, who was himself not even a Royal Arch Mason, far less a member of the Chapter No. 18, whose Charter was on his behalf demanded to be surrendered to him. The non-compliance with that most absurd demand has been followed by the systematic and heartless persecution of "the then First Principal" of No. 18; and that persecution has to a great extent, if

not solely, been carried on by, and under the patronage of, "the principal supporters" in Ayr of the Glasgow schism. And as to the "irregularities" harped at by the Committee as having been committed by the Past Principal of No. 18, without attempting to justify them, we give it as our opinion that they were of much less magnitude than those of which the Provincial Grand Chapter have so recently been convicted; and we have heard hinted by no very uninfluential members of Grand Chapter that a searching and impartial inquiry into the *sub-rosa* and other acts of the Ex-Provincial Grand Chapter, and certain individual members of it, may yet reveal the motives suggesting the dislike with which the defunct Provincial Grand Chapter viewed the direct communication with Supreme Grand Chapter which Major Thornton and the other Office-bearers and members of No. 80 have opened up, and which resulted in the breaking up of the Western District. To prevent the disjunction prayed for, not a stone was left unturned—the most opprobrious epithets were showered upon the petitioners in favour of the disjunction—and the gift of prophecy pressed into the service by the Provincial Grand Chapter party. The oracle consulted in this particular case was no less a personage than the First Principal of Chapter No. 18, and the prediction uttered by him was in the following terms:—"Knowing the parties, I am informed head this application, I am well assured if Ayr were erected into a separate province, these parties would be free from control, and would no doubt promote (as they have done hitherto) squabbles, which do not tend to dignify Masonry." How far this prediction of Companion William Pollock has had any application to the conduct of the petitioners for disjunction subsequent events have shown. At the present moment the parties who opposed the disjunction are to be found ranked on the side of intimidation and rebellion, while those who were the promoters of that step remain firm in their allegiance to the Supreme Chapter. Let our English brethren judge as to which of the contending parties are, by their conduct, most likely to "dignify Masonry."

On the resignation of Dr. Arnott, "your Committee hesitate not to affirm, and that without fear of contradiction," that the late Provincial Grand Z. "has done more than any other Companion connected with Supreme Chapter for upholding

the laws, correcting abuses where they existed, and acting up to the true spirit and for the good of Royal Arch Masonry;" and they "sympathize with him in the causes which led to his resignation." So do we. There can be but one opinion in regard to the amount and value of the services which, up to the 29th of March last, Dr. Arnott had rendered to the Order; and these have, at various times and in divers ways, been acknowledged by Supreme Chapter. But, while indorsing all that can be said in favour of the worthy doctor's past services, we demur to the dogmatism that, because of these eminent services, he is to be allowed to enjoy an immunity in marring the symmetry and destroying the usefulness of that fabric of Royal Arch Jurisprudence which he and others have done so much to erect. It is, indeed, to be regretted that, in the evening of a bright Masonic career, the late Provincial Grand Superintendent should have been induced to lend his powerfully-active influence in support of a line of policy so subversive of the liberties of Subordinate Chapters and of the constitutions of the Order, as that pursued by the Office-bearers of the ex-Provincial Grand Chapter of the western district; and it says much for the wisdom and impartiality of Supreme Chapter that the recollection of no past services, however brilliant, was permitted to interfere between them and the vindication of the "Laws by which all have agreed to be governed." We admired the sentiments enunciated by Lord James Murray, in reply to the objection offered by Dr. Arnott to the legality of Grand Chapter having entertained the petition and complaint which had been preferred against his acts by No. 80—and when the doctor argued against the disjunction, because of the "wealth" and "respectability" of the Chapter (No. 18) opposing it. "I beg to inform Dr. Arnott (said his lordship) that so long as I am honoured to hold the office of First Grand Principal of Scotland, the most humble Chapter, or the most humble Companion of the Order, shall have, by petition, the freest access to Supreme Chapter; and all grievances, coming from whatever quarter, shall command the fullest consideration, and be decided upon by the most liberal and constitutional interpretation of the laws of Order. . . I approve entirely of the way in which Grand Committee have disposed of the petition and complaint now appealed against." That short speech, and the decisions following hard upon its delivery, must have fallen on the

ear of Provincial Grand Z. as the death-knell of Masonic tyranny in the west.

The Glasgow Committee profess great faith in the judiciousness of the "course" likely to be adopted by their constituents—they are "conscious" that their decision will "conduce to the true interests of Royal Arch Masonry everywhere." By what means is such a desirable result to be attained? Not, certainly, by unfurling the banner of disaffection and open revolt, and aiding and abetting others to throw off their allegiance, and set at naught the authority of Supreme Chapter. In so conducting themselves, the Masonic *savans* of the west have inaugurated a new mode of endeavouring to obtain the redress of their so-called grievances, which, after all, may be but the cravings of a restless ambition for supreme power. The appendix to the Committee's report betrays this, and for the gratification of that ambition, they hesitate not to jeopardize the unity of the order in this country. Really the parties at the head of the rebellious movement seem to stand very much in need of instruction. The following we beg to recommend to their "careful and prayerful consideration":—

"Avoid dissensions, jealousies, and piques;  
Beware of party spirit and of cliques;  
Let not desire for office be too keen,  
And if defeated fairly, show no spleen.  
Our choice of officers should always rest  
On those who we believe will work the best—  
Good men and true, who will with heart and soul  
Exert themselves to benefit the whole;  
And if the brethren differ in their views,  
Remember the majority must choose,  
And the minority can do no less  
Than in their preference to acquiesce."

As to the appointment of Grand Office-bearers, the Crow Hotel Committee state that "the whole control of the body is now in the hands of a few, who from time to time *elect themselves*." We dissent from this statement. The whole Office-bearers of the Supreme Chapter are annually elected *by its members*; and the Supreme Grand Chapter consists of "the three Grand Principals, the Depute Grand Principal, all Past Grand Principals, Provincial Grand Superintendants, the three Principals of Chapters in the District of Edinburgh, and of the three principals or Proxy-Principals of each Royal Arch Chapter holding a charter from it, and conforming to its regulations, and of such companions as may be elected by the Supreme Chapter members for life." How can it be said, then, that the "whole control of the body" is in the hands of a few, and that that few

elect themselves? None but the wilfully blind can indorse such stuff. No doubt Companion Donald Campbell, of Glasgow, was at last election of Grand Office-bearers superseded in the office of Third Grand Principal by the appointment of Companion Sir Arthur Halkett, but that was the doing of Grand Chapter, and when the change was effected in the way the laws direct, whatever may have been the disappointment of the parties concerned, there were no good grounds afforded for such a sweeping assertion as that now made by the Committee in their "reasons" for the hostile attitude they have assumed towards Supreme Chapter. No formal complaint, so far as we know, has as yet been made to Grand Chapter in regard to any proceedings in connection with the election of Grand Office-bearers—it is unfair, then, in the Committee to raise a hue-and-cry against Supreme Chapter without first having exhausted the means which Grand Chapter Laws have placed within reach of all of bringing their grievances under the notice of the body having the power of redress, and from time to time endeavouring, by argument and other legitimate means, to wean the majority over to their own way of thinking. The Committee, and those whom they represent, have equal rights and privileges with other companions, and enjoy the same opportunities of letting their desires be known, but without even themselves, or through their representatives, raising the voice of remonstrance against the system of Grand Chapter elections, they come before "the world" as a lot of particularly ill-used members of the Order, cheated out of their rights, and mulcted of their substance, for the aggrandisement of "the few" who "elect themselves" to Grand office. If the Committee are honest in their professions of anxiety for the prosperity of "Royal Arch Masonry everywhere," they will retrace their steps and conduct themselves more in keeping with the principles of the Order than they have hitherto done. If it be true that the secessionists contemplate applying to the Sister Grand Chapters for recognition as an independent body, it may be assumed, without presumption, or pretending to second sight, that they will not be encouraged in their dismemberment of the Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland by either of the Supreme Chapters of England or Ireland, who are known to have an exalted appreciation of what is due to honour, amity, and their neighbours.

We began our third communication on the

subject of the threatened secession by an acknowledgment of the compliments paid to our reports by the "Interim Secretary:" we shall conclude our present one with a word in reply to "One of the Committee," who sighs for distinction as a leader in the war which is now being waged in the west against the constituted authority of the Royal Arch Degree in this country. We have been enabled to identify this self-important Committeeman as certainly as if he had attached his name and address to the letter from his pen, which appeared in the Magazine of the 21st ult. As a Mason, his mouth is too full of mildew for us to approach him without fear of contamination; but for one thing, we would shun him as we would a leper. His assertions as to our "shirking from the truth" and "misrepresentation of the features of the question" are unsupported by evidence the most slender; and the important information he volunteers as to the originator and promoter of "all the petitions for disjunction of Ayrshire," resembles the discovery of a mare's nest. The readers of the Magazine care not who the originator of these petitions is, how many or how few adhered to them, whether they were Chapter petitions or emanating from private members of the Order. Sufficient for them to know the purport of the petitions, how they were disposed of, and what has followed upon the decisions in their case; and on these points we presume all have had ample information. What portion of that information we have contributed we challenge any one of the Committee to gainsay. We are glad to have the assurance of "One of the Committee" that he and his Companions in adversity "remember" their obligation. Could they only be brought to "act" upon it, we should very soon see the end of this ill-advised and causeless insurrection in the rebels suing for pardon.

#### MASONS OF ENGLAND AND THEIR WORKS.

(Concluded from page 169.)

"The charters of Edward III. and his grandson Richard, distinctly point out the reasons of reconstituting the trading fraternities, as well as the principles upon which they had been primarily established. We learn from them that the whole of these societies were, at first, associations of persons, actually, and not nominally, professing the trades from which they took denomination; and that, existing on a principle of general subscription, they not only possessed an equal share in all rights which themselves had not chosen to delegate, but that all of them

when "full brothers" equally participated in whatever advantages accrued to such societies, whether of property or privilege; all in necessity could claim to be relieved in proportion to the fraternity's funds, and in cases of insolvency at death, the funerals of poor members were, by their ordinances, to be equally respected with those of the rich. Finally, elections of officers were by and from the assembled commonalty."—"The charters, moreover, furnish abundant information on other points,—as, the sort of authority in which the guilds existed before such grants were made; their then number and denominations of officers; and the way in which they regulated and governed themselves. The privileges granted are, as to general meetings, 'that they may have and hold their guild once a year,' and may in the same, 'settle and govern their mysteries;' they may choose 'honest, lawful and sufficient men,' best skilled therein, as their officers, to enquire of the concerns of their trades, or correct and amend the same; they also confirm the ancient right of search through their respective trades, in order that each of them may detect dishonest practices in his own craft and punish offenders, subject to the cognizance, or, as it is termed, view of the Mayor."\*

In addition to this very intelligible account of the object of the charters of incorporation, it may be added that some of these companies or guilds had legendary histories of their trades. To these I have already referred, and as forming a portion, I think a valuable portion, of this enquiry, I may be pardoned for dwelling somewhat on them. That of the masons generally commences with the period of "King David, who loved masons well;" but some copies are over-particular, and commence before the Flood. After relating the institution of geometry in Egypt, it is brought rapidly down, fortunately so, to Charles Martel (this was a French tradition), to St. Alban, and to an assembly held in the year 926 by Athelstan and his son or brother Edwin; the later copies claim the City of York as the place of congress. Of such histories and constitutions there are five in manuscript in the British Museum; one has belonged to a Chester guild and is dated 1646, one 1659, and the others are probably of the same century: another, in my own possession, is apparently of the same period. They all bear evidence not only of being copies of some earlier documents, but of the copyist not being versed in what they were transcribing. At least four others of the same description have been printed in magazines, from various sources, during the last and present centuries,† and the same legend was formerly claimed by the present Society of Freemasons. Besides all these, there are also in the British Museum two ancient copies, written on parchment and in English. The earliest of the two, presumed to date about the latter part of the fourteenth century, is presented as a poem, consisting of about 573 lines, and was apparently composed by a priest, probably the secretary to the lodge or company, and as it may be presumed to have been written for public benefit, of those who could read, by the way, nothing very mysterious could have been then considered as appertaining to such a history. The copy of the "Con-

\* Herbert's History.

† A good specimen of one is given in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, June, 1815, part 1, p. 489.

stitutions of Geometry" (or Masonry), for none of them say Freemasonry, was first noticed by Mr. Halliwell, in a communication read before the Society of Antiquaries, and was edited by him in 1840. The other ancient manuscript, dating a century later, that is about 1500, was only received into the Museum Library in October, 1859; it was printed a few months since in facsimile, being edited by Mr. Matthew Cooke, a zealous member of the present Grand Lodge. I can here attempt to discuss all the characteristic qualities of the regulations and bye-laws, as they may be termed, contained in these works; it will therefore now be only necessary to state that they were undoubtedly compiled for the use of a body of working masons; that they refer to the yearly assemblies (of some companies or guilds, I consider,) and no doubt the meetings aimed at by the statutes; to a lodge as a workshop; directing "the most cunning to be governor of the work and to be called master;" taking of apprentices; workmanship; brotherly love; moral conduct; punishment of offenders; and observances of their "articles and points," or bye-laws as they may be termed, many of which appear very similar to the precepts contained in the indentures of apprentices of the last century. There are not any references to secret signs (in Germany these are not supposed to have been used until 1452); or to mason's marks—monograms, as they might be properly called. Upon this question, however, though probably it will be said by some that I know nothing about the matter I consider, with others, that whilst such marks as were made by the ancient masons, often took the place of a proper sign manual to a document, they then, as now, when placed on a stone, merely designated the stone which each man had worked. Occasionally a double mark is observable, one being supposed to be that of the foremen under whom the mason worked, the other that of the workmen himself, so that by these marks, in case of wrong or defective workmanship, the mason who had to make his work good could at once be known. From a few observations recently made, it has been ascertained that a series of marks are found upon buildings erected within a short distance of each other, proving the employment of the same set of workmen at each place. The Lady Chapel of Ely Cathedral, and St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, were contemporaneous buildings, and offer a reliable instance where some of the workmen were engaged upon both structures. To refer to other trades, the carpenters used marks down to as late as 1597; while the Cooper's Company, in 1758, issued particular marks to the members of their trade. Merchant's marks are well known to have existed during the Mediæval period, if not equally employed by them now; and rarely can a black-letter book be opened without one or two belonging to the author or printer being seen.

As there now only remains to be detailed a portion of my subject not closely connected with what has been given, I venture to offer a few observations on some of the important points elucidated by this enquiry. The first is the very noteworthy fact, that the master mason, though obtained occasionally on the spot, appears to have been sought for in some far distant locality, very similar to the architects of the present day. Besides what the documents of Salisbury prove, there is one remarkable instance of this which

I have not stated. A cementarius, named Durandus, employed from 1214 to 1251 upon Rouen Cathedral, is known to have been sent for by the Abbot of Beaulieu,\* in Hampshire, and that he came over is presumed from the circumstance that it required the king's authority to release 21 *burellosts* belonging to Durandus, which were detained at Southampton. Many of the master masons appear to have realised property, and to have lands at their disposal; they appear to have insisted upon comfortable habitations while at work, to say nothing of the donation of a gown, furred or otherwise, a practice which has been noticed as occurring early in the fourteenth century (1321), and is known to have been a common reward in the Mediæval ages to the household retainers. The first donation of a livery to the king's clerk of the works, yet ascertained, was in 1391. Tunics, aprons, gloves, 1355, and clogs or shoes, appear to have been the necessaries found for those of secondary and lower classes. That they were considered men of repute may be inferred from the fact that the clergy were often associated with them in the contracts, apparently in the place of sureties. These contracts, and the statutes likewise, distinctly show that the Mediæval masons worked not only by the day, but they were accustomed to take work by the piece: in one instance measured work is mentioned, 1306, and even large contracts were taken, sometimes under "heavy penalties." They were generally bound, though not always so, not to attend at any other building; while on the other hand, the statutes clearly show that they knew how to look after their own interests, when they did not feel disposed to submit to the "dictation" of their employers, or to be influenced by the threats of the "haughty aristocracy" of the period. It would have been some satisfaction to have found a return of the "Registrar General" of the day, for I regret to say that the average period during which each master mason held his office at York was only twelve years. Shall we speculate whether this shortness of time arose from his discharge consequent on slack work? or from being an elderly man before his merits were discovered and office bestowed? or from dying early through injuries natural to his pursuits? Some of the agreements would lead us to form the latter opinion as the most probable one.

Having thus described most of the important features connected with these illustrious men and their trade, their designations will now be noticed, as the titles exhibit some peculiarities that do not appear to be easy of explanation. It may perhaps be a matter of surprise that this was not attempted in the early portion of the paper, but being desirous of keeping all the designations together, and some of them being necessarily reserved for the conclusion, they are now introduced. That these Mediæval terms are not yet clearly comprehended, may be gathered from an amusing quotation lately brought before me, in the case of Richard of Wolveston, cited as a "*prudens architectus*" in a register of the period of Bishop Pudsey of Durham, early in the twelfth century. In a charter relating to an exchange of lands, this Richard is styled "*ingeniator*," and the translator commenting upon the term, writes, "*Dick the Snarer*

\* Monastery founded in 1204 by King John.

† Borel, a woven cloth, two ells wide from list to list, temp. Henry III. A coarse cloth of a brown colour.

(which would now, however applicable, be rather an awkward compliment to a bishop's gamekeeper) was then doubtless a title of honour—a gin is still, I think," he continues, "technically called an engine or ingene." Another exponent of the same document demonstrates that "this surname (ingeniator) was not uncommon in the north of England at the period, and was applied to any person who manifested genius in his vocation." However this may be, it was gratifying to meet with the plausible conjunction of these words "architectus" and "ingeniator," as in the first enquiry but few instances of the application of the latter term could be given, although it was one of which earliest mention was found.

It will be needless to read in detail all the instances of the use of the mason's designations; those that have appeared to me to contain most interest will therefore only be noticed. "Cæmentarius" is naturally the earliest, 1077, and is the term most constantly used. "Artifices" were collected at Canterbury to a consultation, from which William of Sens came out the "Magister," a term also applied to his successor William the Englishman; but it is not clear whether "master of the work" or "master mason" is to be applied to these two. In 1217, a popular educational writer noted the word "cementarii," together with the old French synonym "maszun," leaving little hesitation for our accepting the one for the other.\* The London Assize of 1212, besides "cementarii" has "sculptores lapidum liberorum," words of very exceptional use.† "Artifices" were also assembled to a consultation at the commencement of the building of Westminster Abbey. At the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries, the terms "magister cementarii," with his "sociis," or fellows, are obtained; "marmorarius" has been noted; also a new word "lathomus," which is after that period found written in all manner of spellings.‡ A "masoune" in old French, is to erect a house, "de pere fraunche;" and of somewhat later date is found a "mestre mason de franche pere;" while still later, 1360, a mason "de fraunche pere ou de grosse pere" appears in the statutes.§ During the fourteenth century, "lathomus" is constantly found, and it would appear to be applied as often to the mason who was to execute cut-work as to the mason who was required for rougher work, or to labour at the quarry. Under the date of 1396 the contractors for the works at Westminster Hall were "citizens et masons de Londres;" and of the same year is the passage "lathomos vocatos ffremacons," and "lathomos vocatos ligiers," or as we should translate the words, masons called free (stone) masons and masons (the same term is used for both) called layers or setters. "Simentarius" before, and "fremacon" after, 1396, are found in the Fabric Rolls of Exeter Cathedral. These entries show the use of the latter term in Kent and Devonshire at the

same period. As remarked in the previous paper, "lathomus" is appended to William de Wyneford's portrait at Winchester College; and somewhat later, amongst the "latimi" at Durham, one is specifically called a "fremacon." Thereafter, mason and freemason are terms in constant use down to the present time. From these details three facts are obtained; the first, that the earliest use of the English term freemason was in 1396, without any previous Latin word. The second is, that the word freestone, or its equivalent Latin term, had been employed from the beginning the previous century, *i.e.* 1212;\* and the third fact, if that word be permitted me, is that the term freemason itself is clearly derived from a mason who worked freestone, in contradistinction to the mason who was employed in rough work. This may appear to many a trivial point, but those who know the many fanciful origins of it so often quoted, will perhaps accept this solution; one which has been suggested before, without any proof brought forward in support of it.

Besides these, two other terms of trade have been employed to which it may be supposed there would have been many references; the one is, "magister lapicida," the other, "liberi muratores." Such designations (I submit it with some trepidation) are nowhere to be met in documents relating to England; thus there is no sufficient authority for that constant use of them observable in writers of former years. There is yet another designation upon which much has been written, especially during the last one hundred years, namely, the "Fratres Pontis," a brotherhood that, more especially in France, is said to have been founded for the express purpose of travelling far and wide to build bridges. Even as regards that country I have only found a notice of such a troop having been formed at the building of the bridge at Avignon, and of that of St. Esprit, over the Rhone, during the twelfth and fourteenth centuries (1178-88 and 1265-1369). Not much surprise will therefore be felt when it is stated as regards England, that amongst the numerous references in my notes concerning bridge building especially, no intimation of any such institution appears,† or that M. Grégoire, in his history of this brotherhood, could only refer to the bridge over the Dee, and another over the Eden, and those on the authority of the Annual Register for 1808,

\* In the "Vocabularies" edited by T. Wright, *F.S.A.*, 1857, are the following explanations of these and other terms:—In the eleventh century, Cimentum, andweore to wealle; Cimentarius, weal wyrhta; twelfth century, Cimentum, andweore to walle; Cemen . . . . . lta; fourteenth century, Latamus, mason; Cementarius, dawber; fifteenth century, Latamus, mason; Simentarius, idem est. Also, first half of thirteenth century, Calce lathomi (chalk stone?); Lathomega, a rule; fifteenth century, Latomega, a mason ax; fifteenth century, Petro, a chyp of a stone; Timeria, fire stone. In the Durham accounts I found "iii. latomers," apparently meaning three hammers, or tools of some kind.

† The nearest approach to such a society is referred to in the reign of Henry II., 1154-49. Its history is that, a burgess of Gloucester gave a piece of land to the founder (or builder as he is termed) of the West Bridge—erected a house upon it for the convenience of the workmen—retired to it himself with several other persons of both sexes—assumed a religious dress—and lived upon the charity of well disposed persons; an incorporation was made by Henry III. in 1229; and a charter granted by Henry IV., in 1408, for the better endowment of the hospital. But this differs much from the often lauded proceedings of the bridge building fraternity.

\* See note at the bottom of this page.

† "France petre," applied to Reygate stone, occurs 37 Henry III., 1253, in Fabric Rolls of Westminster Abbey. While "freestone" is given as the equivalent of some Latin word, 43 Henry III., 1258-9, by *Devon, Issues, &c.*, 1837, p. 44-47, and later. The cementarii above mentioned had 3d. and their food per day, or 4½d. without food; the sculptores had 2d. and 4d. per day.

‡ Latomus is used in an inscription in Paris as early as 1257. § In a writ of 1415 are the words "petras vocatas ragge calces et liberas petras."

Probably some will also have expected an account of those "travelling bodies of freemasons," who are said to have erected all the great buildings of Europe, nothing more, however, is to be here noted than that I believe they never existed. The earliest mention of them appears to have been promulgated by Aubry, at least before 1686, who cited Sir William Dugdale as having told him "many years since, that about Henry the Third's time, (1216-72) the Pope gave a bull or or patents to a company of Italian Freemasons to travel up and down all over Europe to build churches. From those are derived the Fraternity of Adopted masons." This statement has been "adopted" by many writers on the faith of those two respectable authorities, but no other evidence adduced in support of it. On the contrary, General Pownall has himself recorded that with the best assistance he searched for some such papal rescript or document in the Vatican Library without success; this was a few years before 1788, the date of his communication to the Society of Antiquaries. The account relating to these personages, as given in the "Parentalia," and generally attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, though they are prefixed with the words "he was of opinion," is to the same purport, though somewhat enlarged; and it may be presumed he obtained it from the same source. The careful historian of Scotland, Patrick Fraser Tytler, on the contrary has written. "I have in vain looked for the original authorities upon which Sir C. Wren and Governor Pownall have founded this description of the travelling corporations of Roman architects." It will not be a matter of further surprise at the want of success of both Pownall and Tytler, when it is stated, that from a comparison of circumstances, Dugdale's information most probably referred to the "Letters of Indulgence" of Pope Nicholas III. in 1278, and to others by his successors as late as the fourteenth century, granted to the lodge of masons working at Strasbourg Cathedral. If this be correct, it clears up a long debated point, and, I fear, does away with some more of the romance attached to this interesting subject.

These remarks may now be closed by observing that nothing has been met, in the long course of reading devoted to these papers, to connect the chartered guilds of masons and freemasons noticed in the statutes of 1360 and 1425, and the "artificers, handicraftsmen, and labourers," of 1514, with the companies or lodges of Freemasons mentioned by Ashmole in 1646 and 1682; by Dr. Plot in 1686; a general assembly held, somewhere, in 1663; the one into which Sir Christopher Wren was elected in 1691; or the four lodges which formed the Grand Lodge at the commencement of the last century, since which period the Society of Free and Accepted Masons has attained its position and development. Allowing that the fluctuations of population and of commerce led to the existence of new towns and the decay of some of the old ones, thus tending to break up, if not actually breaking up, the ancient guilds or trade and mechanical fraternities; and bearing in mind the very great numbers of foreign workmen who settled in this country before and during the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries, bringing with them the trade traditions and usages of the German, Flemish, and Dutch provinces; we may think that these workmen joining some of the friendly societies

they found existing, have probably formed the foundation for the above recorded meetings. Fortunately all this is beyond the period included in this paper, and therefore enough may now have been said on the subject of these later times.

Throughout this somewhat lengthy paper, I have preferred giving bare statements of facts placed in chronological order, the greater portion of which have been carefully stated from the best authorities at my command, with slight passing comments for others to enlarge upon, and there is much more to be done, rather than to propound some fanciful theory of my own by generalising the matter thus put before you. Neither would that course have enabled the Institute to place some dependence upon the result of these researches, which may be closed with the expression of a hope, that should I have apparently again interfered with what may possibly be prejudices in the minds of some among my audience, I may at least, without the presumption of thinking that all my views have been established,—be credited with having somewhat cleared the way for any future investigator upon one or more of the various points, to which the Institute has given, on these two occasions, its flattering indulgence and attention.\*

### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### MASONRY AMONGST THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

On what information does the statement rest that the red men of the forest are, in certain instances, brethren, without being initiated in a white man's lodge?—T. B.—[The Rev. Leander Kerr, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, in one of his reports on Foreign Correspondence, states that he was informed "by a worthy brother mason, a minister of the Methodist church, who had been for many years a missionary among the Chippeway Indians, that he found Masons among the Chippeways, and was himself in their lodges; and that their signs, grips, and passwords were the same as ours, and that they could not tell when or by whom Masonry was introduced among them, but it was beyond the memory of their fathers." On this the Committee of Missouri remark: "It is a subject worthy of thought, whence came the Masonry of the Indians? Certainly not from the white man, because their traditions run back far beyond the discovery by Columbus. May it not be that the learned Dr. Robinson was right in ascribing to the Indian a Jewish origin, and that the rites of Masonry, like the mounds, are left as marks of a race whose history has passed into oblivion?"]

#### THE MASONIC PRESS.

In England we often hear the toast of the Masonic Press. At a meeting of the Ancient and Accepted Rite in Cincinnati, Ohio, it was given as follows:—The Masonic Press—Neither constitution, landmark, nor usage, yet an essential instrumentality in the exposition of all three: while it evolves light by its own action, it bears that light on rosy wings to the periphery of our mystic circle.—Ex. Ex.

#### MASONIC SONGS.

The earliest compilation of Masonic Songs I have hitherto met with, is William Riley's *Fraternal Melodies*, 8vo., 1735. Does any one know of a previous collection? —\* MATTHEW COOKE, 30°

\* The authorities for these master masons, and for other statements contained in the two papers, will be found in the Dictionary of Architecture, issued by the Architectural Publication Society.

## BRO. GENERAL WASHINGTON.

In what year and lodge was Washington made a Mason? It is repeatedly asserted that he belonged to the Craft, but the particulars are not easily accessible to English Masons.—J.F.T.—[Bro. General Washington was initiated in Fredericksburg Lodge, Virginia, now No. 4 on the roll of G. Lodge of that State, November 4th, 1752, passed March 3rd, 1753, and raised August 4th, in the same year. He was not quite of age when initiated, but the lodge was then working under its original Scotch Charter, which allowed initiates to be received from eighteen years of age and upwards. He was the first W.M. of Washington Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, and is thus designated in its warrant, dated April 28th, 1788. The members of that lodge attended his funeral on December 16th, 1799. A Masonic medal was struck, having his effigy upon it, in 1797. He never was Grand Master, as has been sometimes asserted.]

The following extract from an American journal may interest J.F.T., and others.

"In the Masonic Hall in the city of Alexandria, State of Virginia, preserved with more than religious veneration and care, are to be found the following articles, the property of Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22.

"A Charter granted by Edmund Randolph, 'Governor of Virginia and Grand Master of Masons,' to our well-beloved Brother, George Washington, as Master, &c. A Master's apron, a present from Madame Lafayette by the hand of her husband, the Marquis, to General Washington. This was shown to General Lafayette, and also the box which contained it (now in the lodge), on his last visit to this country. The recollections of the man, the husband, the Mason, overcame the soldier, and tears flowed down his furrowed cheeks.

"A piece of cloth from the coat worn by General Braddock at his death. The pocket compass carried by General Washington on his visit to Fort Pitt. The boot strap worn by General Washington at Braddock's defeat. Washington's spurs. A button from his coat. A piece of Washington's coffin, and cloth that covered the same. A part of the tent that he used on the field. A pocket-knife, presented to him by his mother when he was twelve years of age, and which was in his possession fifty-six years. His wedding gloves, and one that he wore when mourning the death of his mother. Two manuscript letters, one of which proves his attachment to Masonry. Various medals. The arm chair in which he sat as Master of the lodge."

## YORK MASONS.

Are there any York Masons yet left amongst us?—ELLA.—[Yes; several. The Ancient and Accepted Rite has more than one degree attached to it, which have been derived from the York Rite.]

## THE MASON'S SECRET LANGUAGE.

Is there any key to the secret language which is said to exist amongst Masons?—ΔΥΔ.—[Will our correspondent be more explicit and refer us to what language he means, or where he obtained his information? We know of several cyphers, and also the practice of a secret *patois*, or slang, amongst the stone masons of Germany and Ireland but are at a loss to know what the querist requires.]

## THE MASONIC REVIVAL OF 1717.

Who were the principal Masons that took part in the Masonic revival of 1717?—H. H.—[Bro. Desaguliers having intimated his intention of renovating the Order, soon found himself supported by a party of active and zealous brothers, whose names merit preservation. They were—Sayer, Payne, Lamball, Elliott, Goston, Cordwell, De Noyer, Vraden, King, Morrice, Calvert, Ware, Lumley, and Madden. These included the Masters and Wardens of the four existing lodges at the Goose and Gridiron, the Crown, the Apple-tree, and the Rummer and Grapes; and they succeeded in forming themselves into a Grand Lodge, and resumed the quarterly communications, which had been discontinued for many years; and having thus replanted the tree, it soon extended its stately branches to every quarter of the globe.]

## REVIEWS.

*The Boys' own Book. Phaulcon the Adventurer; or, the European in the East.* By WILLIAM DALTON. S. O. Beeton, Strand.

The romantic biography of Phaulcon, the ship boy, who became a Prime Minister only to find how transient is earthly greatness, and how thorny the path of ambition, but who could afterwards enjoy the sweets of private life, is brought to a conclusion—Mr. Dalton carrying the interest of his readers with him from the first page to the last. Now that the volume is concluded it will be an acceptable present to many a boy, pursuing his studies in the hope of that reward which sweetens labour, and which cannot come in a more acceptable form than a book of adventure. The work is admirably illustrated, and will take its stand amongst acknowledged school prizes.

*Beeton's Dictionary of Useful Information in Science, Art, and Literature.* Parts 4 and 5.

This most useful work is making most satisfactory progress, and we cannot add to the praise we have already bestowed upon it.

*Garden Management.* Part 2. S. O. Beeton.

This is certainly one of the most complete and economical works of the kind ever published; and we can confidently recommend it to all those who take a delight in the healthful science of gardening.

*Beeton's Home Pets.* Nos. 22 and 23.

Part 22 of *Home Pets* discourses upon those delights of youth—squirrels, guinea-pigs, mice, and tortoises, the modes of treating which are well described. The cover of Plate 23 informs us that it is devoted to white and other fancy mice, silkworms, &c., whilst the interior only treats of that most interesting and instructive "pet"—the bee, the management of which is highly important, and could not be more succinctly explained than in the work before us. The illustrations, as usual in all Mr. Beeton's works, are excellent.

The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* is, as usual, replete with amusement and instruction for the ladies, who assure us that it is not surpassed by any of its contemporaries.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I trust you will permit me, as an old Mason, to express the pleasure I felt in attending Grand Lodge on Wednesday last. The kind and amiable manner of the Grand Master must have given confidence to all that the scenes witnessed at previous meetings were passing away, and I do venture to hope, in the settlement of the important question of the Grand Lodge Property at the meeting in December (when a Committee of seven is to be appointed), that the Grand Master's wishes, so ably and so clearly expressed, will be adopted, and that we shall have an independent and impartial Committee, consisting of brethren who have not, by being members of the Board of General Purposes, or in any other way committed themselves to one plan or the other. I feel sure that, with a few modifications, the plans now submitted by the Grand Superintendent of Works as his plans, will meet the wishes of the brethren and prevent useless discussion, and that we shall ultimately have a property in every way adapted to the requirements, and worthy of the Craft.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

A MEMBER OF GRAND LODGE.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### GRAND LODGE.

The quarterly communication of Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland presiding, supported by Bros. Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., Prov. G.M. for Hampshire, as D.G.M.; Fenwick, Prov. G.M. for Durham; Sir H. Williamson, Bart., S.G.W.; John Havers, J.G.W.; McIntire, G. Reg.; W. G. Clarke, G. Sec.; Evans, (President of the Board of General Purposes), and Deacon (D. Prov. G.M. for Hampshire) S.G.D.; Captain Creaton and Blake, J.G.D.'s; Rev. J. Huyshe, G. Chap.; Empson, G.S.B.; Dankes, G. Supt. of Works; Woods, G.D.C.; N. Bradford, Asst. G.D.C.; Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Stimpson, G. Org.; Farmer, G. Purst.; Dickie, Asst. G. Purst.; F. Dundas and A. Perkins, P.G.W.'s; W. H. White, P.G. Sec.; Rev. J. Senior, LL.D., and Sir Warren Hayes, P.G. Chaps.; Hopwood, Potter, Wheeler, Savage, J. N. Tomkins, Gregory, S. B. Wilson, W. P. Scott, and H. Lloyd, P.G.D.'s; Bridges, C. Elkington, Wahmsley, H. Pullen, and Le Veau, P.G.S.B.'s; Symonds, P.G.D.C.; Smith, P.G. Purst.; the Master and P.M.'s of the Grand Steward's Lodge, and about 150 other brethren, being Masters, P. Masters, or Wardens of other lodges.

Grand Lodge was opened in ample form with solemn prayer.

The Grand Secretary read the minutes of the Quarterly Convocation of June 4th.

On the motion for their confirmation, the PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES said, lodges 445 and 325, were put down in the list at the last Quarterly Communication for erasure, but they have since made returns, and are at the present moment in active working order. He proposed, therefore, that so much of the minutes of the last Quarterly Communication, as related to the erasure of these two lodges, be not confirmed, as the lodges were now in working order, and they had reason to believe that they would maintain their position in the Craft.

The GRAND REGISTRAR, seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES: I have now to inform Grand Lodge, that lodge 648 is in process of resuscitation. They made their last return in 1856, but we are now informed by the Prov. Grand Master that the lodge is being resuscitated. I will move, therefore, that so much of the minutes of the last Quarterly Communication as relates to lodge 648, be deferred, so that we may see whether it can be restored to working order.

Bro. M'INTYRE seconded the motion which was unanimously agreed to.

The GRAND MASTER then put the remainder of the minutes, which were confirmed with the exceptions aforesaid.

### ALTERATION OF THE LAWS.

The GRAND MASTER:—I now call on the Grand Registrar to move the resolution of which I have given notice, and which stands in my name on the business paper.

Bro. M'INTYRE, G. Reg., said, in obedience to the request of the Grand Master, I have to move "That law 19, page 107, in the Book of Constitutions, be altered by prefixing thereto the following words:—Except when otherwise specially directed by resolution of Grand Lodge." On the last occasion of our meeting in the Board of General Purposes, it was thought extremely desirable that the property belonging to Masons, under the Constitutions of England, should be so governed and appropriated that there should be no question whatever as to its being done with the knowledge and according to the wishes and desires of the craft. We felt that the Board of General Purposes was a changing body from year to year, and that certainly one year would not be long enough to carry out the many changes deemed necessary by the craft. Such being the case, we felt that the matter ought to be referred to a permanent Committee, appointed by Grand Lodge, to carry it out. I have therefore, in conjunction with several legal friends, prepared a motion, which is now for the consideration of Grand Lodge; and the result of that motion will be that Grand Lodge, by a special vote, may appoint a Select Committee, formed from members of its own body, without reference to the powers of the present Board of General Purposes. According to the law as it now stands in our books, the whole control of the property of the craft is placed under the domination of the Board of General Purposes. Till the law is altered, that Board only can

deal with it. In my opinion, and in the opinion of the legal friends whom I have consulted, this resolution will completely throw everything into the hands of Grand Lodge, and give Grand Lodge the power by resolution to transfer these powers to a body appointed by itself. I think this will meet all views of brethren desirous of improving the property. I am happy to know that it has the approval of your lordship, and I trust it will have the approval of Grand Lodge.

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES seconded the motion.

Bro. HERBERT LLOYD:—The property of Grand Lodge is undoubtedly vested in Grand Lodge, which has the power to make any alteration in the laws and constitution of Freemasonry that it may think proper. It cannot be said that because the Board of General Purposes possesses at present the power of controlling the property of Grand Lodge that they have the exclusive control of it in every respect. Grand Lodge, by whom they are elected, has undoubtedly the right to resume or transfer any portion of that control, or to alter the laws as your lordship has suggested. They may still make any suggestion they may think proper, and certainly I must say that it seems to me a very reasonable suggestion that this law should be altered as proposed; but I would put it to Grand Lodge whether this alteration may not affect the recommendations of Grand Lodge. I would suggest that the members of the permanent Committee proposed, of which I cordially approve, should be selected from Grand Lodge; but if your lordship should think of confining your selection to the members of the Board of General Purposes—if that be intended, then I shall be opposed to it; for I think the members should be selected from Grand Lodge, without regard to their being members of the Board of General Purposes or otherwise.

The GRAND MASTER.—I think the resolution is expressly framed with a view to the selection not being confined to the Board of General Purposes. The words of the motion are clear enough. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then put and unanimously agreed to.

### INTRODUCTION OF COLONIAL BRETHREN.

The GRAND MASTER announced that application had been made for permission to be present at the proceedings by Bro. Henry C. Collinson P.M. of the Southern Cross Lodge (No. 398 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland), meeting at the Cape of Good Hope, and by Charles S. Collinson, of the same lodge.

His LORDSHIP directed Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, S.G.D., to go out and examine the said brethren, and if found, to be true and worthy Masons to admit them.

Shortly afterwards, the brethren in question were brought into Grand Lodge and saluted the G.M.

His LORDSHIP then invited the brethren to take their seats upon the dais, which act of courtesy elicited the hearty applause of Grand Lodge.

### Bro. T. A. ADAMS, PROV. GRAND PURSUIVANT.

The M.W. GRAND MASTER.—I have given notice of a motion for to night, which I trust will meet with the approbation of Grand Lodge. It has been usual that a brother who has served the office of Grand Pursuivant with credit to himself and benefit to Grand Lodge, should have past rank; and I have now great pleasure in proposing, and I trust I shall be supported by Grand Lodge, "That Bro. Thomas Alexander Adams, late Grand Pursuivant, do take rank, and wear clothing as Past Grand Pursuivant."

Bro. LLOYD seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

### THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

The G. REG. said: M.W. Grand Master, the report of the Board of General Purposes in the month of May was proposed to be received and entered on the minutes at the last Grand Lodge in June, and action was taken, as far as desirable, on the whole of that report, with the exception of the last paragraph. We had not time on that occasion to consider the recommendation made by the Board in the last paragraph of that report. It did strike me, and all the members of that Board, and every brother accustomed to assemble here in Grand Lodge must be aware that the President of the Board of General Purposes is placed in a somewhat anomalous position. He is undoubtedly the hardest worked of any man in Grand Lodge; he has to prepare the reports of his Board, and to bring those reports before Grand Lodge. He has to explain them where they may be ambiguous; to justify them where they may be dis-

tasteful to the feelings of Grand Lodge; and then he has to induce Grand Lodge to take action upon them. He is practically the prime minister of the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of England. But he is placed in this anomalous position that unless rank should be given to him in another capacity by the Grand Master, he has no position in Grand Lodge by virtue of his office as President of that Board, and we consider that an officer who is so hard worked as the President of that Board ought to take that position in the Craft to which he is justly entitled. The Grand Master has his chief executive officers in the Grand Registrar and Grand Secretary, but the President of the Board of General Purposes is an executive officer with equal work to do, but without suitable rank, and we consider that Grand Lodge ought, by resolution, to place him in the position of being an officer of Grand Lodge, to rank with the other executive officers of the Craft. This would place him in a right position; and I move, therefore, that the President of the Board of General Purposes shall, by virtue of his office, be a grand officer, and rank immediately after the Grand Registrar and Past Grand Registrar, and on retiring from office shall have his past rank in the same position. Earlier in my career I might have had some delicacy in moving such a resolution as this, but I have no hesitation now, inasmuch as it is not proposed to increase my own rank in Grand Lodge, but to give to others the rank they are justly entitled to. I am confident that we shall not be slow to give that honour and rank in Grand Lodge to those who have discharged these difficult and arduous duties, which by their services they are justly entitled to expect. The worthy brother concluded by moving his resolution.

Bro. LLOYD seconded the motion.

Bro. SAVAGE suggested the omission of the words "Grand Registrar," because it was immediately after the Past Grand Registrars that it was intended the President of the Board of General Purposes should take rank.

This was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was put.

Bro. GREGORY, P.G.D.:—If the Grand Master had proposed this motion I should not have been opposed to it, because I think we ought always to do anything we can to enable the Grand Master to pay honour where honour is due. Such a proposition had it emanated from his lordship would have been received with profound respect; but under the circumstances I think that Grand Lodge will not consider it necessary to accept this motion. My Lord, I think you have never thought it right to appoint to that office any brother until he has obtained celebrity and respect in the Craft. Your lordship has never appointed to that office any brother who was comparatively unknown, and to continue in this practice of only promoting well-known brethren to the office would, in my opinion, be more satisfactory than the present proposition. I do not know if my observations are acceptable to Grand Lodge, but while I would not hesitate to place in the hands of the Grand Master the power of conferring honour upon those who are worthy of it, I still think that the experience of the past will show us that this resolution is unnecessary; and that, in fact, the Grand Master, whoever he might be, would be likely only to put into that position one who had all the honours that Masonry could give. I submit, therefore, that this motion is unnecessary, but I have no amendment to propose.

Bro. HORTON SMITH:—My Lord, I would beg to oppose the view taken by Bro. Gregory. Although it is true that your lordship has appointed to that office only brethren who have already obtained a high position in the Craft, still I think that when a brother is appointed President of the Board of General Purposes he should have the rank *ex-officio* of Grand Officer. This would enable your lordship to appoint a brother who had not previously attained to the dignity of Grand Officer. I think the motion will commend itself to the adoption of Grand Lodge.

Bro. J. RANKIN STEEBING:—I think the experience of last year is a fitting answer to Bro. Gregory, when you thought it right, in order to give the President of the Board of General Purposes a proper position in Grand Lodge, to make him a Grand Officer a second time; for having served Grand office with great distinction in a lower rank, you make him S.G.D., and then President of the Board of General Purposes. I do not call in question your lordship's right to do this. If you thought he should hold a higher position in Grand Lodge, you could confer on him the additional rank; and even if the effect of this resolution is not to give a higher station, still the President of the Board of General Purposes, who does so much work—half as much as the Grand Secretary—though he does

not get a farthing for it—(Laughter.)—I think should have this additional distinction as one of those toilers in the hive who do so much work for Grand Lodge.

The GRAND MASTER:—It is not necessary that I should make any observation on this question. The motion was submitted to me, and met with my cordial approbation. I think it is for the benefit of the Craft that it should be carried, and I shall now put the motion and leave you to deal with it as you think right.

The question was then put and unanimously agreed to.

#### THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The annual report of this institution having been submitted, Prov. SYMONDS, P.G.D.C., proposed—"That rule 12 of the rules and regulations be amended by erasing the name of the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough in each case, in which it was in the said rule, and substituting in each case the name of the Right Hon. the Earl De Grey and Ripon." He said—The Earl of Yarborough, being unhappily deceased, it became necessary to appoint a successor as trustee. He had to congratulate the subscribers and friends of the institution, and also Grand Lodge, that so eminent a man as the Earl De Grey and Ripon had consented to except the responsibilities of the position. He felt satisfied that Grand Lodge would approve of the motion.

The question was then put and carried unanimously.

Bro. HORWOOD, P.G.D., moved—"That it shall be lawful for the subscribers at special general meetings of this institution to entertain motions for the adoption of any new regulation or law, or the abrogation or alteration of any existing regulation or law, provided such official general meeting be convened in conformity to rule 8." He said—The want of such a resolution in this institution has led to considerable inconvenience. I can hardly imagine that there can be any objection to it, and I do not know that there is any. I believe that the general feeling of Grand Lodge would be in favour of it, and I, therefore, move it.

Bro. JOHN UDALL, P.G.D., seconded the motion.

Bro. SAVAGE, P.G.D.: I must oppose this proposition, as I think it would be a dangerous alteration of our laws. I think the proper time to make alterations in the regulations of this institution is at the general meeting in May, which is the only occasion on which we have a fair attendance. At the other meetings the attendance is very small. I think it would be not more than twelve. It would be dangerous, therefore, to give such power as is now proposed to any special general meeting. It is true that such meetings are convened by advertisements in the public papers, but we do not all go through the *Times* advertisements, and as I said before these meetings would be thinly attended, and the practical result of the present proposition would be to give to a small meeting the power of altering fundamentally the laws of this charity. Some of the regulations are very serious and ought only to be altered at a full regular meeting, such as is commonly held in May. I shall, therefore, oppose this resolution if I stand alone, which I do not think likely, and I hope Grand Lodge will negative so dangerous a proposition. I am sure it will not work well for the charity.

Bro. SYMONDS:—From what Bro. Savage has said, it might be supposed that some innovation was contemplated by this motion, but such is not the case. Bro. Savage forgets that it is only by the incidental operation of the law, never intended to apply to special meetings, that this power of passing laws at special meetings of subscribers has been taken away. It existed until within three or four years, when it was taken away under these circumstances. I say this advisedly, because I was the author of the law by which that power was accidentally taken away. Some three or four years ago I was startled at a general meeting of subscribers to find that a motion was brought forward for the alteration of a law without notice. That seemed anomalous, but there was no law to prevent it, and the resolution was carried. The alteration in that case was not objectionable, but such a plan is liable to great danger. Therefore, when at a subsequent meeting, it was proposed to alter certain of the laws, I proposed the following law:—"That no motion for any new regulation or law, or abrogation or alteration of any existing regulation or law, shall be entertained at the annual general meeting, unless a copy of the same shall have been communicated to the Committee of Management, &c." That was intended to apply only to motions brought forward at the annual general meeting; and subsequently when it was proposed to hold a special meeting for the

alteration of some of the laws, you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, being in the chair, ruled that by that law there existed now no such power. Such being the existing state of the law, this is merely a declaratory motion to re-enact the power which formerly existed. This is the whole state of the case. The power which formerly existed, and which has been accidentally taken away, it is now declared shall re-exist at general meetings of subscribers. I may call attention to an illustration of the inconvenience of there being no such power. If the Earl of Yarborough had died towards the end of February in the present year, it would have been impossible for the institution to have appointed a new trustee until the month of June next year. For this reason that notice of motion for an alteration of laws at the annual general meetings must be given to the committee on the second Wednesday in February, brought forward at the general meeting in May, and confirmed by the Grand Lodge in June; and, therefore, however necessary it might have been that there should be a trustee, it would have been impossible to alter that law except at the meeting in May next, which would be confirmed in June; and thus from February in this year until June next year, in the present state of the law, we must have gone without a trustee. There is no reason why Grand Lodge should interfere with this matter. It is a rule which affects the subscribers and the subscribers alone. It does not interfere in any way with the prerogatives of Grand Lodge, and therefore I hope Grand Lodge will confirm it; and as the subscribers never interfere with the privileges of Grand Lodge, I hope the Grand Lodge will be jealous of interfering with the privileges of the subscribers. I ask Grand Lodge to do as it would be done by in this case, and I may state that the subscribers at the general meeting have agreed to this return to the old state of the law, and I think that Grand Lodge would be stepping out of its due course if it interfered with a matter which specially concerns the subscribers, and the subscribers alone.

Bro. HORWOOD, in reply, said he had not anticipated any opposition, and that Bro. Symonds had very clearly and forcibly expressed what he should like to have said with the same ability in the shape of a reply.

The motion was then put, and the Grand Master declared it carried by a large majority.

Bro. HORWOOD next proposed resolution 3—"That no motion for the creation, increase, or diminution of any salary, or for the grant of any money (unless the object be for the payment of *bond fide* debts) shall be entertained without notice thereof being given, at the meeting of the Committee preceding that on which it is intended to make such motion." He said this, like the last motion, was one to which no opposition was anticipated. The object was quite clear, and it was not proposed because of anything which had happened, but because it was believed that motions might be made at very small committees, when numbers of the members were absent engaged in business, and not expecting anything important to come on. This resolution would confer a great benefit upon the charity, and in no respect be likely to militate against its interests. What we want is, that when propositions of this kind are coming on, we may have proper intimation of them, so that the minority of the committee may not carry anything against the wishes of the majority, and thus create both inconvenience and scandal. We must all feel how important such a resolution as this is, and I venture to say that I can hardly suppose that there will be any opposition to it in Grand Lodge.

Bro. A. PERKINS, P.G.W., seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

#### THE BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

The GRAND SECRETARY read the report of the Board of Benevolence, which was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

On coming to the grants recommended by the Board,

Bro. H. G. WARREN suggested that these grants should not be made the subject of separate resolutions.

Bro. SAVAGE said that each grant ought to be separately proposed and voted.

Two grants of £30 were then voted to brethren of the Derwent Lodge, Hastings, and Lodge of Unanimity, Stockport.

#### GENERAL PURPOSES REPORT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES moved that the Report of that Board be taken as read, which was agreed to. It was then agreed that it be received and entered on the minutes.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES said he should move a resolution upon which he should make but few observations, as there was a general feeling amongst the Craft, as to the necessity of improving the Grand Lodge property. That most delicate question had been referred to various Committees, delayed from day to day, from month to month, and he was sorry to say, from year to year. There were difficulties rising up whenever they attempted to grapple with the subject; but light was at last thrown upon the subject, and a report was produced by the Sub-Committee. That report of the Sub-Committee was discussed, and subsequently agreed to at a full meeting of the Board of General Purposes, and it was afterwards submitted to Grand Lodge for its approval. Although at their last meeting they had got the report, they had not got the plans, and many of the brethren were of opinion that the report should be referred back to the Board, with instructions to have plans prepared. Then there was this difficulty, that as the Board of General Purposes was a changing body, there was a general opinion amongst the Craft that a permanent Committee should be appointed to carry out these plans. He did not know that it was necessary for him then to go beyond the enunciation of a principle which they had contended for, and he gave all credit for good intentions, to promote the honour and interests of the Craft. Let them that might enunciate the principle that they should have a permanent instead of a changeable Committee, and the small details could be as well considered three months hence as then. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That in the event of Grand Lodge agreeing to the alteration of Law 19, page 107, of the *Book of Constitutions*, as proposed by the M.W. Grand Master, a committee of seven members of Grand Lodge be appointed, with powers similar to those at present possessed by this Board, so far as the same relate to the improvement and adaptation of the property of Grand Lodge in Great Queen-street, and that such committee have full power to call for all books, papers, deeds, documents, and accounts; to obtain the advice of any persons, architects or others, and to cause such plans and estimates to be prepared as may seem to them expedient for the purpose of adopting a complete scheme for the improvement and adaptation of the said property, subject to the approval of Grand Lodge."

Bro. H. LLOYD, P.G.D., said, as he was convinced of the propriety of a permanent in preference to a changeable Committee, he had no hesitation in seconding the motion. He hoped they would have members on the Committee who were not pledged to any particular scheme, but would carry out the plans with credit to themselves, and not occasion any great loss to their finances.

Bro. HORWOOD said it was important that they should have a proper Committee. He could not oppose a permanent Committee, as such was quite in accordance with his own views and feelings. Indeed his only feeling on the subject was, that in the appointment they should have an independent Committee, who felt as he felt—(A laugh)—and was ready to go into the subject. He did not think he had anything to retract, as he had always entertained the highest regard for everything connected with the Masonic Craft, and felt that all should be done for the advancement of the property of the Craft, and in the most efficient and proper manner. All his desire was, that there should be a proper Committee, and he would rather not be on that Committee, and should reserve any objections he might have out of respect to anything that might emanate from that Committee.

The GRAND MASTER put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

#### RETURN OF THE WARRANT TO THE DERBYSHIRE LODGE, No. 163.

The books of this lodge having been lost, the warrant was withdrawn; but a statement having been sent in, signed by fifteen members of the lodge, to the effect that they were unable to find the books, and were prepared to work the lodge properly in future, it was recommended by the Board of General Purposes that the suspension of this lodge be removed, and the warrant returned to the lodge.

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES moved a resolution in accordance with this recommendation, which was agreed to unanimously.

#### ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 983, CONSTANTINOPLE.

This was an appeal in the case of Bro. Lawrie by the lodge against the decision of the D. Prov. G.M. of Turkey, and the facts of the case were these:—Bro. Lawrie was one of the founders of the lodge, but had some difference of opinion with some

member of it, which induced him to send in his resignation, which was accepted, and the acceptance was confirmed at a subsequent meeting, and notice thereof was duly sent him. The D. Prov. G.M. of Turkey held that the resignation was invalid, as a reconciliation had been effected in the interim between the brethren.

The GRAND REGISTRAR, after hearing the documents in the case read by the Grand Secretary, moved that the decision of the D. Prov. G.M. be reversed, which was seconded by Bro. Lloyd.

Bro. LAWRIE, the brother in question, stated that the differences had been adjusted in the interim, and the W.M. of the lodge had in the first instance decided he would not accept his resignation.

The GRAND REGISTRAR held that the resignation having been tendered, accepted, and confirmed, the brother was no longer a member of the lodge, and he could only rejoin by being proposed and balloted for in the usual way.

The GRAND MASTER concurred in this view of the case and the decision of the D. Prov. G.M. was reversed; the Grand Master informing Bro. Lawrie that if he wished to rejoin the lodge he must be proposed and balloted for in the usual way.

#### MASONIC ASYLUM AT CROYDON.

Bro. J. UDALL, P.G.D., moved that the sum of £50 be given from the Fund of General Purposes, to supply coals to the inmates of the Masonic Asylum at Croydon, which was agreed to.

Notices of motion which stood in the names of Bro. Motion, Stebbing, and Lloyd, were withdrawn.

#### BREVET RANK IN THE PROVINCES.

Bro. H. G. WARREN, Prov. G. Steward, then moved the following resolution:—To insert at page 54 of the Book of Constitutions the following rule:—"That every Provincial Grand Master shall by himself, his Deputy Grand Master, or Provincial Grand Secretary, forward to the Most Worshipful Grand Master a copy of the minutes of each Provincial Grand Lodge, within one month of the holding thereof, together with the names of all brethren appointed to Provincial Grand Office, the names and numbers of the Lodges to which they belong, and their respective residences." He said the motion is one which I consider to be of great importance in order to maintain the prerogative of your lordship, and also the rights and position of Grand Lodge. I have brought forward this motion very much in consideration of an expression which fell from your lordship some twelve months' since, when I called attention to the rule on page 50 of the Book of Constitutions, with respect to non-residence. At that time your lordship expressed a decided opinion against giving a dispensation except under special circumstances, and your lordship expressed a hope that if the present laws should not prove to be effectual, that the brother who then addressed you or some other brother would bring the subject again before Grand Lodge, in the shape of a direct motion. I have left it now twelve months, in the hopes that other members of the Craft of greater influence would have taken the matter up. Neither the President of the Board of General Purposes, the Grand Registrar, or any other brother having done so, I have now placed this motion before you, and I may remark that it is founded on the recommendation of a D. Prov. M. standing so high in the estimation of your lordship, that you are understood to have offered him the command of his province if he chose to accept it. The object of the motion, as your lordship will see, is to place before your officers—for I do not expect your lordship will read all such documents—a return of the names of brethren appointed to offices in the Provincial Grand Lodges, together with their residences, in order that it may be seen whether they have complied with the regulations of the Book of Constitutions, whether they are non-residents, and whether if they have not obtained dispensation, they have paid the fees to the Board of Benevolence, for I hold that every fee thus unpaid is so much money abstracted from the funds of that Board. (Hear, hear.) I am further induced to move this resolution from the fact that at the Grand Lodge in December last, it was solemnly declared that the power of granting past grand rank, belonged to your lordship alone, and yet it is notorious that within six months of the very time that Grand Lodge passed that resolution, brevet rank has been given in at least one province, and without some means of bringing these things officially before your lordship's notice, there is no power of checking the practice. I have no object of my

own in any way to serve in bringing this resolution forward, but when the Provincial Grand Masters step beyond the *Book of Constitutions*, there is no means of checking them except by such a resolution as that which I now propose. It is true the *Book of Constitutions* at page 54, says: "Correct minutes of the proceedings of the Provincial Grand Lodge shall be kept in a book proper for the purpose, which shall be produced, by the Provincial Grand Master, for the inspection of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge whenever required." But then these minutes are never required except when some irregularity is brought officially under your lordship's notice, and therefore I confidently recommend the resolution which I now propose for the acceptance of Grand Lodge.

Bro. BANNISTER, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. of Lancashire, and P. Prov. G.D. of Durham, seconded the motion.

Bro. STEBBING—Before you put the motion, which I am not desirous of opposing, I should propose that you should insert the words before the word "copy" "a fair summary or." It would entail a vast amount of labour on Provincial Grand Secretaries, as I know from twenty years' experience in that office, to copy out all the minutes. With this amendment, which will answer all the purposes, I shall be happy to support the motion.

Bro. HORTON SMITH approved of the proposed alteration.

Bro. H. G. WARREN consented, observing that what he principally wished to be laid before the Grand Master, was the nature of the appointments.

The GRAND MASTER said he approved of the suggestion of Bro. Stebbing, and he entirely concurred with the motion of Bro. Warren. By accident, and not officially, he had been made aware of certain irregularities which had taken place in one province, but he had taken most effectual means to bring those irregularities before the Prov. G.M. He would not mention any names, because the matter had not been officially brought before him—but he thought it is duty to take steps to rectify the abuse, and to put a stop to the irregularity which had taken place. The matter had been brought before him by the Board of General Purposes, though that Board only knew of it by hearsay. At the same time he was glad to be fortified by such a resolution as had now been proposed by Bro. Warren, which would more effectually meet cases of this kind.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

In reply to a question,

The GRAND MASTER said that it would be competent to appoint the Committee immediately after the confirmation of the motion upon the next quarterly communication. All names of brethren intended to be nominated on the Committee, should be placed before the Board of Masters at their meeting previous to the next quarterly communication. He did not mean that any brother not so nominated would be disqualified, but he hoped, as it was so obviously for the convenience of the brethren, that his suggestion would be adhered to.

All business being ended, Grand Lodge was closed in ample form with solemn prayer, and adjourned.

#### METROPOLITAN.

FIRST TOWER HAMLETS ENGINEERS LODGE (No. 1264).—This young but prospering lodge met at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C., on Monday, the 25th ult., under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Lieut. Wigginton, supported by Bros. Grambridge, P.M., S.W.; Compton, J.W.; Lieut. Brinjes, J.D.; Tripe, M.D. (Hon. Assist. Surgeon), Treas.; Scotche, P.M., Sec.; Capt. C. H. Gregory, P.M., P.G.D., &c. Lodge having been opened with solemn prayer, Mr. A. Croucher and Mr. J. Hearle were balloted for, and afterwards initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. On the motion of the W.M., Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, P.G.D., was elected an honorary member of the lodge, in recognition of his services to the same as the consecrating officer. The lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and spent a pleasant evening, brotherly love reigning supreme. It was resolved that every effort should be made to secure the election of the eldest son of the late Dr. Richardson into the Masonic Institution for Boys. The late brother was first Senior Deacon in this lodge, and was S.W. elect of the Cadogan Lodge when he died. He was carried off by typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his professional duties, and has left a widow and six children (the youngest only a few weeks old) very inadequately provided for.

## PROVINCIAL.

## CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Union Lodge* (No. 389).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Masonic Rooms, English-street, on Tuesday, August 26th, at seven o'clock in the evening. There was a numerous and punctual attendance. The lodge was opened with the usual solemnity by the W.M., Bro. Wilson, and all preliminary business being carefully despatched, Bro. T. C. Mulcaster was called to perform all necessary work previous to being passed to the second degree, which he executed with merit and ability; he then retired, and lodge was duly opened in the P.C.'s. The W.M. called Bro. Hayward to pass our brother, which he performed with his usual ability; he also explained the working tools, and gave the charge, assisted by Bros. Blacklock, S.W.; Hodgson, Acting J.W.; Banister, Acting S.D.; Johnston, J.D.; Murray, I.G.; Storey, Tyler; and Fisher, Sec. Bro. Banister executed the S.D.'s part in quite a model form, with ease, regularity, grace, and exquisite order, which elicited universal praise and admiration; he also delivered the lecture appertaining to the second degree in a style that could not be excelled—it was definite, eloquent, and very impressive. The brethren expressed the pleasure they had in having such a thoroughly enlightened Mason as a member of Lodge No. 389. Bro. Banister stated that he would attend as often as circumstances would permit, and would feel a pleasure in doing all he could to satisfy their eager desire to become thoroughly enlightened in Masonry. The brethren thanked Bro. Banister for his kindness, and hoped by strictly attending to his precepts that they might merit his kind favour. The lodge was finally and solemnly closed. The brethren retired to the ante-room, where they performed the physical and mental duties to good effect, and finished with the Tyler's toast. They separated at an early hour, delighted with the growing prosperity of their lodge.

## DURHAM.

## SOUTH SHIELDS.

## LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE FREEMASONS' HALL.

The erection of a hall for Masonic purposes having been, for some time past, felt to be much needed by the Masonic body at South Shields, whose numbers have much increased lately, it was decided that there should be such a building, and about a month ago operations were commenced by the contractors for the work. The site, a very eligible one, is in Fowler-street. The new building will comprise a commodious lodge-room, with convenient rooms attached on the upper story; and below two shops, which will be for business purposes. The contractors for the works are Messrs. Scott and Suddards, builders; and the plans are from designs by Mr. R. S. Forster, under whose superintendence the work will be completed. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the building took place on Wednesday, the 27th ult. Bro. R. B. Ridley officiated as Dir. of Cers., and shortly afterwards the members of the Craft, dressed in Masonic clothing, proceeded in procession to the site of the intended building.

Upon arriving at the site of the intended erection, the brethren halted, and allowed Bro. George Potts, who was appointed to lay the stone, with the other officers, to proceed to their allotted position for the performance of the ceremony, a platform having been erected for the accommodation of the brethren taking part in it. A large concourse of spectators, including a number of ladies, was assembled to witness the ceremony, and, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone, the site of the new building was decorated with a profusion of flags and banners.

The brethren having taken their places, the proceedings were commenced by the officiating P.M. addressing the assemblage as follows:—"Friends and Brethren,—We are assembled here this day to lay the foundation stone of a building which is to be dedicated to the purposes of Masonry. I pray the Most High that the good work may be prosperous, and that for many years to come the brethren of St. Hilda's Lodge may meet together in the house to be erected on this stone in peace and happiness, to practice Freemasonry according to the principles of our Order."

At the conclusion of this address, the choir sang an anthem, after which the upper stone was raised slowly, the band playing the National Anthem. Prayer having been offered up by the Chaplain (the Rev. T. Featherstone, incumbent of Holy

Saviour's, Tynemouth), the Secretary read the following inscription, engraved on a brass plate, which was afterwards to be placed above the cavity of the stone:—"This corner stone of St. Hilda's Masonic Hall, was laid by Bro. George Potts, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W., on the 27th day of August, 1862, with Masonic honours. The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, G.M.; John Fawcett, Esq., Prov. G.M.; H. Fenwick, Esq., M.P., D. Prov. G.M.; J. Roddam, W.M.; R. S. Forster, architect. Trustees: R. B. Ridley, H. Hewison, J. L. Barker, W. Wright, and J. Forrest. Building Committee: J. Roddam, H. Hedley, R. H. Evans, R. Jobling, W. Pratt, J. S. Oldroyd, and G. Lawson. Scott and Suddard, contractors; R. S. Forster, Secretary." A phial, containing a number of coins of the present reign, together with copies of the *North and South Shields Gazette* and *Daily Telegraphic Edition, Newcastle Chronicle and Journal*, with the names of the Building Committee, &c., was then handed by the Treasurer to the officiating P.M., who deposited it in a cavity of the stone, and at the same time placed above them the brass plate, previously handed to him by the Secretary.

Bro. Ridley also handed to the officiating P.M. a phial containing water brought from the river Jordan, which had been presented to the lodge by Bro. P.M. Wm. Ord, of the Leinster Lodge (No. 387) of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. With this water it was intended to prepare the cement to be spread upon the foundation stone of the intended building.

Bro. Toslach then presented to the officiating P.M. a beautiful silver trowel, bearing the following inscription.—"Presented to Bro. George Potts, P.M., by the brethren of St. Hilda's Lodge (No. 292), South Shields, on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the Freemasons' Hall, August 27th, 1862."

The officiating P.M. accepted the trowel, and proceeded to spread the cement on the lower stone. This having been done, the upper stone was lowered to its place. The Junior Warden handing to the P.M. the plumb-rule, the Senior Warden the level, and the W.M. the square, the stone was then regularly adjusted by the P.M., who, having given it three knocks with a mallet, handed to him by the architect, said:—"Brethren, I declare this stone, the foundation of your new Masonic Hall, to be truly and properly laid. May this undertaking be conducted by the Craftsmen according to good faith, brotherly love, peace, and harmony."

The Officers bearing the consecrating vessels then handed them to the officiating P.M., who thereupon strewed the stone with corn as an emblem of plenty, and poured wine upon it as an emblem of joy, and oil as an emblem of peace and comfort.

The plans of the building were next handed by the architect to the officiating P.M., who, having inspected them, returned them to the architect, who was requested to proceed with his work without loss of time.

The assemblage was subsequently addressed by Bros. Potts, Mayson (North Shields), and Davis (Newcastle).

The Chaplain having delivered the benediction, the band played the National Anthem, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

The brethren then re-formed in procession, and returned to the Central Hall, when the lodge was closed in due form.

At four o'clock the brethren and their friends assembled in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and partook of an excellent collation, provided by Bro. Dunn.

## HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Lodge of Peace and Harmony* (No. 462).—This excellent lodge, the largest in Hampshire, met on Wednesday week last, and amongst other visitors, had the pleasure of the presence of Bro. Fred. Binckes, P.M., and Secretary of the Boys' School, who dropped in on his road to attend the Prov. Grand Lodge of Dorset. The ceremonies of the evening—always embracing one or two degrees and several candidates—having been gone through with very great ability by the W.M., Bro. T. P. Payne, P.M. 152, and his officers, the brethren sat down to an elegant banquet. After the usual preliminary toasts, the Rev. Dr. Bradshaw gave the "Masonic Charities" in a most eloquent address, coupling the name of Bro. P.M. Binckes, who, in an able and powerful appeal, urged the claims of the Charities, particularly the Boys' School, on the attention of the brethren, at the close of which the W.M. said he should feel most happy to act as steward in the ensuing year, and to subscribe ten guineas himself. The health of Bro. Rankin Stebbing being given in a very handsome manner as V.P. of the Board of

General Purposes, he expressed his delight at the liberal act of the W.M., and begged to be allowed to place his name on the list also for ten guineas. Bro. Arthur H. Weston, Warden of No. 152, gave two guineas, and several other brethren one guinea each; this addition makes three stewards from Hampshire for the Boys' School, and one for the Benevolent Fund, and secures upwards of one hundred guineas for the Boys' School alone.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The festivities in connection with the "Preston Guild"—a festival of great antiquity which is celebrated every twenty years—were commenced on Monday. Notwithstanding the deep distress which prevails in the district at the present moment, the arrangement points to a carnival of unusual gaiety and splendour. The whole of this week has been devoted to the "Guild," and judging from the great influx of visitors into the town, it is highly probable that a considerable sum has been realised for charitable purposes.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held on Tuesday, in the Independent Chapel school-rooms, Preston. The meeting was held in that town for the double purpose of transacting the business of the province and engaging in the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the intended new Town Hall, in the Market-place, at the junction of Fishergate and Church-street. Preparatory to the Provincial Grand Lodge entering the school-room (which is a new and elegant building), the W.M. of lodge No. 101, Bro. W. J. Fowler, opened the lodge, assisted by the W.M. of 130, who acted as Senior Warden, and Bro. William M. Connan, W.M. 294, as Junior Warden. After the lodge was duly opened the brethren, to the number of 600, formed in procession, and proceeded in the direction of Fishergate, and continued their march up Church-street to the top, at which point they walked round the pillars supporting the triumphal arch, and proceeded down Church-street, and finally stopped at the site of the new Town Hall, which was occupied until March last, by a Guild Hall, which, while sufficient for the celebration of 1762, for which it was erected, was quite inadequate for the convenience of the burgesses in the present day, and by a Town Hall, built in 1782. It is in the Market-place, adjoining Fishergate, and is nearly in the centre of the borough. The new building will be erected from plans drawn by Mr. G. G. Scott. The style is Gothic. The high roof and the turreted tower, terminating in an octagonal spirelet, will give the building something of the appearance of the old Guildhall in the low countries. On the ground floor will be an arcade, approached by a flight of steps on two sides. The Exchange will occupy this floor; its roof will be supported by six circular columns, and it will be lighted by windows of three lights. Committee-rooms and offices for the Corporation officials will also be provided on the ground floor. On the first storey will be a lofty concert-room, lighted by long two-light windows, the mullions decorated with tracery and enriched with carved capitals, a council-room, committee-room, mayor's parlour, &c. The tower will be about 160ft. high, and will form one of the most beautiful parts of the building. Below the gables of the tower will be placed four dials surrounded with elaborate carving. The walls are to be built of local stone, and the roofs covered with Westmorland slates. Granite and marble columns are interspersed among others of stone, so as to relieve the colours constructively. Sculptured decorations, too, will be extensively introduced in numerous foliated capitals, panels, and statues. The cost of the building is estimated at £30,000.

Shortly before one o'clock the procession arrived at the site of the Town Hall. During the walk through the streets, the Tylers preceded the band of the 11th Lancashire (Preston) Rifle Volunteers, and were followed by upwards of 700 members of lodges of Freemasons. To these succeeded the Office-bearers of the Order, carrying those mystic insignia about which the outside world knows so very little, such as the Corinthian, Doric, and Ionic lights, the column of "Prov. J.G.W.," &c. The tools to be used in the ceremony were also carried in the procession. The Mayor, the band of the 21st L.A.V. (Preston), and the members of the Corporation followed the Masons. The stone to be laid was in the north-east corner of the tower, and was from one of the Longridge quarries.

The Mayor, along with the principals of the Masonic Order, took his position on a platform erected around a portion of the tower on the north-eastern side of the building, where the

foundation stone was to be laid. On the western side were the general masonic body; on the eastern the corporation; on the north-eastern a large number of ladies and gentlemen, on a gallery erected for the occasion; and on the southern the general public. Amongst those in the gallery were the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lord Stanley, Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, *K.C.B.*, Sir R. T. Gerard, *Bart.*, &c. On the platform were Bros. Sir Thomas G. Keskeith, *Bart.*, *M.P.*; the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, with level; H. Gamble, with plumb rule; Past Grand Officer, with mallet; Deputy Provincial Grand Master, with square; N. H. Beazley, with trowel; Rev. — Dunkley, with Bible; J. McClinchy, with cornucopia; W. Blackhurst, with ewer containing oil; G. Easthans, with ewer containing wine; J. J. Myres, with salt; Stephen Blair Prov. G.M. East Lancashire; James Billinge, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Thos. Wylie, Prov. G.S.; C. J. Bannister, Prov. G.D.C.; R. T. Parker and his W.M. and P.M.; Prov. G. Treas., with phial containing coins, &c.; Recorder, Chairman of Building Committee, G. G. Scott, Esq., *R.A.*, the architect.

After the Masonic body, &c., had arrived at the site of the building, and when each party had taken up their respective positions,—

The Mayor said—Ladies and gentlemen, it is my duty to declare that the object of this meeting is to lay the foundation stone of the new Town Hall of Preston with Masonic honours upon the north-east portion of the site on which you now stand.

The Rev. J. Dunkley, Prov. Grand Chap., then offered up a prayer appropriate to the occasion, after which two bottles, hermetically sealed, and containing all the current gold, silver, and copper coins of the realm, a list of the members of the Preston corporation, engrossed on vellum, &c., were handed to the Mayor, who deposited them in a cavity below the foundation stone. A brass plate containing the following inscription was placed over the cavity:—"This foundation stone of the Town Hall of the borough of Preston, in the county of Lancashire, was laid with Masonic rites and ceremonies, by the Right Worshipful Robert Townley, Guild Mayor, on the second day of the Guild Merchant, being the second day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1862, and the 26th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, defender of the faith. Edmund Birley, Alderman, Chairman of the building committee; James Naylor, Councillor, vice-Chairman; George Gilbert Scott, *R.A.* Architect; Thos. Batty Addison, Recorder; Robert Ascroft, Town Clerk; and John Owen Parr, Vicar of Preston and Chaplain to the Guild Mayor."

Mr. Alderman E. Birley, then presented the Mayor with a silver trowel, which bore an appropriate inscription. Mr. Birley, who was very inaudible to the general assemblage, said he had great pleasure in being present on that occasion as chairman of the building committee. He afterwards highly eulogised the Mayor, and expressed a hope that he and his family would long be spared to live amongst them. The Mayor, he was sure, carried with him the good feelings and wishes of the entire town. He had earned the respect of all, and he trusted that he might long be spared to enjoy the honour and kind regards of the people of Preston and the general inhabitants of the surrounding country.

The musical brethren then sang "To Heaven's High Architect, all praise."

The stone was then laid in its bed, after which corn, wine, oil, and salt were poured upon it. Along with the corn was a very beautiful bouquet of flowers, which the Mayor presented, amid cheers, to the Countess of Derby.

The Mayor afterwards said: Ladies and gentlemen, I shall first offer up a supplication. May this ceremony of pouring corn, wine, oil, and salt upon the foundation-stone be not merely an empty ceremony, but may it make a lasting impression on all present, by reminding us of the gratitude we owe the Almighty for His merciful care in our welfare. Ladies and gentlemen, in fulfilling the duties which I have just performed, I have to thank the Corporation of Preston for the position in which they have placed me. It is one of great honour, of great legal dignity, and one which has been peculiarly flattering to myself. I have also to thank my brother Freemasons for the support they have given me on this occasion; for their presence; for the display which has gratified the public at large. (Hear, hear.) I was in hopes that the ceremony which I have just carried out would have been performed by an illustrious prince. I regret that although we endeavoured to prevail upon her Majesty to grant her sanction to such a step, her Majesty's recollection of the

great loss she had sustained—undoubtedly the greatest loss that could befall a woman—the loss of her partner for life—induced her to decide that none of the members of the Royal Family should take part in any public ceremony this year. Her Majesty has not done this out of any disrespect towards you, my fellow-countrymen; on the contrary, I believe that her Majesty entertains for you at the present moment the highest feelings, and sentiments of the most profound admiration and even gratitude. I have endeavoured, as you will have observed, to perform all the rites which belong to my office, and I have only one or two words, in additionally addressing you, to say on this occasion, namely, that Masonry, of which a great many of you are most profoundly ignorant (laughter), and for which I am profoundly sorry (laughter), may easily become known to you; and if any of you wish to enjoy the secrets of the Craft, I beg to inform you that there are several lodges in this town and neighbourhood where you will be most readily admitted. Ladies, it is true, are excluded (laughter), from the privileges of the Order; but let me tell them—and I can do so without encroaching on the oath of secrecy—that Freemasonry is a system of beautiful morality. (Hear, hear.) Its principles may be disguised, may be mysterious, and may be only made known by insignia; but this I may say, that from the earliest times up to the present it has existed as an honoured art—as an honoured Order. His worship then alluded to the high antiquity of the order of Freemasons, and, after thanking the company for their presence, he brought his remarks to a conclusion amid great acclamation.

The "Hallelujah" chorus was afterwards played by a band adjoining.

The PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPLAIN next offered up a prayer, and after the "National Anthem" had been sung, and three cheers given for the Queen and Lord Derby, the proceedings closed.

After the ceremony of laying the stone was completed, the brethren returned to the school-room in procession, after which they retired to the Corn Exchange to

#### THE BANQUET.

At the conclusion of an excellent repast, provided by Bro. Morrish, of the Merchants' Dining Rooms, in this town, the Mayor, Bro. Townley Parker, said at the request of the R.W. Prov. G.M. Bro. Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, Bart., he would take the chair.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and heartily responded to.

The D. PROV. GRAND MASTER, in proposing the first Masonic toast of the evening, said he had the honour then of giving "The Health of the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. of England," and coupling with it "The Health of his Deputy, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, M.W.D.G.M. of England." There could not be two better Masons or two noblemen who could take more interest in the Craft; and he felt sure had either of them been present that day he would have been pleased to see the number of the brethren present, and the interesting procession and ceremony in which they had all joined. Drunk with Masonic honours.

Bro. Sir THOMAS G. HESKETH, *M.P.*, said the toast he had the pleasure of proposing was the toast of the evening, that of "The Mayor of one of the most ancient towns in England—the Guild Mayor of Preston, Bro. Townley Parker."

Bro. TOWNLEY PARKER, in reply, said he could not fail to express his surprise that the R.W. Dep. Prov. G.M. should have fallen into the error that he was a young Mason. He was initiated in Masonry in India before he (Sir Thomas) was born; and although he had not taken an active part in the craft for years, he was associated with their R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Le Gendre N. Starkie many years ago. After a speech replete with a considerable amount of humour, the chairman concluded by proposing "The healths of Bro. Le Gendre N. Starkie, R.W. Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire, and his deputy, Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, Bart." He regretted very much the absence of the R.W. Prov. G.M., who was an excellent mason, but who, unfortunately, was prevented from being present in consequence of his infirmities from old age.

Sir THOMAS G. HESKETH, *Bart.*, returned thanks for the manner in which his name had been given and received.

Bro. PARKER said he was sorrow he had to leave them, but his place would be ably filled by the R.W. D. Prov. G.M.

Sir THOMAS then took the chair, and in doing so said he had one duty to perform, that of proposing "The Provincial Grand Officers of West Lancashire, present and past." He would bear

testimony to the indefatigable exertions of one brother in Grand Lodge who appeared the right hand of the lodge, who was always at his duty and seemed never to tire; that was Bro. Wylie, Prov. G. Secretary. Of the other officers of the lodge he had to speak in the highest terms, and he could not refrain from saying it was by their industry he was relieved to a great extent in his duties. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G. Sec., in responding to the toast, said he was not entitled to the very flattering terms in which the D.G.M. had spoken of him. (Yes, yes.) He was glad to say that the harmony which existed among the thirty lodges of that province was worthy of remark. From the cordial manner in which the brethren of Preston had met them, he hoped for the future they would go to different portions of the province to hold their annual meetings. (Hear, hear.) He had great pleasure in returning thanks on his own behalf, as well as for his brother officers present and past.

The D. Prov. G.M. could not allow any one to give the toast he was about to propose. He could not think of leaving them without tendering his thanks to those brethren who had come from a distance to do them honour. The excellent manner in which the brethren from Cheshire had come forward had done them good service, and contributed large to the success of the proceedings. He had also to thank the other brethren from Yorkshire and East Lancashire. (Three times three and Masonic honours.)

Bro. FOWLER, W.M. 101, next responded to the toast, "The Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, and Officers of Lodges."

Bro. WYLIE, Prov. G. Sec., proposed "Prosperity to the West Lancashire Institution for the Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed Masons," which he described as one of the best institutions in the country. He coupled with the toast the name of Bro. Billinge, one of the trustees of the institution.

Bro. BILLINGE said he felt greatly obliged to them for the manner in which his name had been received. He did not know why his name should have been so warmly associated with the institution, although he at its commencement gave it his support. He urged the brethren to continue their subscriptions, notwithstanding they had ample funds at their disposal for the education of their children. (Cheers.)

The toasts, "The Ladies" and "The Grand Stewards of the Province" concluded the proceedings.

#### NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—*Cabbell Lodge* (No. 1109).—At a meeting of this lodge on the 27th ult., at the Assembly-rooms, a handsome testimonial in the shape of a silver tea service, was presented to Bro. Henry Underwood, Prov. G. Purst., in acknowledgment of his personal exertions and liberality in promoting the success of that lodge, of which he was one of the founders, and also his innumerable services to the Craft during the period of twenty years that he has belonged to it. The service, which weighed upwards of 60 ozs., was supplied by Bro. Wm. Cooper, of London-street, and each article bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. Henry J. Underwood, P. Prov. G. Purst., by Cabbell Lodge (No. 1109), and the Masonic Craft in general, as a mark of their esteem and regard. August, 1862." One of the principal contributors to the testimonial was the R.W. Prov. Grand Master himself, Bro. B. B. Cabbell. In the absence, through indisposition, of the W.M. of the lodge, Bro. H. B. Woolsey, the chair was occupied by the V.W. Bro. the Rev. S. Titlow, P. Prov. G. Chap., who, in presenting the testimonial, gave a sketch of Bro. Underwood's career, both in business and in Masonry, dwelling on the industry and forethought he had always displayed in life, by which he had raised himself to an independency from a very humble position in life, having begun to work for his livelihood at the very early age of six years. Bro. Titlow said he did not know any brother who better exemplified than Bro. Underwood the Masonic virtues of "prudence and fortitude, temperance and justice, faith, hope, and charity." Bro. Underwood expressed in feeling terms his sense of the great honour which had been paid to him, and the lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment, and spent an exceedingly pleasant evening.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW PUBLIC BATHS.

A ceremony, unique in its character, was observed on Wednesday, August 27th, at Dewsbury, the occasion being the laying

of the foundation stone of the new Public Baths, by the R.W. D. Prov. G.M. (Dr. Fearnley), Mayor of the borough, assisted by the officers and members of the various Masonic lodges in the province. The interest excited by the announcement reached its climax in the attendance of an immense assemblage of people to witness the brethren marching in their splendid insignia to the site of the proposed erection. It is pleasing to mention that the sun shone brilliantly on the interesting proceedings, and the intensity of the heat was softened by a cool refreshing breeze. In compliance with a circular which had been previously issued, the Craft, together with the worthy representatives of our local parliament, a levy of police, our fire brigade, and several private burgesses, marshalled in front of the Masonic Hall, in the Long Causeway, and at about thirty minutes past twelve, p.m., proceeded at a pace measured to the inspiring strains of the band, through the Market-place, then by way of Northgate, so far as the end of Springfield-terrace, when they wheeled to the left, and entered a lane which leads to the field in which the building is being erected. A more picturesque scene could not be imagined, and the variety of colour indicating the respective ranks, gave rise to most curious opinions.

Subjoined is a list of the Masons who marched in the procession:—From the Wakefield Lodge (No. 727): Bros. Dr. Senior, Prov. G. Chap., P. Prov. S.G.W., &c.; J. Beckett, P. Prov. G. Sec.; W. H. Gill, Morley Integrity Lodge (No. 529): Bros. W. Dixon, Prov. G. Treas.; Dr. King, S.W.; G. Jowett; J. Wordsworth, W.M. Huddersfield Lodge of Truth, (No. 763): Bros. T. Robinson, Prov. G.J.W.; J. W. Tempest, W.M.; Joseph Robinson, I.G.; Samuel Hardy, P.M. Huddersfield Lodge (No. 365): Bros. J. Hall, P.M.; S. Hebblethwaite, Huddersfield Lodge of Harmony: Bros. B. Bentley Shaw, J.P., P. Prov. S.G.W.; J. Dawson, P.M. Heckmondwike Amphibious Lodge (No. 322): Bros. J. Royle, P. Prov. J.G.D.; James Kelley, P. Prov. G. Sword-bearer; T. Allatt, Prov. G. Steward; A. Brearley, W.M.; J. P. McKennell, J. Eatch, J. Wharton, T. Brown, S. Robshaw, H. J. Fearnley, P.M.; T. B. Oldfield, E. France, S. Wilkinson, J. Senior, J. Rhodes, T. Wood, B. Exley, G. Armitage, J. Ellis, W. Whiteley, Halifax St. James' Lodge (No. 656): Bros. W. Cook, W.M.; T. Eddleston, S.W.; T. Crowther, Leeds Fidelity Lodge (No. 364): Bros. Dr. Spark, Prov. G. Org.; A. N. Hohnes, Bradford Batley Nelson of the Nile Lodge (No. 330): Bros. J. Blakeley, P.M.; L. Fitton, S.D.; J. Bagshaw, W. Coates, B. P. Parker, W. Barstow, S.W.; M. Wilson, R.D.; Keighley, J. H. Senior, D. Hargreaves, A. Talbot, J. Hirst, W. Fox, Treas.; Joshua Gomersal, P.M.; Henry Ingram, J.W.; George Dawson, Wm. Walker, George Collins, C. Patterson, P. Prov. G.D. Chap. Sheffield Britannia Lodge (No. 162): Bros. W. White, Prov. G.D. Chap.; Captain H. Webster, W.M., as Prov. G. Reg.; Graham Stuart, Holme Valley Lodge (No. 937): Bros. J. Harpin, W.M.; J. Holmes, J. M. Woodhead, P.M. Cleckheaton Lodge (No. 877): Samuel Overend, P.M. Oldham: Bros. E. S. Thompson, Prov. Assist. G.D. Chap. (East Lancashire). Bradford Lodge of Hope (No. 379) and Harmony (No. 874): Bros. C. H. Taylor, Prov. S.G.D.; J. Lumb, P.M.; A. Engelman, P. Prov. J.D.; A. Hunter, Prov. J.W.; H. O. Morrison, W.M. Pontefract St. Oswald Lodge (No. 1212): Bros. T. W. Tew, W.M.; W. Hall, P.M. Dobcross Candour Lodge (No. 422): Bro. Beckett Bradbury, P.M. Batley Carr St. John's Lodge (No. 1129): Bros. A. Wilson, W.M. as Prov. G. Steward; Rev. W. Appleyard, M.A., Prov. G. Chap.; J. Lobley, J.W.; J. Armitage, Hon. Sec.; J. Firth, S.D.; T. Chadwick, S.S.; James Vero, Steward; B. R. Howroyd, J. Whittles, Lodge of the Three Grand Principles, Dewsbury: Bros. G. Fearnley, M.D. and Mayor of the borough, R.W. D. Prov. G.M.; R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; T. Halliwell, W.M.; J. O. Gill, P. Prov. G.S.W.; G. Fox, S.W.; J. P. Oates, J.W.; G. Tolson, Prov. J. W.; W. Crowther, C. E. Rhodes, J. Redearn, James Clay, P.M. and Prov. G. Steward; W. F. Fox, John Spiking, P.M., as Prov. G. Steward; E. North, H. Day, E. S. Howgate, J. Rhodes, L. A. Shepherd, P.M. and Prov. G. Steward; W. Carlisle Greaves, I.G.; J. P. Brooke, F. Aked, Prov. G. Tyler.

We must now digress a little, in order to just describe the structure which the Bath Company have determined upon raising. The design is plain, the style of architecture being Italian. When completed according to present plans, the cost will be rather more than £2000. Provision will be made for a large swimming bath, 70 feet by 21 feet, 4 feet deep at one end, and 7½ feet in depth at the other end; and it will be supplied with tepid water. In conjunction with this, there will be twelve or thirteen rooms for persons to disrobe and re-robe themselves in.

The warm water baths will be constructed on an elevated balcony round the swimming bath. The roof will be open, and lighted with windows from the sides. Near the grand entrance will be the ticket office, waiting-room, committee-room and boiler house. Minor appurtenances will be supplied as a matter of course; but the company had intended to do more, had the whole of the shares been taken up. The original project would have cost £3400, a sum which would have enabled them to add a keeper's house, a suite of Turkish baths, and four ladies' private baths, with large dressing rooms. The building will occupy about one-fourth of the land which has been purchased, and it has been decided that the vacant space shall be laid out as a bowling green, the advantage of which will be doubtless appreciated. It is expected the swimming bath will be ready for use before the end of November next. About ninety members constitute the company, the following gentlemen having been appointed directors. Mr. H. Day, Chairman, Mr. C. Ward, Mr. C. Oldroyd, Mr. C. H. Marriott, Mr. E. Howgate, Rev. W. Appleyard, Mr. M. Walker, Mr. C. E. Rhodes, Mr. B. Walker, Mr. W. Audsley, and Mr. J. B. Oates. Mr. Hampshire, jeweller, is the Secretary, for which capacity he has shown himself well qualified. Into his hands was entrusted the order for the handsome silver trowel which was employed by the Mayor during the ceremony, and which bore the following inscription: "Presented by the directors to George Fearnley, M.D., R.W. D. Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Mayor of Dewsbury, on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the Public Baths, August 27th, 1862." The trowel, which had an ivory handle, was tastefully decorated. A handsome mahogany mallet, the workmanship of Mr. M. Walker, draper, was also presented to the mayor.

Having reached the corner in which the stone was destined to be placed, the procession broke up, and formed a congregation, *en masse*, the entire vicinity being crowded with spectators, and after silence had been gained,

Dr. Spark's Masonic ode was sung, and then the Mayor, or rather the D. Prov. G.M., for he acted in the latter capacity, addressed the assemblage, observing that having received a requisition from the Chairman and Directors of the Dewsbury Public Bath Company, to lay the foundation stone of the new baths, he had great pleasure in complying, and in calling the brethren of the various lodges, and inviting them to join in the observance of that interesting ceremony. There was an old proverb and a true one, that next to godliness came cleanliness, and now that they were about to inaugurate something which would be an incentive to the latter, he hoped and trusted that it would be of good service both to the young and old who resided in the neighbourhood. (Hear, hear.) Ablution was necessary, being conducive to the health and vigour of the body, and as such he hoped the means which would soon be afforded would accomplish the intended purpose. (Applause.) In acceding to the requisition to undertake the duty of laying the stone, in the manner observed by the Masonic body, his only fear was that he should not be able to discharge it so efficiently as might be expected, nevertheless he would carry out the time-honoured custom as faithfully as he possibly could. (Applause.)

Bro. H. Day, of Lodge 251, and the Chairman of the Company, then came forward and said he was sure all would be glad that the worthy Mayor in his official capacity as R.W.D. Prov. G.M. of the Masonic Order, had so kindly consented to lay the stone. (Applause.) He asserted it to be his opinion, and no doubt all concurred with him, that they could not have asked a gentleman more fitted for the task, and no one more willing to do his best to promote any undertaking established for the benefit of the public. (Cheers.) In the name of the directors he begged to present to his Worship a trowel and mallet, as a memento of the events of the day. The implements were then handed over, the Mayor briefly acknowledged the honour, after which a bottle containing a copy of the *Dewsbury Herald*, the *Dewsbury Reporter*, the *Leeds Mercury*, the names of the directors and shareholders, and one or two current coins of the realm was deposited in the usual receptacle.

Bro. R. R. Nelson then announced the laying of the stone by the Mayor, whose Masonic title he gave.

The Rev. W. APPLEYARD, Prov. G. Chap., invoked a blessing upon the ceremony, which was accompanied by a hope that the structure would prove a source of great benefit to the town and neighbourhood.

At a given signal the band commenced playing the Mariner's Hymn, and in the meantime the stone was gradually lowered at three successive periods. The Prov. J.G.W. (Bro. T. Robinson)

was next called upon to apply the implement of his office, namely, the plumb; after which, the Prov. S.G.W. tested the stone with the level.

The D. PROV. GRAND MASTER: In the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, I pronounce the foundation stone of the Dewsbury Public Baths to be properly and surely laid; and I trust that the building may exist for the benefit of the inhabitants for all time to come. (Then tapping the stone.) Thus, and thus, and thus, I declare the stone to be duly laid.

Bro. Dr. SENIOR, Prov. G. Chap. of England, then proceeded to scatter corn over the stone, at the same time expressing a hope that a full fruition of God's blessing would attend the labours of the day, and that it would please Him to smile upon the land, and favour us with an abundant and glorious harvest. He next poured wine on the stone as an oblation, and in humble prayer to Almighty God that He would continue to pour down His goodness upon the people of this district, so that they might go on prospering and flourishing in the pursuit of commerce until time should be no more. Lastly, the stone was anointed with oil, and here the Almighty's blessing was again invoked for all, rich and poor, the lofty and the lowly. Might they all be bound together in the golden chain of love, and might they all walk in fear of His power, and rejoicing in His benevolence and wisdom for ever and for ever.

The R.W.D. PROV. GRAND MASTER having pronounced a benediction upon the stone, and expressed a hope that all present might be perpetually blest with the comforts which corn, wine, and oil symbolised, went on to address the audience. He said that on such an occasion, the like of which had never taken place in Dewsbury to his recollection, to some who were not initiated in the Order, it might appear to be an unmeaning ceremony. He would now endeavour briefly to explain to them that every form, symbol and ornament, and all things else, both so far as regarded external appearances, and the interior of the hall in which they assembled, conveyed an idea of some moral virtue, and inculcated its practice. (Applause.) Some might be disposed to smile at the smallness of the implements, but they were simply intended as emblems, though constructed as accurately as those in general use. The operative mason applied his plumb, so as to ascertain if the stone was perpendicular. So the plumb kept by the Freemasons admonished them to walk uprightly in their respective stations—to hold the scale of justice in equal poise—to observe the just medium between intemperance and pleasure, and make their passions and prejudices coincide with the line of their duty. (Applause.) The operative mason applied this level, to see that the stone was evenly faced. (Hear, hear.) The Freemasons had their level too—(Hear, hear.)—which served to remind them of their equality, and that they had all sprung from the same parent stock, partook of the same nature, and shared the same hope, and that though distinctions among men were necessary to preserve subordination, yet no eminence of station would make them forget that they were brethren, and that he who was placed on the lowest spoke of fortune's wheel might be entitled to their regard, because the time would come, and the wisest of them knew not how soon, when death, the great leveller, would reduce all to the same level. (Cheers.) The mallet taught them to lop off excrescences, and make the surface smooth, or, in other words, to correct irregularities and reduce themselves to the proper level, so that by quiet deportment he might, in the school of discipline, learn to be content. What the mallet was to the workman, enlightened reason was to the passions; it curbed ambition, repressed envy, moderated anger, and encouraged good dispositions, whence arose the comely Order—

"Which nothing certainly gives, or can destroy,  
The soul's calm sunshine and the heartfelt joy."

He would now congratulate them on the good work they had just inaugurated, for though the people of Dewsbury were sometimes slow to move in public matters, yet when they did move they not only brought forth their energy, but what was equally as good—their perseverance (applause). He hoped to see the fabric raised and completed, and that it would prove a solid benefit to the public. When he looked back and saw so much progress had been made, he felt proud that the Architect of the Universe had blessed the neighbourhood with so large a measure of prosperity. He would ask the ladies and gentlemen present to unite with him in the hope that that prosperity might be continued, and that they might go on increasing and multiplying as they had done. (Cheers.)

The loyal anthem was then sung, and afterwards, at the sug-

gestion of the Mayor, cheers again and again repeated were given for the success of the institution. This was followed by cheers for the Queen, the Mayor, and the ladies, on whose behalf his worship had the gallantry to return thanks.

The procession was then re-formed, and wended its way back to the Masonic Hall, where the brethren were dispersed.

#### THE DINNER.

The dinner was provided by Mrs. Knowles, of the Man and Saddle Inn, and it was served in the public Hall, in a very superior style. Dr. Fearnley, (the Mayor) presided, supported by the Prov. G. Chap., the Grand Chaplain of England, the Prov. Grand Officers, and the Corporation; and, after the cloth was withdrawn, he proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were drunk with cheers, the Dewsbury quadrille band playing God Save the Queen and Rule Britannia.

The Rev. W. Appleyard, Prov. Grand Chap., proposed "Our National Defences."

Captain Addyman responded. He said that, as a volunteer, it would not have become him to sit down without saying one word. Having the sincerest respect for the army and navy, and believing that on all occasions they would do their duty as they had done, he might be permitted to say, on behalf of the volunteers, that if ever they were called on to fight they would not shrink from the work. He thanked them for the manner in which they had responded to the toast. (Cheers.)

Bro. Henry Day proposed "The Health of their much-respected and esteemed friend Dr. Fearnley, the Mayor of the borough who was thoroughly respected everywhere and by every one." (Cheers.) He could give them no better idea of his character than was conveyed in his own words when asked to assist in laying the foundation stone. He said that he should be very glad, and in any way else he could serve the interests of the borough, they might depend on him. (Hear, hear.) They ought to do honour to a person who has the disposition to do good where he can. (Hear, hear.) And they had done him honour, for they had elected him to the highest dignity they could confer on him, for he was now the Mayor—the first Mayor and the first magistrate of the borough. He hoped that he would long live in health and strength among them, enjoying the respect of the people.

The toast was drunk with cheers, the band playing "The fine old English Gentleman."

The R.W.D. PROV. GRAND MASTER (the Mayor) then rose, and was received with cheers again and again repeated. He asked to be allowed sincerely to thank them for the honour conferred on him, and particularly allow him to thank the Chairman of the Dewsbury Bath Company for the polite manner in which he had proposed the toast. It was true that he had great pleasure in serving his townsmen in any capacity, and it would be a painful thing if he were to do anything which would cause him to reflect afterwards that he had not done his duty. (Hear, hear.) He believed that this was the beginning of great improvements in their borough. He supposed he must call it a borough, though he was not tired of the name "good old town;" but he believed that before the days of the Norman Conquest this was an ancient borough, and that it was one of the oldest Saxon places in the kingdom of any note. But he would leave this to gentlemen more learned than himself; in fact, he had expected a gentleman would be there who would give them every information—he meant Mr. Leland. (Voices: He is here, Doctor.) He was glad to hear it; but at all events, whether they were a new borough or an ancient one, which had lapsed for a time, it had pleased the Queen to grant them the privilege of a Charter of Incorporation, and they must do the best they could to improve the borough; and, seeing that they occupied a central position and a useful one, he trusted that they had all the elements of success. (Cheers.) He was not born in the borough, but he had so many intimate associations with the inhabitants that he might almost consider himself a native, and he could say that from the time he came he had met with nothing but undeviating kindness from all. (Cheers.) This was the first opportunity he had had to thank them for their kindness in conferring on him a high honour by elevating him to the chief post in the town, and he now took the opportunity—in the presence of the strangers who were with them—to say how deeply he thanked them for their kindness. He was glad that, in connection with their time honoured Craft, that which had been done that day (in accordance with ancient custom from almost time immemorial) was to impress the inhabitants with sentiments of virtue, and with the desire to do good to their

fellow-creatures. Such is their mission as Freemasons, and they had no other; for there is nothing about them as Freemasons but that which every honest-hearted man should be proud of. (Cheers.) And in thanking them again for their kindness, he would say that they should not pass over the toast which he was to propose. Many of them would be present when the nobleman he now alluded to sat on that platform when upwards of 3000 persons were assembled, and when he won such golden opinions from all. He alluded to the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon—to the Masons their respected and much-loved Prov. G.M. (Cheers.) When he was there he was not their Grand Master; but he had not only been with them once, but on other occasions—on two successive days when this hall was crowded from end to end, and which was on the occasion of the bazaar for the Mechanics' Institution. He did not think that he could thank them better for drinking his health than by asking them to drink "The Health of Earl de Grey." (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with cheers.

Bro. H. FEARNEY proposed "The Corporation of Dewsbury." He considered that it was a high honour to propose the toast, and he asked the guests present to drink it with heartiness. Of course the request was heartily acceded to, and

Alderman SCHOLES responded. He said that the Corporation had been highly honoured in being called on to join in the proceedings of the day with their Masonic friends. This, as his worship had said, was one of the occasions in which they were all glad to join, for there was nothing that would more promote the good of the town than the baths. He was sorry that he was not one of the Masonic body, for, from all he had seen of them, and his experience had been no little in that town and others, he knew that liberality was with them one of the first of virtues. (Cheers.) He cordially thanked them for the honour done to the Council in the toast.

The Mayor then proposed "Success to the Dewsbury Bath Company."

The toast was drunk with three cheers, and

The Rev. W. APPEYARD, one of the directors, responded. He said he had been elected a member of the committee, and believing that the baths would be of benefit to the borough, he did not (though it would involve much labour) think it right to decline, for he thought that the neighbourhood was greatly in need of baths. The present cost of the baths, including land, was £2,300 (which they had), and the cost of all the works (if carried out) would be £3,400. Well, the English of that was this—that shares would be taken up to the amount of £1,100. (Cheers and laughter.) He had in days gone by heard this thing—that if they approved of the object—now is the time. (Laughter.) He should not mention any names—of course not—but he believed that the gentlemen on his right hand meant him to say that if there were any gentlemen in the neighbourhood who had not taken shares, they should not neglect the opportunity. Well, now £1100 in this neighbourhood was only a great trifle; and as the work was requisite and necessary, it was to be hoped that they would get as many shareholders as they required. He might tell them that this was not a mercenary thing. They did not look at five per cent., or ten per cent., or any other per cent., but desired the benefit and credit of the borough. He believed that these baths would be a very great blessing to the neighbourhood. The chairman had said "cleanliness was next to godliness," and, look at bathing as a recreation, there is nothing more delightful than a downright good plunge, especially after such a broiling as they had had that day. He himself enjoyed a downright good plunge and a swim, and he was very glad to say that baths were to be provided here, which would enable the people to do one thing or the other—sink or swim. (Laughter and cheers.) He would not occupy their time, but he would repeat that if there were any gentlemen who had not assisted in the good work, that they would lay their hands to it. (Cheers.)

The Mayor proposed "The Strangers and Visitors, Masonic, and otherwise," naming Bro. B. Shaw, of Huddersfield, and Mr. Leland, of Halifax.

The toast having been drunk, Bro. Shaw, P. Prov. G.W., of Huddersfield, replied on behalf of the Masons. He said that to the Mayor he had been accustomed to look for many years as a guide and counsellor in the Craft (Hear, hear) for a noble example (as he had ever found) of Masonic, and virtue, and integrity. (Cheers.) He congratulated them on what they had effected that day, and he hoped it would be the precursor of many other improvements. The Mayor had said that cleanliness is next to godliness, and it certainly looked to him like

beginning at the right end, for he was sure that the inhabitants of Dewsbury would find that cleanliness was the beginning of health and godliness. Perhaps he might be allowed to give them one or two hints (Hear, hear), and first with regard to the building in which they had met. He had a feeling of veneration for its antiquity—for in appearance it certainly was venerable—(Cheers and laughter) but he hoped that so far as convenience went, that it would soon be followed by a new hall. (Cheers.) And if he might venture to indicate another thing, it was to be hoped that they would soon witness a large and noble hall for the accommodation of the Corporation, whose inauguration they were masonically attending that day, and more especially as the prosperity of Dewsbury had become a proverb, and as there was every prospect of that prosperity continuing. (Cheers.) He would now conclude by thanking them for the honour they had conferred on him in the toast that had been proposed.

Mr. LELAND also responded. With regard to the antiquity of Dewsbury, he had no doubt about it; and he firmly believed it had a Roman origin, and it was one of the stations between Doncaster and Ribchester. He considered that in this respect the antiquity of the town was satisfactorily accounted for; and he believed that the town where he resided (Halifax) was a Roman town. Further, with regard to Dewsbury, however, he considered that it had had honourable distinction among the Saxon towns. The town was in existence in Saxon times, and Dewsbury must have been a place of considerable importance from a bishopric being founded here, and from the fact that it was made the capital of a large parish. With regard to the name, he thought Dewsbury would mean Deus borough, or God's borough. He cordially thanked them for the compliment paid him.

"The Health of the Hostess" was proposed by the Mayor, and duly responded to, and then the proceedings terminated.

## MARK MASONRY.

### YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 53).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, on Monday, 1st September, under the presidency of Bro. Wm. White, Jun., W.M., and P.J.G.D. of England. This being the annual meeting for the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, it was proposed by Bro. Drury, S.W., and seconded by Bro. Stuart, J.W., that Bro. Captain Webster, S.D., and S.G.O. of England, be elected to that office. No other candidate being proposed the ballot was taken and Bro. Webster was unanimously elected, and returned thanks for the honour done him, promising that no exertions should be spared on his part to maintain the high reputation which the Britannia Lodge had obtained under the rule of its first W.M., Bro. White. A confident hope was expressed that Bro. Binckes, the Grand Secretary, would be present at the next meeting to perform the ceremony of installation.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—*Famure Chapter* (No. 1025).—The installation of the new Principals took place on Thursday, the 20th inst. Comp. R. G. Wood, Z., William Howard, H., and C. Buckland, J. Comp. J. Rankin Stebbing, the retiring Z., presided, and having exalted five candidates, installed the three Principals, and the chapter very cordially and unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Bro. Stebbing, and elected him an honorary member, as a mark of respect and in appreciation of his services in establishing the chapter. Amongst the visitors were the Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, Z. 401, who ably delivered the lecture on the pedestal; Comp. Wm. Bemster, P.Z. 555, who acted as Principal Sojourner, in a very admirable manner, Comp. T. P. Payne, H. 555, Comp. Platt, of London, and several military companions.

### NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTH SHIELDS.—*Ogle Chapter* (No. 624).—The regular convocation of this flourishing chapter was held in the Masonic Hall, on Thursday, the 28th ult. M.E. Comps. John G. Tulloch, Z.; H. Hewison, Z. 292, as H., and Edward Shotton, J., presided;

and were assisted by the usual officers, together with Comp. Rosenberg, 24 and 586. Comp. James Roddan, of St. Hilda's Chapter (No. 292), very efficiently filled the office of P.S. Bro. W. Quarrie, W.M. of Blaydon Lodge (No. 257), and Bro. J. Kelly, of St. George's Lodge (No. 624), were balloted for and elected, and, being in attendance, were properly prepared and entrusted, after which they were regularly exalted to the sublime degree by the M.E. 1st Principal, J. G. Tulloch, who also communicated the historical, symbolical, and mystical lectures of the degree. The companions then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, the several ballots showing the following results:—M.E. Comp. John G. Tulloch (re-elected) Z.; M.E. Comp. Edward Shotton, H.; Comp. J. Symington, J.; M.E. Comp. W. Twizell, P.Z. (re-elected) Treas.; Comp. Joseph Gibson, E.; Comp. Joseph Robertson, (re-elected) N.; Comp. H. C. Hansen, P.S.; and Comp. J. Evans, (re-elected) Janitor. The chapter was then closed in due form.

### Obituary.

#### BRO. J. GEORGE, PROV. G. REG., HANTS.

On Monday last the funeral rites connected with the interment of the late respected Mayor of Romsey were gone through. The procession consisted of the Rev. E. L. Berthon, Vicar of Romsey, Dr. McQuhal, Capt. McKenzie, and other gentlemen and tradesmen of the town. Next followed the ex-mayor, R. L. Fluder, Esq., Aldermen Lorden and Dyett, Councillors Purchase, Pinnick, Slater, Chalcombe, Baker, Summers, Witt, Pepper, and Cressy; a mourning coach, with friends of the deceased; the hearse came next, and after this several mourning coaches, accompanied by a great number of persons. In this order the procession reached the cemetery soon after twelve o'clock, from the gates of which the coffin was carried to the chapel, the pall-bearers being Mr. W. A. Footner, Mr. Thomas Allee, Mr. Bromley (of Southampton), Mr. John Jackson, Mr. Buckell, and Mr. F. Taylor. On their arrival at the chapel, portions of Scripture were read from the Old and New Testament, suitable to the solemn occasion, by the Rev. W. Crosbie, and on ending these he addressed a few words to the congregation, reminding them that health, influence, usefulness, or even family dependents, formed no barrier to the approach of death, when the decree had gone forth from the high court of heaven; and that though the event which had thus brought them together was mysterious, it was right. Mr. Crosbie then spoke of the deceased as a member of society; as the beloved father of a loving family; as a personal friend, and as a Christian. Referring to the latter feature in the deceased's character, he stated that, as the shadows of death were falling around him, Mr. George said, with much composure, "Jesus has received me." After a short prayer, the procession was re-formed to the vault, where a short prayer concluded the service. A half-minute knell tolled at the time of the funeral, and on the return of the procession, and again in the evening a dumb peal was rung. Some of the shops remained closed during the whole of the day. Such a testimony of respect as that which was witnessed on Monday has not been often seen in Romsey; and whilst the exhibition of so much sympathy must have been pleasing to the friends of the late Mayor, it was no more than was fully merited.

### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle, from Balmoral, at half-past eight o'clock on Saturday morning; and a Privy Council was held in the course of the day, at which several of the Cabinet Ministers were present.—The Queen has taken her departure for Germany. About half-past two o'clock on Monday afternoon, her Majesty and suite left Windsor Castle, and travelling by the South-Western Railway, she left the train at the Nine Elms station, and proceeded by Kennington-oval, Camberwell, and New Cross, towards Woolwich, where at four she embarked on board the Fairy, and proceeded down the river. There was no military guard nor ceremonial, the Queen desiring to travel in strict privacy; but the road and the river were each crowded with spectators. The Queen, with the Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, arrived at Laeken on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Princesses, accompanied by the

Duchess of Brabant, visited Brussels. The Princes Arthur and Leopold also visited the city, with the Count of Flanders. A grand *déjeuner* took place in the palace in the evening, at which Earl Russell was present. The Queen remained at Laeken with the King of the Belgians, and was to leave for Germany on Thursday. The Prince of Wales continues at Windsor. Prince Alfred was at Dantzic on the 31st ult. His Royal highness preserved the strictest incognito, on which account there was no official reception. The prince intended to proceed to Coburg on leaving Dantzic, in order to meet his august mother. His royal highness will arrive at Berlin on the 13th inst., to officiate as godfather to the newly-born son of his sister, the Crown Princess of Prussia.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—The returns of the Registrar General show a favourable condition of the health of the metropolis during the past week. The choleraic diseases that abound in the latter portion of summer had begun to decline, and even, after deducting the deaths that occurred during the cholera of 1856—many of which fell within the corresponding week of the year—the return would still show the deaths to be not more the corrected average. The number was 1147. The births exceeded the deaths by seven hundred and five.—The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury is said to be in a most precarious state. His grace is in his 82nd year, and his illness arises from a general decay of his physical powers.—The *Gazette* announces that Parliament has been further prorogued from the 24th of October to the 13th of November; that the Sicilian blockade has been raised; and that the ratifications of the Anglo-Belgian Commercial Treaty were exchanged in London on Saturday; and an order in Council suspending the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, so far as to allow of officers in both army and navy taking service under the Emperor of China.—Lord and Lady Palmerston have been on a visit to her ladyship's seat of Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire, where an address was presented to them in the presence of a great crowd of visitors from all parts of the county, and a luncheon was afterwards given, at which his lordship presided. At both of these meetings the Premier dwelt on what the Government had done for the defence of the country, and expatiated on the necessity of maintaining the national armaments, even though at the cost of the present taxation. Divine service was also performed in the parish church, at which his lordship attended.—The performances of the members of the Savage Club at Manchester, on Tuesday night, for the benefit of the fund for the relief of the distress in Lancashire, were perfectly successful. It is stated that over £500 would be realised for the fund.—The friends of Sunday-school teaching are at present engaged holding a conference of Sunday-school teachers, which is attended by delegates from all parts of the country, as well as by gentlemen from France and America. The discussions are somewhat of a discursive character, and the great value of the conference would appear to lie in the stimulus that the meeting of so many men engaged in the same object never fails to impart to each other.—The Metropolitan Railway—popularly known as the Underground—was opened in its full extent, from Victoria-street, in the Fleet-valley, to the junction with the Great Western, in the Edgware-road, on Saturday. The line will be opened to the public in a few days; but on Saturday some 600 or 700 shareholders were invited by the directors to inspect the line, and to travel on it from end to end. The affair excited great interest along the line of streets through which the railway passes, and wherever the train emerged into the open the passengers were greeted with loud cries—exclamations and acclamations—by the crowds. The line has been constructed within the estimates.—An amazing story, which may or may not be a "yarn" specially intended for "the marines," reaches us from Liverpool. A pilot belonging to that port states that one night last week, while he was in charge of an outward-bound ship, he witnessed a desperate engagement, "at close quarters," between two vessels, about 25 miles off Holyhead. The theory is, that the alleged combatants belonged to the rival sections of the American States, but on this point nothing definite is hazarded, as little could be seen beyond the flashing of the guns. The pilot is equally uncertain as to the issue of the combat; he merely states that, "after a time, one of vessels appeared to be retreating, but at the same time keeping up a running fire."—A suicide under most extraordinary circumstances, took place on Saturday morning in Lancaster Gaol. Walker Moore, who was to have been hanged for the murder of his wife at noon that day, anticipated his sentence by choking himself in the water closet of his cell at six o'clock in the morning. Why the two turnkeys who were in charge of him, allowed him to be unattended they will probably have to explain before the magistrates. A number of persons assembled in the course of the afternoon to witness the execution, and could hardly be made to believe that the law had thus been baffled of its victim.—A sad accident took place on Sunday afternoon on the Mersey. Among the pleasure parties on the river that day, the crews of two boats—the *Limited Liability* and the *Jockey*—commenced racing, and in the course of the race they got foul of each other, by which the *Jockey* was upset, and eleven persons—eight men and three women—were precipitated into the river. Four of the men were reached, but the other four men and three women sank, and the bodies have not since been recovered.—A railway accident of a very alarming nature occurred on the Leicester and Hitchin railway, at the Market Harborough Station. A return excursion train, from London

to Burton-on-Trent, was standing at the Market Harborough Station, for the purpose of taking in water, when it was run into by another excursion train returning from London to Leicester. The accident resulted in the death of one man, but there are several persons in so precarious a condition that there lives are despaired of. There were two excursion trains, travelling over the same line, that left Easton-square, within five or six minutes of each other, and it is understood that the latter train ran into the station before the first left. An inquest has been formally opened on the body of the deceased passenger.

—The Rev. J. Livesey, of Sheffield, who was convicted at the York assizes of making a false entry of burial at the Sheffield cemetery, and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, has received a free pardon from Her Majesty. —The examination of the prisoner Cooper, who was charged with shooting his wife at Isleworth, was concluded at the Isleworth Town Hall on Saturday. Further evidence was adduced, leaving little doubt of the prisoner's guilt. He reserved his defence, the only comment he made on the evidence being to deny a statement of the witnesses that he had previously threatened to shoot the deceased and her mother. He was fully committed for trial. —Walsh, the accomplice of Beckham in the assassination of Mr. Fitzgerald, at Kilmallock, has been executed at Limerick. —Another murder has been perpetrated in Ireland. An old man, named Hugh Heaney, and his son, were returning home from Ballymena market, when they encountered three men, who were apparently waiting for them on the road. The men immediately commenced to beat the Heaneys with stones, and left the old man insensible on the road.

—A shocking tragedy has taken place near Bridport, in Dorsetshire. Ill-feeling had arisen between two farmers, in the parish of Walditch, named Stone and Fooks, in consequence of some dispute concerning the rating of their property. On Friday morning, Stone was walking past Fooks's house, when Fooks deliberately brought out his gun and shot him in the back of the head, death being instantaneous. He then returned to his own bedroom, and shot himself in the head. He lies in a very dangerous state. —A telegram has been received from Gibraltar, stating that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Massilia* was chased by two steamers in the Bay of Biscay on her passage out, but escaped under cover of the night. The *Massilia* had a large amount of treasure on board. All sorts of surmises were afloat in the city with respect to the affair. —The *Tuscarora* and a companion steamer being suggested on the one hand as the chasers, and on the other the *No. 290* and the *Ciceto*, Confederate ships.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The one topic which has been absorbing attention throughout all Europe, to the exclusion of every other, is the defeat and capture of Garibaldi, of which telegraphic intelligence was received on Saturday. On Friday, as our readers are aware, Garibaldi was at Aspromonte, about ten hours' march from Reggio, and was then being pursued by a corps of Bersaglieri. The latter were under the command of Colonel Pallavicino, and in the course of the day attacked Garibaldi, who was strongly posted, but after a sharp contest was taken prisoner with all his followers. The forces engaged on each side were about equal. The loss of the Royal troops is stated to be twelve killed and 200 wounded. In the course of the action Garibaldi had the misfortune of receiving two wounds. After the battle Garibaldi was put on board an Italian frigate and conveyed to the fortress of Spezzia. The sympathy manifested for Garibaldi is universal throughout Italy; and influenced by a false report of his death, popular demonstrations of a threatening character took place at Milan, Brescia, Como, &c., and the military had to clear the streets by force. Colonel Pallavicino, who has rendered such service to Victor Emmanuel, was formerly a companion in arms of Garibaldi. He has been rewarded by his new patrons with promotion to a generalship. An extraordinary council of Italian Ministers has been held to decide upon the further steps to be taken in regard to the late crisis. A trial will, no doubt, take place—indeed, it is now in the power of the Crown, we should think, to stay the proceedings—but we feel satisfied that neither on Garibaldi nor on his followers will any penal sentence be executed.

—A lengthy diplomatic circular of Cardinal Antonelli's, regarding the disposal of Church property by the Italian Government, has just been published. It only reiterates the old assertions of immutable rights, and the old vituperation of revolutionary governments. —Italian affairs give ample occupation to the Emperor of the French at the present moment. Councils of Ministers are being held daily, and the Ministers who are absent from Paris have been ordered to return, to be present at another council this day. In connection with the frequent Cabinet Councils a rumour may be mentioned that M. de Persigny, Fould, and Thouvenel will tender, or have tendered their resignation in the event of the Roman question not being promptly settled. —Interchanges of courtesy are frequent between the Court of Denmark and the Admiral of the English fleet in the Baltic. On Friday the Commander-in-chief and several naval officers in the British naval service had the honour of dining with the King, and on Saturday his Majesty paid a formal visit to the fleet, and inspected several of the ships. —Omar Pasha has issued a bulletin announcing that his troops have driven the Montenegrins from Cetigne, after the inhabitants had burned their houses. This success of the Turks may probably end the warfare which has caused slaughter and devastation in the Turkish provinces bordering on Montenegro. —The *Onedia* has arrived at Southampton with the Brazilian and

River Plate mails. The advices from Rio Janeiro are unimportant. But from Buenos Ayres we learn that Senor Riestra, the Finance Minister, had resigned office, in consequence of the Chamber of Deputies having rejected his proposal to redeem a portion of the paper currency by the issue of Treasury bonds. This step was followed by a rise in the doubloon from 413 to 423, or nearly 2½ per cent. It is thought that a corresponding depreciation will take place in the value of Buenos Ayrean bonds. The industrial prospects of the Argentine Republic are daily brightening, and a steady flow of emigration into La Plata is expected.

INDIA.—A telegraphic message from Bombay on the 12th ult. communicates the fact that Rao Sahib, a relative and an abettor of the infamous Nana Sahib, of Carnpore notoriety, has been sentenced to death for the part he took in the late mutinies in India. Apprehensions are entertained of drought and famine in the Western provinces. The commercial news is indicative of slow but gradual improvement.

AMERICA.—There have been several arrivals since our last, the most recent dates being to the 26th ult. The encampment at Harrison's Landing was completely evacuated by General McClellan on the morning of the 18th instant, and the vanguard of those troops which retreated by land arrived on the same day in safety at Williamsburgh. Nothing was known respecting the destination of General McClellan's army; but the journals publish some vaunting assertions that a grand plan, sure to result in a great victory, was to be executed. —A retreat had been made by General Pope from Culpepper to Rappahannock, which was not accomplished altogether free from molestation, the Confederates following close on his heels, and skirmishes and artillery engagements occurring throughout a whole week. At length the Confederates made a dash, which resulted in the capture of a staff officer and Pope's personal luggage, maps, official dispatches, and papers relating to the campaign. Another attack upon Baton Rouge was expected. The Confederates were within eight miles of the city, have received considerable reinforcements, and are strongly posted. On the other hand, the Federals have contracted their lines to a small area, and in anticipation of defeat have made preparations for shelling and destroying the city. General Butler has issued an order for the surrender of all private arms. Against this the French consul has protested; Butler, however, persists in his determination. He has also ordered that all slaves who give information to the Federal authorities of Confederate movements shall receive their freedom. The Confederate Congress was opened at Richmond on the 18th ult., with a message from President Jefferson Davis. The document refers entirely to the conduct of the war and the temporary measures rendered necessary by it. Bills had been introduced into the Southern Congress providing for an export duty on cotton and tobacco, and one for retaliatory measures directed against "those who disgrace the profession of arms by making war an occasion for the commission of great crimes." The prospects of the South are, of course, referred to in a very hopeful strain. It is stated that Mr. Thurlow Weed has recently had several interviews with President Lincoln, and has been charged with an important mission from the United States Government to that of her Britannic Majesty. Mr. Weed was expected to leave New York by the *Arabia*, but we believe his voyage was deferred until next steamer. The exact nature of his "mission" has not, of course, been allowed to transpire.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J. 18°.—Neither under the Ancient Charges nor the Book of Constitutions, can the Master of a Lodge prevent a charge being brought before the Lodge against a brother for slander and back-biting—but such a course is better avoided as only tending to destroy the harmony of the Lodge. We look upon the Board of General Purposes as the most impartial tribunal, and, therefore, if there is any real charge against a brother affecting his Masonic position, it had better be referred there at once.

J. G. W.—1. A Lodge cannot be opened in the second or third degree without having been previously opened in the first.

2. A Prov. Grand Officer or Past Grand Officer may legally wear his Prov. Grand Apron in another province, though he will not hold any rank therein. A Prov. Grand Officer wears his purple apron even in Grand Lodge, but not the collar of the lodge of which he is a P.M.

3. It is not requisite to call a special meeting to decide upon the removal of a lodge after it has been agreed to at two regular meetings. It is not necessary to obtain the previous consent of the Prov. G.M. for the removal of a lodge from one house to another in the same town.

4. If a brother threatened a W.M. of a lodge that he and another would black ball all candidates proposed by any particular brother or brethren, and refused to withdraw the threat, we would advise the lodge to expel this brother making the threat, and leave him to his remedy before the Board of General Purposes.

R.A.M.—It is not usual, nor is it permitted in England, to wear the Royal Arch clothing in a Craft lodge.