

OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

BRO. TWEDDELL is very angry with us for including the Odd Fellows among the mock Masonic societies. He wishes any of his brother Freemasons who entertain prejudices against Oddfellowship, Forestry, &c., to state the reason why they look upon them as mock Masonry, and then he promises to take up the gauntlet. Bro. Tweddell states that he has before taken this combative attitude upon another subject. We are not going to lay down any gauntlet; and it is not our business to inform Bro. Tweddell of the reason why Oddfellowship is enrolled among the mock Masonic societies; nor is he obliged to know. He can accomplish his purpose, if he likes, very much better; being a young and zealous Mason and a man of literary capabilities, he can study the history of the Grigs, Gregorians, Odd Fellows, Bucks, Knights of the Moon, &c., and give to the pages of the *Freemasons' Magazine* the results of his labours. These subjects have had the attention of many able inquirers among the brethren and the profane, but they afford good scope for exertion. We shall not fight him about this matter, and we shall heartily applaud his efforts.

We do not think Bro. Tweddell has done justice to himself in this matter, though he has put himself in the attitude of a champion of Oddfellowship rather than of Masonry; nor will he do himself any good by his attack on Our Architectural Chapter. It does not follow, because remarks have been made about Oddfellowship, that the Architectural Chapter is wrong, although Bro. Tweddell thinks so; nor is he obliged to be angry with it, nor to give utterance to the taunt that the conduct of the Manchester Oddfellows is "much more in accordance with the real spirit of Freemasonry than the illiberal manner in which Oddfellowship, Forestry, &c., have been from time to time mentioned by the writer of 'Our Architectural Chapter.'"

Now, strange as it may appear to Bro. Tweddell, and though it is inconsistent with his letter, the incriminated passage does not contain anything incompatible with the fact that Oddfellowship is a very benevolent and useful institution—and has no reference to the character of its members. The passage simply expresses disapproval of the Master and brethren of a Masonic Lodge accepting an invitation to dine in their official capacity with the congress of Odd Fellows, on the ground that the countenance of mock Masonry by the constituted authorities of Masonry is only calculated to confirm the public in the belief that there is no difference between them.

We did not object to Bro. Earl Howe, or Bro. Lord Curzon being an Odd Fellow or a Forester, or presiding over their meetings; we do not object to Bro. Tweddell, or any other brother belonging to those bodies, or to any benevolent institution whatever its name; we did not deny that the objects of the Odd Fellows, as a brotherhood, were the diffusion of peace and good will, and that the amount of good they effected by their wide spread society is very considerable. We are aware that the Manchester organization of the Odd Fellows constitutes one of the most important and best conducted benefit societies in the country, although the opinion of Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Registrar of Benefit Societies, has been given in his annual reports, that it is desirable for the invested funds to be increased; and also that the benefit of the institution is much curtailed by the absorption of the funds in club expenses. We know, besides, that the Odd Fellows, Foresters, and Druids, besides enrolling large bodies of the working classes, have the countenance and co-operation of men of great benevolence and of high character.

We do, however, labour under what Bro. Tweddell now informs us, is a delusion—but one we may tell him common among old Masons, and not without its effect upon young ones—that the Odd Fellows are old enough to be enrolled among the mock Masonic societies of the last century. The public are under the belief that Odd Fellows are a kind of Masons, and that Masons are like the Odd Fellows, and that the regalia of the Odd Fellows may be regarded as of like dignity with the regalia of the Masons. Under this state of circumstances, we protest against any act on the part of authorities or members of the Craft, which countenances the public in the belief that the institutions of Masonry are of the like character with those of Oddfellowship. We protest against Bro. Clephan, Worshipful Master of the John of Gaunt Lodge, appearing in such capacity with his brethren at any dinner, procession, or meeting of Odd Fellows, or in company or co-operation with them, or responding to any toast of the “Worshipful Master and

brethren of the John of Gaunt Lodge ;" but will not object to Bro. Clephan's giving any individual support to the order of Odd Fellows, contributing to their funds, or promoting their interests. We should protest against our Right Worshipful Bro. Earl Howe or Bro. Tweddell taking part as Masons in any such celebration.

As individuals, it may be our duty to promote all benevolent institutions—as Masons, it is assuredly our bounden duty, as a part of the great circle of duties ; but we are not in such acts to proclaim ourselves as Masons, any more than one of us would clothe himself in the attire of his office or rank, walk into a hospital, and say, "I am a Mason, and I give you five pounds."

We have a very strong notion that the difference of opinion is not so great between Bro. Tweddell and ourselves as he thinks. Of course he is welcome to his own notions ; but it is not because he is a zealous neophyte (and we admire his zeal), and because he has attained some literary celebrity (and we admire his book), that he is to get angry with those who entertain other opinions, and ask them to throw down their gauntlets. We would rather hear him on a theme more worthy of his talents—the history of the mock Masonic societies if he will—or his own views on the propriety of maintaining public relations with such societies.

Bro. Tweddell has got us off of our architectural track, but not altogether unwillingly. We are not afraid of saying a word to a brother so zealous as our Worshipful Bro. Clephan, or to a Lodge so distinguished as the John of Gaunt ; and there have been so much inauspicious association of late with the Odd Fellows and other benefit societies, that it may do some good to put younger brethren, and careless elder brethren, in mind of the objections that conscientious Masons entertain to such proceedings. These remarks may be a little unpleasant to all parties, but they are timely. Just now our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic are exposing themselves to censure and to ridicule by parading in company with the so called Templars, and the new order of the Sons of Malta, in public masquerade. Our constitutions have very judiciously provided limits for public processions, and have been justly jealous of them ; but in the States, the many brethren loosely admitted, and whose exhibitions before the public is most undesirable, are ever ready to turn out. The Sons of Malta are, however, the favourites, and in their picturesque costumes, the rowdies promenaded by day and by torchlight to the surprise of the sober citizens.

It may be of interest to those who have not heard of this new order, to know that the receipts of the Grand Treasurer of the

Independent Order of the Sons of Malta of the United States, Cuba, and New Mexico, were in the last year about £50,000. The expenses were only £9,000, which were met by the interest and profit account. It is said that the purposes of the order are political.

One of the chief events of the day is justly stated by our correspondent "H. H." to be the plan of the Masonic Hall for the Lodge of La Césarée at St. Helier. This Lodge only numbers fifty members, and proposes, with £50 in hand, to encounter an expenditure of £800 or £1,000; while Lodges with twice, thrice, or four times the number, tremble before a like estimate. The members of La Césarée are, however, proceeding soberly and steadily, and will successfully accomplish their object. In the first instance they will have to raise a considerable proportion at interest, till they can adjust their contributions, and we trust they will from time to time whenever they want it, obtain an advance from the Board of General Purposes.

This proposition of ours is a novel one, but it is a legitimate and safe application of the General Purposes funds, and would be the means of greatly promoting the prosperity of the order. Take the case of La Césarée—the cost of the ground will be £275, which the Lodge have to raise, and for which they have provided a considerable portion of the funds already. Why should not the Board of General Purposes make a temporary advance of £100 at five per cent, which will most likely be paid off in six months? When the land has been secured, £525 will be wanted for the building, part of which will be at once given by the members, and other sums will be contributed. Then, we say again, why should not the Board make a temporary advance of £200 or £300, to be repaid out of the mortgage? The building once completed, can be readily mortgaged. An average advance, equivalent to the loan of £200 for one year, would in all likelihood be the means of securing to the Craft a hall worth £800; and the Board of General Purposes would get its interest as safely as from other investments. Brethren would be much more encouraged to engage in such undertakings as the building of halls with such a resource.

The plan of the hall seems to be a good one. All the Lodge work will be on the ground floor; the banqueting room being on the first floor. On the ground floor will be the Tyler's room, parlour and library, robing room, preparing room, a broad passage, and a temple forty-eight feet by twenty-four. We expect the dimensions of these lower rooms are small, possibly twelve feet by ten and ten feet by eight. The library would thus appear to be small; but the banqueting room is available for the ordinary meetings of brethren; and for a

sitting room or reading room. It is thirty feet by eighteen; the height of this room is not stated, but it ought to be top lighted, when its proportions would be better. The height of the temple is twenty-four feet, which will have a good effect. The ground plan does not however possess the advantage of adequately providing for the Royal Arch or high degrees, unless, which we do not expect, the preparation room and parlour can be made available in connexion, or the staircase to the banqueting room can be brought in communication with the temple. It would, however, be easy to bring all these apartments into suite by placing a distinct door in the passage so as to cut off communication when the rooms are used for ceremonies requiring a number of rooms. Then the hall of La Césarée would become of considerable extent, having a temple of forty-eight feet, and another room, the banqueting room, of thirty feet. The staircase must, however, be laid out of good width. The passage is said to be wide.

The provision of a library is a good feature. This we have before shown, can soon be fitted up. If ten or a dozen members contribute each a newspaper in the evening, and as many a periodical then, with the donations of books and an optional subscription of two shillings and sixpence a year, in a very few years the members of the Lodges meeting in this hall will have a very serviceable library.

The end of the temple is to be a semicircular apse, which will have a very good effect. Whether a Lodge really ought to be foursided, according to strict law, is rather another matter. The oldest Lodge room now existing, and which is nearly two centuries old, is rectangular, and the ancient theory is to the same effect.

The Lodge room of the Exmouth Lodge, in the Globe Hotel, has been re-decorated. We wish the worthy host no harm when we say, we hope the brethren may have a Lodge room of their own, with library, portrait gallery, furniture, musical instruments, and a valuable property.

A most praiseworthy act is the establishment of a building fund for the St. Peter's Lodge at Peterborough. This is the way to begin, and before long, even with very small means, the brethren will be able to take the next step—of buying a plot of building ground.

SCIENCE.—Science teaches our ignorance as well as the elevation of our nature. Those misrepresent it much who describe it in other terms; for the lessons of science implant reverence and gratitude for the past, hope for the future, and humility in our own estimation.—*Prof. Whewell.*

BRO. BINCKES ON THINGS IN GENERAL.

IN another part of our impression appears an amusing rhodomontade from Bro. Binckes, which reached us too late for publication last week—a circumstance however which we feel is of the less consequence, as anything more egotistical and less argumentative was never penned. We can assure Bro. Binckes that the editorial “We” of the *Freemasons’ Magazine* has no wish or intention of writing a “slashing attack” upon either himself or that “band of brothers” with whom he is connected, and for whom he claims credit for “steady consistency”—in what he does not say, nor can we divine—unless it be in opposition to every motion, however just and however beneficial it is likely to prove to the Craft, if brought forward by any brother not of their party. We deny that we ever pander to the “morbid tastes” of any party—unless, in our endeavours to do justice to all, we sometimes give too great a prominence to the speeches and lucubrations of Bro. Frederick Binckes.

We certainly regret the circumstance, if our report of his speech at the last communication of Grand Lodge was not as faithful as it should have been; as it is always our endeavour to make every report as correct as possible, though of course our space necessarily compels us to some abbreviation of the speeches; but on again reading the report, we cannot admit that there is any point of value omitted from Bro. Binckes’s speech, nor is there any portion of it which conveys any other meaning than that which we understood at the time—our reporter’s notes entirely agreeing with our impressions of what took place on the occasion.

It would certainly be more in accordance with that spirit of justice, which Bro. Binckes arrogates so exclusively to himself, if, instead of making general assertions relative to the unfairness of our report, he had pointed out where it was incorrect, and given us the opportunity of laying it in its corrected form before our readers. If Bro. Binckes is “quite satisfied” with “the amount of testimony” he has received as to the “soundness of the position” he “advanced,” so are we, and do not wish to disturb his satisfaction; but we must assure him that he labours under a most extraordinary delusion in supposing, that any large number of those who did not vote on the question of censure on the Grand Registrar, and whom he most incorrectly describes “as the larger majority of those present in Grand Lodge below the dais,” were in favour of his motion, or that the verdict given by a show of hands would have been reversed on a division. We with him regret that one did not take place, as it would have shown the insignificance, in point of numbers, of the minority by whom he was supported. As to the “meaningless nothings” of Bro. Gregory, they certainly were understood by Grand Lodge as a telling exposition of the motives by

which Bro. Binckes and his friends appeared to be actuated—and hence—not from the indifference of brethren—arose the “triumph claimed for the Grand Registrar.” We cannot, however, believe that a division would have improved Bro. Binckes’s position, seeing that in the ballot which immediately followed for the Board of General Purposes, the total number of votes recorded in his favour was thirty-eight, there being upwards of one hundred and fifty brethren present; whilst had his friends been strong enough, nothing could have been a more pointed censure on the Grand Registrar and those who took part in the preparation of the list of candidates—which gave rise to the motion of Bro. Binckes—than the election of that brother to the Board. We pass by the assertion that the election of the Board of General Purposes was the success of a party move, as a purely gratuitous insult to the large majority of the members of Grand Lodge, who by their votes endorsed the choice of the brethren who originally prepared the list; whilst the statement that “the ruling powers have obtained a board moulded entirely, or very nearly so, to their own views,” is a reflection on the honour and independence of the members of the Board, as unbecoming as it is impertinent.

We now come to a part of Bro. Binckes’s letter which we approach with great disinclination, because we have repeatedly stated that we do not wish to bring anything personal to gentlemen connected with the *Magazine* continually before our readers; but we are constrained to do so because, with regard to the non-submission of Bro. Warren’s name to the Grand Lodge Club, Bro. Binckes gives us the “lie direct,” as he states, in the strongest terms “consistent with the laws of good breeding.” To this we can only repeat that Bro. Binckes did, in our own office, inform Bro. Warren that his name was not submitted to the ballot at the Grand Lodge Club, and that, moreover, he (Bro. Warren) could not have expected it to be so submitted. We do not quarrel with Bro. Binckes’s definition of the word “tergiversation,” though it certainly does not agree with that of any author with whom we are acquainted; and Bro. Warren has no right to complain of his conduct being described as “candid, open, and manly;” though we again deny, in the name of Bro. Warren, that he ever was a member of the party with which Bro. Binckes is connected—or ever enjoyed their confidence; having never, upon any one occasion, been consulted upon any matter of policy, and having been most carefully excluded from every list of candidates for the Masonic Boards supported by them. It is true, however, that Bro. Warren, in common with many other independent members of Grand Lodge, voted with that party on questions in which he agreed with them in opinion, and continued to support them until he became convinced that personal objects, and not the true interests of Masonry mainly actuated the course they adopted in Grand Lodge. It is now many months since we warned those brethren that in their combination they were degenerating into a mere party faction—and that they must expect no support from us or from the independent thinking members of Grand Lodge in the

course they were pursuing ; and they have therefore now no right to complain of the miserable minority in which they find themselves.

Leaving that portion of the letter somewhat personal to ourselves, we come to a paragraph in which Bro. Binckes out-Herods Herod in his assertions and assumptions with regard to Bro. Havers, who he insinuates has "ends of his own to serve." Anything more unworthy, not to use a stronger term, than such an assertion could not well have been imagined ; for even those who disagree the most with Bro. Havers, must admit that a more independent, zealous, and able brother is not to be found in the Order—and that he has devoted an amount of time to endeavouring to remedy past blunders and to promote the efficiency of the Masonic government, more than could be reasonably expected from any brother, with a due regard to the attention necessarily required in the pursuit of an arduous and responsible profession. That Bro. Havers has done so, we confidently assert, on the authority of brethren who have acted with him on the Board of General Purposes ; at whose pressing representations alone he consented again to assume office as President of the Board this year. Whilst therefore we deny the truthfulness of Bro. Binckes's portrait of Bro. Havers as the "arch apostle of discord," for which he takes so much credit to himself because Bro. Havers recognized that he was meant by the description—as (from previous efforts in the same line of pictorial language by Bro. Binckes) other brethren no doubt also did, in the same manner as the majority of the world constantly recognize the sketches of public characters which appear in the pages of our talented contemporary, *Punch*, though they are not regarded as such finished or truthful portraits as would be selected for admission into a national portrait gallery—we cannot but feel that, whilst making the charge against others of having "personal ends to serve," Bro. Binckes goes out of his way to ostentatiously disavow any personal views on his own part. We certainly should never have thought of attributing personal motives to him, but the charge and the disavowal comes with an ill grace from a brother who applied for the office of "Grand Secretary," in a letter by which, as we have understood, he endeavoured to explain that he had never taken any part in opposition to the Grand Master ; and were we disposed to follow the example of Bro. Binckes in attributing motives, we might ask how far recent events have been connected with the *non*-appointment to the office sought for ?

We confess that the last paragraph of Bro. Binckes's letter somewhat puzzles us, for we are at a loss to understand whether it is "the prominent members of the executive," or "all good Masons," who are exhorted to better learn those "lessons of charity and brotherly love" of which he sets them so notable an example. We can seriously assure him that there is no spirit of "vindictive animosity" against him ; but the truth is, that Bro. Binckes, though a talented, is a disappointed, beaten man ; and forgetting how much his own temper—not to add his vanity—has done to precipitate his fall, he rails at us,

the executive, and all the Masonic world, for failing to recognize in him the genius of peace, and the most illused of gentle mortals.

We take leave of this subject, we trust never to renew it, by observing that Bro. Binckes's letter is like his speeches—high sounding and occasionally soaring to the rhetorical; his arguments irrational and inconclusive, whilst his use of "big words" and his lofty eloquence, all "sound and fury signifying nothing," continually remind us, when listening to him, of the learned pedant so truthfully described by Goldsmith, whose lines slightly altered, would read thus:—

"In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though vanquished he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the *laughing* brothers ranged around."

SECRET SOCIETIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.—IV.

THE VEHIKUE TRIBUNAL (CONTINUED).

THE election of the sovereign pontiff, Cardinal Wiseman says, involving as it does the choice of the head of the universal church, and also the sovereignty of the Papal States, has frequently been the occasion of bringing into play among the conclave, various and combative opinions on political and ecclesiastical matters. Such was the case perhaps in the election of Leo XII. That of the reigning pontiff is an instance of unanimity and promptness almost without a parallel. Two thirds of the votes are required for a valid election, and as this majority is often not easily obtained, the cardinals sometimes remains whole months in conclave. Cardinal Wiseman speaks of a conclave of twenty-five days as a short one. The mode of voting is generally as follows:—The name of the person voted for is written on a ticket so arranged that the voter's name cannot be seen; and each cardinal, on entering the chapel, places his voting paper in a large chalice on the altar. These papers are then examined in the presence of all, and if the votes given to any one do not amount to two thirds of the entire number, they are burned in such a manner that the smoke, issuing through a flue, is visible to the expectant crowd outside the Quirinal Palace.* Some day instead of this usual signal to disperse is heard the cry of "*Non v' e fumo!*" there is no smoke!—that is to say, "We have a pope."

When several trials of this method have been made in vain, recourse is sometimes had to what is called accession. If, for instance, a cardinal perceives that one or a very few votes are wanting to any one for whom he had not voted on that occasion, he may say that he

* This election used formerly to take place in the Vatican.

accedes to the one who has nearly the requisite number of votes ; if he is followed by a sufficient number of new votes for the said cardinal, the election is accomplished. Lastly, a new pope is sometimes unanimously elected by acclamation. It is to be observed, that the emperors of Germany, and the kings of France and Spain, have always claimed the power of excluding, if they please, each one obnoxious cardinal from the popedom at every election, but this privilege was rarely exercised.

We must now ask our readers again to go back in imagination to the year 1492, the year of the election of Alexander VI. On the 9th of August in this year (writes Dumas), it seemed as if the entire population of Rome, from the Porta di Popolo to the Coliseum, and from the baths of Diocletian to the castle of St. Angelo, had assembled by appointment in the Place of St. Peter. The eyes of all was fixed on that chimney in the Vatican, which, as the bell struck the hour of seven, would announce to them whether they were or were not still without a pontiff. Again (for the election had been pending for some days, Innocent VIII. having died on July 25), was expectation disappointed, for the small column of smoke, issuing from the chimney like a fleecy vapour, announced that the cardinals had again burned the ballot papers, and that the election was still undecided. Meanwhile, what influences were at work without, and within the conclave. Spite of all precautions, no member, even of the conclave itself, knew better the number of votes given for each candidate, and the secret details of the progress of the election, than Francesco Borgia, and other members of the family of Roderigo Lenzuolo Borgia, archbishop of Valencia, and cardinal deacon of San Nicolo in Carcere.

"Excellent news, mother," one day exclaimed this youth to the celebrated Rosa Vanozza ; "my father has gained three votes to-day, but he requires yet six to obtain the majority."

"And cannot these be purchased?" asked the lady.

"Yes, my mother, that is precisely the point which my father has well considered. He gives to the Cardinal Orsino, his palace in Rome, together with the castles of Monticelli and Sariani ; to the Cardinal of St. Angelo, the bishopric of Porto, with his furniture and wines ; to the Cardinal of Parma, the city of Nepi ; to Cardinal Colonna, the abbey of St. Benedict, with all the castles, and right of patronage to him and his family *in perpetuum* ; to Cardinal Savelli, the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, and the town of Civita Castellana ; and to Cardinal Ascanio Sforza, his successorship as vice-chancellor of the church, not to mention four mules heavily laden with gold and silver plate as well as with money, which were sent to his house before the commencement of the conclave, to remain there till its termination ; and with this supply he has engaged to give five thousand ducats to the Cardinal Patriarch of Venice. The dinner of the Cardinals is, as you know, carried to them each day in baskets, each sealed with the arms of the cardinal for whom it is intended, which the inspector will not examine too closely, and in a

chicken, each of those that I have named, will find to-morrow a paper containing a formal donation made by me in my father's name, of houses, palaces, or churches."*

Long before the time of election, indeed, Roderigo Borgia had been aiming at the papacy, his chief security being to keep up his friendship with the most influential cardinals, especially with Sforza and Riario, the former of whom it was said, commanded no less than nine votes in the conclave.

Eager and excited, as before, the population thronged at the break of the following day to the square before the Vatican, when again at eleven o'clock the appearance of the smoke still announcing that no one of the cardinals had obtained the requisite majority of votes, provoked the jeers and murmurs of the crowd. It was, nevertheless, rumoured that the election was narrowed to the choice of one of three candidates, Roderigo Borgia, Julian de la Rovera, and Ascanio Sforza. The crowd was still of the densest when the procession of the cardinals' dinner crossed the place of St. Peter's. The people welcomed its approach with their habitual shouts of laughter, but they little knew that with this procession the Pope had entered the Vatican. The day closed as before, expectation was again defeated; in the evening the customary signal of the smoke was seen.

Dark and stormy broke the 11th of August, 1492. The election had been promised, and it was easy to see that if the day passed without it, a tumult would ensue. Expectation was at its highest, and at the last stroke of the bell at the hour of eleven, rose the cry of "*Non v' è fumo.*" The rain fell unheeded, the sound of the pick and hammer was heard; the masons of the conclave were opening, with what speed they might, a rude door through a window which had been walled up at the closing of the conclave, through which the senior cardinal deacon was to announce to the crowd the result of the election. The opening was at length sufficiently enlarged to allow a man to pass through it, and Cardinal Ascanio Sforza presented himself. At first he shrunk back, seemingly appalled at the terrific violence of the storm, but soon, between two tremendous claps of thunder, and amidst a popular silence almost fearful from its suddenness and from its contrast with the tempest, announced:—

"I give you tidings of great joy: we have a Pope, the most eminent and reverend lord, Roderigo Lenzuolo Borgia, Archbishop of Valencia, Cardinal Deacon of San Nicolo in Carcere, Vice-chancellor of the Church, who has assumed the title of Alexander VI."

Such is a brief history of the election of Alexander VI., the father of the extraordinary chief of the Vehm tribunal of whom we are more immediately treating.

No sooner did Caesar Borgia receive the news of his father's elevation to the papacy, than he left his studies at the university of Pisa,

* For further particulars of this interesting historical crisis, see Gordon's *Lives of Alexander VI. and Caesar Borgia*, Folio, London, 1729.

and hastened to Rome, where Alexander received him with such formality and coldness as greatly disappointed him. His mother, however, whose special favourite he was, consoled him, by telling him that she knew his holiness's mind much better than any one else, and for what reasons he had given him that reception. Cæsar was soon after appointed to the archbishopric of Valentia, and raised to the cardinalate. From this time there was nothing too atrocious for him to attempt to promote his insatiable ambition. This is said to have even incited him to murder his elder brother, Francesco, Duke of Gandia—all the secular dignities were heaped upon his brother, which obstructed his own views; he resolved to remove him, and succeeded to his brother's fortunes and honours. Tired of ecclesiastical honours, and even of the dignity of the cardinalate, he resolved to get rid of both together with the least possible delay.

We find him, according to Dumas,* closeted with the Archbishop of Cosenza (whose imprisonment he had procured) in his prison, proposing certain terms to him, and easily carrying his point for (says Dumas) the archbishop well knew the characters of the men he had to deal with; he knew that they would go any lengths to carry their point. He knew that they possessed a certain powder, which had the taste and smell of sugar, which could be easily mixed with food, and which would carry off its intended victim by a speedy or lingering death, as might suit their purpose, and leave no trace behind. He knew the secret of the poisoned key which the pope always kept by him, with which any obnoxious person was politely requested to open a certain press; the lock requiring some considerable force to open, by this means a small sharp point left a slight scratch on the hand, which was speedily fatal. He knew of the ring with the lion's head, worn by Cæsar, with which he would occasionally give any friend whom he wished out of the way an unusually warm shake of the hand; for the teeth of the lion could become the teeth of a viper when the ornament was turned inwards.

Cæsar soon entreated the pope to allow him, as his inclinations from his youth had been far more towards secular than ecclesiastical pursuits, to resign his ecclesiastical dignities, that he might re-enter the world, and enter into the married state; at the same time begging the cardinals to intercede for him, and tendering the resignation, of his own accord, of all the churches, abbeys, benefices, and all other dignities to which he had been preferred by the pope. His resignation was accepted, and we may from this period consider him as the Duke of Valentinois.

We must now explain the allusion to a certain chamber in the mansion of the Borgias at Venice, mentioned in a conversation between Cæsar and Anselm, another chief of the Vehm, as having been penetrated by a stranger, who, in consequence of his having seen more than they approved of, was consigned by the former to the custody of the latter, in a stronghold of the Vehm, in the Julian Alps.

* Crimes Célèbres, vol. iii., p. 245.

What he saw there shall be briefly described. The room which the intruder had entered was spacious and handsome, but contained little furniture. On a table stood two or three glass jars, containing a kind of white meal and labelled "Cantarella," and four or five phials, filled with a white liquid, labelled "Aqua Cantarellæ." In one corner of the room a dead bear was suspended by the hind feet to the ceiling, and on the floor beneath it was a silver dish, containing a quantity of the same kind of foaming liquid which was contained in the phials, which had evidently been discharged from the bear's throat, as drops were still falling from its open mouth. But this room contained another object equally remarkable. Fastened by the legs to four posts, which were erected in the apartment a dead bull lay upon his back. An incision, about two feet in length, had been made in its stomach, whence the intestines had been taken: the floor in the immediate vicinity of the animal was marked with the blood-stained imprints of naked human feet, and these footmarks were continued to the side of a bed, in another corner of the apartment, the sheets of which were also saturated with blood.

The discharge of white foam from the throat of the bear was the work of poison; a strong dose of arsenic had first been administered to the animal, and the liquid thus obtained formed a powerful liquid poison.

The explanation of the latter mystery will be found in the supposed efficacy of a bath of bull's blood as an antidote against poison. It is said that Alexander VI., and his son Cæsar Borgia, were both poisoned by drinking in mistake some wine prepared by them treacherously to slay some guests invited by them to a banquet. The Pope died after a few days' torture, but Cæsar recovered (probably through the great strength of his constitution), attributing his preservation to the use of the disgusting bath mentioned. No sooner did Cæsar learn the death of the Pope, than he took measures with his usual promptitude to secure a vast amount of plate and treasure before the news was known outside the Vatican. The two following Popes, Pius III. and Julius II., owed their election to his influence with the college of cardinals, but yet no honourable end awaited him. He died in an insignificant contest on March 10, 1507, with the vassals of a petty prince, and upon a battlefield whose very name is scarcely known in the page of history.

OUT OF EVIL, GOOD.—Revolutionary disturbances and disturbers have their use. In times of public corruption (to borrow the beautiful simile of Lord Erskine), they act like the winds, lashing the lazy elements, which, without the tempest, would stagnate into pestilence; in times of fastidious excitement and unhealthy craving (to borrow the equally beautiful illustration of Lord Mansfield), the shock may serve to rouse the better part of the nation out of their lethargy, and bring the mad part back to their senses, as men intoxicated are sometimes shamed into sobriety.—*Quarterly Review*.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE ALMS BOX.

THE practice of passing round the alms box at each meeting and offering it to each new member when he has means to contribute, is one of the oldest observances of the modern organization of Masonry. It has been practised for centuries, was a regular part of the ceremonial in the seventeenth century, and is referred to in the printed constitutions of 1723. It is, too, a practice to be found in every country in which Masonry has been introduced, and is extensively practised. Under such circumstances, it is deeply to be regretted that it should be omitted from some silly notion, or from the desire of avoiding contribution. It is, too, a useful institution, as it is the means of providing an independent fund for benevolent purposes. Abroad, no Lodge or Chapter can be held without this observance.

The foundation of it is attributable to the connexion which was formed with Craft Masonry, and the introduction of various practices, either for direct objects or symbolically, as it is an ancient observance of the various trading and other guilds from which the various corporations and livery companies of this country are derived. Thus, if a freeman be admitted into one of the great city companies, the box is always pointed out to the new member, and he is required to contribute something; and it is expected that a person in a decent position in society shall give a piece of gold. On further attending the court of the Chamberlain of London to be received as a freeman of the City, the poorbox is again pointed out by the Chamberlain. The funds of this ancient poorbox are yearly distributed by the corporation of the City of London, additions being made to it from the general funds.

In conformity with this custom, in many Lodges in this country, in Scotland, and in Ireland, and in Lodges and Chapters on the Continent, it is expected that the new member should give some handsome contribution, although, of course, it is not known what he does give, any more than what each member gives when the box passes round. Some brethren are in the habit on an occasion of thanksgiving with them to contribute to the box of the Lodge more than on other occasions.

The form of the alms' box and observances connected with it afford many opportunities for illustration by curious inquirers.—HYDE CLARKE.

JOHN NOORTHOUCK (Vol. v., p. 1024).

There are no records showing that this brother occupied any office in Grand Lodge up to the time of the revision of the Constitutions in 1784; but that he was held in high estimation both by Grand Lodge and the Craft generally cannot be questioned. He was a native of Oundle, in Northamptonshire; and I should presume he was an attorney or barrister by profession. Although the Lodge of Merit (No. 687), is comparatively a young Lodge, some of its members, by inquiry, may glean important particulars relative to John Noorthouck.—HENRY HADLEY (No. 55), Nottingham. [We shall feel obliged if some brother of No. 687, will answer this appeal.]

JOHN NOORTHOUCK (Vol. v., p. 1024).

John Noorthouck continued an active member long after 1784, for in 1793 he wrote some Masonic songs.

ANCIENT MASONS.

It is not known when the first ancient York Lodge was founded in Philadelphia on account of the loss of archives during the revolutionary war, but in the year 1761, William Ball, of Philadelphia, obtained from the Royal York Grand Lodge in London, a charter for a Prov. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The Prov. Grand Lodge of the modern Masons was of older date, ranking from 1732. The Royal York Grand Lodge was in 1809 No. 1 on the Pennsylvanian Royal York register, and No. 89 on the register of the Royal York Grand Lodge in London, "vol. iii., letter C," and bearing date July 14th, 1761. At the end of the year 1810, the Royal York Grand Lodge had under it one hundred and thirty-one Lodges in several of the states of the union, in the West Indies, and in Florida.

The first Prov. Grand Master was William Ball.

The Grand Master, in 1810, was James Milner, with the title of R. W.

The hall, already described in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, belonged to the Royal York Masons.—SCRIBA, 857.

ANTHONY SAYER.

It is but due to Anthony Sayer, who had such a material part in restoring the Order in 1717, that some memorial of his labour should be preserved. Are any particulars of Anthony Sayer known?—LODGE 39.

TRESPASS ON A LODGE.

On the 16th Feb., 1768, a trial took place before Lord Mansfield, in Westminster-hall, about a quarrel that had happened on a stranger attempting to get into a Lodge of Freemasons. What is the name of the case, and where are there any further particulars? Something will very likely be found in the journals of the time, say 17th and 18th Feb., 1768. It is very probable that the names of some brethren of the day will be there recorded, and the name of the Lodge.—HYDE CLARKE.

E. A. SONG.—MATTHEW BIRKHEAD.

Bro. Matthew Birkhead is supposed to have written the E. A. Song about 1720 (*Freemasons' Magazine*, vol. iv., page 870). This song was printed in 1723, in the Constitutions. Now Bro. Birkhead was a member of what is now No. 6, and a Blue Apron Lodge, the Lodge of Friendship. He must have belonged to some Lodge before this, as it was only founded in 1721. It would be interesting to learn whether there are books of No. 6 which describe his Masonic career.—P. D. G. M.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, WARWICKSHIRE.

In 1794, Bro. B. S. Heaton was P. G. S. W.; Bro. C. Downs, P. G. J. W.; Bro. Parker, P. G. Treas., and Bro. Sketchley, P. G. Sec.

WM. MEYRICK.

Wm. Meyrick, afterwards presiding officer of the Metropolitan Rose Croix Chapter, was in 1784 J. G. W. of England.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

On the 25th, Nov., 1731, the Duke of Lorraine visited the Royal Society. Had he then been already initiated into the Craft?

According to one account, the Emperor was initiated by the Earl of Chesterfield, at the Hague, in 1731, and according to another, in London.

JAMES WATT.

James Watt, the great engineer, as recorded in Muirhead's recent memoir, built an organ for the Masonic Hall at Greenock. What was his connexion with the Craft? Which was the Lodge for which the organ was built? Does the organ exist, or the hall? Here are some questions for Greenock brethren to answer, and which is worth their while; for it will do some credit to Greenock if they are successfully answered. Much more attention has been given to Robt. Burns than to James Watt, but it would be much pleasanter to hear Watt quoted as a Scotch Mason. Greenock is a very zealous Masonic province, and we are very desirous that its distinguished townsman should have due credit done him.

SIR THOMAS STUBBS.

Sir Thomas Stubbs, a distinguished Peninsular officer, and afterwards Lieutenant General in the Portuguese service, and Baron de Vella Nova de Guia, was a Mason and Rose Croix.

WRITTEN IN HEAVEN.

BY ROB MORRIS, GRAND MASTER OF KENTUCKY.

"SOME ten years since an English gentleman gave anonymously large sums of money to various American Grand Lodges, to be by them devoted to charitable purposes. To the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, he gave \$250—which last year that body donated to a family, doubly orphaned, the children of one of its oldest and most faithful members. Is it too much to say of this nameless philanthropist that 'his name is written in heaven?'—*Voice of Freemasonry, (Kentucky).*

Written in heaven,
 What he has given!
 Placed on the records in letters of gold!
 Read by the spirits—
 Judges of merits—
 Some day the name to us all will be told.
 Meantime let silence,
 Free from all violence,
 Drop its mute veil o'er the face of the man:
 Seek not to show it;
 Strive not to know it;
 Go and do likewise—ah! yes, if you can.
 Blest was the offering:—
 Voices of suffering
 Hushed under sympathy noble as that;
 Teardrops were trailing;—
 Sighs and bewailing,
 And teardrops and sorrow the orphans forgat.
 England, our mother,
 Towards thee, each brother,
 Rev'rently turns at this noble imprise:
 "This makes the cable,
 "Holy and stable,
 "Binding and blessing our Lodges"—he cries!

CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE EDITOR *does not hold himself responsible for any opinions entertained by Correspondents.*]

BRO. F. BINCKES.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—If I decline to enter the lists with you, it is not from any misgivings as to the justice of the cause I espouse, but it is in consequence of the immense advantage which the possession of editorial power affords, rendering the encounter in every respect unequal. It is so easy in a leader to indulge in a little flippant sarcasm—to distort an expression—to pervert a meaning—to impute a motive—and upon the false premises thus built up, ground a conclusion, which, however erroneous in itself, is quite sufficient for a slashing attack on the rash victim of editorial vengeance, who finds himself pilloried for the gratification of the morbid tastes of the readers and admirers of the great and all potent “we.” Continue, therefore, sir, your onslaughts on that “band of brothers,” who by their steady consistency have rendered themselves amenable to your censure, but permit me the favour of a portion of your space for a few remarks on recent events, and an explanation of certain statements to which you have given a perhaps undue prominence.

I might, and I think ought to, take exception to the unfair manner in which my address to Grand Lodge in support of the motion affecting the Grand Registrar, is reported in your columns; much of its chief argument being omitted, and much so given as to amount to positive absurdity—but I will not trespass upon you on this subject. I am quite satisfied with the amount of testimony I have received from various quarters as to the soundness of the position I advanced, and as to the sufficiency of the evidence adduced. The mistake made by Bro. Sherry and myself was, that we did not call for a division. By far the large majority of those present in Grand Lodge below the dais did not vote at all, and hence the triumph claimed for the Grand Registrar. I know that the opinions of great numbers of those who did not vote were entirely in accord with the terms of the motion, but from various causes they hesitated to give to them practical effect. I considerably weakened my case too by waiving my right of reply; but the discussion had occupied so much time, and the meaningless nothings of Bro. Gregory had so effectually exhausted the patience of Grand Lodge, that I felt compelled to forbear. On this head enough. The party move has succeeded, and the ruling powers have obtained a board moulded

entirely, or very nearly so, to their own views. Success, I suppose, redeems the fault, and I willingly pay my tribute of approval of their ability and management.

I will now refer to one or two matters personal to Bro. Warren and myself. In a note appended to my letter in your number of June 1st, it is stated—"If Bro. Warren's name was submitted to the members of the Grand Lodge Club, and unanimously rejected, all we need answer is, that the information that it never was so submitted was conveyed to us by Bro. Binckes himself." To this statement I shall content myself with giving the strongest contradiction consistent with the laws of good breeding. In your last number, at page 1064, appear two photographs of the same distinguished brother, whose classic features have been so frequently portrayed, to the gratification of the thousands to whom they are so familiar, and who have the opportunity of admiring them in so many places of public resort. I was hardly prepared, however, to find that any productions of my studio could be honoured by such prominent notice, though I fear the object of so placing them is to subject them to unfriendly criticism on the score of want of similarity. I must defend my work. "Tergiversation" need not be secret. It sometimes is so; but it is very difficult to keep it so. Some men hesitate in turning their backs upon former professions, and in deserting their friends and comrades of other days, and joining the ranks of their opponents, and strive to conceal the fact of their having done so. Others do all this in a "candid, open, manly" manner, without scruple or compunction of any kind; and of this latter class Bro. Warren is a representative. For all this, I have a great regard for Bro. Warren. I respect his straightforwardness of character, and admire his abilities; and whether in public or in private—in acknowledging his defection from the cause in support of which we were at one time fellow labourers, or in lamenting it—I have invariably spoken in praise of his openness and manliness of conduct.

As a set-off, however, to the imputed faults of my photographic vignette of Bro. Warren, I have received a remarkable tribute to the fidelity of a portrait of greater pretensions. In the letter to which I have before alluded, I threw on paper what may be called for the nonce, a few of the distinguishing features of a celebrated character, in whose sincerity and professions I must say I cannot place implicit confidence. This gentleman I styled "the arch-apostle of discord." In Grand Lodge Bro. Havers charged me with so styling him. Will Bro. Havers be good enough to point out where I have mentioned his name in connection with any such description? If however, I have held the mirror up, and therein at one glance Bro. Havers sees accurately reflected his own features—not mine the fault. If the *vraisemblance* of my sketch is so striking that Bro. Havers immediately recognizes as his own the lineaments there depicted, the greater the proof of my accuracy and ability. Bro. Havers caught at the slight laugh with which his allusions were received, and remarked, "I see by the smiles of Grand Lodge that my brethren take that charge as I do, whence it comes."

The charge—for I admit that the description was pointed at Bro. Havers—comes from one as honest in his advocacy of the best interests of Freemasonry as Bro. Havers professes to be—who, without the ambition of that brother for place, power, and patronage, has no ends of his own to serve—who will never shrink from meeting him in argument or discussion—or fear the consequences of, to the utmost of his power, exposing the machinations and designs by which that bane of Masonry, cliquism, is preserved—the proceedings arising from which tend to the destruction of good government, and the consequent institution of a mischievous policy.

I dare not protract this letter, though I have left many points untouched,

upon which I have much to say. I will conclude by expressing my sincere regret at the existence of a spirit of vindictive animosity in the minds of certain prominent members of the executive, which will, I fear, inevitably tend to widen the breach which all good Masons cannot but lament to witness, but which it is impossible can be healed until they better learn the lessons of charity and brotherly love, and cease their efforts to drive men to extremes by an obstinate persistence in imputing unworthy motives, and in wilfully misjudging the actions and intentions of all whom they have arrayed in opposition to themselves.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
 London, 11th June, 1859. FRED. BINCKES.

“JUSTITIA” v. BRO. GARROD.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Your number of the 1st of June contained a letter from Bro. Garrod, of the Enoch Lodge, No. 11, on the subject of a letter from me which had appeared in your previous number. There was nothing in Bro. Garrod's letter requiring any notice from me, except that he stated that my former letter was “couched in terms of scurrility;” that I “descended to contemptuous expressions towards Bro. Whitmore;” and that I “characterized opponents by opprobrious epithets.”

I could not find, on perusing my letter, that it was open to these strictures; and on the 4th instant, I wrote to you to that effect.

This seems to have displeased Bro. Garrod more than my first letter, for I observe that in your last number he says, that it contains nothing “relevant to the matter in hand;” and he repeats the charges which he at first made against the language of my letter of the 23rd of May.

I cannot enter into a personal discussion with Bro. Garrod. I would merely remind him of his own remark, that “assertion is not proof.” When Bro. Garrod points out the expressions in my letter of the 23rd of May, which he considers to deserve the language which he has applied, then it will be quite time for me to deal further with the matter. In the meantime the question is not, so far as I am concerned, a personal one. The real point is, were the statements made by me true or untrue. Up to the present moment Bro. Garrod has not attempted to contravene them.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
 June 20th, 1859. JUSTITIA.

MASONIC HALLS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—From your number of the 8th instant, I learn your desire to receive some additional particulars of the Masonic Halls at Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin, and Rostock, which I should be happy to comply with, but for it being matter which, from sundry reasons,

I am unable satisfactorily to lay before you. The hall at Copenhagen is a building exclusively devoted to Masonry, and answered fully its purpose before the introduction of the Swedish rite. The Masonic Halls at Berlin, Rostock, and more particularly at Stockholm, are difficult to describe, and would be still more difficult to comprehend by readers who are not conversant with that rite, for the purpose of which these buildings were erected. From this same reason, there would be little to learn that would be of any use for halls which are to be built with a view to answer a different system. The Swedish rite most distinctly and definitively describes the locality as it should be on all the different occasions of working; and the halls in question (as well as halls in sundry other places) are required, as far as possible, to be in accordance with the rules of the system. I thought that in England there were similar rules; and taking only into consideration the two first degrees compared with the third, it is apparent that the latter requires a locality widely different to the two first degrees. I have not seen, but I have frequently read in your *Magazine*, reports of some Lodge having worked all the three degrees on one night—which I must confess I am at a loss to comprehend, particularly if all this be done in one room. Without being a Royal Arch Mason, I venture to suggest that this Chapter may require a situation quite different from the symbolic degrees; and if the English rite stipulates any rules for the appearance of the different degrees, I suppose that such rules could but imperfectly be carried out where the arrangements and decorations have to take place for each occasion, and immediately afterwards to be removed. In the poor country of Sweden, nothing like this is known. Generally the first and second degrees are worked in one room; and if, exceptionally, the third degree has to be worked within the same space, it has such a different appearance that you would hardly know it to be the same room, if not told or acquainted with the locality. Each successive degree has, however, in Sweden, different apartments.

The library at Stockholm is very numerous, and comprises works of mixed value in most of the European languages. But there is still another room more important, and that is the "*archiv*," which comprises the full rite, manuscripts in sundry dead and living languages, and everything related to the rite, constitution, and actual knowledge—all and part of which, of course, are open to such eyes only as are entitled to study part or the whole of it; and, without dwelling upon the subject of the intrinsic value of this department, I may only mention that it is of such magnitude as certainly to require many years for the most able head to master. The "*archiv*" is in charge of an "*archivarie*," and the library of an "*librarian*," both of whom, of course, officers of the Grand Lodge.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
 London, 11th June, 1859. X.

"MASONIC MISSIONS."

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the account published this week of the province of Dorset, there are many alterations requisite.

Bro. R. Hare was Deputy Prov. Master in 1856; Bro. Sydenham has not, I believe, ever filled that office. It was Bro. Willett, and not his Deputy, who held a Prov. Grand Lodge at Weymouth, in 1857. I cannot

disentangle the paragraphs at the end of page 1,105; the Prov. Grand Lodge and Chapter seem to be so intermixed.

Bro. Thomas Patch is Prov. Grand Organist. No Prov. Grand Lodge was held in 1858. Bro. the Rev. T. Pearce was appointed Deputy Prov. Grand Master by the Grand Registrar. Since the appointment of Bro. Gundry as Prov. Grand Master, he has re-appointed Bro. Pearce as his Deputy.

Sherborne Lodge, No. 459, is in abeyance, and is reported by the Board of General Purposes for erasure. The other Lodges are doing well.

The Masonic Hall at Dorchester is not now in possession of the Craft. The Lodge and Chapter meet in a private room. The Sherborne Chapter, as the Lodge, is in abeyance.

There is a Chapter of the Rose Croix Degree at Weymouth; Bro. J. Maunders, the Prov. Grand Secretary, is the M.W.S.

The members of No. 605, do not hold their banquets in a tavern; they are always held in the Lodge room.

Bro. Thomas Coombs was Master of No. 605 in 1858, and still holds the office; Bro. John Garland was elected to succeed him, but a long and painful illness, terminated by his death a short time ago, prevented his being ever installed, and Bro. T. Coombs holds the chair until another shall be installed in his room. This Lodge and Chapter do commonly make use of music in their ceremonies. As to Wareham, No. 542, for "Claville Fillister," read "Clavell Filliter."

No. 459, Sherborne; no meetings are now held. Gillingham should, I think, be marked as a Lodge town, for Bourton is within its precincts.

There is no Lodge now at Blandford.

Cerne, Cranborne, Milton Abbas, Stalbridge, Bere Regis, Broadwinzar, and Buckland Newton, are not market towns, and are not places where the number and class of inhabitants warrant the establishment of a Lodge. I do not think five could be found in either parish who would care to be initiated.

Charmonth is within the precincts of Lyme; and Netherbury the mother parish of Beaminster.

Ten towns, &c., therefore should be struck out of your list, and that leaves thirteen only where Lodges may fairly be expected, of which number there are only four without a Lodge.

I enclose my name and address, and am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully,

PAST MASTER.

17th June, 1859.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Allow me to correct an error in the article on "Masonic Missions" in the last number of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, where it is stated that there is no Chapter of the high degrees in the province of Dorset. The All Souls Rose Croix Chapter at Weymouth, is one of the oldest Chapters under the Supreme Grand Council, and is at present in good working order.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

Westfield House, Weston, Bath,

CHAS. JNO. VIGNE, 33^d.

16th June, 1859.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I observe in your number, to-day, that the Sherborne Lodge and Chapter are in work. I beg to assure you no Lodge is in work, or even in existence, at Sherborne, as all their furniture, &c., are sold; and surely the proper course would be to order the warrant to be returned.

All this is quite correct, from my own personal knowledge.

Believe yours, very fraternally,

Yeovil, June 17th, 1859.

THOS. CAVE.

THE GRAND OFFICERS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I did not purpose addressing you again upon the subject of "Grand Officers" (at least during the present year), until the publication of your number for May 18, when I found that Bros. "K. T.," and "John H. Scott, W.M. of No. 338, Brighton," had, with more zeal than discretion, impugned the statements in my letter of the 6th ultimo; and in doing so, I will first state that I have no wish to hurt the feelings of any brother, being actuated solely by a deep interest for our Order. The recipients of our honours are justly and fairly open to criticism; and if our practice is to be consistent with our principles, it is surely of the first consequence that those honours be worthily conferred. I have read in your *Magazine* a full account of the Masonic services of Bro. F. Slight, the J.G.D. of England, and am willing to admit that, as a young Mason, he has been very zealous, but he has been initiated only five and a half years since; and your pages might be filled for months to come, in record of the labours of other brethren who have served our Craft long and faithfully, but who have no prospect of ever receiving the purple of Grand Lodge, simply because they lack the private friendship of those in authority, by whose intervention Bro. Slight has been placed over the heads of older and far more deserving Masons than himself.

In my former letter I simply observed that Bro. G. Pocock would no doubt merit, in due course of time, what had been prematurely assigned to him, nor should I have alluded to him again, but that the letter of the W.M. of No. 338 (of which Lodge Bro. Pocock is a P.M.), calls for a reply. It stands thus:—"The propriety of this appointment rests upon this one question, Are provincial brethren to be excluded from holding office in Grand Lodge? If not, there is no provincial Mason more worthy than himself," &c., &c. There, however, I join issue with Bro. Scott. I am aware that during the short time that Bro. Pocock has been a member of the Craft, he has earned a high reputation for zeal in the province of Sussex; but I maintain that his appointment to Grand Office is "premature," and consequently misplaced, and, by comparison, "undeserved." I do indeed desire to see upon the dais of Grand Lodge a larger number of provincial Masons; but I would bestow the rank upon the hard working and much esteemed Deputy Provincial Grand Masters. Take, for instance, the Deputies of the provinces adjoining Sussex—Bro. Harcourt, of Surrey; Bro. Deacon, of Hampshire; Bro. Hyde Pullen, of the Isle of Wight, &c.

Their rewards were fairly earned ere Bros. Slight and Pocock had ever seen the light of Masoury; but these two latter are friends, and natives of the same town, and their means of advancement may obviously be traced to one and the same source.

Bro. "K. T." states that I am ignorant of the prevailing feelings of the Craft as to these appointments: the ignorance, however, rests with him. Had Bro. "K. T.," like myself been present in Grand Lodge when these honours were conferred, he would have observed the marked silence with which they were received; and which betokened, more plainly than words, how unmerited they were considered. I shall, therefore, continue to urge the expediency of selecting a portion of our own Grand Officers. We are none the less loyal subjects of our sovereign because we have surrounded the throne with constitutional checks; nor should we be worse Masons if we acted in a similar manner with our Grand Master.

In conclusion, I must allude to a paragraph in the letter of Bro. Cole, P.M. of No. 996, which appeared in your *Magazine* of the 1st instant, wherein he writes, that "it is a mystery why all really distinguished Masons, such as Bros. Hervey, Savage, Havers, Wilson, &c., &c., never get higher appointments than Grand Deacons, when brethren who have never been heard of before, get into the highest offices in Grand Lodge without trouble!" A mystery it is, but nevertheless a fact. With a few honourable exceptions, the Past Grand Wardens of England are a class of men almost unknown as Masons, and who, in many instances, by having the highest honours of the Craft undeservedly thrust upon them, have justly added to their former indifference a feeling of contempt for the Order.

Whilst such a system exists, the collar of a Grand Warden will be deemed a mere badge of Masonic ignorance and incapacity; whereas, it ought to be the coveted reward of active service and zealous labour for our institution.

Social position will ever carry its weight in society, and, when well sustained, has a just title to due respect; but we should feel greatly astonished, and vastly indignant, if we heard of a man who had just entered the army, or who had seen no service in it, being promoted to the rank of general, or created a C.B., simply from the fact of his being a nobleman, or member of a high family: yet many of our own appointments are no less monstrous or inconsistent, and are undoubtedly equally open to public ridicule.

I would assure Bro. "K. T." that I am not, as he imagines, amongst "the disappointed or factious." I will continue to give a firm support to all measures calculated to promote the prosperity of the Craft, whether they are brought forward by the dais, the *Observer*, or any other party. "Measures, not men," has always been my maxim, and I trust that I shall ever continue a conscientious, and, at the same time, an independent

June 16th, 1859.

P.M.

THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Having been conversant with the affairs of several Lodges, and observed their practical management and working, in which different plans have prevailed in respect to the Secretary, I desire to

make a few remarks on the subject, with a full conviction that the matter is well worthy of consideration.

It is quite understood, that from the Inner Guard to the Worshipful Master, all officers are in general, progressive; that is, that each one may at every annual installation expect to be advanced one step if he has performed his duties satisfactorily, subject nevertheless to the discretion of the new Master, who has unlimited control in this respect, which, however, he very rarely exercises, unless after having taken the advice of the Past Masters in regard to it. The Secretary takes rank between the Senior Deacon and Junior Warden. His duties are to record the minutes, keeping them in good order in a proper book; to issue summonses for all Lodge and committee meetings, at which he is required to attend; to carry on communications and correspondence under the direction of the W.M.; to make out all returns to Grand Lodge and Provincial Lodge; to receive all petitions, memorials, &c., laying them before the W.M.; to take charge of all documents; to affix the seals of the Lodge to all authorized papers; to procure certificates for new members; and in the first instance to receive all fees and subscriptions, afterwards handing them over to the Treasurer. Now, it is manifest that these duties are heavy; requiring not only constant attention and peculiar qualifications, but also a considerable amount of experience, which can hardly be attained before the expiration of a year, at which time, under ordinary circumstances, having previously filled the lower offices, he may expect to be appointed Junior Warden. One great inconvenience arises from this arrangement, namely, that by the frequent transference of the documents and archives of the Lodge from one to another, there is much risk of the loss of some of them, especially of the more valuable older ones, because, being little used, they the more readily escape observation. Thus it arises as a common occurrence, that the earlier memorials of the transactions of some Lodges are not to be found; and from this cause there have been cases of difficulty in proving the consecutive membership of aged candidates for the annuity fund.

I may here remark parenthetically, that if I recollect rightly, some time ago one of your correspondents suggested that Grand Lodge might, with great propriety, periodically require each Lodge to furnish a copy of its minute book, to be preserved among the archives of Freemasonry by that body; thus, at future periods supplying materials for a complete history of its progress, and forming a security against loss by change of officers or place of meeting. This plan appears well worthy of consideration.

Now this difficulty may be met in two ways—first, by selecting for the office a brother well qualified for the performance of the duties, who has not passed through the lower offices, but has nevertheless acquired sufficient insight into the routine of the business, and by promising him the appointment to that of Junior Warden after a service as Secretary for three, four, or five years, as may be agreed upon. At the expiration of that term, of course, all then below him must remain stationary in their respective positions for two years; and this appears to form the only serious objection to such an arrangement. The other plan, sometimes adopted, is perhaps preferable, namely—to appoint to the office a Past Master, who, having no higher position to which he can look forward, and having also the advantage of previous experience in ruling the Lodge, may be willing to perform the duties for a term of years, on condition of being released from the payment of the annual subscription as an equivalent for his services; in fact, being made a paid officer. It is believed that many would receive payment in this form who would object to it in any other; and that the loss to the funds of the Lodge would be amply compensated by the additional security for care,

correctness, and assistance. There appears a peculiar appropriateness in such an arrangement, inasmuch as such a member must have already contributed largely to the pecuniary resources; and because, by his previous experience in the first chair of the Lodge, he is more especially competent to render aid to each W.M. as he rises to that high position, and may relieve him from much anxiety.

I am induced to make these remarks by several occurrences that have come under my notice, and which have caused much unpleasantness, in the hope that in other instances they may be avoided by the adoption of one of these suggestions, if the reasons given for them appear sufficiently weighty to warrant any Lodge in acting on the recommendation.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

June 15th, 1859.

H. H., P.M. and Past Prov. S.G.W.

MASONIC LITERATURE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Bro. F. Binckes's motion for the furtherance of obtaining good Masonic literature, comes on for discussion this day week. An opportunity will then be afforded for all parties to show their zeal for Masonry, in preference to quarrelling; and to assist that brother in carrying out this great and laudable undertaking to place the Craft in possession of a literature in some degree worthy of it, and which at the present time (all due respect being accorded to Dr. Oliver and others), it does not possess. We really want to know somewhat of the real working of Masonry in the ages more immediately preceding our own; as also the precise time when speculative Masonry commenced. This I think may be accomplished by the publication of MSS. said to exist within the archives of the British Museum, Bodleian Library, and other places. What should hinder us now, in the time of our strength, attaining a literature conveying instruction, which it is the legitimate province of history to accomplish? We do not want the fancies of Dr. Oliver, however pleasing and ingenious; we want something more, and which we have every reason to believe is contained in the documents above alluded to. This would enable us to form a more correct judgment of the past than at the present time it is in our power to do. Why should we in the nineteenth century be backward (progress being a mark of the age), when men of education and research are joining our ranks—let us provide for them volumes suitable for an advanced state of education, and more consonant with the forward state of criticism, which is at once the pride and boast of the days in which we live. As regards the general history of bygone ages, we see the light which has been shed upon it by the publication of so many great books upon state matters and what not. These have been drawn forth from their hiding places, and made the property of the present generation—illustrative of the past—prophetic of the future—who can say what stores of similar matter connected with Masonry—who can tell how much really important light can be thrown upon its past history by the publication of these papers? I do hope the brethren will join together in carrying out this scheme—a scheme upon which no difference ought to exist, but every unity to prevail. A plan has been mooted of forming a Masonic library; what could be better adapted to

form the foundation of it, than the publishing of such manuscripts as exist, and especially those more or less connected with that great Mason, Elias Ashmole. You have yourself owned there is not a sufficient literature, but are somewhat undecided as to the carrying out of the motion now before Grand Lodge; one I hesitate not to say which would be productive not only of the greatest good, but would be hailed by the present and future ages as a great boon, long wanted, and properly granted. I have heard some brethren say, with more flippancy than consideration, that the time has not arrived to accomplish this undertaking—that many things must come to pass before such could be consistently dealt with. But I ask, if the time has not arrived, when will it? This sort of reasoning, while it refuses to meet boldly, evades the question altogether. There must at any rate be a transitional state of things, and that state our own making. We create frequently the very circumstances which govern us. The movement must commence with us, and with energy and determination; and then I ask, if the time has not arrived? Make the opportunity, and follow out the measure.

I am quite certain that many of the brethren, if they viewed this matter dispassionately, and apart from all party ideas, would gladly hail the publication of these papers, consequent upon carrying the motion our brother F. Binckes will bring forward. He feels strongly upon this point, and views it from a central point; and that is, to do all he possibly can, that this generation may be identified with this matter—

“In the grave
Where shall we glory find?”

I do trust that this matter may be argued on the 23rd, coolly and dispassionately, and upon its merits; and that the verdict registered may be to carry the motion, and go forth as the opinion of a great and august assembly. It will not want the endorsement of the whole habitable globe.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that should Grand Lodge agree to the vote, I think our Bro. Binckes is well qualified by his attainments and zeal to form one of the number to carry it into execution.

I am, &c.

London, 16th June, 1859.

H. GARROD, No. 11.

THE PROVINCE OF DORSET.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your chapter on the above subject, you refer to Sherborne as a Lodge town, and give it credit for a working Lodge.

I know not whether the charter held some years since by a Lodge in that town be still in existence, but I may inform you, that at present no Lodge is working there, nor, to the best of my belief, is there a Chapter.

The Lodge and Chapter at Dorchester you correctly state to be held in a private room, but you may add that a good Masonic Hall in that fine town has been allowed to pass into profligate proprietorship. Can you not awaken the brethren to a sense of their duty by a powerful dose of editorial physic?

Yours fraternally,
J. O. F.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, June 22nd.—Lodges, Antiquity (2), Freemasons' Tavern; Mount Moriah (40), ditto; Prosperity (78), White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; Prince Frederick William (1055), Knights of St. John, St. John's Wood. *Chapter.*—Union of Waterloo (13), King's Arms, Woolwich. Lodge of Benevolence, at 7.

Thursday, 23rd.—SPECIAL GRAND LODGE.—Lodges, Peace and Harmony (72), London Tavern; Shakspeare (116), Albion Tavern. *Chapter.*—Domatic (206), Falcon Tavern. House Committee Girls School, at 4.

Friday, 24th.—Lodge, High Cross (1056), Railway Hotel, Tottenham. *Chapter.*—Friendship (6), Thatched House, St. James's Street. House Committee Boys School, at 4.

Monday, 27th.—Lodges, Pythagorean (93), Globe Tavern, Greenwich; Salisbury (630), German Club, Dean Street, Soho. *Chapter.*—Soppa (223), Bridge House Hotel. *Encampment.*—Mount Calvary, Ship and Turtle.

Tuesday, 28th.—Lodges, Industry (219), Dick's Coffee House; Prince of Wales (324), Thatched House Tavern.

Wednesday, 29th.—*Encampment.*—Frederick of Unity, London Tavern.

Thursday, 30th.—General Committee Boys School, at 12.

Saturday, July 2nd.—General Committee Girls School, at 4.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction appear in the last number of each month.]

GRAND MASTERS' LODGE, No. 1.

CENTENARY FESTIVAL.

The centenary festival of this Lodge was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday last, when there was an unusually large attendance of the members and their friends, amongst whom we observed Bros. the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.; Lord de Tabley, S.G.W.; Major Shute, Prov. G.M. for Bristol; T. H. Hall, P.G. Reg., and Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire; A. Dobie, P. G. Reg., and Prov. G.M., Surrey; J. Fawcett, Prov. G.M., Durham; Rev. Dr. Bowles, Prov. G.M., Herefordshire; Adm. Sir L. Curtis, Prov. G.M., Hampshire; Capt. H. A. Bowyer, Prov. G.M., Oxfordshire; C. Purton Cooper, Prov. G.M., Kent; S. Tomkins, G. Treas.; Fenwick, *M.P.*, P.G.W.; Pattison, P.G.W.; F. Dundas, *M.P.*, P. G.W.; Rev. J. Wentworth Bowyer, G. Chaplain; Rev. — Gleadall, P. G. Chaplain; F. Roxburgh, G. Reg.; W. Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; W. H. White, Prov. G. Sec.; H. L. Crohn, G. Sec. for German Correspondence; J. Savage, S.G.D.; F. Slight, J.G.D.; J. Havers, P.G.D.; Hervé Giraud, P.G.D.; Potter, P. G.D.; Dr. Rowe, P.G.D.; Dobree, P.G.D.; S. W. Daukes, G. Supt. of Works; R. W. Jennings, G. Dir. of Cers.; C. G. Pocock, G.S.B.; Walmsley, P.G.S.B.; Le Veau, P.G.S.B.; W. Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; C. E. Horsley, G. Organist; J. Smith, G. Purs.; Dr. Harcourt, D. Prov. G.M., Surrey; Francis, P.D. Prov. G.M.,

Surrey; A. D. Cox, P. Prov. G.W., Surrey; Barringer, Prov. G. W., Herts.; C. Walmisley, D.G. Sec., Ireland; Hyde Clarke, Grand Orient of France; F. Crew, P.M.; Harris, P.M.; Blake, P.M., &c., &c.

The Lodge was opened about five o'clock by Bro. Hervé Giraud, P.G.D., W.M.; Bro. Chase, P.G. Steward, S.W.; D. Stone, P.G. Steward, J.W., &c., the M.W. Grand Master on his arrival, being received with the usual honours. Bro. Powell read a most interesting paper on the traditions of Freemasonry, and the history of the Lodge; which we regret we are not at liberty at present to lay before our readers. At the conclusion of the reading, a vote of thanks to Bro. Powell was ordered to be recorded on the minutes of the Lodge; and a resolution passed that the paper should be printed for circulation at the expense of the Lodge.

Other business having been disposed of, the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony, and adjourned until December next.

About half-past six o'clock the brethren adjourned to a most magnificent banquet in the Grand Hall, to which upwards of one hundred and twenty brethren sat down. The cloth having been removed, and the usual loyal toasts drunk,

The Worshipful Master rose to propose a toast, which he was sure would be received by one and all with good feeling and good will—"The health of the M.W. Grand Master." (Cheers). He felt it would be great presumption on his part were he to detain them by descanting upon the merits of the noble earl—whose virtues and kindness in every way fitted him to preside over the Craft. In proposing the health of the noble lord, he might observe, that the centenary festival of the Grand Masters' Lodge would have scarcely been complete in the absence of the Grand Master. By his presence the noble lord acknowledged the proud position the Lodge held in the Order; and he trusted the noble lord might continue to preside over the Craft for many years to come. (Cheers).

The M.W. Grand Master most sincerely thanked the brethren for the very handsome manner in which they had received the toast connected with his name, which had been proposed by the Worshipful Master. He could assure the brethren that it was with great satisfaction that he was present as their guest that evening. It was not the first time that he had had the honour and pleasure of dining with the Grand Masters' Lodge, and he trusted he might again have the pleasure at some future time. He thanked them for the very kind manner in which he had been received, and hoped that every prosperity might attend the Lodge.

The Worshipful Master then gave the "Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland," and as there was a Grand Officer of Ireland (Bro. C. Walmisley) present, he would propose the health of that brother in conjunction with the toast.

Bro. C. Walmisley could have wished that some senior officer of the Grand Lodge of Ireland had been present, to return thanks for the honour conferred upon them. As junior officer, however, he had great pleasure in acknowledging the compliment; and he could assure them that, as had already been communicated to the committee of the Lodge, that nothing but illness prevented the Grand Master of Ireland from being present that evening—he entertaining the most kindly feelings towards the Grand Lodge of England and the brethren of this Lodge. (Cheers.)

The Worshipful Master then gave "The health of the Deputy Grand Master, Lord Pammure." As the noble lord was not present, he would combine with the toast the health of the Grand Officers past and present, a large number of whom had honoured them with their company that evening, and several of them being highly respected members of their own Lodge; amongst others present he observed their old and highly respected Bro. Dr. Rowe, who he was always glad to meet, and the Senior Grand Warden, Lord de Tabley, whose name he would couple with the toast. (Cheers.)

Bro. Lord de Tabley, S.G.W., felt how unworthy he was, compared with the distinguished brethren he saw around him, as representing the Grand Lodge of England, to acknowledge the last toast, but having been called upon, he would not shrink from the duty. He was most grateful for the good wishes of the brethren and the hospitable reception they had given him that evening. It was the sincere desire of the Grand Officers to do their best to support the Grand Master, and promote the prosperity of the Craft in general. However unworthy he was of the distinguished office he had the honour to fill, he should most

zealously endeavour to perform his duties, and promote to the utmost the prosperity of the Craft.

The Worshipful Master next gave "The Health of the Prov. Grand Masters of England."

Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. Grand Master for Hampshire, acknowledged the compliment, and expressed the gratification which he and the other Prov. Grand Masters felt at the opportunity afforded them of taking part in the proceedings of the evening.

The M.W. Grand Master had great pleasure in being allowed to propose the health of the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 1. It was with great pleasure that he saw Bro. Giraud presiding over the Grand Masters' Lodge—one of the oldest and best Lodges in the Craft. He had long had the honour of the acquaintance of Bro. Giraud, for whom he entertained the highest regard, having had the honour to serve under him as the Third Principal of the Prince of Wales Chapter, and received every kindness at his hands. It was a remarkable fact that Bro. Giraud, who was an old Past Master of the Lodge, not only enjoyed the privilege of filling the chair on the occasion of celebrating their centenary, but that he was the Master of the Grand Stewards' Lodge on a similar occasion some years since. He had now great pleasure in asking the brethren to join with him in drinking the health of the W.M. (Cheers).

Bro. Hervé Giraud, W.M., returned thanks for the compliment just paid him, and the very handsome manner in which his name had been introduced to the brethren by the M.W. Grand Master. It was upwards of thirty years since he first had the honour to preside over the Lodge, and he esteemed it indeed a high privilege to have been re-elected for this year and allowed to preside over the Lodge on so auspicious an occasion as that of completing their centenary. (Cheers). He would now ask them to drink to "The health of the Past Masters of Lodge No. 1," many of whom were present, some still [active members of their Lodge, and others who had done them the honour to revisit them that evening. He was most happy to observe amongst them their oldest Past Master and father of the Lodge, Bro. Crew, with whose valuable services they were all acquainted; then there was Bro. Dobie, who had long held a distinguished position in Freemasonry, with Bros. Fawcett, Potter, Harris, Barnes, Chubb, &c. He gave them, "Success to the Grand Masters' Lodge, and prosperity to all the Past Masters."

Bro. Crew, as the oldest P.M. of the Lodge, to which he was warmly attached, thanked the W.M. for the kind manner in which he had proposed the toast, and the brethren for so warmly responding to it. The members of that Lodge had the greatest pride in the Lodge and the name it bore—they loved the Grand Master—they would always stand by the Grand Master, and felt it a high privilege to be honoured by his countenance and presence. He trusted that the Craft would long enjoy the advantage of being presided over by the noble lord, and that this would not be the last time which he and the other brethren might have of seeing him at their Lodge. (Cheers).

The Worshipful Master then gave "The Visitors, coupled with the names of Bro. Harcourt, D. Prov. G.M. of Surrey; and Bro. Hyde Clarke, of the Grand Orient of France."

Bro. Dr. Harcourt, in acknowledging the toast said, that he had listened to the paper read that evening by Bro. Powell, with the greatest interest; and were such papers occasionally read in their different Lodges, it would much add to the instruction of the brethren, and the interest of their proceedings. He felt that if the paper was published it might serve as an incentive to other brethren to look into their archives, and by their researches add lustre to the Craft.

Bro. Hyde Clarke, speaking on that occasion as a foreign brother, returned thanks on behalf of the Grand Orient of France, regretting that there were not more foreign brethren present. Foreign brethren but rarely enjoyed the opportunities of meetings like these at home—but these were the mere externals of Freemasonry—it being those principles of brotherly love and charity implanted in their hearts, which tended to bind together brethren throughout the world. He wished there were more occasions on which their foreign brethren could be welcomed, as from political events, and the persecutions they had undergone,

foreign Lodges could not meet with that calmness and regularity as they did in England; for individual safety, they were too often broken up, and their records could be seldom kept together, and would be lost unless they fell into the hands of some zealous brother who could preserve them. In the name of his imperial highness the Grand Master, and the Grand Orient of France, he thanked them for the compliment paid them.

"The health of the Officers," acknowledged by Bro. Chase, S.W., and the usual closing toast, brought the proceedings of the evening to a happy termination.

The musical arrangements were of more than usual excellence, being conducted by Bro. Donald King, who was assisted by Bros. Francis, Lockey, Winn, Young, and Theodore Distin, Bro. Horsley, Grand Organist, presiding at the pianoforte.

UNITED PILGRIMS' LODGE (No. 745).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on the 8th instant, at the Manor House, Walworth. Bro. Thomas (in the absence of Bro. Batley, W.M.) presided, supported by Bros. Webb, S.W.; and Geider, J.W. The W.M., in his usual impressive manner, passed Bro. Farmer to the second degree, and afterwards in due form raised Bro. Drew to that of M.M. There being no other business before the Lodge, it was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to banquet. Afterwards the usual toasts, both loyal and Masonic, were given, and the brethren spent an evening together in a most harmonious manner.

BELGRAVE LODGE (No. 1,051).—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on the 15th instant, at the Gun Tavern, Lupus Street. At six o'clock the W.M. Bro. Woodstock opened the Lodge in the three degrees. Having raised Bro. Howell to the sublime degree of M.M., the Lodge was resumed to the second degree, and Bro. Mayer was advanced as a Fellow Craft. After some propositions and other routine business, the Lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to dinner. Bro. T. A. Adams, P.M., 196, returning thanks for the visitors, congratulated the W.M. and brethren of the Belgrave Lodge on the successful progress they were making; a Lodge not yet twelve months old, and numbering nearly thirty members, was something to boast of. Bro. Garrod, P.M., and secretary, assuming, by permission, the gavel, proposed "The Health of the W.M.," congratulating the Lodge on the good fortune of having so worthy and excellent a Mason to preside over them. The W.M. replied that for what had been said by Bro. Garrod, and so heartily responded to by the brethren, he should ever feel grateful. He did not deserve all the flattering remarks made about him; yet he had the interests of Masonry much at heart, and was always ready to do all in his power to promote its best interests. If he omitted anything, it was not from want of will, but from inability. "The P.M.s. and other Officers of the Lodge" having been proposed and duly honoured, the W.M. gave "The Masonic Charities," coupling with them the name of Bro. John Gurton, who regretted that some other brother had not been called on to respond to such an important matter as the charities connected with the Order. He had always done, and, by permission of the G.A.O.T.U., would continue to afford all the assistance in his power on their behalf, and support them to the best of his ability. During the evening the musical talents of Bros. J. Gurton, Evenden and Runtling, were displayed with much effect. Among the visitors were Bros. T. A. Adams, P.M., No. 196; J. Gurton, P.M., No. 211; Walkley, P.M., No. 367; Copus, P.M., No. 752; Cobham, I.G., No. 165; Simpson, J.D., No. 211; Sedgwick, I.G., No. 211; Newall, No. 25.

INSTRUCTION.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).—The members of this Lodge met at Bro. Adams's, Air-street, Piccadilly, on Friday last, when, after opening the Lodge, the W.M., Bro. Le Gassick, vacated his chair for Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, of Kentucky, who was present as a visitor, and who, at the request of the brethren, delivered a most interesting lecture on the American system of working as contrasted with the English. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was ordered to be

recorded on the minutes to Bro. Cooke, for the instruction afforded to the brethren. Bro. Cooke and Bro. Warren (an old member of the Lodge) were unanimously elected honorary members.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE (No. 196).—The annual festival of this highly efficient and popular Lodge of Instruction, was celebrated on the evening of the 16th inst., at the Holly Bush, Hampstead. The intimation that the fifteen sections were to be worked, under the superintendence of Bro. T. A. Adams, P.M. of the regular Lodge, coupled with the high Masonic character of the Stewards, Bros. Cormick, W.M., No. 196; Robinson, W.M., No. 237; Adlard, P.M., No. 7; Collard, P.M., No. 209; Farmer, P.M., No. 25; Arliss, P.M., No. 237; Davies, P.M., No. 312; Smith, S.W., No. 196; and Aldrich, P.M., and Honorary Secretary, No. 196, brought together a numerous attendance of the Craft. The brethren of the parent Lodge mustered in great force; for besides those of its members already mentioned, we recognized among others, Bros. Hamilton, Shury and Thompson, P.M.s; Bros. Pritchard, S.D.; Douglas, J.D.; Collings, I.G.; Bros. Dr. Winter, Chadwick, and Gilbro. The following Lodges were also represented on the occasion, namely, No. 9, by Bro. J. Harris, P.M.; No. 19, by Bro. M. Levinson, P.M.; No. 25, by Bro. Gladwin, S.W.; No. 201, by Bro. Maney, W.M.; No. 202, by Bro. Williams, W.M.; No. 367, by Bro. Walkley, P.M.; No. 741, by Bro. Orford, P.M.; and No. 745, by Bro. Thomas, most of whom, if not all, are also members of the St. John's Lodge of Instruction. Punctually to the minute announced, Bro. Adams opened the Lodge, and the work of the evening was at once proceeded with, and disposed of in a manner highly to the credit of the working brethren, most of whom received their Masonic instruction at the hands of Bro. Adams himself. His zeal and energy in inculcating the genuine principles of the Order, are too well known to need any praise from us. The following is the order in which the sections were worked:—1st lecture—1st section, Bros. Newall; 2nd, Chadwick; 3rd, Hughs; 4th, Robinson; 5th, Farmer; 6th, Levinson; 7th, Walkley. 2nd lecture—1st section, Bros. Jackson; 2nd, Gladwin; 3rd, Allen; 4th, Smith; 5th, Thomas. 3rd lecture—1st section, Bros. Shury; 2nd, Thomas; and 3rd, Farmer. The work of the Lodge having been completed, the brethren repaired to refreshment, served in excellent style. As in the Lodge, so at the banquet, Bro. Adams presided, supported on his right by Bro. Williams, W.M., No. 202; Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; and on his left, by Bro. Cormick, W.M., No. 196; and Bro. Hamilton, P.M., No. 196. Bro. Smith acted as S.W.; and Bro. Farmer as J.W. The W.M., in proposing "The Queen and the Craft," said it was unnecessary for him to speak to them of Her Majesty's many estimable qualities, for they were known to all her subjects; but to add, if possible, to their enthusiasm, he would mention that she was the mother-in-law of a distinguished Mason. "The health of the M.W. Grand Master" was then drunk with all the honours as was that of "The R.W. Deputy Grand Master and the rest of the Grand Officers." Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, who was elected an honorary member of the Lodge, returned thanks on behalf of the visitors. He said that the W.M. was kind enough in proposing his health, to say that he had honoured the Lodge by becoming a member of it; but they would permit him to say the boot was on the other leg, for it was they who had honoured him by the truly Masonic and hospitable manner in which they had received him among them and enrolled his name among those of the distinguished brethren belonging to the Lodge. He could assure them that if they ever visited Louisville in Kentucky, there was one brother at least there, Bro. Rob Morris, who would be delighted to give each and all of them a similar reception. He had come to this country to observe the working of the different Lodges, and he was bound to say that in their banquets the English Masons were far in advance of those in America. Their working, too, was excellent. He had had the honour of being admitted into several Lodges; in all he had been received with the same courtesy and with a degree of respect to which, as a young Mason, he was scarcely entitled. As he had been treated by the Lodges, so had he been treated by the Earl of Zetland, who had honoured him with a private interview and given him an invitation to attend the next meeting of Grand Lodge, on the 23rd inst. Several other toasts followed, relieved by some excellent singing, and the brethren separated at an early hour.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, June 29th, Royal Sussex (221), Freemasons' Hall, at 7 Friday, July 1st. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7½. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, June 28th, Beaufort (120), ditto, at 7.

CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Friday, July 1st, Mersey Instruction (701), Angel Inn, Birkenhead, at 6. *Mark*.—Tuesday, June 28th, Joppa (S.C.), Angel Inn, Birkenhead, at 6.

CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, June 27th, Boscawen (1000), Masonic Rooms, Chacewater, at 7.

DERBYSHIRE.

INSTALLATION OF THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON AS PROV. GRAND MASTER.

THE office of Prov. Grand Master of Derbyshire having become vacant by the death of the late Duke of Devonshire, who held it for a great number of years, the most noble Bro. the Marquis of Hartington, *M.P.*, eldest son of the present Duke, was appointed to the office. Thursday last was the day fixed for the installation; and the occurrence being a very rare one, the attendance of the Craft from the various provinces in the midland counties was large. The noble Assembly-room in the market-place was transformed into a Lodge-room, the furniture used being kindly lent by the Derby Arboretum Lodge. Around the room were suspended the banners of various noblemen and gentlemen who belong to the order, interspersed with the banners of the various Lodges in the province.

The ceremony of installation was performed by the R.W., Bro. Col. Vernon, Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire, who acted by authority from the M.W. Grand Master.

Soon after two o'clock the members of the Provincial Lodge, headed by their Prov. G. Purst, Bro. Carson, proceeded into the Lodge; Bro. Trimmell, of the Scarsdale Lodge, No. 981, played an appropriate march on the harmonium, and the brethren in the Lodge rose to salute the officiating Grand Master.

Colonel Vernon then proceeded to open the Lodge, assisted by the following Past Grand Officers:—Bro. C. R. Colvile, D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Gadsby, Acting D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Butell, Prov. G.S.W.; Bro. Collinson, Prov. G.J.W.; Bro. Wright, Prov. G. Chaplain; Bro. Henschley, Prov. G. Reg.; Bro. Coulson, Prov. G. Sec.; Bro. Gamble, Prov. G.S.D.; Bro. Redfern, Prov. G.J.D.; Bro. Giles, Prov. G.S. of W.; Bro. Hewitt, Prov. G.S.B.; Bro. Carson, Prov. G.P.; Bros. Frost and Spreckley, Prov. G. Stewards.

After solemn prayer by the Provincial Grand Chaplain,

Col. Vernon proceeded to install the noble marquis in solemn and ancient form. The ceremony being over, the noble marquis was saluted by the brethren.

Col. Vernon, in a feeling address breathing true and noble Masonic sentiment, pointed out to the marquis the solemn obligation he had that day taken, and the responsibilities that attached to the office, and expressed a hope that he might long live to be at the head of the Freemasons of Derbyshire.

The noble marquis made a feeling reply; after which he received the congratulations of Bros. Lord Leigh, Grand Master of Warwickshire; Colonel Vernon, Grand Master of Staffordshire; and the Deputy Grand Masters of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.

The noble marquis then proceeded to appoint the following as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Colvile, D. Prov. G.M.; Collinson, Prov. S.G.W.; Gamble, Prov. J.G.W.; Wright, Prov. G. Chaplain; Henschley, Prov. G. Reg.; Coulson, Prov. G. Sec.; Redfern, Prov. S.G.D.; Prince, Prov. J.G.D.; German, Prov. G. Dir. of

Cers. ; Smith, Prov. G.D. of W. ; Trimnell, Prov. G. Org. ; Wykes, Prov. G.S.B. ; Ison, Prov. G.S.B. ; Brearley, Prov. G. Purs. ; and Bro. Faulkner, Tyler.

About two hundred brethren were present.

THE BANQUET

took place at the Athenæum-room, Royal Hotel, precisely at four o'clock, and was attended by one hundred and seventy brethren. The Marquis of Hartington, *M.P.*, Prov. Grand Master of Derbyshire, presided, and was supported by Bros. Colville, D. Prov. G.M. ; Colonel Vernon, Prov. G.M. of Staffordshire ; Lord Leigh, Prov. G.M. of Warwickshire ; Rev. R. Chandos-Pole ; Rev. G. Wright, Prov. G. Chaplain ; Elkington, Prov. G.S.B. of England ; M. T. Bass, *M.P.* ; Kelly, D. Prov. G.M. of Leicestershire ; Percy, D. Prov. G.M. of Nottinghamshire. The vice-chair was occupied by Bro. A. Butel, P. Prov. S.G.W., the second and third tables being presided over by Bro. Stone, W.M., No. 315, and Bro. Collinson, W.M. No. 1033. The brethren of the different Lodges in the province were arraigned according to seniority, the visitors from Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire being arraigned together. Bro. Faulkner's band occupied the orchestra, and played during dinner. Grace before, and thanks after, dinner were said by the Provincial Grand Chaplain.

Dessert having been placed on the table,

The Marquis of Hartington rose amidst loud cheers, and said :—Brethren, the toast that I am about to propose requires no preface, for I am sure it will be accepted in the most hearty manner. In every assemblage of England it is cordially received, and I am sure not less so in the loyal society of Freemasons. (Cheers.) Brethren, I give you "The Queen and the Craft." (Applause.)

The Prov. G.M. then said :—Brethren, the next toast, I am sure, will receive a cordial reception from you all. It is "The health of the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England." Many brethren, no doubt, know the noble earl better than I do ; therefore I need not tell you how fully he has the confidence of the Freemasons of England, as exemplified in his continued re-election to the high office he holds. I am too young a Mason to know much of the noble earl as Grand Master of England, but I can only say that, for the short time I have been a Mason, I have received the greatest kindness at his hands, and I am sure every brother would do the same. (Cheers.)

Bro. Colville, D. Prov. G.M., on rising to propose the next toast, was received with several rounds of cheering, which evidently touched him. He said the toast which had been intrusted to him was second only in importance to the one that had just been proposed by the noble marquis. It was, "The Deputy Grand Master of England—the Lord Panmure—and the other Officers, past and present, of the Grand Lodges of England." (Cheers.) Bro. Colville in a humorous strain, alluded to the honour that had been conferred upon them in having amongst them a Past Grand Sword Bearer of England, Bro. Elkington, of Birmingham, whose name he coupled with the toast.

Bro. Elkington, Prov. G.S.B. of England, acknowledged the toast, alluding to the popularity of the Earl of Zetland, and expressed the gratification the Grand Lodge felt in the appointment of the noble marquis who then filled the chair, and which had that day been fully indorsed by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Derbyshire. He sincerely hoped that Masonry in Derbyshire might flourish under his presidency ; and he was sure that the brethren of the province would give him every support. (Cheers.)

Bro. the Rev. R. Chandos-Pole, who on rising to propose the next toast, was received with considerable applause, said a toast had been entrusted to him which he regretted had not been placed in better and more able hands ; but as he had been requested to propose it, he did so with much pleasure, and would, therefore, trouble them with a few remarks. The rev. gentleman proceeded to glance at the antiquity of the honoured society of Freemasons, which was in existence long before Christianity was known ; when it was only by signs that Masons could be distinguished. The great feature in Freemasonry was its religious character ; and wherever churches had been erected in bygone days, the marks upon them show indelibly that the Freemasons were a religious body. The rev. gentleman having

alluded to the late Duke of Devonshire, who was respected and beloved by all who knew him, congratulated the brethren on the appointment of the Marquis of Hartington who, from what he had heard of him, would reign over them with true brotherly love and affection. He hoped a long and happy life would be allotted to him, and that in the arduous duties he has undertaken, he might receive the hearty co-operation of every brother. Bro. Pole concluded a feeling address by proposing "The health of the Provincial Grand Master of Derbyshire, the Marquis of Hartington." (Applause).

The Marquis of Hartington said:—Brethren, I rise to return you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in so cordially responding to the toast which has just been proposed by our reverend brother. It was, indeed, a great honour to be received as I have been this day, and to be called upon by the Grand Master of England to preside over the province of Derbyshire. It did not require the touching allusion so gracefully made by Bro. Pole, for me to know the terms upon which my family have been, and I trust ever may be, with the inhabitants of the town and county of Derby. (Cheers). On this, my first appearance in this town, it is most gratifying to me to have been thus received, and which convinces me that the long standing friendship between my family and this county still continue. It will be my endeavour in the station of life in which I am placed, and also as a Mason—and I am sure I may say the same of my noble father—it will be our endeavour that those ties shall not be severed (Cheers). It would ill become me, so young a Mason as I am, to dilate on the mysteries and secrets of the Craft, but as the subject has been touched upon by Bro. Pole, I cannot but remark that it does seem peculiarly fitting and still most gratifying that we are here to celebrate peace and brotherhood, whilst at the same time such opposite passions are going on in the world around us (hear, hear); and I cannot help thinking that there must be great good in a union like ours, the foundation of which is peace and brotherhood. (Loud cheers). Masonry can only prosper in any province by the cordiality and good feeling which should exist amongst its members. The reception I have received from you this day shows your cordial wishes and good feelings towards me. Give me but a fair trial, and I will do all I can for the furtherance of Masonry. (Cheers). Much depends on the assistance I receive from my Grand Officers, and I think that the selection I have made this day is an impartial one, and that the officers will do their duty. I feel grateful for the assistance and support I have received this day from neighbouring provinces. (Cheers). I need not tell the Freemasons of Derby how much I feel the honour they have conferred on me,—an honour which has been to some extent more through the position of the family that I represent, than to myself. (No, no). Brethren, before I sit down I have a toast to propose, which I am sure will be most cordially received, it is the health of the Right Worshipful brother who was kind enough to perform the ceremony this day. (Loud cheers). How admirably he did perform it, I need not tell you; it was done in a manner worthy of its importance, and worthy of the high officer who performed it. I need not say how well his officers did their work. The province of Staffordshire will be an example to me, and it will be my study to emulate the zeal and fidelity with which Colonel Vernon conducts the affairs of his province. Brethren, I beg leave to propose to you, and I am sure you will drink it most cordially, "The health of Col. Vernon, Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire." (Drunk with musical honours).

Bro. Colonel Vernon acknowledged the toast, and expressed the gratification it had given him to be present that day, and to take part in the ceremony. (Cheers). Although it was the first time that he had paid a visit to the province of Derbyshire, he cordially hoped it would not be the last; and from the numerous attendance from Staffordshire that day, the same cordiality, he felt sure, existed with all the brethren who had come not only to do honour to the noble marquis on his installation, but to join hand in hand with their Derbyshire brethren on that interesting occasion. On that future occasion, should they require his services, they would be given with the same hearty good will as they had been that day. (Cheers). The prosperity of Masonry in this province was an object most dear to his heart. (Cheers).

The R.W. Prov. Grand Master then proposed "The health of Lord Leigh, Prov

G.M. of Warwickshire." He begged to thank the noble lord for attending that day, and also all other Grand Officers that had come from a distance; and trusted that the proceedings of that day had laid the foundation for future intercourse with them. (Cheers). He was told that Masonry in Warwickshire was a pattern all would do well to copy. (Hear).

Bro. Lord Leigh rose to return thanks on behalf of himself, and of the province over which he presided, for the kind and fraternal manner in which they had received the toast. It had been a great gratification to him to be present that day—it was his first visit to Derby, but he hoped it would not be the last. He had always taken a deep interest in Freemasonry, and the ceremony of that day had pleased him much. The attendance of brethren from his province would have been much larger, but being a great holiday week, and many having gone to enjoy the sports at Ascot, the attendance was rather limited. He wished to be allowed to congratulate the brethren on the selection which had been made in the person of the noble marquis to preside over them. (Cheers). He (Lord Leigh) had not known him long, but he could see in him those qualifications which were sufficient to make him a good Master Mason. (Cheers). From his many eminent virtues he was a worthy successor to their late lamented Grand Master, and would prove himself a great acquisition to the Craft in general. (Cheers).

A number of other toasts followed, and the proceedings were brought to a close in love and harmony.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, June 30th, St. Mary's (1009), Bull Inn, Bridport, at 7.

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, June 27th, Industry (59), Grey Horse, Gateshead, at 7
Thursday, 30th, Restoration (123), Town Hall, Darlington, at 7.

ESSEX.

CHIGWELL.—*Chigwell Lodge* (No. 663).—A meeting of this Lodge was holden on Saturday, 18th June, and judging from the business, it bids fair to have a very prosperous season. Bros. T. E. Davies, P.M., No. 112; and W. W. Davies, P.M., No. 112, were elected joining members; and Messrs. Glass, Coxon, and Jager, were initiated into the mysteries and privileges of the Order. Bros. Painter and Archbell were proposed as joining members; and two gentlemen for initiation, at the next meeting. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The visitors were Bros. S. E. Nutt, P.M., No. 32; Daw, No. 7; Lemare, No. 22; Phillipe, E. Davis, and Temple.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, June 29th, Economy (90), Black Swan, Winchester, at 7.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Royal Gloster Lodge* (No. 152).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting, on Thursday, June 9th, at Freemasons Hall, Bugle, Bro. F. Perkins, W.M., in the chair, supported by Bro. G. M. Passenger, S.W.; G. Perkins, J.W.; Philips, S.D.; Pearce, J.D.; Baxter, I.G.; Fletcher, W.M., of Lodge Peace and Harmony; J. R. Stebbing, W.M., of Lodge Twelve Brothers; Bro. Abraham, P.M., and several other P.Ms. The Lodge having been opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed, two candidates for initiation were elected. The Lodge having been opened in the second degree, Bro. Leet was passed. The Lodge having been raised to the third degree, Bros. Emanuel and Johns were raised to the degree of M.M. The Lodge was then reduced to the first degree, and Mr. Preece initiated into Masonry. The Secretary, Bro. Clarke, called the attention of the W.M. to the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting, to consider the best means of raising a testimonial to the late Bro. Firmin, which recommended that a subscription list be opened for the purpose of placing a suitable monument over the grave in which that highly respected brother was

interred. Bro. Passenger, S.W., moved the adoption of the report; Bro. Philips, S.D., seconded the same. Bro. Abraham, P.M., urged that the monument should be of a simple description, so that there might be a portion of the fund left for the widow and family of their deceased brother. After considerable discussion the report was adopted, and Bro. Clarke moved that the same committee be authorized to collect subscriptions, and report to the Lodge after such list was closed, adding that the wishes of the committee were in accordance with the views just expressed. Bro. Abraham seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. A brother asked the W.M. whether brethren were bound to support the claims of a brother to office, when such office was unconnected with Masonry, in preference to the claims of one who was not a member of the Order. He had been induced to ask this question in consequence of several brethren on a recent occasion having supported the candidature of one who was not a Mason, and thereby opposed the one who was a Mason. He would not particularize the occurrence any further than by saying that it was well known. The W.M. said, before answering the question he should wish to reflect upon the matter with more deliberation. Bro. Abraham considered that no Mason could claim the support of his brethren unless he subscribed to a Lodge and the Masonic charities, which were the very essence of Masonry. It was not sufficient for any man to join the Order and seek all its advantages, he must contribute towards its funds, unless poverty prevented his doing so. Bro. Passenger exceedingly regretted that this question had been asked, he considered it was not a question to be discussed in that Lodge, but as the brother who felt aggrieved was a young Mason, to prevent his leaving that evening under a false impression, he would tell that brother how Masonry influenced him (Bro. P.) on such occasions. If two men were in the field of equal merit, one being a Mason, and the other not, he gave the preference to the Mason; but he trusted no Mason would ever support a brother for office of any kind, irrespective of his capacity and fitness, because it might encourage men to enter Masonry only for the purpose of securing the votes and interests of the brethren. He knew nothing whatever of the case in question, but he believed that if the brother who had brought this question forward should need the support of his brethren on any future occasion, he would find it accorded to him most readily, not simply because he was a Mason, but because he was a most deserving one. Bro. Clarke declined to argue this question at that late hour, but he should hold himself at liberty to discuss it next Lodge night. Several candidates were proposed for initiation, and the Lodge was closed in harmony at ten o'clock. About thirty brethren sat down to the usual banquet, to which the visiting brethren were invited; the W.M. in the chair, supported by a long array of P.Ms. Bro. Klitz presided at the piano, and in the course of the evening gave a new Masonic song, which he has just published, the music composed by himself, and the words by Bro. G. M. Passenger, S.W., and which was sung by Bro. T. P. Payne in a most pleasing manner, and much to the gratification of the brethren present. The parting toast was given at near twelve o'clock, when the brethren separated.

[We have no hesitation in answering the question for the brethren. We are told that in Freemasonry there is nothing inconsistent with the performance of our civil and religious duties—and, therefore, we cannot be called upon to support the claims of a brother for an office out of Masonry, merely on the ground of his being a Mason. Surely it cannot be urged that in an election of members of parliament, a conservative should be called upon to support a liberal candidate (being a Mason), against a conservative not belonging to the Order.—Ed.]

HERTFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the brethren of this province was held on Friday, June 17th, in the Freemasons' Hall, Watford; present the R.W. Bro. William Stuart, of Aldenham, Prov. G.M.; Bros. Thomas Abel Ward, D. Prov. G.M.; and George Francis, Prov. G. Reg., and P. Prov. D. G.M. of Surrey; the W. Bros. T. S. Baringer,

Prov. S.G.W. and Henry Miles, Prov. J.G.W.; Bros. H. H. Burchell Herne, C. H. Law, and Algernon Perkins, P. Prov. S.G.Ws.; Bro. Thomas Rogers, Prov. G. Treas.; Bro. John Sedgwick, Prov. G. Sec., and several others.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form; the minutes of the preceding Grand Lodge were read and confirmed, and the Treasurer's accounts were passed.

Bro. Thomas Rogers was unanimously re-elected Prov. Grand Treasurer.

The Provincial Grand Master then appointed and invested the officers for the year ensuing, viz., Bro. Thomas Abel Ward, D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. F. M. Shugar, of No. 742, Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. Griffin, of No. 657, Prov. J.G.W.; the Rev. Bro. E. Gambier Pym, of No. 657, Prov. G. Chaplain; Bro. George Francis, Prov. G. Reg; Bro. John Sedgwick, Prov. G. Sec.; Bro. Charles Davey, Prov. S.G.D.; Bro. Russell, Prov. J.G.D.; Bro. Finch, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Bro. J. How, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Bro. J. Burton, Prov. G.S.B.; Bro. Henry Isaacs, Prov. G. Org.; Bros. Humbert and W. Rogers, Prov. G. Stewards. Bro. Thomas Rogers, the Prov. G. Treas., and Bro. Thomas, the Prov. G. Tyler, were also re-invested.

In pursuance of the notice in the summons, Bro. Burchell Herne moved "That the sum of ten guineas be subscribed out of the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge to the Freemasons Boy School, and a like sum of ten guineas to the Girls School." This motion was seconded by Bro. Ward, D. Prov. G.M.

Bro. Francis suggested that the amounts were too large, taking into consideration the state of the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and moved that two guineas to each of the schools be subscribed, which they might continue to increase in future years.

This motion was seconded by Bro. Sedgwick, and Bro. Algernon Perkins recommended it as being really more beneficial to the charities.

The amendment was then put, and lost by a majority of one, consequently the original motion was carried. An opinion was expressed, that next year a similar vote should be made in aid of the Aged and Distressed Masons' and the Widows' Funds.

The code of by-laws, as prepared by the committee, were then read by the Prov. G. Sec. and adopted.

All business being ended, the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed at five o'clock, and the brethren re-assembled at the banquet; the Prov. G.M. being surrounded by about forty brethren, chiefly of the Watford and Berkhamstead Lodges. The accustomed toasts to the Queen, the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master were duly honoured, and then the Past and Present Grand Officers, including a welcome to their visitor, Bro. John Masson, P.G.S.B.

Bro. Masson in returning thanks said he had entered Masonry forty-three years since; and more than a quarter of a century ago the Duke of Sussex conferred office upon him. During that period many valued friends had passed to their long home, and their places he saw supplied by others, who, he was glad to find, continued to preserve the great principles of the institution. He was much gratified with all he had witnessed that day, and thanked the brethren for his kind reception.

Bro. George Francis then said he had permission to propose the toast of the evening, "The health of the Prov. Grand Master of Hertfordshire," and he was sure he was speaking the sentiments of all present in referring to the high estimation in which their presiding officer was held in his province. He would, in few words and homely English, propose the health of the Prov. Grand Master, and prosperity to the province to which he did so much honour; long might he continue to preside over it.

The Prov. Grand Master briefly acknowledged the compliment. He said it always afforded him great happiness to be among them, and he hoped they might all meet again next year.

In responding to the toast, "The Grand Officers of the Province," Bro. Francis referred to the visit that they had paid to the Berkhamstead Lodge in April, when, in compliance with the Book of Constitutions, he had held out the hand of fellowship to those brethren, and as Master of the Watford Lodge, had the pleasure of a return visit. It was the wish of the Prov. Grand Master and his officers to have opportunities of visiting the other Lodges in course of the year.

Bro. Burchell Herne, referring to the circular "The Freemasons' Magazine and the Craft," with the report of the meeting held January 6th, which he had read in the Provincial Grand Lodge, said he was desirous of directing the attention of the brethren to the subject. He had long been a subscriber himself, and derived much pleasure from its perusal. He urged the importance to the Craft of a publication which he considered so fairly, honestly, and impartially conducted, as to deserve the support of every Mason. There was present a brother who had been long connected with the publication, who was much esteemed by all in the province, and a most active and useful officer, and he concluded by proposing success to the *Freemasons' Magazine* and health to Bro. How.

Some other toasts followed, and the brethren departed between nine and ten. The evening's entertainment was enlivened with some excellent glees by Bros. Strowbridge, Fielding, and Distin.

WATFORD.—*Watford Lodge* (No. 580).—At the regular meeting held on Friday, June 17th, at the Freemasons' Hall in Watford, present Bro. George Francis, W.M. and Prov. G. Reg.; the R.W. Bro. William Stuart, P.M. and Prov. G.M.; Bro. Finch, S.W.; Bro. Davey, J.W.; and others, Bro. George White, P. Prov. S.G.W. of Surrey, was elected a joining member. There being no other business, the Lodge was closed.

KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, June 27th, *Emulation* (376), Bull Inn, Dartford, at 7; Friday, July 1st, *Union* (149), King's Head, Margate, at 7.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, June 28th, Ryde (909), Masonic Hall, Ryde, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Friday, July 1st, *Anchor and Hope* (44), Swan Hotel, Bolton, at 6; Thursday, June 30th, *Virtue* (177), Masonic Rooms, Manchester, at 5. *Chapter*.—Friday, July 1st, *Concord* (44), Swan Hotel, Bolton, at 6. *Encampment*.—Friday, July 1st, St. Joseph, Bridge Inn, Bury.

BLACKBURN.—*Perseverance Lodge* (No. 432).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, the 9th inst., at the Old Bull Hotel, Bro. John Bell, W.M., presiding; Bro. Thomas Butterfield, S.W.; and Bro. William Peel, J.W. The Lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and having subsequently been opened in the second and third degrees, Bros. Willdey Haydock, and J. N. Briggs, having given satisfactory proof of their efficiency in the second degree, were raised to the sublime degree of M.M.; the ceremony being performed with marked precision by the W.M., ably seconded by his Wardens and Deacons. The Lodge was then closed down to the first degree, when the routine business of the meeting was transacted. The W.M. reported having attended the provincial meeting, held at Bolton, on the 2nd inst., and that it gave him much pleasure in informing them that their application to the Prov. Benevolent Fund, in behalf of Bro. Pearson, had been successful, in obtaining for that worthy brother the sum of ten pounds, which would be paid to him quarterly. The Lodge was finally closed in due form, when the brethren adjourned to supper. After the usual loyal toasts, the following healths were responded to, in true Masonic style:—The M.W.G.M. of England; The R.W.D.G.M.; The Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland; Bros. Stephen Blair, Prov. G.M., and A. H. Royd, D. Prov. G.M. for East Lancashire. The evening's proceedings were considerably enlivened by the excellent singing of Bros. Morley, Gillibrand, Baldwin, Bannister, Haydock, Crankshaw, and Pearson. The visiting brethren on the occasion were Bros. E. S. Morley, W.M., 336, and J. Wainman J.W., 429, Preston. The latter having to leave early, thanked the brethren for the very kind reception they had given him, and complimented them on the effi-

cient working of the Lodge, eulogising the W.M. for the very correct and effective manner in which the ceremony of raising had been performed, and congratulated the Lodge at the astonishing prosperity which they had achieved during the last twelve months; he said he should convey to his own Lodge the very fraternal manner in which the brethren of Lodge No. 432 had entertained him. An emergency meeting was held on Saturday, the 11th inst., at the Old Bull Hotel, Bro. J. Bell, W.M., presiding. The Lodge having been opened in the first, second, and third degrees, Bro. W. L. Fielden (eldest son of our much respected Bro. Sir William H. Fielden, Bart., of Feniscowles), who had previously been regularly initiated and passed, was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being very impressively performed by the W.M., ably assisted by his Wardens and Deacons. Bro. Fielden expressed his intention of becoming a subscribing member to this, his mother Lodge. The Lodge was then closed in due form. The officers present were, Bros. William Harrison, P.M.; James Houlker, P.M.; Richard Radcliffe, P.M.; James Pilkington, P.M., and Treasurer; Joseph Pearson, P.M., and Tyler; Thomas Butterfield, S.W.; Charles Tiplady, J.D., and John Bannister, Secretary, also several brethren.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, June 28th, Merchants Instruction (204), Masonic Temple Liverpool, at 5; Friday, July 1st, Mariners' Instruction (310), ditto, at 7. *Chapter*.—Monday, June 27th, Liverpool (363), ditto, at 6.

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 267).—This Lodge met at the Wellington Hotel, on Monday, June 6th, present, Bro. Holme, W.M., and all the officers in their places. Bros. Willings and Weston were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. This being the night to elect the W.M. and Treasurer, the Secretary read over the names of those eligible, all declining to be nominated, except Bros. Chas. Aldrich, and J. Fowls. The W.M. declared Bro. C. Aldrich duly elected as W.M. for the ensuing year; and Bro. James Hamer as Treasurer. The other business being concluded, the Lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The following visitors were present—Bros. H. S. Allpas (P.G. Steward), No. 181; H. Bell, No. 65; T. Pape, and F. Eaton, No. 294; H. Wise, No. 391; H. A. Abbrist, No. 368. There were also present nearly forty members of the Lodge. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given and responded to, the brethren separated at ten o'clock.

NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, June 30th, Perseverance (258), Lamb Inn, Norwich, at 8.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, June 28th, Newcastle Instruction (24), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7.

OXFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, June 29th, Apollo University (460), Masonic Hall, Oxford, at 7.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

HIGHBRIDGE.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Railway Hotel, on Friday, the 10th inst., Bro. C. Halliday, W.M., in the chair. The Lodge being opened in due form, the minutes of the Lodge of April 15th, and also the minutes of the Lodge of Emergency of May 24th, were confirmed. The W.M. resigned his chair to Bro. H. Bridges, P.M., when Bro. W. H. Saunders was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and Bro. J. T. Holmes was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The list of members qualified to fill the chair for the year ensuing having been read, the brethren proceeded to ballot for the W.M. for the year ensuing, when Bro. W. Harwood, P.M.,

was declared duly elected. Bro. J. Burnett was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. W. Woodward was re-elected Tyler. The Lodge was closed in due form, and with solemn prayer.

SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Friday, July 1st, St. John's (875), Bull's Head, Wellington, at 4.

WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, June 27th, St. Paul's (51), Union Hotel, Birmingham, at 4; Tuesday, 28th, Trinity (316), Castle Inn, Coventry, to celebrate the festival of St. John the Evangelist.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, June 27th, Hope and Charity (523), Black Horse, Kidderminster, at 7½; Tuesday, 28th, Stability (824), Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, at 6½; Wednesday, 29th, Perseverance (338), Freemasons' Tavern, Dudley, at 6.

DUDLEY.—We are glad to find that the Freemasons of Dudley are again about to celebrate another re-union of the Craft, of all the Lodges in Dudley and the neighbourhood, by a gathering of the brethren, under the auspices of Bro. Sheppard, W.M. of the Harmonic Lodge, No. 313, who, on this occasion, happens to be the oldest Mason in the province. The festival will take place in the beautiful grounds and park of Hagby (the seat of Lord Lyttleton), and the brethren will dine at the Lyttleton Arms at four o'clock. The event comes off on Wednesday, July 6th, 1859, under the patronage of the R.W. Prov. G. Master, Bro. H. C. Vernon, and his esteemed Deputy Prov. G. Master; both of whom have promised to attend. The brethren in Worcester, Kidderminster, Walsall, Tipton, Stourbridge, and Westbromwich, have also been invited to partake of this social and truly friendly manifestation of Masonic zeal and good fellowship. We hope to hear that the brethren have mustered strong on the occasion, for the event demands a hearty co-operation.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Friday, July 1st, St. Germain (837), The Crescent, Selby, at 7.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, June 29th, Philanthropic (352), Private Room, Leeds, at 7; Friday, July 1st, Truth (763), Freemasons' Hall, Huddersfield, at 7; Alfred Instruction (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 8.

ROYAL ARCH.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTERS.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Chapter De Swinburne* (No. 24).—A meeting of this Chapter was held on Wednesday, June 8th—present. Comps. John Hopper, M.E.Z.; J. T. Hoyle, H.; Henry G. Ludwig, J.; E. D. Davis, Prov. G. Principal, H.; John Barker, Prov. G. Scribe N.; Benj. J. Thompson, Prov. G. Pr. Soj.; Henry Bell, M.E.Z., No. 586; Henry Hotham, J., No. 586; Clapham, J., No. 614; Wm. Johnston, P.Z., No. 24; Septimus Bell, E.; W. E. Frankin, as N.; Andrew Gillespie, as Pr. Soj. The Chapter being duly opened, the ballot was taken for two brethren proposed for exaltation, who were accepted. M.E. Comp. Henry Bell asked the M.E. Chief's permission to allow Bro. T. P. Tate, of Hartlepool, who had been balloted for in Chapter No. 536, to be exalted in this Chapter, which request was immediately acceded to, and Bro. Tate being in attendance, was duly exalted by M.E. Comp.

Benj. J. Thompson, who performed the ceremony in his usual impressive manner, and to the approval of the numerous Companions present. This being the night of the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following were unanimously approved of, viz. :—Comps. John T. Hoyle, M.E.Z. ; Henry Gabriel Ludwig, H. ; Septimus Bell, J. ; Andrew Gillespie, E. and Treasurer ; Thomas Alexander, N. ; Herman Saniter, P. Soj. ; Alexander Deckon, Janitor. There being no further business before the Chapter, it was closed in love and harmony at half-past nine o'clock.

GRAVESEND.—*Hermes Chapter* (No. 91).—A Chapter of emergency was holden on the 13th inst., at the Falcon Tavern, Gravesend. Comp. Southgate officiated as M.E.Z. ; Comp. Johnson, H. ; Comp. Waits, J. ; Comp. Platt, P.S. The Chapter was held for the purpose of exalting Bro. Breaux, the worthy Secretary of the Lodge of Freedom, to the supreme degree of the Royal Arch. The ceremony was performed in a very able manner by the newly installed M.E.Z. Comp. Hill, P.Z., of the Chapter of Charity, Yorkshire, was a visitor on the occasion. The evening was spent in a most agreeable manner. The next meeting of the Chapter is announced to take place in the Town Hall.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PROVINCIAL ENCAMPMENTS.

LIVERPOOL.—*Jaques de Molay Encampment*.—At a meeting held in the Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool, on Friday, June 10th, present, Sir Knt. Ellis, E.C. ; Sir Knts. Allpass, Reddick, Dawson, and Hickman, P.E.C. ; Sir Knts. C. J. Bannister, J. Keys, Collins, &c. ; Comps. Augustus L. Jackson, and Edward Pierpont, of the Chapter of Harmony, No. 267, were installed. This being an emergency, there was no other business. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Knights dined together.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—*Royal Kent Encampment* (No. 44).—At the regular assembling of this Encampment, on Friday, May 23rd, at Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, there was a good attendance of the Knights. Sir Knt. Henry Hotham, E.C., presided, and, assisted by Sir Knts. William Punshon, P.E.C. and John Barker, P.E.C., installed Comps. Jas. Dees, and Jas. Jackson, of Whitehaven. A Board of Past Commanders was then formed, when the Grand Cross was conferred on Sir Knt. Fletcher, P.E.C. After the discharge of routine business, the Knights adjourned to refreshment, and spent the evening in perfect harmony and good fellowship.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY.

MASONIC FUNERAL OF THE HON. ROBERT CAMPBELL, TREASURER OF THE COLONY.

WE have condensed the following interesting account of the funeral obsequies of this lamented brother from the *Sydney Evening Mail*. Of the personal merits of Bro. Campbell, the writer says :—Not a man was to be met who had not some good deed, either public or private, to relate of him who was so lately in the midst

of us—not one individual who had been brought into contact with him but could point with pleasure to numberless instances of his unostentatious charity; or to the fruits of that genuine kind-heartedness which so pre-eminently distinguished him. It was then with no ordinary feelings that the intelligence was received, which announced that the public would have an opportunity this day of marking their respect for the manly—almost chivalrous—sense of honour for which the colonial treasurer was remarkable, and of that devotion which had sacrificed a life on the shrine of public duty. It was not the statesman that it was wished to honour; it was not the position held by the deceased—honourable and enviable as that position was—to which it was desired to pay a passing tribute of respect; it was the friend that each of us felt he had lost, and to whom we desired publicly to show every esteem as we privately lament him.

With a view to allow as many persons as were enabled to spare the time to be present at the mournful obsequies of the deceased statesman on the 8th of April, the government kindly resolved to throw the railway open to the public on this day gratuitously. The inquiries for tickets were unceasing throughout the day, not only from the general public, but also from the various branches of that ancient and honourable Order the Freemasons, which are established in Sydney. The deceased gentleman being a much respected brother of the Craft, it was resolved that all the brethren of each Lodge should be invited to attend in full Masonic costume, so that the highest honours the society was capable of bestowing, should be shown to the memory of their lamented brother, Robert Campbell. The various Lodges agreed that they should all go in one body from the Sydney station, and nine o'clock, a.m., was the hour fixed upon as that at which they should assemble there.

Even by the very first train from Sydney, at seven o'clock, an unusual amount of bustle was observable at the Redfern terminus. The station at Parramatta having been fixed upon as the spot whence the procession should start, the town of Parramatta presented no unusual aspect this morning, nor was the dreary dullness of this dulllest of all dull towns in any way relieved by the sad but exciting scene that was so soon to be enacted there—though later in the day all the shops were closed. At the station, however, the scene was very different. After the arrival of the nine o'clock train from Sydney, which brought down the Freemasons, the station was in a state of bustle throughout the morning.

As will be seen from the subjoined list of the procession, the Masonic body took a foremost rank in it, and they therefore adjourned to the Globe Hotel, to put on their emblematical costume, and to be nearer the post they would have to occupy in the procession, the number of Masons being, at a most moderate computation, five hundred, and comprising many of our leading men and most respectable traders.

As the hour named for the procession to start drew nearer, the assemblage in the vicinity of the Parramatta station was continually being reinforced by the arrivals of trains both from Campbelltown and Sydney, whilst many persons also came by the road from the metropolis and its vicinity, as well as from the neighbourhood of Parramatta—the same tokens of genuine sorrow being visible on the faces of all. The attendance was both numerous and respectable before the arrival of the monster train, which, drawn by two engines, brought down his excellency the governor-general and suite, the members of both houses of parliament, his grace Archbishop Polding, the Bishop of Sydney, the mayor of Sydney, and a very large body of our most influential colonists of all classes.

Everything being in readiness, the long and dismal line of black, from which here and there the flashing military uniform or the rich crimson of the academical costume stood out in fine effect, began to move forward in the following order;—

- The Masonic Brethren;
- The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, and Chaplains;
- Saint John's School;
- THE BODY;
- Members of the Family and Pall Bearers;
- The Governor General;

The Most Reverend Archbishop Polding ;
 Suffragan Bishops ;
 Members of the Executive Council ;
 The Judges ;
 The President of the Legislative Council ;
 The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and
 Members of both Houses of Parliament ;
 Foreign Consuls ;
 Sir Charles Nicholson ;
 Officers of the Army and Navy ;
 The Civil Officers of Government, and Ministers of Religion ;
 The University of Sydney ;
 The City Corporation and other Public Bodies.

Some idea of the length of the procession will be formed when we state that it reached from the steps of the station at Parramatta, far beyond of the hill on which the Globe Hotel is situated (that distance being considerably over half a mile) and yet in many instances the men were six abreast.

From the station the funeral procession wended its way slowly and sadly along the road to St. John's Church, where some appropriate psalms and the proper lesson were read over the body by the Rev. R. King ; the impressive tones of the clergyman, and the solemn sound of the music harmonizing completely with the saddened feelings of all present. From the church the funeral proceeded along O'Connell-street, to the quiet and picturesquely situated burying ground at Parramatta, which lies a little to the north of the Penrith road. On its way from the church the order of the *cortège* was slightly altered, the Lord Bishop of Sydney and the Rev. R. L. King preceding the hearse, at the sides of which, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Hargrave, Mr. Dalley, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Jones walked as pall bearers.

The procession having reached the burial ground, the Church of England service was read by the Bishop of Sydney, in his well known deeply affecting tones. At the conclusion of the Church of England service, Dr. Woolley read the ritual used at the interment of Freemasons, in the course of which the brethren deposited in the tomb a sprig of acacia, which is recognised by them as an emblem of friendship, as well as the certificates of the different degrees in Masonry to which the deceased had attained.

There all that is mortal of the late honourable Robert Campbell was laid down for its last repose, in the presence of the largest and most respectable attendance ever brought together on any similar occasion in this colony, out of Sydney. It was a touching sight to see all classes of the community from the representative of her Majesty to the humblest artizan, and all ages, from the greyheaded old colonist who had known and loved, and honoured the "Campbells of the Wharf" since his earliest youth, to the prattling child who scarcely understood the oft repeated explanation as to the sight being in honour of "Good Robert Campbell"—it was a touching sight we say to witness an entire people thus voluntarily paying honour where honour was so well due ; though, possibly, had the feelings of the deceased been consulted during his lifetime, a private interment in the graveyard at Duntroon would better have accorded with his quiet, unassuming habits. It was right, however, that things should be done as they have been, and few, we are convinced, who witnessed it will speedily forget the scene we have been recording.

THE WEEK.

THE QUEEN, accompanied by her family and the court, on Thursday visited Ascot races ; and on her return to the Castle entertained seventy guests at a state

dinner in St. George's Hall. The day concluded with an evening party, for which a number of additional invitations were issued. On Saturday, Her Majesty held a court and privy council at Windsor Castle, for the purpose of formally receiving from the members of Lord Derby's administration the seals of office, and transferring them to the new government which has been formed under Lord Palmerston. The Earl of Derby was not present, having had a separate audience of Her Majesty on Friday. The Lord Chancellor gave up the great seal, the secretaries their seals, and other officials their wands. The new ministers were afterwards admitted to an audience, received the seals of office, and kissed hands on their appointments. Yesterday, the Queen and the royal family were to have returned to Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales is still in Portugal. It is rumoured that he is to reside at Edinburgh for a short time, previous to concluding his studies at Oxford.—There are rumours that the Emperor Napoleon's return to Paris may be looked for soon; and that, perhaps, Marshal Pelissier will get the command-in-chief of the army of Italy. There are two reasons adduced for this. One is that the formation of a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine has been resolved upon, which would imply the necessity of the emperor placing himself in a position to control the movements of both armies; this could only be done from Paris. The other reason adduced is, that negotiations are again in train. Both versions may be well founded. Another rumour current is that MacMahon is to take the command of the Italian army in the emperor's absence. As Canrobert and Baraguay d'Hilliers are both the seniors in the service, this decision is reported to have already created a certain amount of discontent.—After abandoning Pavia, Piacenza, and Pizzighetone, blowing up the bridges, spiking the guns, and throwing the ammunition into the river, the Austrians still pursue their retreat along the north bank of the Po to Mantua and the line of the Mincio. The Austrians have now crossed the Oglio, and they are probably by this time only a few miles from their destination. At the same time their troops on the south of the Po, at Ferrara, Bologna, and Reggio, have all been withdrawn, and are no doubt on their way to join the main Austrian army on the north bank, which will be to some extent reinforced by the detachments just recalled. In the meantime the allies are advancing apparently in several columns. We learn by telegram from Berne, that the Austrians have occupied the pass of Stelvio, blown up the Devil's Bridge, and strengthened their position at Nanders. The French were advancing against this position by forced marches. Another telegram states, that on the 14th the Sardinian army took up a position on the Mella, near Brescia. The Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel have entered the latter place amid much enthusiasm. It is asserted that the Austrians are concentrated at Montechiaro, with a strong rearguard at Castelmedola. General Urban occupied Cipriano on the 14th, but abandoned it on the following night. The *Nord* says:—"The second series of the military operations of the allied armies are being pushed on with great vigour. They will be simultaneously commenced by sea and land. We shall see if the Austrians will be more fortunate behind their fortresses than upon the rivers of Italy and the open field. The Emperor and the King of Sardinia will put all their troops in movement in order to invest the Austrian fortresses. Prince Napoleon, with the force under his command, will proceed without delay towards the lesser Po, to support the movements of the right wing of the French army. A Paris letter adds:—"The Emperor, it appears, purposes to carry on simultaneously the siege of the Austrian fortresses in Lombardy, and for that purpose 100,000 men are required from France. The Emperor of the French seems determined that there shall be as little news as possible, for he has ordered home from the seat of war the correspondents of the *Débats*, the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Siccle*. The *Nord* contradicts the report of the Emperor's return to Paris. As at Milan, Florence, and Parma, King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia has been proclaimed dictator for the time being, so also has he at Bologna, and this example will probably soon be followed at Ferrara, and even at Ancona, which cities are now likewise free from Austrian garrisons. In Milan Victor Emmanuel has published a proclamation appointing the Cavaliere Paolo Onorato Vighiani governor of Lombardy. There is also posted in every part of the city an address by the king to the people of Lom-

bardly accepting their wishes for a union of the two kingdoms, and at the same time praising the disinterestedness of the Emperor of France. The *Patrie*, however, states that Victor Emmanuel has positively refused the offered dictatorship of the Roman States; assigning as his reason that the Pope had not, like the sovereigns of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, abdicated his temporal authority. Some accounts say that even at Milan the annexation to Piedmont is not popular. M. Paoli, chief of the secret police, has left Paris for Milan on a secret mission, "to ascertain what are the real wishes of the Milanese as to their future government."—A large number of promotions have taken place in the Prussian army. In addressing the new generals just appointed by him, the Prince Regent expressed a hope that they would serve him successfully and victoriously on an occasion perhaps not far distant. From Paris we learn that the attitude of Prussia and the Germanic Confederation continues to excite much uneasiness there. It is, however, stated that Count Pourtales, who has just returned from Berlin to Paris, is the bearer of a proposal from Prussia for a termination of the war.—A telegram from Vienna of Saturday states that Count Rechberg had started for Verona, and it was stated that M. Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, was to leave for the same place. It is conjectured that their journey is with a view to a mediation.—It is rumoured that Baron Hess is to be commander of the Austrian army, General Benedek his adjutant, and General Ramming his quartermaster-general, but the only reliable news received from Verona is that Hess, as commander-in-chief, is now engaged in reorganizing that part of the second army which was opposed to the allies on the 4th and 5th. The official *Wiener Zeitung* contains the following:—"The Emperor Francis Joseph will forthwith assume the immediate command-in-chief, and has ordered a new position for the army, which will be taken up in the best manner possible." The Austrian empire, as anticipated, is already driven to extraordinary measures of financial expediency. The interest of the national loan will not any longer be paid in cash, but at the option of the holder, either in bank-notes, on which he will receive a premium of twenty-five per cent., or in exchequer bonds, redeemable five years after the coupon of the loan for which they are paid has become due, with compound interest, amounting altogether to twenty-eight per cent. for this period. The coupons will, however, continue to be received in payment of taxes. This simply means that the government will give one paper for the other, which it is at present unable to redeem. This is virtual bankruptcy, as far as concerns the relations of the Austrian government to one part of its creditors, who, being subjects of the empire, will for the present have to look on the capital they have invested in the loan as a sacrifice demanded from their patriotism.—A recent letter from Naples contains the following:—"If my information is correct, an amnesty is already prepared, not signed, which will liberate one hundred and eighteen political prisoners. There will be an abolition of the *attendibili*, who amount to, perhaps, sixty thousand in the kingdom, and are liable to be arrested at any hour by order of the police. The exiled will be permitted also to return on their demand. Such is the report of what is likely to be published this evening or Monday, and which comes to me from a good source. Other changes in the ministry are expected, and the king seems to be yielding to the influence of Filangieri." Nevertheless arrests continue for political offences.—By the overland mail we have dates from Bombay to the 23rd May. The chief point of interest is the discontent of the East India Company's troops at being transferred, without re-enlistment, to the Queen's service. The feeling of dissatisfaction had greatly extended, but Lord Clyde had issued a general order on the subject, which was considered in every respect a judicious measure, and it was hoped will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the question. The insurgents in Nuggur Parkur had been dispersed by the force sent against them. The pressure on the money market was gradually relaxing.—William Moore, against whom a verdict of murder was returned, at the inquest on the body of his wife, a short time ago in Walworth, was captured at Notting-hill on Saturday. The reputed murderer absconded at the time, and a reward of £100 was offered for his apprehension.—Fifteen months ago, the entire British fleet comprised but twenty-five screw steamships fit to take a place in a line of battle, while there were but three more, making twenty-eight in all, which were so far advanced as to be ready for their engines.

In this month of June, 1859, we have thirty-seven screw line-of-battle ships complete, and three taking in their engines, making a total of forty in place of twenty-eight. Other vessels, also, are coming rapidly forward, even more rapidly than was anticipated when the estimates were produced three months ago, so that by the end of this present financial year we shall have fifty line-of-battle ships of admirable quality to assert our supremacy on the seas. As the navy was already well supplied with smaller vessels, and especially with gunboats, its aggregate strength may now be regarded without much dissatisfaction even by Mr. Roebuck himself.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Derby announced the resignation of his government, and expressed his surprise and regret at seeing in the *Times* of last Monday a report of the Queen's conversation with Lord Granville on the formation of a ministry. Lord Granville said he regretted the circumstance; he had mentioned the facts to a few political friends, and he was as much astonished as Lord Derby to find what he had said appear in print. He would be more careful another time. In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli announced that ministers only held office until their successors in the government were appointed.—The following is a complete list of the new Cabinet:—First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Palmerston; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone; Foreign Office, Lord J. Russell; Home Secretary, Sir G. C. Lewis; Secretary of the Colonies, Duke of Newcastle; Secretary for War, Mr. S. Herbert; Secretary for India, Sir C. Wood; First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Somerset; Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell; President of the Council, Earl Granville; Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; Postmaster General, Earl of Elgin; Board of Trade, Mr. Cobden; Poor Law Board, Mr. M. Gibson; Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Cardwell; Duchy of Lancaster, Sir G. Grey. The following are the Ministers not in the Cabinet:—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Carlisle; Attorney General, Sir R. Bethell; Solicitor General, Sir H. Keating; Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald; Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Deasy; Secretaries to the Treasury, Mr. F. Peel and Mr. Brand; Secretary to the Admiralty, Lord C. Paget. Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Whitbread; Judge Advocate General, Mr. Headlam; Secretary to the Poor Law Board, Mr. Gilpin; Vice President of the Privy Council for Education, Mr. Lowe; Vice President of the Board of Trade, Mr. J. Wilson; Under Secretary for the Home Department, Mr. G. Clive; Under Secretary for War, Lord Ripon; Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Wodehouse; Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Chichester Fortescue; Under Secretary for India, Mr. Thomas Baring; Lords of the Treasury, Mr. Hugessen, Mr. Cogan, and Sir W. Dumbur. The appointments in the royal household are:—Lord Steward, Lord St. Germans; Master of the Horse, Marquis of Ailesbury; Master of the Puckhounds, Earl of Bessborough; Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Sutherland.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

At the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent Garden, the sole novelty, properly speaking, of the week has been the revival of Rossini's "Otello," with Tamberlik as the hero, Ronconi as *Iago*, Neri-Beraldi as *Roderigo*, and Grisi as *Desdemona*. In the vocal delineation of passion and jealousy, for which the part of the Moor gives opportunity, Signor Tamberlik is unapproachable. He was very finely supported by the *Iago*, and the effect these two eminent artists produced in the famous "jealousy duet" was, indeed, superb. Last evening was given "Lucrezia Borgia;" it is only necessary to say that the part of *Lucrezia* was sustained by Grisi; the terrible *Duke Alfonso* by Ronconi; and the part of *Gennaro* by Mario, to recal to the reader's recollection one of the finest tragic performances that Europe can produce; we may add, that Signor Mario was in excellent voice.—At Drury Lane, the managers have lost no time in securing the services of Mdlle. Piccolomini, who only arrived from America this day week, and made her appearance at this theatre on Monday. Although, unfortunately, it must be allowed that this charming little lady is neither as a singer nor a musician to be compared with the least successful of the *prime donne* at either opera house, on one point there is a singular unanimity of opinion—

she is most popular; and popularity like hers is an indication of what dramatic intelligence can accomplish. Better singers there are, unquestionably, but something more is required to give due effect to a character like *Violetta* in such a trashy composition as the "Traviata," than merely good singing; the music is so utterly vapid, and the story so repulsive, that success such as this lady has achieved in this part, upon two continents, must be considered an indication of great ability. At this theatre as at every other where the opera has been performed, Piccolomini was the opera, and the rest of the performers mere accessories; however they all did the best they could with the twaddle committed to their charge. Sigr. Giuglini's exquisite voice in particular, was in marked contrast to the wretched music upon which it was wasted. Last evening the "Huguenots" was performed with a most powerful cast. Mlle. Titiens most charmingly enacted the character of *Valentina* to the *Raoul* of Giuglini, Marini being the *Marcello*. The exquisite music was given with great care and taste; Mlle. Titiens's vocalization and acting were both of the highest merit, and the duet with *Raoul* was superb.—The Haymarket Theatre, notwithstanding the sultry weather is crowded every evening; and no wonder, since in addition to the ordinary excellent company, the attraction of Mr. Charles Mathews's brilliant acting is added. A new comedy is announced with parts for Mathews, Buckstone, and Compton; it must be a stupid piece indeed if, with these actors, it fails of success.—At the Princess's, Adelphi, and Olympic, there is no change whatever to report; though a new play, by Mr. Tom Taylor is announced at the latter house.—The volunteer movement has brought into existence *pièces de circonstance*, called "The Rifle Volunteers," at the National Standard and Astley's Theatres, the attraction of which consists in dressing up some pretty girls in mock military costume, and in another pretty girl singing "Riflemen form!"

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE most wonderful musical event of the age is now in progress; and as far as it has gone has been marked with the most complete success. To attempt in our limited space any detailed description of the great HANDEL FESTIVAL would be absurd. The rehearsal on Saturday was an earnest of the triumph which awaited the finished performances, and justified the expectations of the most sanguine of the projectors. As to the great work performed on Monday, what are we to say of the "Messiah" that has not been said already far better than we can hope to express it. And as to the execution, what need be added when it has once been stated that the effect of the stupendous orchestra and chorus sustained all that has been anticipated of them, and that the solo singers were Mesdames Clara Novello and Dolby, and Messrs. Sims Reeves, Belletti, and Weiss. Everybody accustomed to hear music knows with what dignity Sims Reeves delivers the opening recitative, "Comfort ye, my people;" with what brilliant execution he sings the subsequent air, "Every valley shall be exalted;" and with what pathetic expression he utters the beautiful strain, "Thy rebuke hath broken his heart." When Mme. Novello rose to deliver her first air, prefaced by the recitative, "There were shepherds abiding in the field," her clear thrilling notes were heard in all parts of the building, and she never before could have inspired such intense admiration, not merely of her unparalleled vocal power, but of her grand and lofty conception of Handel's music. The exquisite simplicity and feeling of Miss Dolby's "He was despised and rejected of men," which she never sang with greater effect than on this occasion, was universally appreciated; whilst the bass solos were most admirably rendered by Messrs. Weiss and Belletti. The immortal "Hallelujah" chorus was given with a grandeur and a fervour which Handel himself can have done little more than imagine at the moment of conceiving that sublime chorale. The vocal and instrumental masses answered to the beat of Mr. Costa's *baton* as readily as the well-trained chorus and orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera; and the sound filled the whole of the building as the swell of a fine organ fills a cathedral. The "Dettingen Te Deum" is to be performed this day, and it is understood that Her Majesty and the Prince Consort will be present.

Obituary.

BRO. JOHN HENRY ANDERSON.

On the 11th of April, at Geelong, South Australia, in his forty-sixth year, expired, Bro. John Henry Anderson, late of Forest Gate, and the Stock Exchange, London. He was initiated in the Old Dundee Lodge, No. 18, and a few years since joined the Lodge of Unity, No. 82, which he ruled as W.M. during the year 1857.

NOTICES.

Advertisers and other friends are requested to notice that accounts are in future to be paid, on printed receipts only, to Mr. JOHN COGGIN, of No. 8, Denmark Street, Camberwell; or at the Office, 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. Post Office Orders should be made payable to HENRY G. WARREN.

Advertisers will oblige by forwarding their favours at the latest by 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

We shall be happy to receive essays or lectures on Masonic subjects^a returning them (should they not be accepted) if desired.

Emblematic covers for the last volume of the Magazine for 1858 are now ready price 1s.; or the volumes (containing twenty-six numbers) may be had bound price 14s. 6d., or with gilt edges 15s. 6d. Brethren can have their volumes bound at the office if they desire it, for 1s. 6d., or with gilt edges 2s. 6d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A SUBSCRIBER."—There is no necessity for a Lodge to celebrate its centenary immediately upon completing the hundredth year of its existence. The centenary jewel must be granted and approved by the M.W.G.M. We should consider all brethren, being members of the Lodge at the time of celebrating the centenary, entitled to wear such jewel; but none who subsequently joined would be so entitled.

JOHN OF GAUNT LODGE.—The communication of our W. Bro. Clephan will appear next week.

"H. H."—Our correspondent's somewhat lengthy favour is unavoidably postponed.

"MASONIC MISSIONS."—A letter from Bro. James Powell, jun., is in type.

"THE ROYAL ORDER."—A report from Glasgow must stand over this week.

ERRATUM.—In the last sentence of Bro. Garrod's letter (p. 1134) read "rend the oak" for "reach the oak."