

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

AN ORATION

*Delivered before the Lodge of Journeyman Masons (No. 8),
Edinburgh, in honour of the memory of Bro. JAMES
SMITH, for twenty-four years Treasurer of the Lodge.*

Brethren,—We are met to-night for a solemn purpose. We have withdrawn ourselves from the busy world and our domestic retirements, and, in accordance with the usages of our ancient Order, and in obedience to the dictates of the better feelings of our nature, we have come to this hall to honour the memory of a deceased brother, and to contemplate matters connected with the closing scene of our earthly career. In general, we find that a necessity is laid upon us to occupy our thoughts very much with the concerns of this life. We are so constituted, that it is impossible for us to remain long indifferent to the calls of nature, the claims of society, and the duties that devolve upon us from day to day. But there are seasons when it is profitable for us to forsake our usual haunts, to suspend our usual occupations, to gather ourselves together, and, in a devout and serious frame, to ponder over the changes and the ravages which time has made around us. More especially is this the case when a valued friend, when a leading and honoured member of the same society as ourselves, has been suddenly snatched from our midst. It is then incumbent on us to pass his history in review before our minds, to draw lessons of instruction from his example, and to bring home to ourselves the momentous fact that, sooner or later, the same destiny awaits us all.

Brethren,—It is not many days since a member of our ancient Institution stood in this hall, with the same faculties and feelings, with the same hopes and fears as ourselves. He took part in the business of the Society, and, though somewhat enfeebled by disease and advanced in years, gave no indication that his bodily strength and his mental powers were on the eve of utterly failing, and that the days of his usefulness were almost at a close. He was one with whom we had often taken counsel, who had long been associated with us in carrying on the affairs of this Society, who had often sat at our festive board, and participated in our social enjoyments, and who had raised himself in our esteem by his candour, his integrity, his humanity, and bene-

volence, and, consequently, we cherished the hope that he would long be seen in his accustomed seat, discharging the duties of the office with which he had been connected for years. But a day or two only elapsed, when the fell destroyer entered his dwelling and struck him down, and that bright intelligence was eclipsed, that kindly nature was quenched, and that “sensible warm motion became a kneaded clod!” Many of us were called to accompany his remains to their final resting-place. We stood by his open grave, we listened to the dull hollow rattle of the earth descending on his coffin, and we indulged in the melancholy thought that we would see his cheerful face and hear his animating voice no more.

In these circumstances, brethren, let us dwell for a few minutes on our deceased brother’s earthly career, and on some of the lessons which it is calculated to afford. There is, indeed, not very much to say. His history was not characterised by any great variety of incident. He pursued a calm uniform course, making few changes, and engaging in few enterprises of a notable description. Our late Bro. James Smith was born on the 11th of November, 1802, in Buccleuch-street, of this city. His father and mother were natives of Perthshire, and, shortly after their settlement in Edinburgh, set up a dairy establishment, from which they earned a livelihood so long as they lived. They removed their residence and their dairy stock from Buccleuch-street to the Barony of Broughton, and, in course of time, transferred their establishment to Saunders-street, Stock-bridge, and this was their last removal till they were carried to their resting-place in the burying-ground of the West Church.

When our late brother had fully reached his twelfth year, he was bound apprentice to James Ritchie, a builder in this city, to learn the craft of a mason. The time at which he commenced his labours as an operative was memorable, and to it he was wont to refer. On the Sabbath, the 18th of June, 1815, was fought one of the most momentous battles of modern times, viz., the battle of Waterloo. It was not only a great conflict in itself, but it was most decisive and important in its results, as it entirely broke down the gigantic power of Napoleon I., and freed Europe from the thralldom and terror in which it had been held for years. On the morning of Monday, the 19th of June, the day after the battle, and before intelligence of it had reached this

country, Bro. Smith, most likely in the company of his father, wended his way to Charlotte-square, then in the course of erection, and there and then first handled the mallet and chisel, which he was destined to yield more or less for a period of fifty-two years. After he was withdrawn from Charlotte-square, the most important building at which he was employed during the course of his apprenticeship, was St. John's Episcopal Chapel, at the west end of Princes-street, which was chiefly erected in the year 1818. After he became a journeyman, the principal buildings at which he wrought were St. Stephen's Church, the Orphan Hospital at the Dean, the Exchequer buildings in the Parliament-square, the Royal Institution on the Mound, and the Assembly Hall on the Castle-hill. The workmanship at all of these public edifices is of a first-class description, and reflects great credit on the skill and delicate manipulation of the Edinburgh masons. Bro. Smith, from an early period of his career as an operative, was distinguished for the taste which he displayed, and the pains which he bestowed on the work under his hand. He was one of the best hewers of his time, and generally got some of the most delicate and difficult portions of the work to perform at the jobs at which he was employed. It was, I believe, his excellence as a hewer, that led to his engagement as a stone-carver. He entered the service of Messrs. Blackadder and Yule, stone-carvers, in this city, and remained with them for a number of years. He was in their employment when he wrought at the Royal Institution and the Assembly Hall. Mr. Blackadder died some years ago, but Mr. Yule is still alive. He is a member of this lodge, and I am happy to see him present with us this evening. Bro. Smith left the employment of Messrs. Blackadder and Yule in the end of 1842 or the beginning of 1843, and entered into an engagement with Mr. John Steell, the famed sculptor. The first job at which he wrought, after entering the service of Mr. Steell, was the statue of the Queen, which is somewhat incongruously placed above the front pediment of the Royal Institution. For the following eleven or twelve years, he was almost exclusively employed as a marble-carver with Mr. Steell, and it would be somewhat interesting to know what statues and busts employed his chisel during that period. We know that one of the most notable and important was the statue of Sir Walter Scott, placed under the groined

arch of the monument, erected to his memory in Princes-street.

About twelve years ago he had a severe attack of rheumatic fever. It was brought on, as he used to relate, by an overheat which he gave himself. He was sent along with Mr. James Carnishelli, the modeller, to take a cast from the face of a person who had died in the neighbourhood of Dunbar. The house to which they went was somewhat distant from the railway station, and they allowed themselves too little time to return for the last train. They observed the train careering for the station, while they had still some distance to travel. They exerted themselves to the utmost, and just reached the station in time, but Bro Smith was in a state of profuse perspiration and exhaustion. A cold shivering, ere long, crept over him, and was followed, after his return home, by fever and rheumatism. The attack of these fell disorders made a great change on his whole system. His joints and limbs were racked and distorted, giving him excruciating pain, and leaving him the wreck of what he once was. When I knew him first, some fifteen years ago, he was vigorous and athletic. He had a commanding and reverential aspect; and on St. John's day, at a quarterly meeting, or on Sabbath, you would not have taken him to be a working man, but a well-to-do tradesman or merchant. For a year or two I had not the pleasure of seeing him. In the interim his disorders had wrought their direful effects, and when I met him one day in Princes-street, I scarcely recognised him, so great a change had taken place in his appearance. He never got rid of his rheumatic affections. They tortured and very much disabled him to the day of his death. For four years previous to his death he was also afflicted with bronchitis, and it was this disease that brought his sufferings to a close on the 23rd of May last.

Regarding our deceased brother's Masonic career, it will not be requisite that I enter into any lengthened detail. He appears to have been initiated into the mysteries of the Craft in the memorable year 1822. In the autumn of that year George IV. visited Scotland, the only crowned sovereign of the British empire that had been in our ancient kingdom for 150 years. During his short stay in the neighbourhood of this city, there was a grand Masonic display at laying the foundation stone of the National Monument of Scotland, on the Calton-hill. The books of our lodge do

not enable me to speak positively, but I infer that he was present on that occasion as a newly-initiated journeyman mason. On the 14th of February following, when Alexander Russell was the Right Worshipful Master, he was proposed as a member of the benefit society connected with the lodge, by Alexander Burn, Senior Warden, and Andrew Mailler, Junior Warden, and at the quarterly meeting in May, he was put on the roll as a full member. At that time the lodge was in a state of great prosperity. A large portion of the operative masons of Edinburgh were connected with it. The building trade was prosecuted with extraordinary vigour. Whole streets in the New Town were simultaneously springing up with most wonderful rapidity. Everybody connected with the Craft was fully employed, and in the receipt of good wages. Money was circulating in abundance, and men were living in a state of luxury and extravagance, as if these days of prosperity were to last for ever. But the year 1825 had not been ushered in when a terrible crisis came. Disasters and bankruptcies followed on the back of each other. Building operations were almost entirely suspended. Many persons were reduced to a state of beggary. Hundreds of operatives were thrown idle, and were forced to scatter themselves over the land in search of employment. The Journeymen Lodge shared in the general crash. Its financial affairs were still further embarrassed by an arrangement made in the heyday of its prosperity, to give an increased allowance to members when on the sick-roll. The lodge lingered on for a number of years, and made little improvement. At length, Bro. Andrew Kerr was promoted to the chair in 1842, and had for Wardens, Bro. Thomas Scott—the worthy successor of him whose sudden removal we are met this evening to deplore—and Bro. John Dickson, who has been in his grave for a number of years. The Treasurer at this time was Bro. Alexander Sudden, who had previously been R.W.M., but he only held the Treasurer's office six months, and died on the 20th of January, 1843. On the 9th of February following, Bro. Smith was elected as his successor, and he continued to hold the office till his death, a period of fully twenty-four years.

On the manner in which Bro. Smith discharged the duties of his office I need not greatly enlarge. This is well known to you all. He was attentive, painstaking, and methodical. He studied accu-

racy with the most scrupulous care. It was rare, indeed, that any error or omission was found in his accounts. When his health would permit he was always at his post on quarter-nights, gathering in the cash, and he was equally punctual in discharging the liabilities of the lodge. No member on the sick-roll, no relatives of a deceased brother, no tradesman that did work for the lodge had reason to complain of the want of attention on his part. The house property of the lodge, in Clyde-street and Rose-street, was the special object of his care. He waited on the tenants, drew the rents, attended to repairs, and, in fact, acted in every way as if the property had been his own. He was a most careful custodian of the funds. He looked suspiciously, I may say adversely, on any project that did not appear likely to augment them. I remember well that some years ago he received coldly the proposals for renewing our Masonic clothing, and repairing and embellishing our Masonic hall, just because they entailed expenses that were not directly and immediately counterbalanced by any pecuniary gain. But when these proposals were carried into execution, he was not the man to keep up grumbling and discontent. On the contrary, he felt proud of the increased comfort and respectability that were thereby obtained, and he lived to see and acknowledge that they were not without their effect in promoting the prosperity of the lodge. Bro. Smith's heart was indeed set on the prosperity of our venerable Association. When he took office the funds were at a low ebb. The account in the bank was all but exhausted. The accessions to the ranks were not numerous. A considerable torpor had come over Freemasonry generally, and the prospects of future wealth and stability were rather gloomy and discouraging. It was fortunate that at this juncture, at this depressed epoch of the lodge's history, Bro. Kerr was elevated to the chair, and Bro. Smith invested with the care of the purse. The careful and complete style in which Bro. Kerr performed the work of initiation was the theme of general remark among the Craft in Edinburgh, and gave a tone and standing to the lodge, which it possesses to this day. The consequence was, that numbers repaired to the lodge to receive instruction and qualification to take their place in the great brotherhood of our Order. By a prudent and economical management of the funds, extravagance was checked, and a confidence established that every brother

would receive full justice. The allowance to members was put on a correct footing, and the lodge was opened up to good men of all ranks and professions, instead of confining it, as hitherto, almost exclusively to operative Masons. The consequence was that better days began to dawn on the lodge. No doubt, as time rolled on, our deceased friend saw many old brethren, whose names had long been as household words amongst us, falling around him, and their names erased from the roll for ever, but, on the other hand, he saw many youthful and active members coming forward to supply their places. He saw the lodge restored to something like its former greatness, when this hall could not contain the numbers that flocked to its meetings. He saw the work of the lodge carried on with a great amount of cordiality, vigour, and success. He saw every member actuated by an admirable *esprit de corps*, and anxious to uphold the renown of the lodge, and to add to its credit and stability. He saw, and we know with great pride and satisfaction, that the funds of the lodge were not merely sufficient to meet all liabilities, but to leave year after year a constantly-increasing balance in the bank.

Bro. Smith, as you all know, gave his services to the lodge gratuitously. He laboured from year to year without the hope of fee or reward. The power that moved him to action was a love to the cause, and an anxiety to keep the lodge in an independent and solvent position. It would not be easy to estimate the time that he bestowed on the lodge's affairs. A great deal of what he did was not of a demonstrative character, and was apt to be passed over without notice. The brethren, however, were not insensible to the benefits which they derived from his services. They appreciated his unwearied care, and put unbounded confidence in his integrity. On St. John's Day, 1849, the lodge presented him with a handsome silver mounted Bible; and on St. John's Day, 1862, a further manifestation of its gratitude and approbation was given, by putting into his hands a purse containing fifty-two sovereigns. Both of these testimonials were presented in suitable terms by Bro. Andrew Kerr, who has so long been associated with the operations of the lodge, and been reckoned its chief ornament and support.

There are two or three other things connected with our late friend's career, little diversified though it was, worthy of notice and commendation. In the first place, he was a dutiful son, a kind

brother, and an affectionate husband. I do not know a better test of a man's character than that he honours the father and the mother to whom he owes his existence. Such conduct shows that his heart beats in unison with the better sympathies of our nature, and that the feeling of gratitude burns strongly in his bosom. Children receive so much care, so much solicitude, so many acts of kindness and self-denial from their parents, that they are guilty of the direst cruelty, of the blackest ingratitude, when they grieve them by disobedience and irregularities, and turn their backs on them when enfeebled and disquieted by the frailties and bereavements of advancing years. Bro. Smith's uniform kindness and attention to his parents was one of his distinguishing characteristics. He was a pride and a comfort to them in the days of their health and strength, and, when sickness came, when they had to enter on the dread and final conflict with that inexorable antagonist—death, he was their great earthly stay and consolation. He clung to the family circle to the last. His mother, and then his father, disappeared from the scene, but he did not forsake the family altar. He kept house with his sister until she, too, paid the debt of nature, and he was left without a domestic companion. It was not till this event happened, it was not till he had been left in solitude, that he resolved to take a partner to his bosom. The object on whom he placed his affection was Miss Jane Jeffrey, the daughter of a joiner, who was in business many years on his own account in Old Broughton, and whom some of the brethren now present may have known, or at least remember to have seen along with Bro. Smith, in this hall. They were married in April, 1850, when he had reached his 48th year. And, when he did enter on this new sphere of life, where could a better-ordered household be found? Steadiness, discretion, and rational tenderness were seen on the one hand, and industry, order, fidelity, and devotion on the other. The diseases with which he was afflicted, no doubt, for many years detracted from the full amount of their domestic enjoyment, but they did not in the least destroy their mutual peace and confidence. They had no children; but even this want bred on discontentment, and they lived together in great harmony and endearment for seventeen years. She has now been left alone, and will enjoy his society no more. As men, and as Masons, we extend to her our united sympathies, and we pray

that the God of all grace may grant her due consolation in the day of her sore trial and bereavement, and may guide and protect her during the whole remaining course of her earthly pilgrimage.

Bro. Smith afforded a noble example of fortitude, patience, and independence. His infirmities were such as would have sunk ordinary men into a state of the greatest depression, and been held a sufficient warrant for abandoning labour altogether, and living in idleness and dependence. Far different was the conduct of our late friend. He was still courageous and strong-hearted. He disdained to eat the bread of idleness. He laboured, with few intermissions, and to the utmost extent of his strength, almost to the day of his death. It was fortunate that in the latter part of his life he found so kind and indulgent a master as Mr. Steell. That gentleman, when he saw his bodily powers impaired by disease, did not do what some masters would have done—cast him out of his employment. On the contrary, he kept the door of his studio always open to him, and, by giving him such employment as he had to do out of doors, enabled him to be useful without over-taxing his diminished powers. I have often heard our deceased friend speak of Mr. Steell in terms of the highest respect. He evidently had not merely a great admiration of him as an artist, but a warm affection and attachment to him as a man. I have reason for thinking that the regard was to some extent reciprocal, and that Mr. Steell appreciated his worth and integrity, and reposed in him the utmost confidence. As members of the Lodge Journeymen, we feel grateful to Mr. Steell for the uniform kindness and indulgence which he extended to our late friend. We are confident that it will not detract from his laurels, that it will not lower him in the esteem of the thousands in all parts of the world, who know his name, who admire his works, and appreciate his talents, that he befriended a disabled workman, that he overlooked his deficiencies, and sympathised with his infirmities, that he gave him the means of earning an honest livelihood, and thus kept him from a state, which to him would have been one of the greatest pain and degradation—that of being dependent on the bounty of others.

Our deceased brother was a sincere, downright honest man. He was one of the few persons in the world to whom we would readily entrust our reputation, our worldly means, and even our very life. He had no flummery, no pretence. He made no promises

which he did not fulfil, he held out no hopes which he did not realise. We were not deceived and disappointed by him. He did not come before us flaunting with Masonic jewels, and boasting of his Masonic knowledge, his Masonic services, and his attachment to Masonic principles. He did far better. He showed what the principles of Masonry are by his actions. He showed that its justice, its fortitude, its temperance, its truth, its brotherly sympathy and charity, were the objects of his affection, that they were implanted in his nature, and bore their legitimate fruits. He was, in short, a real man, and no sham. We have Freemasons now-a-days that can be regarded as nothing better than sounding brass or tinkling cymbals. Great is their noise, their display, and their pretended regard to the requirements of our Order, but strip them of the cloak which they wear, and you will find them full of fraud, falsehood, calumny, intemperance, and every abomination. Such men are a disgrace and a source of weakness to the society with which they are connected. They may, it is true, sometimes receive applause—they may be taken under the wing of men in power, and patted, caressed, and encouraged—they may even gain triumphs, and be surrounded by troops of shouting sycophants, but it is fortunate, it is satisfactory, that they cannot long play the impostor. It is beyond their power to conceal their knavery. *The Ethiopian* could as well change his skin, or the leopard his spots. They are soon seen in their true colours. They soon stand forth detected and exposed, and then by a righteous retribution, shame, and discredit, overwhelm both them and their abettors. But our late brother had no disguise to take off. He was no moral assassin under a mask. He was no preacher of purity and righteousness, while inwardly he was full of corruption, and secretly practised the grossest iniquities. His virtues and his sturdy independence reflected honour on our ancient Institution. It is by such men that its stability is maintained, because, it is by finding such men within its pale, that the well-ordered are induced to join its ranks.

By the sudden and unexpected removal of our brother, we are reminded of the shortness, the uncertainty, and the mutability of this life. Man's days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle, they are as a tale that is told. In the morning of life we set out strong and buoyant, full of animation and golden visions; we toil and struggle; we lay grand schemes of future enterprise; we set our affections on endeared objects; we gather together, it may be, a small portion of this world's goods for the use of coming years; and just in the midst of our career, in the midst of our fancied security, in the midst of attached friends and companions, when we think we have almost reached the goal of earthly felicity, the fiat goes forth from the

Almighty Creator that our days are numbered; that our concern with this world has terminated; that our ashes must be gathered to those of our forefathers, and our souls return to God who gave them. We have need, then, to loose no time in setting our house in order. We have need to stand in a state of constant preparation for death. We have need, like sentinels, to be on our watch-tower ready at any time to meet the grim foe. Who can tell how soon he may require another victim from our ranks? Who can tell if we will all assemble in this hall again? Our worthy Master has this evening announced from the chair that, since Bro. Smith was laid in the grave, another of our brethren has, in very distressing circumstances, been suddenly called to his last account, and never will appear in this hall any more. May our affections, then, be withdrawn from the things of sense and time, and fixed more on the things of heaven, where the Almighty God reigneth for ever and ever, where there is nothing to hurt or destroy, and where sorrow and bereavement are unknown.

MASONIC STATISTICS.—No. 2. LONDON LODGES IN 1834 AND 1867.

(Continued from page 188.)

The Temple Lodge (No. 118), which met at the Ship in Little Turnstile, has migrated at No. 101 to the Ship and Turtle in Leadenhall-street.

The London is permanent at the Freemasons'. This was founded in 1768.

We have, then, no London lodge until 1864. The Caledonian (No. 134), now meeting at the Ship and Turtle, was formerly a city lodge meeting at the George and Vulture.

The Good Report (No. 136), meeting at Radley's was a famous lodge in olden days, the Royal Theatrical Covent Garden Lodge, meeting at Joy's Hotel, Covent Garden. On the decline of the classic drama and of the patent theatres, its vocation was gone, and it lost even its good name, although it gained good report. In those days the stage was an institution, and Garrick, Kemble, and Siddons the compeers of the authors, artists, and statesmen of the time.

The year 1765 was marked by a grand revival of Masonry and the foundation of several London lodges subsisting to this time. In the next year their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Gloucester, brothers to the King (George III.), were initiated. The St. George's has moved from Deptford to Greenwich. The Lodge of Faith from the once-celebrated Gun Tavern, Pimlico, to

Anderton's; St. Thomas's, from the Freemasons' to Radley's; the Middlesex (the badge of which is well known) from the Freemasons' to the Albion; but St. Luke's remains at Chelsea as a Chelsea lodge, though Pimlico has lost its old lodge. The Lodge of Prudent Brethren has moved westward from Leadenhall-street to the Freemasons', and given it some compensation for the migrated lodges. In the year referred to two lodges had been founded at Deptford, of which the Lodge of Justice remains *in situ*.

The Bedford (No. 157) reached its centenary last year, and celebrated it in the old place—the Freemasons'.

What was No. 188, the Blackfriars Lodge, meeting at the Ship in Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, a Masonic tavern of standing formerly, has been named the Cadogan (No. 162), meets at the Freemasons', and is now in its hundredth year.

We now come to a flush Masonic epoch, reaching from 1769 to 1774, in which many London lodges were formed. This was the time when Masonry having made such progress it was determined to have a hall of our own. The Lodge of Honour and Generosity, a city lodge, has only shifted from the George and Vulture to the London. To the same place has gone the Union, a Borough lodge. The St. John's is a Hampstead Lodge, meeting at the Holly Bush. The Lodge of Temperance has removed from an old tavern in Aldersgate-street, and transplanted to Deptford, has compensated that district for the loss of a lodge slightly older. The Lodge of Amity is doomed to wandering; it met at a once chosen seat of Masonry in London-wall, and proceeded to the London Coffee-house. It will now have to choose its vocation. All the above lodges reach their centenary this year. The Old Concord Lodge, one of reputation, has removed from Cavendish-square to the Freemasons'. The Phoenix, that in Hand-court, Holborn, also meets at the Freemasons'. The Sincerity has moved from Bermondsey to the Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars. The Caveac Lodge—one with a queer name—formerly at Kew or Twickenham, has since migrated further eastward from Hammersmith to Radley's. The Domatic has changed from Clare-market to more pretentious quarters at Anderton's. The Manchester has got into the same house from Tooley-street, and so we chronicle the removal of three Borough lodges, and the decline of that district in residential importance, whatever it has.

gained in trade. The St. James' Union has gone from Soho to the Freemasons. The Universal, a distinguished lodge, is another gain of the Freemasons', acquired from the spoils of the George and Vulture. The Lodge of Unity has proceeded from Rathbone-place to the London Tavern. The Tranquillity has gone to Radley's from Abchurch-lane. The Lodge of Industry has moved from Turnstile to Dick's Coffee-house. The Lodge of Joppa, the well-known and flourishing Hebrew lodge, has migrated from the Minories to the Albion. This is the oldest Hebrew lodge in London, and, perhaps, one of the oldest in Europe. The Oak has migrated from Aldermanbury to Radley's. The Lion and Lamb, inherited by the London Coffee-house from the George and Vulture, may, by the change of proprietorship, again move. The Lodge of Confidence has passed from Clifford's Inn-passage to no distant station at Anderton's. St. Paul's is another London Coffee-house lodge, gained from Radley's, which has also to consider its arrangements. The Jerusalem is one of the few lodges of this epoch which has not changed its abode. It still meets at the Freemasons'. Generally the lodges of the period now described have migrated. The Percy has gone from the George and Blue Boar to the Ship and Turtle, and the Jordan Lodge from the Blossoms Inn, Lawrence-lane to the Freemasons'. Of the lodges of this epoch the Freemasons' has lost nothing on the whole. The Lodge of Israel, a Hebrew lodge, has travelled from Crown-street, Finsbury, to Radley's. The St. Michael's, which assembled at the George and Blue Boar, is now registered at the Albion. The Friendship, which was a Deptford lodge, is now at the Ship and Turtle. The many Deptford lodges of the early years of George III. must have been master mariners' lodges. The Euphrates has adjourned from Haggerstone to Mason's Hall, Basinghall-street. That neighbourhood has, however, conferred the Lodge of Stability on Bishopsgate-street instead of London-wall, while the St. Andrew's-in-the-East has kept in Bishopsgate-street, but removed from the Vine Inn to the London Tavern. These two latter lodges may be considered as revolving on their axes. The Lodge of United Strength has gone all the way from Lambeth to reach the historic abode of the Hospitallers at St. John's Gate.

[Bro. Todd sends a letter to say that seven lodges are held at his house in Aldermanbury, and not one. This is matter of congratulation,

but the error arises in the calendar, on which these statistics, as stated, are drawn up.]

(To be continued.)

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

By ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

CHAPTER III.

(Continued from page 185.)

GRAND MASTER, HUGO DE PAYENS.

The Seal of the Order.—The King sends two Templars to Europe to obtain confirmation of their rule by the Pope. —De Payens, with five companions, follows.—St. Bernard's epistle in praise of the Templars.—Council of Troyes.—Rule confirmed.—A.D. 1118—1128.

For the first nine years after their rule was established the Templars lived in the extremest poverty, devoting their whole means, and the money supplied them by the European Christians, to the help and assistance of the poor pilgrims. They devoted themselves peculiarly to the reception and entertainment of these persons, giving them money to pay the tax imposed by the Mahometans for admission to the holy places. They were found by the highways fighting the Infidels, holding the cup of cold water to the lips of the footsore, weary traveller, binding up the wounds of those who had been attacked by robbers, assisting the dying in the hour of their departure to the other land, and finally burying the dead. At this time they wore no distinctive dress, and were generally clothed in the raiment presented to them by charitable persons. The pilgrims received the best of food and clothes, and the Knights contented themselves with what was left. The seal of the Order, representing two Knights riding on one horse, has led to a strange misconception of the extent of their original poverty. Holland writes, "These Templars were, at the first, so poor, as they had but one horse to serve two of them, in token whereof, they gave in their seal two men riding on one horse;" and Hugo de Payens and Godfrey de St. Omer are pointed out, by subsequent writers, as having only one horse between them. Such was not the case. Horses were plentiful in the Holy Land, and Baldwin would have seen them well mounted for duty in a country where so much depended on the charger. This seal was adopted in the days of the Order's pomp and state, at a time when the Knights had waxed haughty and proud, and meant simply to represent the bond of union that existed among the individual members. They would have been the last to adopt any arms or crest that, by

showing the humility of the founders of the Order, could reflect upon their pride, and point them out as having degenerated from the single-heartedness of their illustrious predecessors.

But from poverty and insignificance, the Order suddenly emerged into wealth and pre-eminence, for Baldwin II., having been made prisoner by the Saracens, determined, upon his deliverance, to protect his kingdom, and raise a barrier of resistance against the attacks of the enemy, by increasing the power and position of the Templars. One great cause of the success of the Crusaders had been the absence of unanimity between the Turks and the Saracens, and the bloody feuds that ensued upon their disputes; but, seeing how little head they made against the dauntless soldiers of the Cross while thus divided into factions, they coalesced at last for mutual protection against their common enemy. It was, therefore, of immediate consequence that Baldwin should have some force to rely upon for the safety of his throne, and, on looking over the martial bodies that had arisen in the Holy City, the Templars recommended themselves, in a peculiar degree, to his best attention. He had already been their protector and benefactor, and they had ever been ready and willing to assist him against his enemies—ever in the vanguard of the army, and on the front wave of battle; besides, already in Europe the single-mindedness, valour, and benevolence of the Templars were themes of popular applause. The troubadours, in kingly halls, sang their deeds of bravery and their acts of charity, and a Templar was a word which signified to the public mind every quality that was both Christian and knightly.

To obtain them, therefore, greater liberty and extended powers, Baldwin resolved to have their rule confirmed by the Pope. Accordingly, in 1127, he despatched two of their number, Andreas and Gundemar, to Rome with a letter conveying his wishes to the Pope, and at the same time instructed them to lay before his Holiness the then dangerous state of the Holy Land. He, moreover, gave them a letter to the famous St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, whose power was at the time paramount in the Church, recommending them to his distinguished notice. St. Bernard was nephew of the envoy Andreas, so that the Templars had a peculiar claim upon his attention.

This celebrated Churchman was born at Fontaine, near Dijon, in Burgundy, in 1091. From his earliest days his aspirations had been towards

the Church, and in 1113 he became a monk of Cîteaux. In 1115 he founded a new branch of the Cistercian order at Clairvaux, in Champagne, and was elected its first Abbot. He died on 20th August, 1153, and was canonised by Alexander III. in 1174. His austerity, fastings, solitary studies, and burning eloquence, made him, during his lifetime, the oracle of Christendom. Crowds followed wherever he went, and listened with rapture and awe to his stirring language. Dry, cold, scholastic argument characterised the Churchmen of his day; they never got beyond quibbles and rule, so that the vivid pictures flashing from the mind of Bernard, in the most eloquent language, relieved the darkness that had fallen upon the preachers of the church. He was styled the "Mellifluous Doctor," and his writings "a river of Paradise." By his personal exertions he repressed the persecution of the Jews in Germany. Luther pays him the high, but justly-merited compliment, that "If there ever lived on earth a God-fearing and holy monk, it was St. Bernard of Clairvaux." A character of so much benevolence and devoutness, such as that of St. Bernard, could not but be enchanted with the Order of the Temple, as in it he recognised the offspring of his feelings that prompted to deeds of charity and acts in honour of God. He had already been prepossessed in favour of the Order, and, three years before the arrival of the envoys, had written to the Count of Champagne, upon the occasion of that nobleman joining the ranks of the Templars, approving highly of the step, as one pleasing in the eyes of God.

Shortly after the departure of Andreas and Gundemar, Hugo de Payens, with five other of the brethren, Godfrey de St. Omar, Roral, Bisol, Payens de Montidier, and Archibald de St. Amando, set sail for Europe, at the desire of the king, to support, by their presence, the application to the Pope for the confirmation of the rule of the Order, and to call upon the people of Europe to assist in protecting the Holy Land from the attacks of the Infidels. The reception by St. Bernard of Hugo de Payens was cordial in the extreme. The Abbot of Clairvaux had heard much of him, and had been struck by his devotion to the cause of the Cross, his bravery, and exemplary humility. Indeed, this was not to be wondered at, considering the character of the Grand Master. He was one of those giant minds that, conceiving an idea, works it out to its fullest extent, and adds an impetus to

the advance of civilisation. He had by this time discovered the immense benefits to be derived by Christianity from the foundation of his Order, and was particular, therefore, in the candidates he admitted to its bosom. When Hugo d'Amboise prayed for reception, he would not entertain his request till he had made compensation to the people of Marmontier, whom he had oppressed, as well as obtained pardon from his superior, the Count of Anjou, whose judicial sentence he had disobeyed. Such was the esteem in which the Order was held by all classes, that d'Amboise at once made reparation to those whom he had injured, obtained pardon from his superior, and then was received gladly into the Order.

St. Bernard entered fully into the schemes of the Order, made himself conversant with its workings, and, at the request of the Grand Master, penned an eloquent epistle in their praise. This epistle, which was in praise of "the new chivalry of Christ," expatiated upon the wonderful advantages and spiritual blessings enjoyed by the Templars over all other classes of warriors. In it he exhorted the brethren to persevere in the glorious career which they had begun; not to be daunted or disheartened by the toilsome and deadly task of fighting against the infidel, since a crown of eternal glory was laid up in Heaven for them when they died. He commended them to the notice of the Christian world, and held them up as pre-eminent examples of piety and valour. He furthermore drew the following curious picture, setting in powerful contrast the luxury of the secular Knights of the time with the modesty and simplicity of these religious warriors. Addressing the secular Knights, he writes:—

"With silken trappings do you adorn your chargers, with folds of the finest cloth hanging from your armour and sweeping the earth. You emblazon your saddles, your spears, and your shields with quaint devices. With gold and with silver, with the sparkling of precious stones, do you deck your spurs and bridles, and thus attracting the avaricious eyes of your enemies upon you, hotly and carelessly do you rush upon your certain destruction. Do these trappings become gallant warriors? Are they not rather the vain imaginings of foolish women? What! Will the keen sword respect your gold, or falter at the glitter of a gem, or be turned aside by fine cloth? Have you not been taught by experience that there are three things absolute to the success of a warrior

in battle—valour, speed, and prudence; swift to run, prompt to strike? Do you cultivate these qualities? Nay! You disgust the beholder by tortoring the hair to fall like a woman's; you envelope you bodies in long and voluminous dresses, and in huge and flowing sleeves you carefully preserve your delicate, dainty fingers. No noble impulse spurreth you on to the battle, but the wildness of wrath, the insane desire for glory, or the miser's thirst for another's wealth and goods hurryeth you to strife. It is, in such a condition of mind, neither safe for you to slay nor to be slain.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONIC BEGGAR.

For some time past there has appeared in the Strand, near Covent Garden, a beggar wearing round his neck a brass square and compass. On asking him what that meant, he told me he was a Mason. I said, in that case, it was his duty to apply to the Board of Benevolence, and not to beg. He said he was going to apply to the Board of Benevolence this week.—VIATOR.

GREECE.

Is there any Grand Lodge of Greece?—DELTA.

A PENNY MASONIC PAPER.

A penny Masonic paper might be a great benefit to the Craft, if it could be made to pay; but the expenses of conducting a Masonic paper are very great. Acting on the suggestions of Bro. Purton Cooper and the Rev. Bro. Kingston, in "Notes and Queries," I will show we can have a penny Masonic paper at once. The *Freemasons' Magazine* costs sixpence. Let, therefore, six brethren in each town in England contribute one penny each, and they will be provided with a penny Masonic paper, and, by thus practically increasing the circulation of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, they will before long obtain a much better paper, because it will be much better supported.—DOUBLE TRIANGLE.

PRECEDENCE OF OFFICERS.

In a province the Prov. G. Steward would take precedence of a Past Grand Steward, for the reason assigned by Bro. White. He is Grand Steward of England in the provincial district. It is exceedingly unjust that Past Grand Stewards should have precedence of the higher functionaries of provinces anywhere, but, according to the system now in vogue, so it is.—P.P.G.O.

MASONIC SCHOLARSHIPS.

An application has been made to me respecting the orphan children of a Mason. They have some small provision, and the grandmother is desirous of giving them a better education, to which she would contribute. I was asked whether there were any funds from which help could be obtained for an object so laudable. I stated I was not aware of any. It

seems strange that we have no scholarships by which our Lewises can receive assistance in a university career. Cannot the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Grand Mastership of the Earl of Zetland be celebrated by a Zetland scholarship?—A. UNIVERSITY MAN.

Extremely probable that Ramsay was concerned in the fabrication of the English degree, because it still embodies some of the details of his Royal Arch, the whole of which, I am inclined to think, in the earliest arrangement of the English degree, formed one of the preliminary ceremonies. . . . I make this statement because the earliest copy of this degree in my possession, dated 1788, commences with a long explanation of the ceremonies of Ramsay's Royal Arch as preparatory to the English degree.—Dr. Oliver's "*Royal Arch*," page 33.

N.B. This seems a very likely occurrence, and, as Ramsay's ideas were rejected by the Grand Lodge of England, no doubt the disappointed innovator proceeded to the seceders, who possibly enough received him with open arms, and saw that, by the introduction of a new degree, their success was morally certain. Ramsay visited England in 1740, and stayed more than a year.—W. J. HUGHAN.

"The difference between the ancient and modern systems consisted solely in the mutilation and extension of the third degree; and it is actually referred to in the proceedings of the modern Grand Lodge in 1755.—Page 39.

On this point there cannot be a reasonable doubt, as the lectures in use about this period, drawn up by the various chiefs of the Craft belonging to the regular Grand Lodge, declared that the Masters' word "which was lost is now found," *i.e.*, as Dr. Oliver states, found in the latter ceremonies of the third degree, when it was delivered to the newly-raised Master in due form, and, therefore, the Royal Arch would have thrown no new light on the subject to a constitutional Master Mason. Surely this evidence is conclusive, and establishes the fact that, before the "schism," or about 1740, the "ancients" so-called (but in reality modern), fabricated the degree termed the Holy Royal Arch, which, though first of all rejected and ignored, was subsequently adopted by the United Grand Lodge of England as pure and ancient Freemasonry. We feel sure the ventilation of this subject will do good, and lead us all to value still more the three Craft degrees.—W. J. HUGHAN.

THE ESSENIANS.—PYTHAGORAS.

And so, my good brother, you have found the means of connecting the Essenians with the Masons employed in building King Solomon's Temple; and the Essenians, you say, were rather philosophers than architects, and in this respect "they approached still nearer to the character of modern speculative Masonry." Then you have found further that "from the Essenians Pythagoras derived much, if not all, of the knowledge and the ceremonies with which he clothed the esoteric school of his philosophy." Receive, good brother, my congratulations on the result of your labours in Craft literature. Our friend —, however, continues as incredulous as before. Still, he awaits with much impatience and curiosity the statement of the authorities upon which

you rely. Forward it, then, without delay.—C. P. COOPER.

MASONRY AMONGST THE EGLINTONS AND BUCHANS OF OLD.

Thanks, dear friend, for your letter upon this matter. It is in one of Bro. Murray Lyons' important and interesting papers, bearing the venerable title "Mother Kilwinning," that you will find mention made of an ancient manuscript which states that the most distinguished sons of the noble families of Eglinton and of Buchan were, for many generations, members of that renowned lodge.—C. P. COOPER.

A MODEL LODGE.

I have not authority to publish the number or name of the lodge sending the letter of which the principal part is subjoined. I call it, therefore, "A Model Lodge." . . . It may interest you to learn a few prominent features of our system. Much as we may wish for the prosperity of the several royal Masonic charities, we look upon them as the *last* resource to which the unfortunate should be driven. The primary claim is upon the lodge of which the brother either is, or has been, a member. Let his lodge extend relief in the hour of need; if too poor, then let the Provincial lodge; failing that, then the London Charities. In this spirit we are building up your funds:—1, Boys' Education Fund; 2, Girls' Education Fund; 3, Indigent and Decayed Freemasons' Fund; 4, Widows of Indigent and Decayed Freemasons' Fund. Yet the Royal Charities are liberally supported by our lodge. It has been our happy lot to have been able thus far to meet every case from our own lodge. Then we hold that, wherever a Freemasons' lodge is planted, good should pass from it to the immediate neighbourhood. There must, therefore, be subscriptions to local charities. . . . For these results we have taxed our resources to the utmost, and an attempt to form a Masonic library, after spending £50, proved an abortive attempt. Yet we rejoice to say the feeling and determination to have a Masonic library is yet strong and gaining strength, and we now see, in a year at the longest, the period when it will be launched on a sure basis. The great curse of Freemasonry, "the banquet," plays with us an insignificant part. We have very briefly touched upon the leading features of our lodge; and, should you have a leisure hour, and your strength permit, we need hardly assure you how pleased we shall be to hear any suggestion from you. . . . August 19th, 1867.—C. P. COOPER.

ROSICRUCIAN SOCIETY.

Among the recent important accessions to this literary and philosophical association we may mention the names of the accomplished Bro. William J. Hughan, of Truro, (who has since been unanimously elected by the Ancients as Deputy Master-General), Captain F. G. Irwin, of Bristol, a well-known and highly distinguished Mason; Vincent Bird, of Devonport, an equally zealous brother; Dr. Alexander M. MacDougal *F.R.C.S.*, of Paris, the learned editor of a standard medical work on the "Nervous System;" Dr. Sidney E. Clark, of Mortlake, and other eminent brethren. The winter session of the society will commence in October, under the presidency of Bro. Robert Wentworth Little, the Master-General, who

will deliver the address, entitled "*Kabbalisticus auditus*," in connection with the mystic interpretation of *Numbers*.

In due time we hope to announce the date of the forthcoming meeting, at which all members of the Craft will be invited to attend.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN.

Our excellent Bro. Haye, errs in supposing that the project of re-constituting the British branch of the Order of St. John "never went further than a dinner to inaugurate the proposal."* I explained in "Notes by a Novice," in recent issues of the Magazine, that the English Langue was at present in a very flourishing state, and now add for Bro. Haye's information that the Chancery of the Order in England is located at No. 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London. The chapel to which Bro. Haye alludes—a perfect gem of its kind—belongs to the Romish Knights (of whom Sir George Bowyer, M.P., is a conspicuous member), and is situated in the quiet, old fashioned street, yeleft "Great Ormond."

"*Retincus vestigia fame.*"

THE BALLOT.

Is the ballot an ancient landmark of our Order? Under the majority of constitutions, like the English and Irish, the admission of candidates by the ballot is compulsory, and I think there cannot be the slightest doubt as to the great advantages a strict adherence to this mode of admission must give to a society, that professes to be as exclusive as our boasted institution—indeed, where I find the practice of "ballotting" is not resorted to by a lodge, or at least only regarded as a matter of form, I immediately conclude that the Masonic and social status of its members must be very inferior. I cannot, however, find any trace of the ballot among the old operative lodges from which most of our customs are derived. It would be curious to learn where we have records of "secret voting" being first in vogue. The Popes of Rome have, I believe, for a number of centuries been selected by ballot, and, if I mistake not, it is said that this system of recording votes was also adopted in those mysterious and terrible tribunals of the middle ages—the Vehmgericht.—W. S. L.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

CIRCULATION OF THE "MAGAZINE."

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I was glad to find the question of a more extended circulation of the Magazine taken up in your last number by so able a Mason and so steady a correspondent as Bro. Cooper. It is one which has for some years frequently occupied my thoughts, occasionally elicited remarks while I have been writing for your columns, with a view to promote the object, and when visiting distant lodges, as I have lately done to a considerable extent, I have seldom failed to inquire whether our only medium of communication is seen by the brethren; and when the reply has been in the negative, have urged the

adoption of some plan, such as subscription on the part of a lodge, or a union of several members who may pass the numbers from one to another, and thus render the sum required from each insignificant. In such cases I have endeavoured to enforce the importance of the different subjects treated upon, the necessity for acquaintance with discussions on doubtful Masonic questions, whether of ritual, history, policy of the lodge or of the Craft generally, precedence, government, &c., the desirability of reading reports of other lodges, from which important and useful hints may sometimes be obtained and a spirit of generous emulation cultivated, the facility thus afforded for the acquaintance and personal knowledge of eminent brethren elsewhere, an advantage which I have had good reason to value; and, finally, I have pointed out the probability, that in proportion as these matters interest the brethren and lead to greater individual and united efforts, so is the prosperity of a lodge likely to increase, its usefulness advance, and its numbers extend. It may be laid down as a rule that in towns where there are several lodges, that one will be the most successful and attract others, whose members make the subject of Freemasonry a study, prefer the work of the lodge-room, rituals, lectures, discussions, charitable pursuits, all in due course, to the sensual pleasures of the banqueting room, and show to their friends not in the Craft that they are really interested in them. I could cite cases in which close observance of brethren actuated by such a spirit has converted opponents of our Institution, and led them to seek admission, and I must, in candour, add, that I have often seen a contrary result arising from the unworthy conduct of some of our members. I regret to say, that though my efforts in behalf of the Magazine have not been entirely lost, still my persuasions have more often than otherwise been poured into deaf ears. In three instances lately, in different localities, I have induced brethren to send you reports of proceedings of lodges, offering as an inducement my personal desire to have regular continuous accounts of what is done.

There are three classes of persons to whom the circulation of the Magazine is of importance. First, yourself, Bro. Editor, as responsible for the matter it contains, and also for the expense incurred in the publication. On the former point, you have now a large and strong corps of writers in various localities, which has of late years much increased, at one time strangers to each other, but gradually becoming acquainted through the mutual bond, and what is of more importance to you, their efforts are not fitful, but continuous. Sometimes they differ in opinion, but this does not interfere with mutual esteem and brotherly regard. As to the expenses of publication and the money receipts, here arises an important question, of which you ought to be sole judge; still I am sure you will be indulgent as to my remarks on the subject. In these days of cheap periodicals, the charge of sixpence for twenty pages appears high, and the only justification for it is the limitation of our Institution. The point is simply whether a high price and a small number of subscribers is more remunerative than a lower price and an extended sale. Possibly the members of the Craft are sufficiently numerous to support the Magazine if the cost were less, without greater risk of pecuniary loss, in de

* *Vide* "The Knights Templars," page 185.

pendence on a greater circulation. Allow me to give an instance. At one time, about five years ago, it was proposed to reduce the price to three pence, and a lodge with which I was connected determined, when the change should be made to have one copy for every twelve members. The proposition was not carried into effect, nor the determination which was based upon it. Secondly, your correspondents are interested in an enlarged circulation, because they naturally desire to have more readers, and when they enter upon discussions are anxious to elicit the opinions of a greater number of the brethren, which cannot be the case unless the questions come before them during perusal of the Magazine. I can bear witness that a failure in obtaining replies to interesting queries is often a great disappointment. Thirdly, the readers of the Magazine have a great interest in its prosperity and success, as the only means of obtaining current Masonic intelligence, since it must cause an increase in the staff of good writers, and render the attainment of their object, namely, a greater store of information more complete.

Bro. Cooper's idea of "small leaflets, setting forth the object, claims, etc., of the Magazine," is a good one, and well worthy of your consideration, for my own inquiries lead me to the conclusion that the very existence of it is unknown to a large majority of our brethren. After all, however, I return to a point I have several times urged in your columns, for desultory efforts, however well-directed and useful for a time, are not permanently efficacious. I refer to the appointment and regular payment by Grand Lodge of skilled Masons, who should travel about; as they do in America, inspect lodges, and make formal reports to some body having authority, and the confidence of Grand Lodge, such as the Board of General Purposes. This would tend to ensure skill, intelligence, system, sustained efforts, accuracy and uniformity in ritual, forms, and ceremonies, correction of irregularities, proper places of meeting, as referred to by your correspondent who signs himself a Prov. G. officer, to which might be appended the promotion of the circulation of the Magazine.

The interest you naturally have in this matter will, I trust, induce you to pardon the length of my communication, and to believe me to be.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

H. H.

Totnes, Sept. 9th, 1867.

FREEMASONRY IN JERSEY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Having for some years had an intimate acquaintance with the Province of Jersey, and thereby become thoroughly acquainted with the discredit which attaches to the Craft there, owing to the manner in which it is governed; having, moreover, now ceased to reside in the district, I look anxiously for the reports of the meetings of certain of the lodges, the members of which, as far as possible, repudiate the acts and authority of the chief ruler, while at the same time careful not to do anything contrary to the Book of Constitutions. Your columns have contained a record of the resignation of the D. Prov. G.M., notwithstanding the respect with which he is regarded, in consequence of what was considered to be a breach

of faith, and also of the compliment paid him on the occasion by a public Masonic dinner in his honour. Since that period a meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge has been held, and under all circumstances I have reason to believe that an account of the proceedings would be most interesting to many of your readers, who carefully watch all Masonic intelligence from Jersey. No doubt the resolutions then passed are curious, and the appointments to office equally so, especially to such as know the relative merits of the brethren, who have been honoured with the purple, though it is another question how far they do honour to the rank they hold, for it is understood that the Masons of highest character and worth refuse to accept any position under the present rule. For some years your columns have contained copious accounts of meetings, lectures, addresses, and other matters in Jersey, but no notice of this Provincial Grand Lodge, held a month ago has been given. What is your reporter about? It may be that he is ashamed of the exposure, but the whole Craft is interested in the circumstances, as its character has greatly suffered in that district. The authorities having refused on one pretence or another to listen to petitions for a change, and even for inquiry with a view to it, exhibiting an apathy which is inexplicable, I see no alternative than making the discreditable state of affairs known, in the hope that public opinion will thus ultimately be brought to bear upon it. In vain do the Masters of lodges and writers on Freemasonry uphold it as a pure system of morals, in the face of proceedings of an opposite character prevailing for years, and their continued existence, unchecked and in opposition to local efforts for release, certainly proves that there is something rotten in the government of the Craft in this country. I say, without hesitation, that were the Masons of Jersey to submit quietly to all they have had to witness and endure, I would withdraw from the Craft altogether, as not worthy of regard, and affording proof of the hollowness of our professions, but I know that a better spirit prevails among them, that they lament deeply their sad position, and have recently done all in their power to show their disapproval; therefore hope still exists, though long deferred, since the time for a change must come, now that more resolution is manifested than was displayed a few years ago, when the lowest point of degradation, though foreseen, seemed still remote, but is now probably near at hand.

Pray, Bro. Editor, look up your Channel Isles reporter, and beg him to afford us the information desired.

Yours faithfully and fraternally, P.M.
Sept. 6th, 1867.

MASONIC REPORTING.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Some few weeks ago I noticed in the Magazine, a letter under the above heading, drawing attention to the illegality, under the English Constitution, of publishing the reports of Masonic meetings, &c., in the columns of local newspapers, and as I agreed in the main with the opinions expressed, I am glad to see that the powerful pen of our esteemed Bro. D. Murray Lyon, in his letter on "The Magazine in Scotland," has now been exerted in the same direction.

In these days there is scarcely a society, whether religious or profane, with much pretention to respectability, that has not its peculiar organ of publication or class magazine in which matters of internal polity are discussed at length, and gossip anent the society is retailed for the benefit of its members; and is it dignified for a wealthy and powerful body like the "Freemasons" to allow the only journal of the English, Scotch, and Irish Grand Lodges to dwindle from neglect? Masonic news for the neutral press, from being generally subjected to the editorial supervision of the uninitiated, is necessarily liable to many inaccuracies, and odd mistakes do frequently occur, as for instance, the W. Master of a lodge is styled the *Grand Master*, the Prov. G. Master of Dumfriesshire takes rank as the Prov. G.M. of Dunfermline, and the vacant Grand Mastership of *Lanarkshire* instead of *Glasgow*, is talked about, while "A Freemason," in writing about the late Sir Archibald Alison with, perhaps doubtful discretion, alludes to occasions when he and Dr. Pritchard, of certainly not Masonic notoriety, met and convened as Masons. Though the last incident might be safely consigned to oblivion, all earnest Masons will, I am sure, readily agree with me that in the Magazine, as the recognised organ of the Craft, there should appear as many Masonic events as possible, that it may serve as one of the records and landmarks of the Order. Indeed, I consider it will be a reflection on our Scottish brethren if they do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to have their Masonic proceedings duly chronicled in the legitimate exponent of the Craft. Bro. Murray Lyon hopes for a speedy inauguration of a better state of things, and, I believe, not without grounds. To the brethren in Scotland, special facilities are now afforded by means of the Scottish representative of the Magazine, as referred to by Bro. Lyon.

At a lodge I recently visited in Glasgow, I heard a brother in the "East" speaking with the voice of authority, and advocating the claims of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE to the brethren. I could have wished that he had reduced his precepts to practise, and concluded his admirable remarks with the proposition "that this lodge do subscribe for one copy." If this simple plan were followed by every lodge in England and Scotland it would, as also powerfully urged by Bro. C. P. Cooper in your last, at once bring the Magazine prominently before the notice of the brethren, and no doubt induce a keener interest in Masonic literature, which, by securing to the proprietors the sinews of war, would enable them to increase its general efficiency. To the Secretaries will the Magazine be principally indebted for its introduction into the lodges, and for its Masonic information, and let them not rest until each one has made his mark.

Yours fraternally,
W. S. L.

10th Sept., 1867.

THE total number of lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 1866, were 316; number of lodges in Ireland, 238; Channel Islands, 3; foreign stations, 54; military corps, 11. Number of towns in Ireland where there are lodges (1866), 160; number of lodges that paid dues in 1866, 117; number of warrants restored (1866), 5; number of new warrants issued (1866), 11; number of warrants sent in (1866), 1.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

* * All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

MASONIC MEMS.

NOBLE MUNIFICENCE OF A PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.—Lord Kenlis, Prov. G. Master for Cumberland and Westmoreland, has most liberally undertaken to restore, at his sole expense, the parish church of Kirkby Lonsdale, the cost of which will be upwards of £6,000. We understand that the gentry of Westmoreland have resolved to mark their appreciation of his lordship's munificence by placing a memorial window in the renovated church. Lord Kenlis will be installed at Kendal as the Grand Master of the province, on the 27th inst., when a numerous and brilliant assemblage of distinguished brethren is expected. His lordship is also, as our readers may remember, the present M. Ill. G. Sov. of the revived and flourishing Order of Red Cross Knights, and Chief of the Patriarchal Council of K.H.S.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.—The Provincial Grand Lodge of the Provinces of Cumberland and Westmoreland will be held at Kirkby Lonsdale, under the auspices of the Underly Lodge (No. 1,074), on Friday, the 27th inst., on which occasion Bro. Lord Kenlis will be installed as M.W. Prov. G.M., in succession to the late Bro. L. B. Dykes, of Dovenby Hall.

PROVINCIAL.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Leicestershire was held at the Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on Friday, the 6th inst., the respected Prov. G.M., Bro. the Right Hon. Earl Howe, G.C.H. being expected to preside in person, there was a considerable attendance of Prov. G. Officers and members of the various lodges in the province. Amongst the brethren present were Bros. W. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Revs. S. Smith, D.D., W. Langley, M.A., and W. Kay Robinson, M.A., Senior and Junior Wardens of the Rutland Lodge, G. Chaps.; W. Pettifor, H. Etherington Smith, G. Fowler Brown, F. Goodyer, E. Morris (G. Sec.), and Major Brewin (G. Treas.), P.G. Wardens; W. Weare, George H. Hodges (W.M. of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 523, Leicester), W. Carriek Crofts (W.M. of the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 779, Ashby), and S. Love, P.G. Deacons, W. Millican, P.G. Sup. of Works, John E. Hodges, G. Dir. of Cer.; A. M. Duff, Edwin Gosling, Joseph Barratt Jacques, and Edward F. Mammatt, Grand Stewards; T. Thorpe, No. 279, W. Barfoot (S.W.), George Troller, jun. (J.W.), M. H. Lewin, F. J. Baines, John Hunt (Thurnby), F. Manning, M. Hack, and J. G. F. Richardson, No. 523; J. Halford Snelson and Robert Arnold, No. 779; W. Alcock and J. W. Pratt, No. 1,007; Robert Winter Johnson (Sec.), Henry Douglas (S.D.), and Thomas Markham, No. 1,130; J. Kellett, J. W. No. 360; G. Smith, No. 881; Thomas Rome (Australia), and others.

The Grand Lodge having been opened in ancient form by the Prov. G.M., and prayer having been offered by the Rev. Bro. Langley, Prov. G. Chap., the minutes of the last Grand Lodge, and also of a special meeting, were read and confirmed. These, in part, related to a letter addressed by the Prov. G.M. in October last to the D. Prov. G.M., and communicated to the brethren assembled in Grand Lodge at Melton in that month, in which his Lordship, after stating that, owing to ill health, it was entirely out of his power to attend on the occasion expressed his conviction that, from the frequent returns of his severe attacks of illness there was no longer any active duty to be performed by him, the time had arrived when he must consult him (the D. Prov. G.M.) as to whose hands must receive the command of the Masonic Province of Leicester. This communication from the noble earl, who for nearly half a century has been closely connected with Masonry in Leicestershire, and of which, for the past eleven years, he has zealously presided

Prov. G.M., naturally caused deep regret among the brethren, who unanimously resolved that the W.M.'s and Wardens of all the lodges in the Province should, through the D. Prov. G.M., earnestly request his Lordship to reconsider and relinquish his intention of retiring, on the understanding that the D. Prov. G.M. should relieve him of all the more onerous duties of the office. With this request Lord Howe most kindly complied, but, unfortunately, was soon afterwards attacked by the long and dangerous illness from which he is only now recovering.

These minutes having been confirmed, the D. Prov. G.M. rose, and, after a few prefatory remarks, in which he stated that knowing how greatly the Prov. G.M. disliked to hear his own praises rehearsed, he should abstain from doing so, and to do which would be, indeed, an unnecessary act in any assembly of Leicestershire men, and especially of Leicestershire Masons, moved the following resolution:—"That the brethren of this Provincial Grand Lodge are happy to avail themselves of this, the earliest opportunity, of tendering to their beloved and revered Provincial Grand Master, in person, their heartfelt congratulations on his recovery from his long and dangerous illness, during which he had the deep sympathy of every member of the Craft, and they desire at the same time personally to express to his lordship, in once more hailing with joy his presence amongst them, their deep sense of gratitude for his kind and truly Masonic conduct in consenting, at the earnest request of all the lodges in the province, to continue to hold office as their Provincial Grand Master, the duties of which he has so long and zealously discharged to the great benefit of the Order; and they fervently pray that the valuable life of their beloved chief may be preserved for many, many years."

This was seconded by Bro. Major Brewin, Prov. G. Treas., and was unanimously passed amidst the hearty applause of the assembly.

The Prov. G. Master, who was visibly affected, after intimating that he would defer his remarks until the conclusion of the business, proceeded to make the following appointments of officers of the Prov. G. Lodge for the ensuing year, and invested those who were present with the collar and badge of office:—Bros. George H. Hodges, W.M. 523, S.G.W.; W. Carrick Crofts, W.M. 779, J.G.W.; Rev. S. Smith, D.D., 779, and W. Kay Robinson, S.W. 1,130, G. Chaps.; Major Brewin, W.M. 1,007, G. Treas.; Joseph Barratt Jacques, 279, G. Reg.; Charles Morris, P.M. 279, G. Sec.; Leonard A. Clarke, W.M. 279, S.G.D.; John E. Hodges, late J.W. 523, J.G.D.; Robert Winter Johnson, Sec. 1,130, G. Supt. of Works; Alex. M. Duff, P.M. 523, G. Dir. of Cers.; W. Robotham, S.D. 1,007, Assist. ditto; Capt. W. Hartopp, 1,130, G. Sword Bearer; Edward F. Mammatt, J.W. 779, G. Org.; Edwin Gosling, J.D. 279, G. Purst.; James Ogden, B.A., J.W. 1,007, G. Standard Bearer; Thomas Thorpe, I.G. 279, William Barfoot, S.W. 523, George Toller, jun., J.W. 523, John Beard, S.W. 779, Joseph Brunt, I.G. 1,007, and Henry Douglas, S.D. 1,130, G. Stewards; Charles Bembridge, 279, G. Tyler.

Bro. Major Brewin, Prov. G. Treas., then read his statement of the receipts and expenditure on Prov. G. Lodge account, after which he was unanimously re-elected to office on the nomination of the Prov. G. Master, seconded by the D. Prov. G. Master.

The reports from the W.M.'s of lodges were then presented and read, showing all the lodges to be in an increasing and prosperous state, except the mother lodge of the province, the Knights of Malta Lodge, 50, Hinckley, which, it appeared, had not met during the year. The Prov. G.M. expressed his great regret at the present position of this ancient lodge, in the resuscitation of which, some years ago, he had taken great personal interest, and expressed an earnest hope that the members would bestir themselves and remove the stigma which now rested upon them; otherwise he feared the warrant would have to be recalled.

A report was received from the committee of the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, and Bros. Pattifor and Millican were appointed to represent the Prov. G. Lodge in the committee with the *ex-officio* members.

The routine business being completed, Bro. Lord Howe rose, and, in warm terms, thanked the brethren for their resolution congratulating him on his recovery from his long illness. He said that he was truly proud of the office he had long held as the Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of his native county, that it was a position which any one might be proud to occupy, and that it was solely from feeling that he was unable from his state of health to perform his duties in person, as he had previously done (although he knew that his place

would be well supplied by his good friend the Deputy Provincial Grand Master), that he was prompted some time ago to desire to retire from office. That course he had formerly taken, when, on the same ground, he relinquished his position of Deputy Grand Master of England, and, at a later period, the Provincial Grand Mastership of Warwickshire. In now remaining at their head, under these circumstances, the brethren must pardon all shortcomings in the discharge of his duties. The noble brother concluded by expressing his deep regret that he was compelled to deprive himself of the pleasure of dining with the brethren, his medical attendant having only given him permission to attend the meeting to-day on that condition; he must, therefore, reluctantly bid them good-bye, trusting that they would enjoy themselves as much as he should have enjoyed being with them, had his bodily health permitted.

The Prov. G.M. then proceeded to close the Provincial Grand Lodge, and retired amidst the warm greetings of the assembly.

The brethren then adjourned to the Queen's Head Hotel, and sat down to an elegant banquet, under the presidency of Bro. Kelly, the D. Prov. G.M. The dinner, to which Lord Howe, as usual, had contributed a bountiful supply of venison and game, together with some remarkably fine grapes and other fruit, was served in Bro. Love's well-known excellent style. The only drawback was the enforced absence of the Prov. G.M., whose better health was proposed, in fitting terms of eulogy, by the D. Prov. G.M., and was most warmly received by the brethren with Masonic and afterwards with musical honours. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given and responded to, that of "The Deputy Provincial Grand Master" being proposed by Bro. H. Etherington Smith, P. Prov. G.W., and suitably acknowledged.

The brethren separated at an early hour, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—*Silurian Lodge* (No. 471).—The members having enjoyed their usual three month's holiday resumed business on Wednesday, 4th inst., and a goodly number were in attendance. The W.M., Bro. Bartholomew Thomas presiding; and amongst the brethren present we perceived one from Bombay, one from Hamburg, one from New York, one from Bristol, and one from Merthyr, besides several of the new members. The business was for passing and raising candidates in the second and third degrees, and the lodge being opened in due form. Bros. Fothergill and Raferele were passed to the degree of F.C. having been first examined in open lodge as to the progress each had made as E.A.F.M. The lodge was afterwards opened in the third degree when Bro. Northcot was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. he having been also examined in open lodge as to the progress he had made as a F.C. Freemason. Both ceremonies were very ably performed by the W.M., who was supported by H. Hellyer, P.M.; R. B. Evans, and J. Griffiths. The lodge was then closed down, and after giving instructions to the Secretary to place the name of Mr. Fornacon on the next circular for initiation, and Bro. Grice being proposed as a subscribing member, the lodge was duly closed at a quarter past nine.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

SCARBOROUGH.—*Old Globe Lodge* (No. 200).—The brethren of this lodge held their usual monthly meeting on the third Wednesday in August, when there was a small attendance of the members in consequence of the immense pressure of business at this gay season in Scarborough. At the appointed time, Bro. Henry A. Williamson, W.M., assisted by Bro. James Frederick Spurr, P.M.; Henry C. Martin, P.M., Hon. Sec.; J. Hargraves, and R. H. Peacock, as Wardens, and the other officers opened the lodge in the first degree, when the minutes were read and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second and third degrees, when the following visiting brethren, after strict examination, were admitted to see the ceremonial of a passing and two raisings, viz., Bros. W. Stobbard, P.M. 624; A. Harmond, P.M. 812; J. Laycock, W.M. 1,018; A. Green, 302; H. Hardy, P.M. 581; J. D. Sugden, 302; G. Stilman 1,121; J. Potter, 277; W. Hinds, 1,121, &c. Bro. Shepperd was duly passed to the degree of F.C., and in the Master Mason's lodge, Bros. Grover and Walshaw, who had also given proof of the progress they had made in Masonry, were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge was then closed in the several degrees according to ancient custom, after which all the visitors accepted the W.M.'s invitation to join the members at the banquet, at which

the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and a very happy evening was passed.

SCOTLAND.

FORFARSHIRE.

Shortly after the laying of the foundation stone of the new Infirmary at Brechin, the R.W.M. of St. Vivian's Lodge, thinking it would be for the good of Masoury were the brethren in the province to meet together occasionally, requested the brethren to meet at Brechin to assist him in celebrating midsummer St. John's Festival, and to discuss the question of forming an association for the purposes of instruction, and generally for the good of Masonry. A hearty response was given to his invitation, the purpose highly approved of, and the festival celebrated. The first meeting took place at Dundee on Thursday last, in the Forfar and Kincairdine lodge-room, Barrack-street, Bro. Robertson in the chair, and after a harmonious discussion it was resolved that the association should in future be called the Forfarshire Lodge of Instruction, and should be similar in purpose to the Lodge Emulation in England—the next meeting to be held in Montrose. Bro. Cowie then delivered a lecture, which was much appreciated. Brethren from nearly all the lodges in the province were present. A fitter time for inaugurating the association could not have been chosen. When the eyes of all scientific men are drawn towards Dundee the meeting of the association will be brought before them. To brethren it will be a satisfaction, and to Cowans it will be a fresh subject for their speculations.

CANADA.

PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND LODGE.

Condensed Report of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Canada, held in the St. George's Hall, Kingston, commencing on Wednesday, the 10th day of July, A.D. 1867, A.L. 5867.

(Continued from p. 196.)

CONSTITUTIONS AND REGULATIONS.

Applications for Warrants.

The Board of General Purposes having had under their consideration the applications for warrants by the several lodges working under dispensation, have carefully inquired into the efficiency of the working of those lodges, and recommend the following as being worthy of receiving warrants of constitution from the Grand Lodge, viz.:—

Plantagenet, Plantagenet; Ascot, Lennoxville; Royal Canadian, Sweetsburgh; Ashlar, Coaticook; Tuscan, Levis; Belmont, Belmont; Oriental, Port Burwell; Scotland, Scotland; Old Light, Lucknow; Filius Vidue, Adolphustown, Orillia, Orillia; Prince Albert, Prince Albert; Enniskillen, York.

In respect to the petition of the members of Petrolia Lodge the Board does not feel justified in recommending Grand Lodge to grant them a warrant.

The Board also begs to advise that brethren desirous of obtaining warrants of constitution be instructed to have their respective minute books ready for inspection on the first day of the session of the Board, as by this system the labour of the Board will be greatly facilitated, and less interruption caused to the business of Grand Lodge.

In regard to the application of the late Faithful Brethren Lodge, of Oakwood, for a return of their warrant and the removal of the lodge from there to Lindsay, and the matter having been inquired into and approved of by R.W. Bro. W. H. Weller, D.D.G.M., Ontario District, the Board recommends that the prayer of that petition be granted, on payment of the arrears due to Grand Lodge, and on the certificate of the D.D.G.M. of the Ontario District, as to the efficiency and ability of the W.M. of that lodge to rule the lodge and confer degrees.

The Board of General Purposes having had under consideration the letter of Bro. George Smith, of Quebec, desiring the Grand Lodge to confer upon him the rank of Past Grand Senior Warden, by reason of Bro. Smith having been appointed Provincial Grand Senior Warden, in 1864, under the Grand Lodge of England, and also having held subordinate Provincial Grand Lodge offices, viz., Prov. G. Steward, Prov. G. Deacon, and Prov.

G. Dir. of Cers., prior to 1864, begs to report to Grand Lodge that the Board does not feel justified in recommending the request of Bro. Smith, especially as the Grand Lodge of England does not acknowledge a Prov. G. Senior Warden as an officer of that Supreme Grand Lodge.

The Board of General Purposes having had under consideration the letter of Bro. J. C. Starrett, J.W. of Western Light Lodge, No. 13, G.R.C., requesting Grand Lodge to grant that lodge permission to start in Nobletown, also to erase all arrears and allow that lodge to make a new start, beg to report to Grand Lodge that the Board cannot recommend the request *being granted, and inasmuch as the Western Light Lodge has not been working for two years, and there being no prospects that the work of the lodge will be resumed, the Board recommends that the Grand Secretary be instructed to require of the brethren of Western Light Lodge a surrender of their warrant.*

The concluding portion of Bro. Starrett's letter not being couched in proper language, your Board feels bound to condemn it in most unqualified terms, and would express the hope that such language shall never again be indulged in by any brother in addressing the Grand Lodge.

In compliance with a resolution of Grand Lodge, that the report of the Board on the application of the Barton Lodge, No. 6, Hamilton, for permission to wear gold jewels, be referred back to the Board for further consideration, and to report thereon at the next annual communication.

Your Board having made due inquiry as to what further evidence can be brought forward by the brethren of Barton Lodge to strengthen their claim, and having ascertained that some misunderstanding exists as to the mode of producing that evidence, requests that the subject be further laid over in order to enable those brethren to produce such evidence, in proper form, at the next semi-annual meeting of the Board.

In the matter of Clarenceville Lodge, and Alexandra Lodge, Oil Springs, the Board recommend that Grand Lodge will release them from the payment of all arrears of dues, and furnish any certificates they may now require free of expense.

Audit and Finance.

The Board of General Purposes have examined the financial statement of Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary for the half year ending 29th June, 1867.

The books of the Grand Secretary and statement of the Grand Treasurer were audited and found correct, to the satisfaction of the Board.

The receipts of the six months ending 29th June, 1867, as taken from the Grand Secretary's books, show an amount of 3,896 dols. 71 c., derived from the following sources:—

	dols.	c.
Certificates	1,060	00
Dues	1,467	85
Fees	609	50
Dispersations	240	00
Warrants	10	00
Constitutions	187	80
Proceedings	21	00
Masonic Asylum Fund	300	56
	3,896	71

Say, three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-one cents.

The Grand Treasurers' statement to 29th June, 1867, shows to credit of Grand Lodge the following amounts:—

	dols.	c.
General Fund Account	14,220	71
Benevolent Fund (Investment Account)	7,890	24
Do. Do. (Current Account) ...	180	91
	22,291	86
Asylum Fund	467	81
	22,759	67

Invested as follows:—

	dols.	c.	dols.	c.
Deposited Gore Bank, Simcoe, on call at 4 per cent.	5,159	67		
Middlesex County Debentures, at 6 per cent.	1,600	00		
Provincial Debentures, at 7 per cent.	16,000	00		
	22,759	67	22,759	67

Masonic Asylum Fund.

A further subscription of 300 dols. 56 c. has been made to this fund since the last annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, as follows:—

	dols.	c.
St. John's, 75	280	56
Percy, 161	20	00
	300	56

The total amount to credit of this fund is 4,281 dols. 81 c., composed as follows:—

	dols.	c.
Provincial Debentures	3,800	00
Balance in Bank of Montreal	14	00
Deposited in Gore Bank.....	462	50
Interest accrued.....	5	31
	4,281	81

Contingent Account.

There was placed to credit of Grand Secretary the sum of one hundred dollars, all of which has been expended in sundry items, the vouchers for which have been duly examined, and a balance of ten dollars and nine cents found due to the Grand Secretary.

Lodges over Twelve Months in Arrears.

It is a matter of congratulation to Grand Lodge that the system inaugurated for the purpose of collecting lodge dues has continued to work admirably, the only lodges at present over twelve months in arrears being:—

Western Light, 13	Bolton.
True Britons, 14	Perth.
Stirling, 69	Stirling.
Rising Sun, 85	Farmersville.

The Board also recommend that all the funds of the Grand Lodge not now invested, be invested either in Prov. Gov. Debentures, or in the Stock of the Bank of Montreal, to the satisfaction of the President of the Board of General Purposes, the Grand Treasurer, and the Grand Secretary, the securities to be deposited in the Bank of Montreal, only to be withdrawn on the written order of the above-named officers of Grand Lodge for the time being.

Benevolence.

The Board recommended the granting of the prayer of a number of applications for relief from the Benevolent fund, amounting in the aggregate to 480 dols. The Board also recommended that the interest accruing from all the funds of Grand Lodge be set apart for and applied to the fund of Benevolence.

Regalia.

The Board of General Purposes have the honour to report—That they have had under consideration two letters, one from the Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and one from R.W. Bro. Kivas Tully, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, near the Grand Lodge of Canada, relating to Masonic clothing to be worn by the representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada, near the Grand Lodge of Ireland recently appointed; and the Board are of opinion that they should be authorised to procure and transmit to our representative in Ireland a suit of Prov. S.G.W. regalia, in reciprocation of the Grand Lodge of Ireland having followed the same course in regard to their representative near the Grand Lodge of Canada.

While upon the subject of regalia, the Board would also remind the members of Grand Lodge that no regalia has ever been procured for the Deputy Grand Master of Canada; and as it is exceedingly desirable that Grand Lodge officers should be properly clothed, the Board would recommend that the D.G.M.'s apron, now submitted, be purchased at the price named, forty-five dollars, and that the President of the Board of General Purposes be authorised to procure gauntlets to correspond, the cost of which to be defrayed from the general fund of Grand Lodge.

(To be continued.)

ITALY.

At the general assembly of the Italian lodges, held in Naples, on the 21st of June last, and at the fourth sitting thereof, the following Grand Officers were elected:—1st. Bro. Gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi, G. Master *for life*; 2nd. Francesco De Lucca (the late G. Master of the Order), G. Master for the year 1867; 3rd. Filippo Cordova, Acting G. Master of the Masonic Order in Italy for the year 1867; 4th. J. Frapolli, 1st Assist. Acting G. Master; 5th. Tamajo, 2nd Assist. Acting G. Master. Bro. F. Cordova having, however, after the announcement of his election, declined the office of G. Master for the year 1867, he pleading, as a reason thereof, bad health, the assembly met again on the 7th July, when it was decided that the brethren to whom the right of *surrogation* was due were to take the place, and the correspondence was ordered to be addressed for the present to Bro. Frapolli, 1st Assist. G. Master, acting as G. Master. He is a Deputy to the National Parliament, and resides at Florence.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

ROSE OF DENMARK CHAPTER (No. 975).—The first convocation of this chapter at its new place of meeting, the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge, was held on Saturday, the 7th inst. The chapter was duly opened by Comps. W. H. Hubbard, M.E.Z.; J. Brett, P.Z., as H.; R. W. Little, P.Z., as J.; also Comp. H. G. Buss, P.Z. and Treas. On the admission of the companions the minutes were read and confirmed, and ballots taken for several candidates. Bro. Hartley, of the Royal Alfred Lodge, No. 780, being in attendance, was then exalted to the supreme degree of a R.A. Mason, the usual orations being delivered by Comps. Hubbard, Brett, and Little. The by-laws of the chapter were ordered to be printed and circulated, and several propositions for exaltation were received; after which the convocation was adjourned to the first Saturday in December. The companions then sat down to a most excellent banquet, followed by a most sumptuous dessert, and a most agreeable evening was spent, as every one present seemed to enjoy himself in a truly social and Masonic manner, without the least excess or breach of good manners. Comp. Little, I.P.Z., in terms of eulogy, proposed the health of the M.E.Z., who is a companion deservedly esteemed for his staid and gentlemanly demeanour, as well as his Masonic abilities. Comp. Hubbard briefly responded to the toast, which was warmly received. Comp. Buss and the two other P.Z.'s returned thanks for the Past Principals, and Comps. Turner and Powell for the officers. Among others present we noticed Comps. Dodd, Quilty, Long, Walford, and Tinkler, and Comp. J. W. Frost, a visitor.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—*Siluria Chapter* (No. 471).—On Friday last a special chapter of emergency was held at the Masonic Hall, Dock-street, Newport, for the purpose of balloting for and exalting, if accepted, Bro. Capt. Robert Newell, of Liverpool, who was initiated, passed, and raised in the St. Mary's Chapel Lodge (No. 1), Edinburgh. Although the evening was fearfully wet, yet a goodly number of companions were present, the three principals being Coms. Pickford, Z.; Hellyer, H.; and Thomas, J. The candidate was proposed by Comp. Hellyer, who spoke of Bro. Newell in highly eulogistic terms, and such proposition having been seconded by Comp. Gratte, P.S., the ballot-box was put in requisition, and the M.E.Z. announced Bro. Newell duly elected. Bro. Newell was then introduced, and the ceremony of exaltation performed admirably. In fact, we believe this chapter is worked second to none in England. We were sorry to see the M.E.Z. was suffering from indisposition, but he was ably backed up by the other two principals, especially by Comp. Hellyer, who seems to be quite at home in this and all other Masonic ceremonies. The mantle of Comp. Coombs, we are glad to state, has fallen on Comp. Hellyer's shoulders, and fits admirably; and it is a great pleasure to find this worthy companion throwing his whole energies and heart and soul into Masonry, and supplies several vacancies in Royal Arch and Blue Masonry, which were heretofore filled by companions from a distance. The next general chapter meeting will be held on the last Friday in this month, when one brother will be exalted, and three or four candidates proposed.

MASONIC ANTHEM.

Words by W. P. BUCHAN.

Air, "SCOTIA PATRIA."



All hail to the build - ing to glo - ry ad - vanc - ing,

The build - ing that thou - sands are help - ing to rear,

Though years too in thou - sands have o'er it been glanc - ing,

Yet still does the struc - ture un - fin - ished ap - pear.

Our fa - thers be - fore us have at it been toil - ing,

And each his own stone for the ed - i - fice squar'd,

Our chil - dren will af - ter us al - so be help - ing,

And stones yet in num - bers by them be pre - par'd.

All hail to the building the Master is rearing,
 Where th' stones are all brethren true hearted and free,
 Where faith, the foundation, on God's surely resting,
 And hope helps the work on through ev'ry degree.
 Its walls up in beauty are steadily growing,
 And so will continue until they're all rais'd;
 The stones are all numbered, and God in his planning,
 Has mark'd out the setting where each will be plac'd.

Still hail to the building to glory advancing,
 Though earth shall ne'er see it completed appear,
 The temple of love which the Lord is constructing,
 And heaven will see him in triumph uprear.
 Yea hail to that building Jehovah will finish,
 And join in the anthem, ye angels of light;
 A song, all triumphant, to him we must furnish,
 Who'll raise such as we to yon glorious height.

Obituary.

COMF. THEODORE E. LADD, M.D., P.G.D.C.

It is with unfeigned regret that we place upon record the decease of the above-named Eminent Companion, who departed this life, at an early hour on the morning of the 10th inst., at his residence at Brixton, after an illness of a few hours' duration. Dr. Ladd was undoubtedly the most accomplished Royal Arch Mason in the metropolitan Masonic world, perhaps, we might say, in England. The lucid and masterly style in which he conveyed information to the minds of his hearers, his thorough acquaintance with the history, rites, and ceremonies of the Royal Arch, and, above all, the scientific and scholarly research which he brought to bear upon his favourite subject, must be patent to all who ever had the pleasure and profit of studying at the feet of this Masonic Gamaliel. Comp. Ladd was for some years the Preceptor of the Domatic Chapter of Instruction, then held at various places in the southern districts of London, and subsequently at Fetter-lane; and it was mainly owing to his praiseworthy exertions that a desire to excel in the chapter working was encouraged and stimulated in many now well-known companions of the Order. On the establishment of the Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury, under the auspices of Comps. Brett, Little, and Buss, P.Z.'s, Dr. Ladd evinced his interest in the good work by attending on several occasions, and delivering the learned and beautiful explanation of the Platonic bodies, and other geometrical symbols of the Royal Arch degree; indeed, the last time the writer saw our lamented teacher, the worthy doctor was presiding at the annual festival of the Metropolitan Chapter, delighting all around him by the extent of his knowledge and the urbanity of his demeanour.

In this brief notice we can only glance at Comp. Ladd's career as a Mason. He was initiated in Scotland, and, on the 25th of February, 1852, joined the Lodge of United Pilgrims at Kennington; in June, 1856, he became a member of the Lodge of Israel (No. 205), in which he served the offices of J.W., S.W., and W.M. successively in 1857, 1858, and 1859, and, almost up to the time of his death, held the position of Secretary of the lodge. Dr. Ladd was exalted in the Joppa Chapter (No. 188), on the 24th of April, 1855, and arrived at the chair of M.E.Z. (which he filled for two consecutive years) in October, 1861. During this period he was selected by the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Z., for the appointment of Director of Ceremonies in the Grand Chapter of England, and, doubtless, this mark of distinction was conferred by the noble earl in recognition of Dr. Ladd's special attainments as a Royal Arch Mason.

By those brethren and companions who have benefited by his instructions Comp. Ladd will be long remembered; but it is at least consoling to reflect that the mantle of our esteemed Preceptor has not fallen upon unworthy shoulders—that, in Comp. Brett, the Royal Arch Masons of the metropolis possess an excellent instructor, equally enthusiastic in the good cause, and equally ready to impart his extensive knowledge, as even the distinguished companion whose departure in the prime of manhood from the "things he loved" we now sincerely deplore.

LODGE MEETINGS, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21st, 1867.

MONDAY, 16th.—City of London Lodge (No. 901), London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill.

TUESDAY, 17th.—Board of General Purposes, at 3; Mount Lebanon Lodge (No. 73), Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, Southwark; Eastern Star Lodge (No. 95), Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street; Salisbury Lodge (No. 435), 70, Dean-street, Soho; Camden Lodge (No. 704), Lamb Hotel, Metropolitan Cattle Market; St. Mark's Lodge (No. 587), Horns Tavern, Kennington.

WEDNESDAY, 18th.—Lodge of Benevolence, at 7; Nelson Lodge (No. 700), Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich; Westminster and Keystone Chapter (No. 10), Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street.

THURSDAY, 19th.—House Committee Female School, School House, at 4; Cosmopolitan Lodge (No. 917), Great Western Hotel, Paddington.

FRIDAY, 20th.—New Concord Lodge, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton.

THE cholera has made a very large number of victims in Sicily. Several lodges have constituted themselves as a committee for relief, and are doing their utmost to mitigate the ravages caused by this fearful scourge. Bro. Carlo Ventimiglia, W.M. of the Lodge Unita and Garibaldi, of Palermo, is amongst the victims. Italy and Masonry will always remember him with pride. The death is also announced of Bro. Liborio Romano, President of the Scottish Consistory of Naples. "His acts, his popularity, and the persecution which he has suffered," says Bro. Bozzoni, "are a proof of how much he was estimated both as a Mason and a citizen."

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen drove to Abergeldie on the morning of the 3rd inst., accompanied by Princess Christian. In the afternoon her Majesty drove out, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice. The Queen went out on the morning of the 4th inst., accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove out, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian. The Queen drove out on the morning of the 5th inst., accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Louise, and in the afternoon went out attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Harriet Phipps. The Queen walked out on the morning of the 6th inst., accompanied by Princess Christian, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove to the Lynn of the Quoich with Princess Christian and his Excellency M. and Madame Van de Weyer. The Queen walked out on the morning of the 7th inst., accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Louise, and in the afternoon drove with Princess Louise and Lady Churchill. Lady Napier arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty and Royal Family. The Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service on the morning of the 8th inst., at the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Donald Macleod, minister of Linlithgow, officiated. The Queen went on the 9th inst. to Loch Muick, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Registrar-General's weekly return up to Saturday last presents no unusual features as to the health of London. The deaths from diarrhoea remain at nearly the same level they have maintained since July last, the figures for the last eight weeks being respectively—170, 196, 217, 189, 200, 196, 226, and 198. Cholera also remains nearly stationary, the deaths in the last six weeks respectively being 19, 13, 15, 18, 22, and 20. The annual rates of mortality in thirteen principal towns per 1,000 of the population were as follow:—Edinburgh, 20; London, 22; Bristol and Glasgow, 23; Dublin, 26; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 27; Sheffield, 28; Salford, 29; Leeds, 30; Liverpool, 31; Birmingham, 32; Hull, 37; and Manchester, 38. This last group of averages presents some striking results. Thus, compared with the previous week, the death-rate at Hull has risen from 25 to 37, at Leeds from 26 to 30, at Dublin from 21 to 26, and at Manchester from 32 to 38; while, on the other hand, that of Newcastle-on-Tyne has fallen from 40 to 27. At London, Birmingham, Salford, and Sheffield there was no change.—It is stated that the Government have not countermanded any orders they have given in reference to the Abyssinian expedition. The chartering of vessels continues, and the preparations of every kind for the expedition. It is to be assumed, therefore, that the Government do not believe the statement that the Abyssinian captives have been released.—Alderman Lusk passed a salutary sentence on a grievous offender on the 5th inst. Mr. Kennard Knott, described as a wealthy farmer of Lyde, near Yeovil,

was brought up at the Guildhall Police-court, charged with having sent unwholesome meat to the London market. Knott had four cows which died from over-feeding, and as soon as they were dead he had them dressed, and sent to market here. Of course the meat was inflamed and unfit for human food, and Knott, who had been a butcher, must have known this. Attempts were made in the course of the hearing of the case to have it settled on the payment of a fine. Alderman Lusk, however, sturdily resisted the blandishments of the defendant's solicitor, and ordered Knott to be imprisoned for a month.—An inquest was held on the 5th inst. on the body of the woman Snow, who was murdered a few days since by Bourdier, the man with whom she cohabited. The evidence was almost precisely the same as that adduced at the examination of Bourdier at the police-court. The jury found a verdict of wilful murder against him.—The state of the atmosphere in the Metropolitan Railway tunnels is being carefully examined. The inquest on the body of the woman who died while in a carriage on the line, which was adjourned till the 6th inst., was again adjourned, owing to the scientific witnesses' report not being ready.—The Trades' Unions Commissioners, who are sitting at Manchester, are bringing out evidence of great interest and importance. Hitherto it has referred almost exclusively to the brickmakers' unions. The statements of master brickmakers, and the confessions of some of the unionists show that there is not much to choose between the latter and the saw grinders of Sheffield. Outrages of a most atrocious kind were regularly committed upon those who had in any way offended the union. The inquiry is continued.—The proceedings of the British Association at Dundee are more interesting than the speech of the Duke of Buccleuch in opening them. The reported death of Dr. Livingstone has been freely discussed in the geographical section. Unquestionably, that section, and the one on economical science, presided over by Mr. Grant Duff, are the most interesting. The freedom of Dundee has been presented to the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Charles Lyall, and Sir William Armstrong.—A collision of a very serious and melancholy character has taken place on the Thames. As the *Melis* steamer was coming up the river from Gravesend on the 6th inst., she was run into by a steam collier, and had her stern carried away. It is said that there were seventy passengers on board, some of whom were at the time of the collision taking tea in the cabin, and others dancing on deck. The collision was so sudden that little chance of escape was allowed, and it is feared that the loss of life was more serious than has been as yet ascertained.—Lieut. James Robertson, of the Royal Engineers establishment, was drowned in the river Medway on the 7th inst. The deceased, with some brother officers, had gone out for a sail in a boat. The boat was capsized by a squall. The other officers were saved, but Lieut. Robertson, though he could swim well, was drowned.—On the 9th inst. the foundation stones of three houses of the Stockwell Orphanage were laid in the presence of a large gathering, chiefly composed of Mr. Spurgeon's congregation. The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of Mrs. Hillyard, the lady who many months ago gave £20,000 for the purpose of founding an orphanage for boys, and whose name has been a secret. It will be seen that several additional large sums have been contributed and are promised to the undertaking, which, as it deserves, has every prospect of permanent success.—A murder has been committed on the Clapham-road. There was a row it seems in Hands-court, Clapham-road, and a coppersmith named Benjamin Grove endeavoured to make peace. Some one resenting his interference stabbed him in the abdomen, and he is since dead. A man named Patrick Morgan is in custody charged

with the murder.—Another death has been caused by the collision between the *Melis* and the *Wentworth* on the river. Sergeant Barry, of the metropolitan police, died on the 9th inst. from the shock which he sustained in the collision.—A little girl, only nine years of age, was brought before the magistrate at the Thames Police-court, on the 9th inst., charged by her father, a person named Jeremiah Welch, with having stolen his watch. The magistrate was naturally surprised at the charge, and it transpiring that the missing watch had been found, discharged the unfortunate child, but not without treating the hasty father to some good words of advice.—At the Thames Police-court a woman, named Elizabeth Perry, was charged with attempting to murder her husband, William Perry, a labourer. This was the old story of squandering hard-earned and much-needed money on strong drinks, and consequent frequent domestic quarrels. The wife seems to have been the principal offender. In an evil moment she attempted to cut her husband's throat. She was remanded for further inquiries.—The Boundary Commissioners appointed to mark the limits of the new borough of Chelsea held a court on the 10th instant. They were assisted in their labours by a large map, and by such information as the local public were able to impart.—The inquest on the bodies of the sufferers by the collision on the river between the *Melis* and the *Wentworth* was opened on the 10th inst. The proceedings were of a formal character, and the inquest was adjourned in order that a full investigation may be made into the circumstances of the collision.—The man Bourdier, charged with murdering Mary Ann Snow in the Old Kent-road, was brought up at the Lambeth police-court. He was asked if he wished for professional advice, but said he did not—it would be of no benefit to him. He was committed for trial.—The City police have made a good haul. They have taken into custody the remaining members of the gang of burglars of whom the notorious Caseley was the leader. The prisoners were brought up at the Mansion House. They were taken while surveying for a burglary, and most ingenious burglarious implements were found upon them. The examination of the prisoners was adjourned.—A frightful accident took place on the Midland Railway, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, on the 9th inst. Owing to some cause, which is not yet made quite clear, a cattle train came into collision with a ballast train. Several of the ballast workmen were injured, and a girl who was with them was killed. But this was not the worst. The cattle trucks, instead of running off the line, rushed pell-mell towards the New Mills station, their course not being arrested until they had dashed into the express train from Manchester. The express, fortunately, was not driven off the rails, and the men who were working it managed to escape by jumping off the train. But the consequences to the cattle train were most deplorable. Nearly all the drovers were killed; indeed, it would appear that out of six only one escaped, and the line was strewn with the mutilated bodies of cattle and sheep.—There is a tailors' strike in Birmingham. The differences between the masters and the men do not appear to be of a serious character; and the strike thus far has been conducted in a manner which is creditable to both parties.—An inquest was opened on the 11th inst. on the body of the man Groves, who was stabbed in a brawl on the Clapham-road. The evidence taken implicated the man Patrick Morgan, who is in custody, but the coroner remarked that he must have more impartial testimony than that given. The inquest was adjourned.—Another inquest was opened on the body of a sufferer in the collision between the *Melis* and the *Wentworth*. The deceased, Sergeant Parry, of the police, died from the shock he sustained in the collision. Formal evidence was taken, and the inquest

was adjourned. The body of the sailor, Cheeseman, who was drowned at the time of the collision, has been recovered.—A fraud of rather a curious character was exposed at the Mansion House on the 11th inst. In 1864 a steamship, called the *Glengyle*, left Glasgow for China. At Hong Kong, owing to some dispute the master discharged the crew. One of them named Bridgeman found his way to London, and calling upon the owners of the *Glengyle* (Messrs. Mackay, Matheson, and Co.) demanded compensation for illegal dismissal. The matter was referred to the Board of Trade in the usual way, and £20 was ordered to be paid to Bridgeman. Having got this, he set about inducing men to personate others of the crew of the *Glengyle*, and succeeded in six cases in getting £20 each for supposed stokers and others belonging to the vessel. The fraud was discovered through one of the men who had been personated making application to Messrs. Mackay and Matheson for compensation. Bridgeman was brought up at the Mansion House and remanded.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—“Tranquillity prevails in the Peninsula,” says a telegram from Madrid. The insurrection is then wholly at an end, and Narvaez has another lease of power. In France and Belgium, however, there is a strong opinion that the quiet in the Peninsula is only likely to be temporary. The revolution is scotched, not killed, and will surely show itself again before long.—An official despatch from her Majesty’s Consul-General in Egypt informs us that nothing is known at Alexandria respecting the alleged release of the Abyssinian captives. The Armenian Patriarch at Jerusalem, who sent the bishops on their intercessory mission, is now staying at Cairo, and since their departure, so long since as June last, he has received no information whatever respecting them. Further information in reference to the same matter says that the Armenian Patriarch did not expect to have any reply to his mission till twenty days more at least have elapsed. These facts make the conduct of our Government in hurrying on an Abyssinian expedition more and more strange. Who has conveyed to King Theodore the peremptory demand for the release of the captives which was spoken of in the Queen’s Speech? The Government must have known of the mission of the Armenian bishops, and ought at least to have awaited the result of it. But, instead, they have rushed into an enormous expense. From Malta come reports of their activity in this direction. In obedience to instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the Governor is busy purchasing mules for the expedition.—No sooner is one rumour disposed of in Europe than another springs up. There is in Paris a journal newly founded, called *La Situation*, the purpose of which seems to be to get up a war somewhere. It made much of the reported alliance of France and Austria against Prussia. That having been disposed of, it now prints a sketch of a treaty which it says has been made between Austria and Prussia. By virtue of this treaty Prussia binds herself to assist Austria to extend her dominions in the East; while Austria binds herself to help Prussia in her German policy. This would be a startling state of things if it were true. But then it is not. Austria is not in a condition to go into any alliances just now.—Russia is certainly busy in the East. One after another the Christian populations under the rule of Turkey make demonstrations in favour of independence. It is openly stated that Russia favours all these, and the statement receives some support from an article in the *Invalide Russe*, which calls upon the South Slavonian races to help the Bulgarians to win their independence.—The Emperor Napoleon, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial, left Paris for Biarritz on the 7th instant.—A very wise step seems to have been taken by the Spanish Government. The massacres which have hitherto followed insurrections are not to be repeated this time. A royal

decree has been issued commuting the punishment of the participants in the recent insurrection from death to penal servitude. The re-opening of the Cortes is to take place on the 11th October.—Matters are looking very serious in the East. The Christian populations under the Turkish rule are in a state of great ferment. Any day there may be an insurrection on a wide scale. Turkey sees the danger, and is massing troops on the frontiers of the Principalities. Meantime the Russian General Ignatieff is having private audiences of the Sultan.—The French papers are seeking to discover in the speech of the Grand Duke of Baden, on the opening of the Baden Diet, material for a fresh war cry. The Grand Duke plainly urged the union of South with North Germany, and declared that considerable progress had been made in that direction. This, say two at least of the Paris papers, is a war cry; and it shows that France, Russia, and Italy must be united against the overweening ambition of Germany. Moreover, it seems that the story of the *Situation*, of a treaty between Prussia and Austria, meets with more credit than we could have believed. Clearly the Emperor will have to be very firm in his peace policy to put down the alarm which the Paris papers do their best to create. An insidious paragraph finds its place in the *Etendard*. It states that Garibaldi, on his way to the Peace Conference, was entertained by the Count von Usedom, the Prussian ambassador to Italy, at his country seat in Piedmont.—Austria and Hungary have not yet settled their financial arrangements, and the matter seems likely to give a good deal of trouble. It is stated that the Austrian Finance Minister has resigned in consequence of the difficulties attendant on this matter. The Emperor and Baron von Buest are going to take the matter in hand.—Garibaldi has arrived at the city of Geneva, at which place he will preside over the deliberations of the Peace Congress. His first speech was not very pacific. He declared that he would go to Rome. This, however, is not inconsistent with the platform of the Congress, which rests on the principle that national freedom, as well as the abolition of standing armies, is essential to the establishment of a lasting peace. The London Peace Society is not officially represented at Geneva, the programme of the Congress not limiting the action of that body to the overthrow of the war system by purely moral instrumentalities.—The North German Parliament was opened on the 10th inst, at Berlin by the king in person. His majesty made a speech which seems to have been wholly of a congratulatory character. He expressed his satisfaction with the work done by the Federal Council, and urged the Parliament to consolidate the work which had been so well begun. The Zollverein treaty with the South German Governments is to be submitted to the Parliament, and various measures relative to domestic affairs will have to be considered. No allusion whatever was made to foreign politics.—If we may believe a Marseilles telegram, the Turks have been guilty of an abominable atrocity in Candia. A Turkish frigate, says the telegram, hoisted French colours, and when women and children came to the beach expecting to be taken off as refugees, shots were fired into their midst. Surely this must be an exaggeration or misrepresentation. The telegram says that the matter has been represented to the consuls of the great Powers. It is stated that France has strongly urged Turkey to desist from further warlike proceedings in Candia.—The Peace Congress continued its sittings on the 10th inst. The speeches were of an eminently democratic nature, and at the close of one of the most pronounced of them Garibaldi embraced the speaker. M. Fazy, the Swiss democratic leader, has, for some unexplained reason, resigned his office of vice-president.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

TAT (Devon).—Your queries will be answered in our next.
C. F. COOPER.—Proof of article will be sent this evening.