

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

## BOYS' SCHOOL.

## OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING.

The inauguration ceremony and festival of this truly magnificent Institution will be celebrated on the 8th of July, the programme appears in another column, and we doubt not will attract a large concourse of brethren. The special privileges offered to the brethren and their families to make this a memorable occasion will probably induce such a gathering as has seldom been witnessed; and we trust the result will reward the extraordinary labours of the Stewards. Great efforts have been made to secure a large attendance, not only to assist in the ceremony, but to render that substantial provision so much needed to free the building from debt. The London lodges, ever alive to the noble work of charity, will, we are led to believe, have such an accession of strength from the provinces as will tend to prove that a universal feeling is predominant of marking this period of Masonic charitable display, and of stamping it with the philanthropic spirit of the age.

In looking back for the last few years, we notice many great and noble efforts which have been made by the Craft towards rendering more perfect its system of charity, this being one of the greatest and noblest. The unremitting energies of the Boys' School Board commends itself as deserving the hearty sympathy and support of every brother, as well as enlisting the much-to-be-desired services of the ladies and the sons of Freemasons. All are invited to join on this occasion, and we shall look with more than ordinary anxiety to the announcement of the result. How great will be the satisfaction of all present, nay of every one enrolled under our banner, to find that such a commodious and elegant structure has been opened clear of encumbrance—a noble work crowned with adequate results. The general plan of the building, we are assured, has been highly approved of by all who have visited it during its progress, while the elevation conveys the impression of beauty combined with utility. Spirited Committee—energetic Stewards—indefatigable Secretary—liberal supporters! Ye are all deserving of success: may your opening festival rival the completion of the Temple itself.

We were forcibly struck by the statement in the circular, extracts from which we published last week, that out of 25,000 contributing members

of the Craft, less than 3,000 were contributors to this Institution; and that if each lodge sent only ten guineas, the desired object of opening the School free from debt would be accomplished. We know many lodges that will not be content with this minimum sum, and we are equally sure numbers of individual subscribers will help to swell the list, while ladies and "Lewises" will add grace and countenance to this great undertaking. Did we feel it necessary to make an appeal, we could point out many instances of brethren enjoying health and prosperity being smitten by adversity, sickness, or death, leaving their sons dependent on this Institution for that education and support which would otherwise be denied them. Such instances are patent to every one, and are continually occurring.

With respect to the project, we are satisfied that an addition to the former temporary building was absolutely necessary; and we cannot withhold our admiration of the Board who so boldly determined on raising an enduring structure in every way suitable for the purpose, and worthy of the object. We are aware in an enterprise of this kind how difficult it is to please all; diversity of opinion will naturally arise. Some may think that a building of more humble pretensions would have answered the purpose, while others would have wished a more elaborate outline, capable of extension. To the former we may say that the taste which prevails at present would not be content with a work of such a prominent character, devoid of architectural talent and progressive requirements; to the latter we may add the satisfaction that, should it be required, we see no reason why a greater number of boys than the committee name could not easily be accommodated; to all we would enjoin that kindly and true Masonic accord which overlooks its own peculiar views in the general advancement of the benefits to be enjoyed by the brotherhood.

In commending this inauguration ceremony and festival to the brethren, and in anticipating a large gathering, not only from the metropolis, but from every province in the country, we wish to express our sympathy with the undertaking, with a heartfelt desire that the result of the day's proceedings may far surpass the most sanguine expectations. It only requires that all should help in the true spirit of Freemasonry, resting on the assurance of the often verified injunction—"Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days."

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

## A GOD WHO IS NOT THE GOD OF ENGLISH FREEMASONRY.

The letter of a brother who substitutes for his own name that of a celebrated German Professor of Philosophy, describes a God who plainly would be "sine dominis, providentiâ, et causis finalibus." Sir Isaac Newton asserts such a God to be "nihil aliud quàm Fatum et Natura." Most certainly such a God is not the God of English Freemasonry.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL QUERIES.

Bro. Matthew Cooke has published some queries in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, No. 299, about—1. "A Short Analysis, &c.," London, 1672; 2. "Observations and Inquiries," London, 1712, the titles of which he could not find anywhere. Bro. G. Kloss, in his standard work on bibliography, "Bibliographie der Freemaurerei," says, that the titles of both these works are given in his "Annal. Magazine," by A. Boileau and remarks the existence of them as "doubtful." After Bro. Cooke's researches it is more than doubtful, it is certain, that they never were in existence. The first of them "A Short Analysis," at least, could not have been printed before 1717. As regards 3. "The Constitutions of the Fraternity," &c., there is no doubt at all that Bro. Anderson's "Book of Constitutions" (1723) is meant, the years 1698, &c., being "humbug."—Bro. J. G. FINDEL, Verte!

## TRIPLETS.

A brother asks in the same number—"The head of a Masonic document has the following letters thus disposed: TTT ∴ PPP ∴ TTT ∴ EEE ∴ et III ∴ FFF ∴ dots and all. What does it mean?"

I suppose the document contains something about the so-called high grades; then it means: "Très puissants, très éminents et illustres frères," used by the so-called Ancient and Accepted Rite of 33 degrees, manufactured in France after 1740, and from 25 to 33 degrees; completed in America about 1802. Frederick the Great of Prussia has signed its Constitutions.—Bro. J. G. FINDEL.

## A GRAND LODGE ARCHIVE.

It is a pity that England, which can be so proud of its British Museum, has no Grand Lodge archive and library. All Grand Lodge papers, still extant from the earliest time, should be arranged upon reasonable principles, and the archive be open to each Master Mason who has the intention to study Masonic history. When in London, in 1864, I was very much astonished to find no archive. I am sure the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE will do its duty to assist the brethren who propose that all the papers, when removed into the new building, should be collected, sifted, and prepared for publication. As Scotland has the history of Bro. Laurie, so England must have an authentic history of the first Grand Lodge. Such a work would crown the Masonic life of the M.W. Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland.—Bro. J. G. FINDEL.

## MASONIC LECTURING.

The introduction of the lecture of Bro. Francis Davidson, Sydney, is most important, and worthy of attention. Each W.M. should give instructions, as

is the case in Germany, where no Masonic meeting, no initiation, or raising takes place without an instructive or edifying lecture from the W.M. or Orator. That this is a usage of ancient days is proved by the lecture of Bro. Drake at York (1726), published at London and in the "Freemasons Quarterly Review." The beneficial results of Masonic lecturing in Germany are—1. That the lodge meetings become interesting and attractive; 2. That Masonic knowledge is diffused amongst all the members; 3. That on the same evening the three degrees are never worked at once. After each solemn initiation (or passing) there is given a lecture, and then follows the table-lecture, an institution wanted in England.—Bro. J. G. FINDEL.

## AUSTRIA.

That the Austrian empire is unrepresented in the German Logenkalinder is to be ascribed to a total want of Masonic institutions in the south-east of Germany. There are no lodges tolerated in Austria.

## THE ORDINANCES OF STRASBOURG.

Bro. "Studens" will find a translation of these ordinances ("Ordnungen") in the English edition of Bro. Findel's "History of Freemasonry" (London, Asher and Co., 13, Bedford-row) now in the press. In the appendix, will be found several interesting documents, as the Charter of Cologne, the Examination of Henry II., Documents relating to Templarism and the Ancient and Accepted Rite, &c., with critical remarks. Bro. Findel's History contains the origin and history of the Craft, down to the present time, a full and complete description of all Masonic events of importance in England, France, Germany, America, Russia, &c. It is translated from the second German edition now in the press. Each brother Mason, especially each lodge and their W.M., should possess this standard work on Masonry, the dedication of which the M.W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has accepted with the following letter, contained in the *Bauhütte*:

"Worshipful Sir and Brother,—Your highly esteemed favour of Feb. 23 is received, and the intimation therein contained of your intention to dedicate your proposed English edition of a standard work upon Freemasonry, to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, we deem a high compliment.

"Dating as far back as 1733, the M.W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has the honour to be the oldest Grand Lodge in America. We can therefore also assure you, that it has been the practice of this venerable Grand Lodge to disseminate Masonic knowledge and principles, to their fullest extent. We gratefully accept the flattering honour of the dedication.

"With sentiments of the highest esteem and Masonic regard in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, I am, fraternally yours,

"WILLIAM PARKMAN,

"Grand Master.

"To J. G. Findel."

## ATHEISM NO BAR TO INITIATION.

It's a very common saying, when a question is being discussed, to hear "they manage these things much better in France." Like all popular saws and proverbs there is often two sides to be considered, and this is more especially the case if we couple the above

with the following paragraph, which appeared in the last number of *The Guardian*:—"The French Freemasons have just brought to a close a rather singular discussion. By a majority of 160 to 50 the Grand Orient has resolved that the Statutes of Freemasonry recognise the existence of a Supreme Being and the immortality of the soul. It must not be understood that the minority deny either of these dogmas; they only think that the principles of toleration in matters of opinion know no limit, and that even Atheism should be respected so far as it may be the faith of a brother. Even the majority do not require as a condition of initiation a profession of belief in the contested statute."—Ex. Ex.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS ABROAD.

Can you give me the names of any noblemen abroad who were Provincial Grand Masters under the Grand Lodge of England?—P.—[In 1818 the following foreign provinces had Provincial Grand Masters under the Grand Lodge of England. Bavaria, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. Denmark and Norway, Prince Charles, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Frankfort-on-the-Main, Circles of Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, and Franconia, John Noe-de-Fay. Hanover, and the British Dominions in Germany, Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. Hayti, John Goff, Esq. Ionian Islands, W. R. Wright, Esq. Maryland, Henry Harford, Esq. Naples and Sicily, Duc de Sandemetrio Pignatelli. Persia, Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. Switzerland, P. L. de Tavel, Esq.; and the "Acting Grand Master in India" was the Marquis of Hastings, better known as Lord Moira.]

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### THE ITALIAN SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL OF THE 33°.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The brethren of the Italian lodge here have announced their intention of obtaining the extension of the 33° of their Order in Italy to this country. It would interest your readers to explain in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE whether the Italian Grand Council of 33° is recognised, and whether it has co-equal authority with the English, Scotch, French, and American 33° Grand Councils.

Yours fraternally,  
ROSE CROIX.

Constantinople, June 7.

[Any and every Supreme Grand Council of Italy is, at present, an unrecognised Masonic body, the Supreme Grand Councils of Europe and America knowing nothing of them. The jurisdiction of Freemasonry is—like the kingdom of Italy itself—so divided, or rather, perhaps, unformed, that it is a very difficult matter to know what is legal, or illegal, there. All over Italy there are numerous isolated lodges each claiming to hold from antagonistic systems, such as the Grand Orient of Italy—a body formed, dissolved,

re-elected and re-formed, split into diverse sections and parties, and lately altogether in abeyance—and two Supreme Grand Councils contending with each other for superiority. All three of these, each in their own interest, repudiate the others, and nothing but confusion and disorder is the result. The Supreme Grand Councils of Italy have no co-equal authority with the Grand Councils you mention, who neither know, nor recognise, one or other of them, or the Grand Orient of Italy. If you desire to be free from the taint of Masonic schism you will equally avoid them all, until such time as one or other, or all, of them may be recognised by existing Supreme Grand Councils in Europe or America. No doubt when the kingdom of Italy is consolidated, and geographically defined for certain, then the Masonic chaos existing there will receive due attention, and be reduced to such an amount of order as will entitle it to be received, on equal terms, with the usual governing Masonic jurisdictions.]

#### THE ILL. BRO. HYDE CLARKE, S.G.I.G. 33° OF FRANCE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It has been recently stated, in Masonic circles in this city and at Smyrna, that the V.W. Bro. Hyde Clarke, D.P.G.M., in his position of member of the Supreme Grand Chapter of the 33° has fallen into irregularities in conferring high degrees by means of communication. In order to answer these objections, and to enable the Craft in this empire to know what are actually the functions with which the V.W. brother is invested, I shall feel much obliged by your replying to my question in as explicit a manner as possible. The matter is one of very great importance, tending as it does to cause uneasiness to uninformed brethren.

Yours fraternally,  
A PAST MASTER.

Constantinople, June 7.

[We should have been much better satisfied if our correspondent had told us who had stated that the Ill. Bro. Hyde Clarke had fallen into irregularities. Common reports are generally common falsehoods. "A Past Master" cannot know anything of Bro. Hyde Clarke, "in his position of member of the S.G.C. of the 33°," nor was it necessary for him to add the Craft rank of Bro. Hyde Clarke unless he wished it to appear the latter had done a wrong against that branch of Freemasonry. It is not our business—if we could—to "enable the Craft in that empire to know what are actually the functions with which the V.W. brother is invested." Bro. Hyde Clarke is too good a Mason to overstep the bounds of authority in his patent, and as he is of the Supreme Grand Council of France neither we, nor the English Supreme Grand Council, are answerable for his acts, although we do not for an instant question his rights. Whatever else tends to the uneasiness of the uninformed brethren at Constantinople, this is no question for them. They are not high-grade Freemasons, owe no allegiance to the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and have no more right to set on foot such enquiries than their mouth-

piece, "A Past Master," has to be catechised by one of the profane as to the mode he adopted when initiating, passing, or raising, in his lodge. This is not the first time we have heard of factious insinuations against Brother Hyde Clarke by some who have not the manhood to come forward and state their grievances to the proper quarter, but we are determined to be no parties to such proceedings. Perhaps, before "A Past Master" tries to cast discredit on a brother's powers held under a rite, acknowledged in every part of the world, he will turn to the mote in his own eye, and ask his conscience how in the Turkish Empire there can be a Provincial Grand Lodge of England, in existence, whilst there is a recognised Grand Master of Turkey and the Levant, yet living, and whose bare sign-manual is more respectfully treated all over the East than the whole of the signatures of every present and past officer of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Turkey? We have, as desired, replied explicitly, and hope to hear no more of such questionable and petulant tittle-tattle.]

### THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—You were good enough at the recent election for boys to take up the cause of the two candidates who had been the longest on the list, and through your praiseworthy exertions one of the candidates, hailing from Cumberland, who had only polled 72 votes on the seven previous elections, was then successful.

But it is a most startling fact that a candidate from any province should have only polled 72 votes in seven elections, and a province so important as Cumberland and Westmoreland ought not to be in such a position. By the list that was distributed at the festival in March, of donors and subscribers up to the end of 1864, it would seem that this important province, numbering so many brothers of eminence, possessed only 20 votes; and even of the influential names that appeared upon the candidates' card, some holding high provincial rank were not in the list alluded to. Will not you, Sir, whose exertions so powerfully contributed to the success of the candidate, use the influence which those exertions have naturally given you, and urge upon the brethren of Cumberland and Westmoreland that they should make use of the opportunity afforded them when the new building will be inaugurated, to place their province in its right position.

I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,

FRATER.

21st June, 1865.

DUNDREARY IN THE PULPIT.—Of all species of affectation, the most disgusting is the affectation of foppishness of pronunciation, manner, or dress in the pulpit or reading-desk. Far preferable is the roughness of the most uncultivated minister, even though he should drop his *h's* by the hundred, and have the bearing of a bear.—C. W. Smith's *Clerical Elocution*.

THE habit of reflecting gives an inner life, which all that we see animates and embellishes. In this disposition of the soul, everything becomes an object of thought. If the young botanist trembles with joy at the sight of a new plant, the moral botanist joys no less to see germinate around him truths with a much superior prize to that of an unknown flower.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEM.

At the Lodge of Benevolence on Wednesday, fifteen candidates were relieved with various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £215. £10 notes seemed to be at the disposal of any person who chose to ask for them, the only qualification being that the applicant should have subscribed two years to a lodge (no matter how low its status), and moreover was fairly in want.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### DURHAM.

HARTLEPOOL.—*St. Helen's Lodge* (No. 531).—This Lodge met on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., in the Masonic Hall, when there was a fair attendance of the brethren, including several visitors. The lodge was opened in form with solemn prayer in the first degree, and then to the second. The brethren were then exercised in the ceremony of passing, Bros. Stonier Leigh officiating as W.M.; M. Windross as S.W.; J. Parker as J.W.; J. J. Armstrong as S.D.; W. Robson, of St. John's Lodge (No. 80), as I.G.; and J. Sherwood, of the Harbour of Refuge Lodge (No. 764), taking the place of the candidate. On the lodge been closed down to the first degree, Bro. Leigh gave the lecture on the tracing board of that degree with the usual illustrations. The lodge was then finally closed at half-past nine o'clock, and the brethren retired for a short time to refreshment.

#### SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

CARDIFF.—*Bute Lodge* (No. 960).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Bute Docks, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., when ballots were taken for Rev. E. Jones, All Saints, Messrs. R. W. Moir and John Williams, of Cardiff, and Mr. John Thomas, of Cowbridge. All were accepted. The three former being in attendance, were introduced and regularly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry.—On Thursday, the 15th inst., a lodge of emergency was held for the purpose of balloting for, and, if present and accepted, initiating Mr. C. F. Goodwin, master mariner of Bath, United States, about to proceed to sea. Present—Bros. W. H. Martin, W.M.; J. C. Thorpe, P.M.; F. Ware, S.W.; M. Davies, J.W.; P. Bird, Treas.; W. H. Moreton, P.M., Sec.; B. Jenkins, Dir. of Cers.; J. Fisher, Org.; D. Davies, S.D.; H. Allen, J.D.; J. Davies, I.G. Lodge was opened at seven o'clock, and a ballot taken for Capt. Goodwin, who was accepted, but, from some unexplained cause, absent. The W.M. proposed a suitable address to Bro. Tynte, upon his retiring from the office of Prov. G.M., which was seconded by Bro. Thorpe, P.M., and carried without dissent. The W.M. also stated that another object announced in the circular for this lodge was "To consider the propriety of sending a petition to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master relative to the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Bro. Tynte, and to take such steps as may be deemed advisable."—Bro. WARE, S.W., inquired if there were any grounds for supposing that the Grand Master was likely to bestow the patent upon any brother obnoxious to the province, or, indeed, upon any other than the one deemed the most eligible by every Mason in the province.—The W. MASTER replied that he had received an unofficial intimation that the brother referred to had been actually appointed, and also a communication from the Grand Registrar that it was unusual and irregular for the lodge of a province to memorialise the Grand Master in such cases. Under these circumstances, his (the W.M.'s) opinion was adverse to taking any such action in the matter.—Bro. THORPE said that the other lodges in the province had either adopted, or were about to adopt, the proposed course, and considered that this lodge would appear singular if they refrained.—Bro. WARE expressed a decided opinion that it would be wise to be singular in such a case, especially after the intimation from the highest legal Masonic authority, and suggested that it would be setting the other lodges a better example to abstain from any such unwarrantable attempt to interfere with the inalienable prerogative of the Grand Master, an interference

which was simply absurd and uncalled for, when there was always every reason to suppose that the appointment most suitable, as well as most pleasing, to the province would be made. He suggested that, if the lodge were anxious to testify their regard for Bro. Talbot, a congratulatory address upon his appointment might be prepared, which they would then be the first to offer.—Bro. DALZIEL, P.S.W., supported this view, and Bro. B. JENKINS, Dir. of Cers., expressing an opinion that the intimation of the new appointment having reached the brethren through the same channel as the resignation of the late Prov. G.M., the lodge would be fully warranted in at once adopting the suggestion of the S.W.—Bro. THORP concurred, and proposed that a congratulatory address be prepared and presented to Bro. Theodore Mansel Talbot upon his appointment as Prov. G.M. of the province.—Bro. WARE seconded the proposition, which was carried.—Bros. Pady and Neil were examined in the E.A. degree, and, having given satisfactory proof of their progress, were passed to the F.C. degree. Lodge having been closed down, Mr. Jno. Thomas was introduced and initiated into the E.A. degree in due form and according to ancient custom, the ceremony being fully and ably performed by the W.M., and the charge very impressively delivered by Bro. Davies, S.D. There being no other business, the lodge was closed in perfect harmony at 10 o'clock.

*Glamorgan Lodge* (No. 36).—On Friday, 16th inst., a lodge of emergency was convened to take into consideration the following matters:—A vote of condolence with the M.W.G.M., The Earl of Zetland, on the death of the Countess of Zetland. An address to Colonel C. K. Kemys-Tynte, on his resignation of the office of Prov. Grand Master for the Eastern Division of South Wales. An address to the M.W.G.M., praying him to appoint Bro. Theodore Mansel Talbot, to the vacant office of P.G.M., and to pass resolutions accordingly. Lodge was opened at eight o'clock, p.m., a lodge of instruction having been previously held. Present, Bros. D. Roberts, W.M.; T. H. Stephens, S.W.; R. P. Hunt, J.W.; E. J. Thomas, Treas.; R. J. Fisher, Sec.; T. G. Glass, S.D. *pro tem.*; F. Ware, J.D. *pro tem.*; W. Robertson, I.G.; N. B. Calder, P.M.; W. H. Martin, W.M. 960; W. J. Gaskell, P.M.; R. F. Langley, P.M., &c. The W. Master proposed and Bro. Calder seconded a suitable address to the Grand Master in relation to the painful bereavement he has sustained. (Carried unanimously). Bro. Ware inquired if any official intimation had been received relative to the reported resignation of Col. Tynte, and the appointment of his successor to the office of Prov. Grand Master, announcements to that effect having gone the round of the public press. The W. Master replied in the negative, and some surprise was expressed at the discourtesy and neglect with which the province appeared to have been treated in the matter; nevertheless Bro. Gaskell proposed and Bro. Thomas seconded an address to Bro. Tynte upon the resignation which the brethren had casually heard of, which was carried without dissent. Bro. Langley stated that although no official information had reached them of the fact, yet it was pretty well known, and had also been reported in the papers, that Bro. Talbot had been appointed to the office rendered vacant by the retirement of the Prov. G. Master. It would be therefore unnecessary to consider the propriety of adopting the suggestion contained in the last paragraph of the summons, instead of which he had prepared an address of congratulation to Bro. Talbot upon his appointment, which he read and proposed. Bro. Stephens said that if anything might emanate from so benighted a region as the "West," he should have much pleasure in seconding the proposition, which he did in some pertinent remarks, ably supported by Bro. Hunt, J.W. Bro. Ware said that although strictly speaking the proposition was out of order, not appearing in the summons for a lodge of emergency, he should have much pleasure in supporting it, viewing it as a happy release from the discussion of a very delicate question involved in the last suggestion of the lodge summons. He and others entertained the opinion that to have joined other lodges in an attempt to interfere with the prerogative of the Grand Master, when it was always well known that the brother whom they all desired to see in the office was about to be appointed; to "petition" in favour of the brother whom they had every reason to suppose was actually nominated by the retiring Prov. G.M. as his successor, would have been a piece of "toadyism," offensive to the object and degrading to the lodge. The address was then agreed to unanimously, and there being no further business the lodge was closed in perfect harmony at nine o'clock.

## SUSSEX.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

An especial Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Brighton on Monday, the 12th inst., to vote an address of condolence for presentation to the Earl of Zetland, M.W. Grand Master of England, on the occasion of his lordship's late domestic bereavement. The W. Bro. Colonel G. C. Dalbiac, D. Prov. G.M., presided. There was a large attendance of Present and Past Provincial Officers, also of W.M.'s, P.M.'s, and members of the Provincial Grand Lodge. The following address was unanimously agreed upon:—

"Most Worshipful Grand Master,—We, the Deputy Grand Master, officers, and members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex, beg, with every feeling of respect and esteem, to offer to your lordship our sincere and fraternal condolence under your recent severe bereavement.

"Though we are fully sensible that no human power can remove the weight of affliction which, by Divine Will, has fallen upon your lordship, we trust that we may in some degree alleviate it, by joining with our brethren in expressing our heartfelt sympathy in the grief of one whose uniform kindness and urbanity, as well as zealous devotion to the welfare of the Craft, have secured to him the firm and fraternal attachment of every member.

"It is very gratifying to us to record our sense of the deep interest which the distinguished lady, whose loss we deplore, evinced in our Masonic Charities, and the valuable services which, on many occasions, she rendered to the cause of our venerable Order.

"We humbly and earnestly pray the Divine influence, which alone can heal the wounded spirit, may shed its soothing rays on your lordship, and give you strength and consolation under this severe trial, and that your lordship's life may be prolonged for many years, and that the brethren may continue to enjoy the benefits of the wisdom, justice, and firmness, which have ever distinguished your rule over them."

A vote of thanks was then given to the D. Prov. G.M., for his kind consideration in convening this especial Provincial Grand Lodge.

*BRIGHTON.—Royal Clarence Lodge* (No. 271).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting on the 16th inst., Bro. John H. Scott, P. Prov. J.G.W., W.M., presiding. The following resolution was passed:—"That the sum of ten guineas be voted from the funds of the lodge towards the erection of the new building for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; at the same time the members of this lodge desire to express their opinion that the expenditure of £30,000 has been extravagant and unnecessarily large." At the banquet, in proposing the health of the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, the W.M. said there are times, brethren, when these formal toasts are invested with more than ordinary interest, and I am quite sure that you will respond to this toast with more than usual feeling on this occasion, on account of the bereavement which the noble lord has recently sustained in the loss of his wife. Brethren, we are told that marriage is a lottery, but the severance of the marriage tie by death must always be a painful and trying moment to the survivor, whether the union has been happy or otherwise. If it has been happy, none but the widow or the widower can tell how heavily the blow has fallen; if it has been unhappy, even then the moment of separation will be a time of sorrow, for with the feeling of release from a burden that has long been intolerable will come the recollection of tenderer feelings which once united them together, and bitter thoughts, not unmingled with self reproach, that if there had been more consideration for each other, and less wilful provocation, less anger, petulance, and pride, how different it might all have been. With regard to our beloved and respected Grand Master, I am given to understand that he lived for more than forty years with his amiable countess on terms of the closest affection. I am quite sure, therefore, brethren that you will not withhold from him that full measure of sympathy which, as Masons, we are taught "to pour into the bosom of the afflicted." In reply to the toast of the W.M., proposed by Bro. Verrall, P.M., the W.M. said, I am very much obliged to you, brethren, for the kind manner in which you have responded to the toast. I have often told you that with me Masonry is hereditary, and being a Mason I have endeavoured to discharge the several duties which have devolved upon me during the course of my Masonic career to the best of my ability. During that time I have often been quizzed by my un-Masonic friends, and asked how I could take so much interest

in such humbug as Freemasonry, an institution all very well in by-gone times, but utterly unsuited to the temper of the present day. This, brethren, is a question much more difficult to reply to than what might be called the knife and fork argument. You all know the popular slander that Freemasonry is only an excuse for men to meet together to eat and drink. This, however, is very easily disposed of; for even supposing it to be true the accusation would not weigh very heavily on our spirits, for I think few of us would be ashamed to own that we do like a good dinner, and without being gluttonous men or wine bibbers we should be willing to acknowledge that there are few pleasanter hours in a man's life than those he spends round the social board, where good fare and good fellowship, good wit and good wine, are to be met with in profusion. Besides which, it would be always easy to refute this envious but harmless sneer, by pointing to our Masonic Institutions, which, though not so completely useful as we could wish them to be, nevertheless incontestably prove that though in common with the rest of our countrymen we can play a very good knife and fork, and enjoy the social converse which a good English dinner affords, we are no strangers to that benevolence of heart which knows how to cheer the drooping spirits of those upon whom fortune has not smiled—which knows how to train up the boys and girls of our poorer brethren into useful members of society; and when age and infirmity have crippled the energies, and rendered powerless the hands which have been wont to gain an honest livelihood, we know how to spare these aged ones the overwhelming dread of approaching but unavoidable poverty, by affording them a home where their declining years can be spent in peace and contentment. But it is not so easy to reply to the high-flown argument that Freemasonry is out of place in the present day—that in this enlightened nineteenth century we do not want secret societies to induce us to relieve the necessities of our fellow-creatures, or to compel us to love our fellow-men. But even this argument would be much more formidable than it is, if it did not pre-suppose a state of society which does not exist, if society were perfect, if there were no superstitions and prejudices existing, no want or poverty to be relieved, no heart-burnings and jealousies amongst men—if, in short, we had reached that blissful period which prophets have foretold will one day dawn upon our race, which poets have dreamt and sung of, and which all men hope for—then, indeed, we should have no need of Freemasonry, or of any other society whose object is the welfare of mankind in general. But, unfortunately, this is not the case. We have not yet arrived at this advanced stage of man's existence, and in many respects we have not much to boast of over those whom we are accustomed to regard as the benighted creatures of superstition who, in former ages, believed in ghosts and witchcraft. There are many persons now, who, whilst they would laugh to scorn the idea that they could be made the credulous dupes of wizards and magicians, will nevertheless witness the performances of some pretended spiritualists with superstitious awe and reverence, and have no hesitation in attributing their juggling tricks to spiritual agency. There are many persons who, whilst utterly ridiculing the idea of anything like belief in portents and omens, will, nevertheless, feel an indescribable dread creep over them when, in the dark and silent hours of the night, they hear the death-tick in their chamber, and who, as they walk through the solitary churchyard, when the last gleam of day has fled from the sky, and the black clouds shut out the stars and throw gloom and mystery over the habitations of the dead, will hasten their steps, if they do not actually whistle to keep their fears away. No, brethren, we have not yet gone very far a-head of these silly notions, society is still split up into sections and parties, men are still actuated by low motives, and divided by selfish and conflicting interests; and so, being after all but poor weak human mortals, there is nothing left for us but, according to our several idiosyncrasies, to adopt those aids to a better and a nobler life which will enable us to become what we desire to be. And we, brethren, who are Masons at heart, are credulous enough to believe, that, notwithstanding its obsolete forms and its traditions, there is that mysterious something in our noble institution which does awaken and enlarge our sympathies with the sufferings and enjoyments of our fellow-creatures, which does tend to create and cement many great and lasting friendships, which, but for its instrumentality, would never have existed, which does bind the hearts of men together in a bond of fraternal union, which nothing can sever but death or dishonour; and, therefore, brethren, I am not ashamed to call myself a Freemason. I feel no shame in

belonging to a society which inscribes as its motto the glorious principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth, and whose object, however it may be forgotten or overlooked by its members, and however it may be sneered at or ridiculed by those who know nothing whatever about it, is to promote the welfare of mankind in general, but, above all, the honour and glory of Almighty God. The usual toasts followed, and the brethren separated shortly after ten o'clock.

## ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

### WOOLWICH.

INVICTA CHAPTER OF S.P.R. ✠.—The annual festival meeting of this chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on Friday, the 16th inst. There were present Lieut.-Col. Clerk and Capt. Philips, both S.G.I.G. of the 33°; J. R. Thomson, 18°, W.M.S.; Colonel Clerk, 33°, acting as Prelate; E. J. Fraser, 18°, First General; W. H. Carter, acting as Second General; J. W. Figg, 30°, Sec.; Peter Laird, 18°, Treas.; G. Lambert, 30°, Grand Marshal; Horsley, 30°, Raphael; Matthew Cooke, 30°, Org. and Master of the Ceremonial; with Bros. Gumbleton, 30°; Lieut. Nicholls, 18°; Lieut. Price, 18°; Read, 18°; and Dr. Hughes, 18°. Bro. Joseph Taylor, P.M. of the Old Dundee Lodge, was installed a Knt. S.P.R. ✠. After the ceremony, the brethren adjourned to Bro. De Grey's, the Freemason's Tavern, where a most elegant dinner was provided and capitably served. The table was most effectively decorated with the choicest flowers, whose fragrance pervaded the room. After dinner and some routine toasts, the M.W.S. gave that of the newly-installed S.P.R. ✠ Bro. Joseph Taylor who, in reply, expressed himself as being highly honoured by his admission to the Order, and hoped, by zealous conduct, to do his duty and be accepted as a worthy member who might arrive at its highest honours. The rest of the evening was spent in much the usual manner of the meetings of the Invicta Chapter. Pleasant gossip, Masonic knowledge, good cheer, fraternal intercourse, and the entire absence of set formalities, affording a charm little known in Masonic gatherings, but highly prized by the members of the Ancient and Accepted Rite in Woolwich. Whether the brethren had generally gone to the races or not it is impossible to say, but there were no visitors present on the occasion, a fact almost unprecedented in the annals of the Invicta Chapter.

## MARK MASONRY.

### CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—Cumberland Lodge (No. 60).—A meeting of the above lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, on Tuesday, 13th inst., when Bro. Wm. Murray was installed as Right Worshipful Master by the retiring R.W.M., Bro. Fred. W. Hayward; after which Bros. Thos. Dean and Arthur Woodhouse were balloted for, accepted, and advanced to the degree of Mark Master Masons. The following officers were appointed:—Bros. Wm. Murray, R.W.M.; Fred. W. Hayward, P.M.; John Howe, S.W.; Geo. J. Hayward, J.W.; J. T. Milbourne, M.O.; Walter Irwin, S.O.; Wm. Carrick, J.O.; Thos. Dean, S.D.; J. A. Wheatley, J.D.; Matthew Fisher, Reg.; Arthur Woodhouse, Sec.; John Howe, Treas.; Rev. Wm. Cockett, Chap.; Thos. Story, Tyler. Bro. M. Fisher was then empowered to obtain all the marks of the city of Carlisle and its vicinity he possibly could, and favour Bro. Castell, of London, with the same. The lodge was duly closed by F. W. Hayward, Immediate Past Master, and the brethren retired to the refreshment room, and spent an hour in harmony, during which the R.W.M., Bro. Wm. Murray, proposed the health of Bro. James Morrison, who is about to leave this city, which was drunk with musical honours. Bro. Morrison returned thanks very appropriately in rather a lengthy speech, after which the Tyler, Thos. Story, drank the toast to Freemasons' wives, and bairns.

As before swift ships there swims a hill of water, and a corresponding one glides along behind, so always before us is a mountain, which we hope to climb, and, behind us, still a deep valley out of which we have ascended.



## CHANNEL ISLANDS.

## JERSEY.

## LODGE LA CESAREE (No. 958).—INSTALLATION OF THE W.M.

The loyal celebration of her Majesty's birthday by a general review of the troops of the line stationed in Jersey, and also of the island militia, having interfered with the annual festival of this lodge, the installation of the W.M. was postponed to Monday, May 29th. The brethren having assembled at the Temple, Bro. C. Le Sueur, W.M., opened the lodge in the first degree at a quarter past five, assisted by Bros. J. D. Chevalier, acting as S.W.; C. Benest, J.W.; and J. Durell, P.M. Bro. J. T. du Jardin presided at the organ. The circular of convocation having been read, the lodge was opened in the second degree. The W.M. left the chair, which was taken by Bro. A. Schmitt. Bro. du Jardin then presented Bro. C. Le Sueur as having been re-elected to preside over the lodge a second year. The installing Master gave the usual address, and, in compliance with his command, the ancient charges were read. Assent having been given to these, the obligation was administered. The formation of a board of installed Masters was dispensed with as unnecessary. The lodge was opened in the third degree. The W.M. having been again formally inducted into the chair he has already so worthily and efficiently filled, the usual proclamations, processions, and salutes took place successively in the third, second, and first degrees. The warrant, constitutions, and by-laws were presented with appropriate remarks. The W.M. then made the following appointments, Bro. Schmitt explaining to each brother the nature of his duties after investment:—Bros. J. D. Chevalier, S.W.; John Oatley, J.W.; John Amy, S.D.; Elias Pock, J.D.; Elias Viel, I.G.; Rev. F. A. Rey, Chap.; John Durell, P.M.; Goupillot, Treas.; Schmitt, Sec.; W. Croad, Dir. of Cers.; Pixley, Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Rev. J. L. Hanau, Librarian; J. Blampied, Steward; H. du Jardin, Tyler. The installing Master closed the ceremony by the delivery of the usual addresses with great impressiveness and feeling.

Bro. SCHMITT observed that, at the last meeting, an important omission had been made, which he took the earliest opportunity to repair, namely, a vote expressive of appreciation of the services rendered to the cause of the Craft in general, and of this lodge especially, by the Press, particularly that portion devoted to the interests of Freemasonry in England, known under the title of the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR. By this powerful agent, principles of humanity and liberty were advocated, knowledge was disseminated, the proceedings of lodges in different parts of the country were recorded, and matters of Masonic policy and practice were discussed. The brethren were generally aware that reports of what took place in Lodges La Césarée and St. Aubin were regularly published in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, which were faithfully, zealously, and punctually supplied by one of the members of both these lodges—Bro. Dr. Hopkins, P.M.—whose continued services in this respect, as well as by the contribution of other articles of interest to Freemasons, merit the approval and gratitude of the lodge. Bro. Schmitt concluded by proposing the following resolution—"That a grateful and fraternal vote of thanks be entered on the minutes of the lodge, expressive of gratitude to W. Bro. Dr. H. Hopkins, for his continued services rendered to the Craft in general, and to this lodge in particular, in the capacity of correspondent to the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE."

The W. MASTER, before putting the resolution, which was subsequently carried unanimously, remarked that the character of the Césarée and St. Aubin's Lodges was well known in England, in consequence of these publications, as proved by the frequent favourable mention made of them by visitors from a distance, who attended the meetings, and honoured them by their presence, being induced so to do by the accounts they had read.

Bro. Dr. HOPKINS briefly acknowledged the compliment, for which he was particularly grateful at this time, as rumours had reached his ears, that in certain quarters remarks had been recently made depreciatory of his efforts by those who dreaded publicity, of which honest and genuine Freemasons ought never to be afraid, so long as the secrets were not revealed. Being quite aware of the advantage of such reports, as producing an interchange of experience in different parts of the country, as promoting an interest among the lodges in the welfare and prosperity of each other, as causing friendly inquiry, as leading

to kind reception of brethren from a distance, of whom some knowledge is thus obtained, of which he had ample proofs during his stay in England for several months last year, he should continue his efforts in this direction, presuming that he had the sanction of the lodge to such a proceeding (to which a unanimous assent was at once expressed). He stated that in the reports of the lodges, he confined himself to what actually took place, and that in articles wherein Masonic subjects were discussed, he restricted himself to principles, without mention of names involving personalities, and this course he hoped and intended still to pursue under the encouragement afforded by the lodge.

The business terminated at quarter-past seven, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to partake of the annual banquet, at which several Masters and Past Masters of other lodges were present. A delightful evening was spent, and the party broke up soon after nine o'clock.

## INDIA.

(From the Indian Freemasons' Friend.)

## DELHI.

LODGE PHOENIX.—This lodge held its regular meeting on Monday, the 20th March. Present: Bros. Tom Fenwick, W.M.; E. H. Shuldham, S.W.; Staines, as J.W.; T. Hawkesly, S.D.; O'Brien, as J.D.; C. H. Billings, as I.G.; J. Evans, Tyler; Cyril Kirkpatrick, Sec. Also present: Bros. Hearn, Mason, Rennie, and Coernorton. Visiting brethren: F. F. Wyman, P.M. of Lodge Marine, Calcutta; Bro. Staines, of Agra; and Bro. O'Brien, late of St. David in the East, Calcutta. Bro. O'Brien was proposed as a member. Bros. Hearn and Mason were raised to the 3rd, and Bro. Rennie was passed to the 2nd degree. At a quarter to ten, the brethren sat down to banquet, and, after the cloth had been removed, a variety of toasts were proposed and songs sung. The W. MASTER said, Brethren, I have much pleasure in proposing "Our Visiting Brethren." We have three this evening—Bros. Wyman, Staines, and O'Brien. Bro. O'Brien will, I trust, soon be a member of this lodge. Bro. Staines has, once more, laid us under obligation for his kind assistance, and Bro. Wyman deserves our best thanks for having, at considerable inconvenience and sacrifice, remained here much longer than he intended, only that he might oblige us with his company this evening. Few men in extensive business as Bro. Wyman is would have made such a sacrifice, and his having made it, is one more proof that, only in the heart of a true Mason is such kindness to be found. We have another reason for being pleased with his presence. It is that, when among our brethren in Calcutta he may, forgetting the many defects in our working, which are natural to young lodges, tell them that in this quiet corner of the world exists a lodge in which there is perfect harmony among the brethren, and assure them that if any of them, passing through, will be so kind as to visit us, he will receive such a welcome as brother only can give brother. Here is to "Our Visiting Brethren," with our best brotherly wishes for their future.—Bro. WYMAN replied thus:—Bro. Fenwick and Brethren of Lodge Phoenix, For myself and on behalf of the other visiting brethren, I thank you for the kind manner in which our health was proposed, and the hearty response with which the toast was received, and I am especially thankful for the kind manner in which Bro. Fenwick has made mention of me. It is true I have remained here two days longer than I had originally intended, and I feel particularly pleased with myself for having done so, for I have received considerable gratification from my visit here this evening. I have been gratified at witnessing the harmony which exists among you, and of which you are so justly proud, and particularly gratified at the manner in which the 3rd degree was given to-night. I have been present at dozens of raisings, but I have never yet seen them given so well and so impressively as it has been my good fortune to see them given this evening; and I am certain that the brethren who were raised must have been deeply impressed with the solemnity of the proceedings. I am glad to learn that this lodge has passed the turning point of its struggles, and that it has every prospect of flourishing and establishing itself on a firm footing. Indeed, with such a Master as Bro. Fenwick, you have one of the principal elements of success; and let me tell you, that as long as he continues to rule over you, your lodge will increase

in prosperity. You have my best and most sincere wishes for your success, and you may be sure I shall not fail to speak to the brethren of Calcutta about the lodge and all I have witnessed here this evening; and if any brother of this lodge has occasion to come to Calcutta, I promise him a hearty welcome at Lodges True Friendship and Marine, of both of which I am a member. Again thanking you for your kindness, I drink to you, and continued prosperity to Lodge Phoenix.—The W. MASTER said, Brethren, I rise to propose our usual toast, "Success to Lodge Phoenix, and Unity and Brotherly Love among its Members." On the present occasion, I am induced to add a few words to the toast, in consequence of very painful news that has reached me of serious dissensions in a neighbouring lodge—dissensions which, however they may have been caused, or however they may end, can do no good to the Craft; and I attribute their existence, principally, to the absence of that degree of brotherly love among its members which alone can keep them united. I, therefore, avail myself of the opportunity to address a few words to you on the love you owe one another. Remember, brethren, that "brotherly love is the sacred principle which combines and cements our fraternity." It teaches us to "divest ourselves of every selfish consideration and narrow prejudice," and reminds us that "we are united by a strong and endearing relation as creatures of the same God, as children by the same first parents;" and, brethren, by all those great and solemn ties which have kept the Craft united from the beginning of time, and which, if preserved in their integrity, will keep it united till time shall be no more. Brotherly love is the bond of social virtue, and peace, and harmony. It induces charity which is exhibited by the mere giving of alms, for alms-giving is not always charity. It is sometimes the result of a love of ostentation, and frequently the bad man's bribe for absolution of sins. He has, perhaps, heard or read somewhere that charity covers a multitude of sins; and believes, in the foolishness of his heart, that alms-giving alone is charity, and sufficient to obtain remission of sins. Dreadful mistake. True charity, which springs from pure brotherly love, consists of forbearance, gentleness, earnest, continuous desire to do acts of kindness, without display, and to render one's self useful to the happiness of mankind. Brotherly love is the loveliest and holiest emanation from Him whose last and greatest command to us was, "love one another, as I have loved you." With the example of brotherly love which he set before us, love which led him to bear so much that they, whom he deigned to call brethren, might be saved; with such an example before us, that man, and especially that Mason, who steels his heart against a brother, belies every good and noble gift with which the Great Architect of the Universe has endowed the being formed after his own image. To you, therefore, my earnest brotherly exhortation is, open your hearts to your fellow-creatures, and particularly to your brethren in the Craft. "Love one another." As it was said of old, by the enemies of Christianity, "See how these Christians love one another," so let the world and the enemies of the Craft be compelled to say of us—"See how these Masons love one another." This love, if fostered, will lead you on from good to better; and on that great day, when we shall all have to appear and answer for the deeds done in this life, may our brotherly love so shine forth and bear witness for us, as to induce the great brother of man to say to each one of us, in his own delicious tones of brotherly love, "come and enter the dwelling prepared for you in the mansion of our Father." And now, brethren, here is success to our lodge, and may the Most High grant continuous unity and brotherly love among its members. At half past eleven the last toast was given, and the brethren separated after having passed a most pleasant evening.

#### CALCUTTA.

LODGE ST. JOHN (No. 486).—At a regular meeting holden at Freemasons Hall, No. 48, Cossitollah, Bros. William Swinhoe, W.M., presiding; Frank Powell, P.M.; John William Brown, P.D. Prov. Grand Master of Bengal, P.M. of the lodge. Bros. J. Obbard, S.W.; J. B. Morewood, J.W.; H. Cockburn, as Sec.; O. B. Andrews, S.D.; M. C. Smith, as J.D.; E. M. Goodrick, as I.G.; D. J. Daniel, Tyler; members and visitors to the lodge. Bro. Stephen, (Barrister-at-Law), raised; Bro. M. C. Smith, (Lieutenant) H.M.'s Service, was appointed I.G., and invested with the badge of his office. We missed an old-familiar face from the columns of our lodge—our esteemed Bro. W. G. Baxter, Sec. and Treas. of the lodge. Our sorrow was

increased that his absence was caused by illness.—Another meeting was holden at Freemasons Hall, Cossitollah, on Friday, the 24th March, Wm. Swinhoe, W.M., presiding. Bro. Alder was raised. It was with deep regret we heard our Bro. Secretary mention the resignation of membership by Bro. George Chisholm. This worthy brother held office during the past year. He is the Scribe E. and Treasurer of Chapter Hope (No. 109) of England, and zealously does his work. Comparatively a junior in the Craft, nevertheless he has secured the esteem of those who fully appreciate his unceasing labour for the well-doing of Royal Arch Chapter Hope. Bro. Chisholm has been admitted a subscribing member of the Sister Lodge Industry and Perseverance (No. 109).

#### Obituary.

#### THE VERY EMINENT HENRY JAMES HINXMAN, M.D., PROVINCIAL GRAND COMMANDER FOR KENT.

Authentic intelligence has reached England that our brother Dr. Hinxman, who went to Australia for the benefit of his health by a long sea voyage, died at Brisbane early in the present year. Dr. Hinxman was a Freemason of many years standing, and had served all manner of offices in the Craft, Arch, Templars, &c. He was also a warm supporter of the Charities. Without knowing the exact dates of his several appointments, it may be mentioned that he had been a Grand Steward, a P.M. and Sec. of the Castle Lodge of Harmony; a Past Z. of the Royal Arch; P.M. of the Grand Stewards' Lodge; P.E.C. of the Observance Encampment; V.E., Prov. G. Com. for Kent; and a member of the 31°. Some two years ago, and upwards, when inspecting the repairs going on at his house, in ascending a ladder, outside, one of the rounds of the ladder broke with him, and he fell to the ground a distance of eighteen or twenty feet, breaking one of his arms. He never got over this shock to his system, but continued to get more feeble daily, until a long sea voyage was suggested as his only means of recovery. This, unfortunately, seems to have done him no good, but, increasing his infirmities, terminated in his death, at Brisbane, Australia.

A correspondent has forwarded us the following copy of an announcement in a Brisbane paper, without, however, giving us the date:—

"The Masonic brethren of Brisbane are called upon this day to pay a final mark of respect to departed merit by following to their last resting place the remains of Dr. H. J. Hinxman, M.D., M.R.C.S.L., a distinguished brother, who has been called away from this world of tribulation and toil to a happier sphere, where the bands which unite brethren in this life will, we trust, be perfected. Sir Knight Dr. Hinxman was the very eminent Provincial Grand Commander for Kent. Although he had for some time suffered from very severe indisposition, he contrived, during his short residence here, to infuse such a spirit among the Masonic fraternity of Brisbane as will not easily be forgotten. He has been called away whilst in a distant land, and far from those who were bound to him by natural ties of affection, but it will be a pleasing balm to their sorrow to learn that in his last moments he was surrounded by sympathising brethren, and received every kindness from those in whose house he spent several weeks before his death, and everything which could be done to allay the sufferings attendant upon his disease—aneurism of the heart—was done. The loss of so distinguished a man will, we doubt not, be felt in England, where Dr. Hinxman was well known and greatly respected. It is to be hoped that although his funeral will be of quite a private character, no brother who can by any possibility attend will absent himself. The funeral will leave the Royal Hotel this afternoon at four o'clock.



## BRO. CHARLES JAMES JEFFERYS.

This well-known music publisher expired on the 9th instant at his residence, 21A, Soho-square, after a very brief illness. Bro. Jefferys was initiated in the Royal Alfred Lodge (No. 780), Kew Bridge, on the 25th February, 1859, and continued a member for three years. He was the first S.W. of the Royal Albert Lodge (No. 907), and served the office of Master in 1863, during which year he became a Life Governor of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows.

## LITERARY EXTRACTS.

THE WAR AGAINST THE VISCONTI is peculiarly interesting to an Englishman, not only from its long duration, the persistent energies exerted on both sides, and the vastness of the stake at issue, but from the important part played in it by our countryman, Sir John Hawkwood, and his band of English mercenaries. These men formed an honourable contrast, by their valour, discipline, and fidelity, to a corps of French auxiliaries under the Count of Armagnac, and their services were gratefully acknowledged by the commonwealth. Hawkwood, or "Aguto," himself, and his sons were rewarded with the citizenship of Florence exempt from all burdens; his wife received a pension of a thousand florins a year, and his daughters a marriage portion of two thousand florins each. On his death, in 1394, he received a magnificent funeral in the choir of the cathedral, and an effigy of him on horseback was painted by Paolo Uccello inside the west front of the church, which remains to this day; a marble tomb which was decreed him never having been executed. The honours paid to a man of this kind will be readily understood when we examine the wars of that period in Italy. The armies on both sides were commanded, and principally supplied, by captains of free lances, mostly feudal nobles, who devoted their small means to equipping a larger or smaller number of men at arms and infantry, and hiring themselves and their hands out to any customers. It was usual for states not only to employ these men in war, but give a retaining fee in time of peace, if the political horizon looked at all black, to such of them as were particularly formidable, either from their military skill, or from the number of men they could bring into the field. When unemployed many of these corps became simply bands of brigands, living by pillage.—*Trollope's Florence.*

GRECIAN BRIGANDS.—The morals of these brigands are, in their way, very strict. They treat women with respect, not from chivalry or indifference, but from fear of being killed, because they have a salutary sort of superstitious belief that he who injures a woman becomes a prey to the enemy. Brigands never break their word, and they avoid this on principle, from a desire not to lose the faith necessary for obtaining absolution. Even the most brutal brigand always reserves part of his booty for some church or other, and the Virgin always comes in for a share. The brigand marries, but first forms plans for carrying off his future wife. The love of the brigand's wife is like that of a dog for its master. She often follows him in manly attire on his nocturnal expeditions, and fights by his side with a bravery equal to his own. These women, apart from the difference of race, are, in every other respect, like their more powerful husbands. The brigand endures hunger, thirst, and fatigue with unparalleled patience and stoicism. He allays his thirst by handling lead (*sic*), and beguiles his hunger by gnawing a piece of the fat which he always carries with him to clean his weapons.—*Greek National Almanack.*

MARRYING A BROTHER'S WIDOW.—I heard a curious illustration of Arab manners to-day. I met Hasan, the janissary of the American Consulate, a very respectable,

good man. He told he had married another wife since last year. I asked, What for? It was the widow of his brother, who had always lived in the same house with him, like one family, and who died, leaving two boys. She is neither young nor handsome, but he considered it his duty to provide for her and the children, and not let her marry a stranger. So you see that polygamy is not always sensual indulgence; and a man may thus practise greater self-sacrifice than by talking sentiment about deceased wives' sisters. I said, laughing, to Omar, as we went on, that I did not think the two wives sounded very comfortable. Oh no! not comfortable at all for the man, but he take care of the woman; that is what is proper. That is the good Muslim.—Lady Duff Gordons' *Letters from Egypt.*

ARAB HOSPITALITY.—Their open-handedness often springs more from the childish levity of the savage than from true and praiseworthy liberality of character. Like an infant that stretches out its small hands and opens its little mouth for whatever comes within its reach, be it a guinea or a cherry, and with almost equal readiness lets its new acquisition drop no sooner than grasped, the Bedouin is at once rapacious and profuse, coveting all he sees, without much distinction of its worth, and lightly parting with what he has already appropriated, from very incapacity to estimate or appreciate its value. To give, to beg, or to plunder are for him correlative acts, all arising in the main from the same immense ignorance of what property really is, and what its importance; and thus he is often scarce more entitled to commendation for the one act than liable to serious blame for the other; in a word, he knows no better. Besides, he has in general but little to offer, and for that very little he not unfrequently promises himself an ample retribution, by plundering his last night's guest when a few hours distant on his morning journey.—Palgrave's *Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia.*

## THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty left Balmoral on Thursday, the 15th, and arrived at Windsor on Friday. On Saturday Her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace. It was of more than usual brilliancy. Accompanied by the Princess, Her Majesty arrived in town from Windsor shortly before two o'clock, and the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold were also present. Her Majesty, who looked in excellent health, received the company, which consisted of foreign ambassadors and the *élite* of the nobility and baronetage. Tuesday was the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, and there were the usual loyal demonstrations both at Windsor and in London. In St. James's Park and at the Tower royal salutes were fired. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena held a drawing-room to-day at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty. There was a very large attendance both of ladies who have the *entrée* and of those who were to be presented. The general circle was well attended, and this being collar day, the Knights wore the insignia of their respective orders. The Princess, accompanied by the Princess Louise, travelled from Windsor in a saloon carriage, attached to an ordinary train, on the Great Western Railway.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, 15th, a good deal of work was done in the way of pushing forward bills which have passed through the Lower House.—On Friday the Marquis of Westmeath called attention to the introduction of the practices of the Roman Catholic religion into the worship of the Church of England, at St. Matthew's, Stoke Newington; St. Paul's, Lorrimer-square, Walworth; St. Alban's, Holborn; and St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-

square. The Bishop of London said he was ready to use his authority whenever he could do so legally with any prospect of success. After a short conversation the matter dropped. The Union Chargeability Bill passed through the Committee.—On Monday the royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills, including the two providing for the erection of new courts of justice in London. In reply to Lord Brougham, Lord Russell was understood to say that the Spanish Government had shown a greater desire than hitherto to co-operate in the crusade against the slave trade, and, as there was every probability of the Government of Washington acting energetically with England in this work, he hoped their combined efforts would not be unattended with success. Lord Brougham “warmly eulogised the conduct of the United States in respect to slavery and the slave trade.” After a long discussion, in the course of which several peers urged that the whole question of railway management should be dealt with by the Government, Lord St. Leonards consented to withdraw his bill prohibiting railway servants from locking both doors of passenger carriages.—The Lord Chancellor presented a bill, which was read a first time, for completing the revision of the statute law.—On Tuesday several bills were advanced a stage, including the Union Chargeability Bill, which was read a third time and passed.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, 15th, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a question, said he was not prepared this session to propose an alteration in the duties on the carriage of passengers in towns.—In answer to another question, the right hon. gentleman said no decision had been come to upon the recommendation of the Statistical Congress, for the issue of a new silver coinage, of nine-tenths fine silver, and one-tenth alloy.—In reply to Mr. Baines, Mr. Layard said there was no foundation for the report that the commercial negotiations at Vienna had failed. The Commission had merely adjourned for the dog-days, and would re-assemble in September, with, as he hoped, every prospect of coming to a satisfactory decision.—The Malt Duty Bill, and the Sugar Duties and Drawbacks Bill, passed through the Committee.—The bill amalgamating the offices of Comptroller of the Exchequer and Chairman of the Board of Audit, was read a second time. Under this bill, Lord Montagu will retire from the Exchequer with a pension of £500 a year, and thus an annual saving of £1,500 will be effected.—On Friday, after some routine business, Mr. H. Berkeley moved, “That, as a general election is impending, and as we have no law which can put down the intimidation of voters nor prevent bribery, it is, therefore, expedient that a trial should be given to the vote by ballot.” Lord Palmerston having replied, the motion was negatived by 118 votes against 74.—Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Mr. A. Mills, said the conference between Government and the Canadian deputies had been closed that day, and on Monday he would lay the papers on the table.—On Monday, the Companies Workmen’s Bill—a measure presented to the Upper House by the Archbishop of York, and passed by their Lordships—was withdrawn, owing to the lateness of the session, as was also the Forfeiture for Treason and Felony Bill.—Mr. Layard, in reply to a question, said he hoped the ratifications of the Zollverein treaty would be exchanged in a few days. In answer to a question relative to the Patent Law Commission, Lord Stanley said that three of the commissioners—himself, Sir John Pakington, and Sir Hugh Cairns—doubted the expediency of a patent law at all; but if Parliament desired to maintain such a law, he hoped the recommendations of the Commissioners would be adopted. Sir Charles Wood said he hoped to be able to make the annual statement as to the financial position of India on Monday next.

The motion for going into Committee of Supply was followed by discussions on various subjects, including the treaty with the Zollverein. Mr. Hubbard strongly condemned the clauses of the treaty which deal with English coal and iron and the export duty on German rags. In Committee of Supply the remaining estimates for the year were passed.—On Tuesday, the House held a morning sitting, at which several measures were advanced a stage. At the evening sitting, Mr. Layard, in reply to a question from Mr. O. Stanley, said he hoped that the efforts made by the English and Italian Governments to rescue the Englishman who was some time ago captured by brigands in Italy would soon prove successful, if, indeed, the captive had not already been restored to liberty.—The O’Donoghue moved an address to the Queen, stating the objections of the Roman Catholics to the system of University education in Ireland, and praying that steps may be taken to remove the grievance. The motion gave rise to a long debate, in the course of which Sir George Grey, on behalf of the Government, suggested a compromise between the present system, and a distinct university for Roman Catholics. He proposed that the constitution of the Queen’s University should be assimilated to that of the University of London—a change which would give the students of affiliated Roman Catholic institutions the opportunity of taking a degree, without being compelled to enter any of the “godless colleges.” The motion was negatived.—On Wednesday Mr. Blake moved the second reading of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill. The Government opposed the Bill, and after some discussion it was withdrawn. A short conversation ensued on the motion for the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Disputes Bill, in the course of which it was admitted that some better tribunals were wanted for the settlement of those disputes than those which already exist. Mr. Milner Gibson promised that the Government would consider the question. The Bill was withdrawn.—Sir C. O’Loughlen moved the second reading of his Bill to make Bank of England notes a legal tender in Ireland. The measure was, however, opposed, and it, too, was withdrawn.—Mr. Lygon moved the second reading of the Educational and Charitable Institutions Bill. Mr. Mills opposed the Bill, on the ground that it was an interference with the rights of parents. After some discussion, Sir G. Grey said he would vote for the second reading, on the understanding that the Bill would not be further proceeded with this session. Mr. Lygon accepted this offer, but a division was forced, when the second reading was carried by 49 votes to 35.—The Railway Clauses Bill was withdrawn after a long discussion on the motion to go into committee.—Several Bills were then put forward a stage. Finally the Appropriation Bill, that harbinger of the close of the session, was brought in and read a first time. The House adjourned at a quarter-past four o’clock.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality in the country is on the increase. In the eleven principal towns in the kingdom, last week, the deaths were 2,477, or at the rate of 23 in the 1,000. The lowest average was 20, and the City of Dublin had the credit of sharing in that rate along with Birmingham and Bristol. The highest rate of all was 29, which, as usual, belongs to Liverpool. There were six towns above the average, and five below it. Of the 2,477 deaths, 1,204 belonged to London, which is slightly above the average of former years. The births in all the towns amounted to 4,149, of which 2,013 were registered in London. This was about 140 births above the ten years’ average.—It will be observed with a feeling of deep satisfaction that the Central Executive Relief Committee felt themselves in a position, at their last meeting, to resolve upon a *sine die* adjournment. Happily the cotton famine is at

an end, and the members of the Committee are relieved from the anxious duties to which they have devoted themselves with such conspicuous zeal during the whole period of our suffering. Before separating, they put upon formal record their sense of the assistance rendered to the manufacturing districts by the Poor-law Board, and by the official commissioners—Mr. Farnall and Mr. Rawlinson.—The result of the conferences between a committee of Her Majesty's Government and the Canadian delegation is stated in a despatch which Mr. Cardwell has addressed to Lord Monck. On the first of the five questions submitted for consideration, that of the confederation of the British North American provinces, the assurance was repeated that the imperial Government "will use every means of influence" for the realisation of the project. On the question of the defence of Canada, the delegation "expressed unreservedly the desire of Canada to devote her whole resources, both in men and money, for the maintenance of her connection with the mother country," but they made various suggestions, the nature of which is explained by the following passage in the despatch:—"On the part of Her Majesty's Government we assented to the reasonableness of the proposal that if the province undertook the primary liability for the works of defence mentioned in the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Jervois, and showed a sufficient security, Her Majesty's Government should apply to Parliament for the amount required, and her Her Majesty's Government would furnish the armaments for the works. But we said that the desire and decision of the provincial legislature ought to be pronounced before any application was made to the Imperial Parliament." With regard to the Reciprocity Treaty, it was intimated that Sir Frederick Bruce "had already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty, and to act in concert with the Government of Canada." It was agreed that the North-western territory should be handed over to Canada, and that negotiations should be opened with the Hudson's Bay Company for the termination of their rights, the imperial Government to guarantee the Company's indemnity, provided the amount demanded be "reasonable and the security sufficient."—A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms yesterday to raise funds for the benefit of St. Nicholas's Middle-class College, at Lancing, Sussex. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the first resolution in a very earnest speech, in which he strongly enforced the necessity of making provision for the sound education of what was called the lower middle class. The meeting was altogether most successful.—Some time ago the Rev. Mr. Gueritz, the rector of Colyton in Devonshire, refused to read the Burial Service at the funeral of one of his parishioners. The deceased was a Unitarian at the time of his death, but he had been baptised by a clergyman of the Church. His friends appealed to the Bishop of Exeter, and on Wednesday his Lordship gave judgment,—admonishing Mr. Gueritz against similar conduct in future, and sentencing him to pay the cost of the proceedings.—The Bishop of Norwich held his triennial visitation yesterday. The right rev. prelate, in his charge, condemned latitudinarianism on the one hand, and the Romantic tendencies which have lately invaded his diocese, on the other. He besought his clergy to submit with soberness to the rule of "this church," and to aim at increased earnestness, godliness, and prayer.—We regret to have to announce the death of Dr. John Graham, Bishop of Chester, which took place at an early hour yesterday morning. The deceased Prelate was born at Durham, in 1794; graduated at Cambridge as fourth wrangler in 1816; was appointed master of his college (Christ's) in 1830; and eighteen years later was consecrated Bishop of Chester. He was also Clerk of the Closet,

and before his elevation to the Episcopate was one of the late Prince Consort's Chaplains.—At a meeting of the Common Council yesterday it was agreed, with two dissenting voices, that a bust of the late Mr. Cobden should be placed in the common hall, the cost of which should not exceed £200. A letter from Mrs. Cobden, acknowledging the address of condolence presented to her by the council on her husband's death, was ordered to be recorded on the journals of the court.—A breach of promise case was tried in the Bail Court yesterday. The plaintiff was a working tailor named Brown; and Mr. Mead, the defendant, has a business as confectioner in the neighbourhood of Seven Dials. The plaintiff had lived as servant in Mead's house during his first wife's lifetime, and that lady appears to have recommended her as a suitable successor after her death. The day of the marriage was fixed, but Mead married another person. The defendant's counsel could not struggle against the facts, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £10.—A breach of promise case, Hepburn against De Robeck, was speedily and quietly settled before Mr. Baron Martin. The case was marked for a special jury, but through some mistake no jury panel was annexed to the record, and it became a question for the parties whether they would try by a common jury. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, informed his lordship that if a few minutes were allowed for consultation, much time might eventually be saved. Another trial was then proceeded with, and Mr. Hawkins entered into communication with Mr. Karslake, Q.C., who represented the defendant, and it was ultimately announced that the parties had agreed that his lordship should, as a jury, find a verdict for the plaintiff with £1,200 damages. His lordship accordingly did so.—An action for damages for wrongful dismissal, was tried before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, in the Sheriff's Court. The plaintiff was called a liar by the superintendent of the department in which he was employed by the defendant, Mr. Wilson, and that epithet he resented by striking the superintendent a blow in the face. He was summarily dismissed, and now claimed damages in lieu of the usual notice. Mr. Commissioner Kerr held that, under the circumstances, the action could not be sustained, but said he could not blame a man who resented being called a liar by a blow. In his opinion, both parties should have been dismissed, or neither.—A shocking case of cruelty to a wife was before the Bow-street court. The accused was Thomas O'Brien, a shoemaker, and his wife said she had long endured the cruel treatment of her husband, but it was "slow death" to her, and now had determined to bring him before a magistrate. This morning (continued the poor woman) he came home to our lodging, at 20, Ship-yard, Temple-bar, while I was in bed and asleep. He woke me by dragging me out of the bed by the hair of my head, knocked me about the face and head, and bit my arm (exhibiting the wound.) I had given him no provocation, being fast asleep. He was drunk. The prisoner's defence was that his wife was given to drink, but the magistrate told him if it were so (which the wife denied) the fact would be no excuse, and remanded him for a week for further evidence.—At Clerkenwell, a man named Edward Jones, was charged with attempting to murder a girl named Stone at a house of vicious resort in Somers-town. A policeman, who was called to the house, described the condition in which he found the girl, and said that he was told by the inmates that she and Jones had been fighting for two hours, but nobody had interfered with them. The magistrate remanded the prisoner, who had a very narrow escape of Lynch law from the mob which thronged the streets leading to the court.—A man named Christopher Musgrave was brought up at Bow-street police-court, charged with having writ-

ten threatening letters to the Master of the Rolls. Musgrave seems to have been under the impression that the judge had made an unfair attack upon him in the course of a judgment which he delivered. The impression was ill-founded, but the prisoner wrote letters making threats. He was ordered to find sureties for his future good behaviour.—At the Middlesex Sessions Frederick George, the man who was charged with defrauding various members of the detective police by obtaining money in exchange for false information, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The case with which he duped the police officers did not reflect much credit on their acuteness.—William Adolphus Roberts, the landlord of the Prince of Wales Tavern, Church-lane, Windsor, was brought up for final examination on the charge of assaulting his servant, Adelaide Danton, who leaped out of the window to avoid his blows. The girl was well enough to be present and to give her evidence. Her mother also was examined, and it appeared that there was a friendship between the families, and that Roberts had some occasion to complain of her conduct, when his rage became ungovernable, and he beat her in a brutal manner till she leaped out of the window to escape from him. He was committed for trial.—A horrible charge has been brought before the Woolwich authorities. An inquest was in the first instance held on the body of an infant, only a few months old, found in the river with its throat cut. The child was clearly identified as the son of a man named Jones, living in Plumstead. Jones was then taken before the magistrate, and a further charge was made against him of having poisoned his wife, who died in childbirth, but with strong symptoms of having been poisoned. The case was remanded, and the body of the wife was ordered to be exhumed.—The coroner's inquiry into the disaster on the South Eastern Railway at Staplehurst has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the district inspector of the line, and Bengel, the foreman platelayer.—A fire of some magnitude recently happened on the premises of Mr. Bangrave, a looking glass frame maker, in Fashion-street, Spitalfields. It is not known how it was caused, but the premises were all but destroyed before it could be extinguished. Two of the firemen had a narrow escape; one of the rungs of the ladder on which they were standing broke, and they were thrown to the ground from a considerable height, but received no injury beyond a good shaking.—A serious accident took place at Wigan on Tuesday. A collision, in which three trains had some part, occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of the station. Many persons were bruised, and much property destroyed; but happily no fatal casualties are announced.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The estrangement between the Emperor Napoleon and his cousin seems likely to be removed, if it is not already so, as we learn that his Majesty received Prince Napoleon on Monday afternoon. It is stated that Prince Lucien Bonaparte is to be appointed president of the Paris Universal Exhibition commission in the room of Prince Napoleon. Prince Lucien Bonaparte is well known in England, where he resides during much of his time. He is distinguished as a philologist. The *Moniteur* affords a singular instance of the way in which financial matters are managed in France. That journal has published the Bill settling the Budget of 1862, thus making the public acquainted in June, 1865, with the balance-sheet of three years previous. At the close of last week the drivers of hackney coaches in Paris struck work for a rise of wages; the consequence was that not one of those vehicles could be had, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of the public. The inconvenience of the withdrawal of some 5,000 vehicles from public use was becoming so intolerable that the authorities had felt it necessary to interfere, and a meeting

between the delegates of the cabmen and the representatives of the Government was arranged, at which a provisional compromise was likely to be come to. The difficulty appears principally to have arisen from one company having a monopoly of all the public cabs. Public opinion eagerly contends that the Prefect of Police ought at once to terminate the contract which has the monopoly of the cab supply. A clause in the charter enables the authorities to do this if from any cause the company should at any time fail to continue the service.—The Austrian authorities have taken alarm in consequence of the reports about the arrivals of persons attacked by cholera from Alexandria and the East. They have, therefore, ordered a temporary quarantine of seven days for all vessels arriving from Egyptian provinces in Austrian ports.—The Czar has been repeating to the Poles the warning of "No dreams" of independence. In replying, the other day, to an address of condolence on his recent bereavement, presented to him by a Polish deputation, his Majesty took the opportunity of declaring it to be his firm resolve never to "tolerate the idea of separating the kingdom of Poland from Russia. My successor," he added, "if worthy to succeed to the throne, will rule according to the same principles, and will not tolerate what I have not tolerated."—The Prussian Parliament was prorogued on Saturday. The resistance of the Lower House to the unconstitutional proceedings of the Government was again the leading theme of the Speech from the Throne. The Deputies were told that, instead of an understanding having been arrived at, "the session closes with the impression of mutual estrangement." The Government will, however, "continue to conduct public affairs according to the wants of the country;" and Herr Von Bismarck and his royal master hope "that the day is not far distant when the nation, through its representatives, will express to the King its approval and thanks for the course which has been pursued." The President of the Lower House subsequently delivered a speech, in which he said that "the efforts to transform a constitutional into an absolute police and military state have reached the utmost limit," but that they would "wreck upon the loyalty of the people to the Constitution manifested by thrice electing its representatives."—The Prussian Chambers have unanimously ratified the treaties of commerce between Prussia and England and Belgium.—The *Nazione* of Florence, referring to some statements which have recently appeared in a Paris journal relative to the result of Signor Vegezzi's mission to Rome, asserts that difficulties have arisen mainly on the point of the Italian bishops being required to take the oath of allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel. The Pope, it is said, has so far yielded as to admit the necessity of reducing the number of sees, but he refuses, it is affirmed, to order the prelates who take their cue from the Vatican to swear fealty to the King of Italy. The *Nazione* thinks it not impossible that the negotiations may prove fruitless.

AMERICA.—The *Belgian* has arrived, with news from New York to the evening of June 10. The Federals have occupied Brownsville, Texas, and indeed most of the State was at their mercy. The artillery at Brownsville had been sold by the Confederates to the Mexican Imperialists. Kirby Smith is said to have gone to Mexico with a large sum of money. Mr. Gerritt Smith, Mr. Horace Greeley, and others, are arguing strongly against the hanging of Jefferson Davis. It does not appear to be settled as yet where he will be tried. It is stated that there is great want of food in Georgia.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. S.—What are you driving at? Q in the Corner is altogether mistaken. It must have been "some other man;" we reside some miles away from the place appointed for the display.

NON QUAM DORMIO.—Never go to sleep.

PATTY is misinformed. We do not know either of the ladies mentioned—will Patty give us an engagement?

B. B.—We do not know to what you allude.