

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1890.

## GRAND LODGE.

THE quarterly communication of Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday, and was in some respects more exciting than the two or three preceding meetings, whilst it proved how utterly extinct is that party spirit which a short time since disfigured all its discussions.

After the confirmation of the minutes, the first business brought forward was a motion of the Most Worshipful Grand Master for the presentation of a jewel to Bro. Jennings, Past Grand Dir. of Cers., in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services—a motion which was carried with the heartiest acclamations, and properly so, for no brother has ever occupied a position on the dais and discharged his duties to the Craft in a manner to win more golden opinions of his courtesy and worth than Bro. Jennings. We have repeatedly expressed our conviction that no one brother should hold office for so lengthened a period as did Bro. Jennings; but we have ever been ready to acknowledge that for a long period the position of Grand Dir. of Cers. was looked upon almost as much a fixed office as that of G. Sec., and whilst it was so regarded, there could be no more fitting occupant for it than Bro. Jennings; and we should have felt that the brethren had been alike wanting in respect to themselves and to our worthy brother, had they allowed him to retire into the honourable corps of Past Grand Officers without presenting him with some testimonial of their appreciation of his worth and services.

The next business was of a somewhat similar nature—though for services rendered for a shorter period—giving to Bro. Smith (whose kindness and courtesy all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance readily acknowledge) the rank of P.G. Purs. with a seat on the dais. Much as we appreciate the services of Bro. Smith, we must be allowed to express our conviction that such a resolution is a mere farce; a P.G. Purs. is as much a P.G. officer as any other, and ought by right to take his seat amongst his brethren without any resolution of Grand Lodge. Formerly such votes were required to give a position to P.G.S.Bs. and P.G. Orgs., but they are no longer necessary; and we hope that when the Book of Constitutions is again revised, “P.G. Pursuivants” will be substituted for “P.G. Pursuivant” in the order of precedence of members of Grand Lodge, and render a resolution equally unnecessary with regard to that office.

We now come to a matter somewhat personal to ourselves, though rising out of a question which had no reference to the *Freemasons' Magazine*, nor was it intended to have any such reference. In the report of the Colonial Board, relative to the unfortunate disputes at St. Thomas's—to which we alluded a short time since—reference was made to papers Nos. 1 to 9, and on the motion for the adoption of that report, Bro. Warren rose to ask whether any member of Grand Lodge who wished to do so was at liberty to inspect those papers? Before he could get a reply to his question, the Grand Secretary most mendaciously stated that if every member of Grand Lodge was at liberty to inspect papers, the business of the Grand Secretary's office would be greatly interfered with; and that the question arose from his having refused to give Bro. Warren papers of Grand Lodge for publication—an assertion as unwarrantable as untrue, for it might lead the Craft to believe that we had been in the habit of endeavouring to make use of our position in Grand Lodge to promote our private interests, and to obtain papers before they came before the Craft in the legitimate way. It is true that upon one or two occasions we have applied to be allowed to copy communications read in Grand Lodge, when we hold they become public property, and have been refused by the Grand Secretary. We have no reason to doubt the desire of Bro. Clarke to perform his duties conscientiously, and strictly in accordance with the law, but we most emphatically deny that Bro. Warren, or any other

brother connected with the *Magazine*, has ever sought by his position to obtain an insight into papers for the purpose of publication which had not previously been openly read in Grand Lodge, and which have not been afterwards embodied in the quarterly communications issuing from that body. We are not unaware of the opinions of Bro. Gray Clarke with regard to this journal, nor is that brother ignorant of the course which Bro. Warren took a short time since—not through the *Magazine*, be it understood—to have a decision of the Grand Secretary on a point of Masonic law reversed, and of the success which attended his efforts. Bro. Warren took no pains to parade his success through the *Magazine*, nor did he interrupt the business of the Grand Secretary's office by inquiries there. Indeed Bro. Warren has been ever cautious to avoid taking advantage of information coming to him otherwise than through the most open and legitimate channels—so much so, indeed, that when upon a recent occasion he was member of a committee for revising the regulations of Grand Chapter, though he moved resolutions in the committee for certain alterations of the laws—which he still holds would be beneficial—they were never once alluded to in the *Freemasons' Magazine* until after they had been brought before Grand Chapter and negatived.

Upon Bro. Warren making the inquiry—which he fairly admitted was to establish a right and not to inspect any particular papers—Bro. Evans, as President of the Colonial Board, at once tendered those alluded to in the report, for inspection, and the M.W. Grand Master replied, that if a brother wished to see the papers, he ought to apply to the Board. Now, we hold that though this, to some extent, may appear a satisfactory answer, it is not wholly so. We were perfectly aware, before Bro. Warren put the question, that Bro. Evans—to whose courtesy we have often been much indebted—would give us every information upon any subject which as President of the Board he could consistently do, were we to ask for it; but every brother at a distance wanting information might not know exactly where to find Bro. Evans, or could conceive they had a right to go to him for information if they required it. But let us consider what would be the effect of the ruling of the Grand Master. A report of the Colonial Board is issued to the members of Grand Lodge eight or ten days before its regular meeting, and certain papers are referred to, which some brother holds it most important to see before giving his vote for or against the conclusions at which the Colonial Board has arrived, he, perhaps, being in possession of the facts on one side of the question, and not of the other, and he applies to the Board for liberty to inspect them; that body only meets at three o'clock on the day before the meeting of Grand Lodge, and supposing that it instructs the Grand Secretary at once to write and inform the brother that he may see the papers at the office, he cannot by possibility do so until the very day of the meeting of Grand Lodge; and, we ask, how can he be fairly supposed to form an opinion by the hurried perusal he must then of necessity give to them? But, supposing it was on the report, not of the Colonial Board, but the Board of General Purposes, that the question should arise—what would be the result? The brother writes to the Board and states that he wishes to inspect certain papers, and finds that it will meet a fortnight after Grand Lodge, and when the question to which the papers refer has been disposed of. It is true that he can in the meantime apply to the President of the Board—and we know Bro. Havers too well not to be aware that he would receive the most prompt and courteous reply, coupled with every information in his power to afford. But Bro. Havers and Bro. Evans may not always be in office, and their successors may not take the same view of their duties to the Craft as those brethren; and even supposing they should do so, we hold that they, the holders of onerous and unpaid offices, should not be placed in the position of having their time taken up by inquiries, the replies to which—even though it may interfere with the ease of Bro. Clarke—ought

to be given through the Grand Secretary's office. The Craft have shown themselves to be not illiberal paymasters to those who serve them; and we maintain they have a right sometimes to a little attention from the Grand Secretary, and that all papers to which attention has been called by the reports of the Boards, or which have been laid before Grand Lodge, should be open for the inspection of every member of Grand Lodge during business hours; and that it is an unjustifiable stretch of authority on the part of the Grand Secretary to inquire whether he is or is not connected with this or any other *Magazine*. Other papers than those we have indicated of course no brother can have the right to demand; and indeed it is difficult to conceive, excepting in extreme cases, how he should know there are any in existence.

The report from the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons having been received, and the new law proposing to give the holders of proxy papers filled up in the name of a deceased candidate, power to alter them in favour of another candidate, negatived, the principal question of the evening was brought under consideration—the motion of Bro. Stebbing, relative to limiting the occupancy of the position of Grand Master, whenever the noble earl, who now so ably fills the chair shall retire, to three years. Prior to the discussion being proceeded with, the noble earl stated that he could only take the resolution in some degree as personal to himself, and in order to leave Grand Lodge perfectly free in the discussion, he would at once leave the Lodge. We regret that the Grand Master took the view of the resolution which he did, for though our opinion as to the desirability of more frequent changes in the office of Grand Master is well known, we should be sorry to do anything which would give one moment's pain to the estimable nobleman who now occupies and has so long filled the chair with the approbation of the Craft at large. Bro. Stebbing felt the difficulty in which he was placed by the opinion of the Grand Master, and placed his case most forcibly before Grand Lodge with great good taste, cautiously avoiding one word of offence to any brother. After a rather lengthened discussion, which it must be admitted was all on one side, that of leaving the law as it at present stands—it is not the law that is objected to)—Bro. McIntyre met the motion by a vote of confidence in the Grand Master, which was carried with only four dissentients in a Lodge containing nearly two hundred brethren; and here we are bound to state, on behalf of those dissentients, that their votes were intended not to record their want of confidence in the Grand Master—for that confidence they have repeatedly expressed—but their desire to be allowed to show their opinions upon the main question brought before them.

It is but fair to add the whole of the debate was marked by extreme good temper, and when the brethren differed, it was only as brethren may fairly do.

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THE JAPANESE ON THEIR TRAVELS.—An American correspondent writes:—"The Japanese ambassadors have at last arrived in Washington. The newspapers will furnish you with full and detailed accounts of their reception, for which both houses of congress adjourned. It seems that the emperor has caused both parties to be represented in the embassy, and that each industriously take notes upon all they see, in order that they may, on their return, make up their mind what to do with the 'barbarians.' They carry ink and pens at their belts, as well as materials for sketching; and anything they see, as well as all they hear, is put down for future use. After transacting their business at Washington, they are to come northward to New York, and possibly to Boston. Our Milesian city authorities are to give them a grand civic 'pow-wow.' A whole floor of the Metropolitan Hotel has been secured, and is to be decorated as nearly in Japanese style as the pockets of the treasurer and the resources of the decorators will allow, so that our guests can, if their fancies are oriental and lively, imagine themselves in their native bowers. The whole affair is intended to be as grand as anything ever done in New York; but how they are to beat Mr. Field's telegraph celebration, when they ended by burning down the city hall, I do not exactly know."

## MASTERPIECES OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

BY J. G. LEGRAND.

MONUMENTS OF PALMYRA.—CONTINUED.

I TRUST that I may be now permitted to repeat here the description which was given to me by the traveller Cassas, on his return from Palmyra: it has remained since engraved on my memory, and is as follows:

"My companions went before me: I followed them with my eyes and caught a glimpse of the ruins of Palmyra. I remained for a long time amazed, and fancied myself transported into an enchanted region: I was so in reality. I got down from my camel to contemplate at leisure a scene at once the most extraordinary, the most poetical and the most picturesque that Nature can present to the eye, mind, and imagination of men. I despaired of ever being able to give the effect of the picture that enchanted me, and since I have taken all the pains to reproduce it in a great number of drawings, I am only the more convinced of this, how impotent is art when nature is sublime.

"Where the mountains separate on the right hand and on the left, from that elevated point above the plain, I caught all of a sudden a view of those superb ruins, which appeared to me to be all of white marble (and, indeed, they are all of a very fine stone, which receives the polish of marble and approaches it in its whiteness), innumerable remains of colonnades and temples, several of which are still in a good state of preservation: palaces, triumphal arches, and other magnificent edifices, are there observed. The great Temple of the Sun towers majestically in the centre, and seemed to me to raise itself up as we had just seen the star of day rise above the level of the earth. Antiquity offers no remains more precious; the ground that is occupied by so many ruins is sublimed by them. In the space of more than a league in circumference are seen nothing but capitals scattered in the dust, bits of columns, scraps of entablatures, architraves richly ornamented and mouldings delicately chiselled. Beyond, what a contrast! An ocean of burning sands which, at the horizon, produce the effect and assume the hue of the sea, their beds swaying to and fro, imitating the rolling of its impetuous waves when the burning wind from the south blows over these vast solitudes, it brings death wherever it extends; the horizon which it embraces is darkened by the whirlwinds of those moving sands which are carried along by its currents. They cover all Arabia; they engulf whole caravans. The terrible Notus has blown, they are no more: a few dried skeletons alone attest that they have past."

I shall not carry this description further, nor make any more general observations on the architecture of Palmyra, but pass on to particular descriptions of some of its monuments.

*The Great Temple of the Sun, situated at the extremity of the Great Colonnade, and as it was before the restoration by Aurelianus.*—This temple is of the kind of those which Vitruvius, in the second chapter of his third book calls *pseudodiptera*, or spurious diptera, the invention of which he attributes to Hermogenes of Alabanda, one of the most celebrated architects of antiquity, who built, according to this account of him, the Temple of Diana, in the city of Magnesia. The Temple of Apollo, erected by Muestes, was of the same form, remarkable for its elegance and lightness. What constituted the character of these temples was the suppression of a row of columns, or a portico which surrounded the walls of the *cella* or body of the temple; so that there reigned around a great space convenient for the circulation of air, without the richness of it appearing diminished, the row of exterior columns sufficing for its decoration, and presenting the effect of the diptera with a much greater convenience for walking under the portico.

The allegorical genius of the ancients is sufficiently known for nobody to be astonished at meeting in a temple, dedicated to the sun, some relation between the number of the columns and the division of time as regulated by that star.

I would not, however, venture to assert that they had in view the number of the days of the year and those of the week, when they formed their colonnade of enclosure three hundred and sixty-four columns, entire and isolated, which

compose the seven files of their enclosure.\* I find also, in looking in this light at the temple and its *cella*, that six casements and the door afford seven openings; that four columns without and eight within form the number twelve, applicable to the months of the year; that the four angular pilasters might equally be applied to the four seasons; and that, finally, by counting the forty-two columns of the peristyle of the temple and the four antæ, the two angular columns at the east front, with the four columns of the *cella*, the number fifty-two would be obtained, which exactly corresponds to that of the weeks. The number of the flights of steps which surround the temple is also seven; and I abstain from counting the genii or the garlands which enrich the frieze, and in which there might be also found numbers which correspond with all the other divisions of time used by the ancients. It is sufficient for me to have directed the attention of antiquaries in this direction, in order to place those on the road who are desirous of extending their combinations on this subject.

It is scarcely possible to place a door, the mass of which besides is so beautiful, in a more ridiculous manner than that in which cuts the lateral colonnade of the Temple of the Sun. We cannot do less, for the honour of antiquity, than suppose that it was so adjusted since the restoration of the temple after its partial destruction by the legions of Aurelian. The regular distribution of the columns in the opposite part of the peristyle proves that the plan had been conceived according to the usage and the proportions of the Greeks, but that it was thus dishonoured in that restoration. The coarse execution of the sculpture of this part in comparison with that of the rest of the temple, contributes furthermore to the support of this opinion; and I am inclined to think that in its primitive construction there were entrances to the interior of it by one or several openings, which corresponded to those of the inter-columniations. Moreover, the most estimable monuments of the architecture of the ancients frequently present to us, by the side of the greatest beauties, these singular negligences; the same as we see in the poems of Homer, by the side of the most sublime bits, passages in which the elevated genius of the first of poets is no longer recognised.

If the different fronts of the enclosure of this Temple of the Sun are examined in the work published by M. Cassas on Syria,† we shall be struck at the resemblance of this architecture with that which Perrault has chosen for the decoration of the peristyle of the Louvre, and of the façade towards the river. The resemblances are so like in so many respects, that one cannot believe that this edifice at Palmyra could have been unknown to him.‡ There is even found in it the example of the coupling of columns, that was then regarded as a very brilliant modern invention, and that nowadays good taste would reject, in spite of the authority of a monument of antiquity, as a vice in decoration, and an infringement of the laws of simplicity and purity, which are, above all, required to be obeyed in the choice productions of architecture.

*The Portico of the Merchants, or the Exchange, at Palmyra.*—This monument, of a kind altogether new as to its disposition, seems to us as if it could not have been applied more happily among a rich and commercial people than to a kind of Exchange, or portico for the merchants. Indeed, they could walk in the shade, and talk over business privately, under the porticoes at the side, and then assemble again in a room in the centre, the circular part of which at the bottom seems very applicable for a tribunal to decide disputes relating to commerce.

\* Or three hundred and sixty-six, if the four columns placed under the principal portico entrance are counted, without taking into consideration the two angular columns at the east front.

† 28 *Monison*, No. 30.

‡ Perhaps he saw in the drawings of M. De Monceaux, who was sent to the Levant in 1687, some sketches of these monuments, which would have been quite sufficient to have given him an idea of the kind of decoration he adopted.

It is thought that it might have been erected towards the time of Diocletian. The application of it might be made amongst us to several public establishments; but, above all, it would be suited perfectly for an exchange, a custom house, a corn or coal exchange, a building to receive and shelter bankers, merchants, travellers, &c. The changeableness of our climate would oblige us only to close, at least during winter, the exterior intercolumniations with panes of glass, for which might be substituted jealousies or Venetian blinds in summer.

*The Temple of Neptune, which terminated the great gallery on the side of the mountains.*—The remarkable position of this monument between four tombs in the form of towers, at the extremity of the gallery of which it makes the most conspicuous object; its form and the choice of its ornaments,—all must incline us to believe with M. Cassas that it was not a tomb, but a temple.

As to its dedication to the god Neptune, as there is no inscription to prove this, it may be supposed to have been the case in consequence of a rich ceiling found in its ruins representing, in *bas relief*, a Triton and a Nereïd playing in the midst of waves, and appearing there embraced by the fires of love. Other symbolical ornaments of the god of the waters tend finally to render this supposition very probable.

This temple was of the kind of those which Vitruvius calls *prostyle*, with a single portico; *hexastyle*, with six columns in front, &c., and the *cella* of which had *antæ* enriched with ornaments. It is true that the plan of this *cella* was square instead of being, as was usual, oblong; it contained a group of four small columns upon a pedestal, forming a kind of covered altar to receive, no doubt, the statue of the god. Under each column of its portico is a pedestal of very low proportion, unornamented by any moulding; its corona and base are so simply formed that perhaps this part may never have been finished.

The proportions of the temple are beautiful; the columns are nearly three feet in diameter, of the Corinthian order, without channelling, and but nine diameters and a half in height; the inter-columniations are close together; the Greek character is distinguishable in the profiles of the entablature, the height of which is a quarter of the order. It is embellished with ornaments, and the frieze enriched, as we have already intimated, with waves of water, worked with grace and smoothness; but the oblong modillions are without any sculpture, as well as the architrave.

*Two Pedestals with the eight columns which decorated the middle of the great gallery, the triumphal monument at Palmyra.*—These two pedestals receive each a group of four columns; the entablature sheltered a statue, and they stood in the great gallery opposite the largest of the transversal streets which crossed it at right angles. This triumphal adjustment, which has the greatest effect, is absolutely new in architecture, and particularly in that of Palmyra; no monument of antiquity offers an example of it; it is to be hoped that it will be soon reproduced by the moderns, in order that they may enjoy the charm of its execution. These four groups of columns must have produced the most agreeable effect on those who beheld it while walking in the gallery. They made a necessary variety in that uniformity of intercolumniations, and a point of union of the most magnificent kind for the meeting of the two great galleries, which must have presented to any one standing between them, sixteen files of columns prolonged out of sight. No other monument of no other city offers so much magnificence and points of view so rich and so theatrical.

As there was no possibility of multiplying all its aspects in models without going to immense expense, the artist has supplied that by two drawings in perspective, from which an idea may be gathered of this luxury of architecture altogether unknown before the discovery of Palmyra. There is no supposition whatever in these drawings; they were all presented with fidelity as well as with enchanting art, and a most

exquisite effect of light. One can believe in looking at them that if the gods of Olympus had wished to have removed a city there, they would have made choice of that at Palmyra, or rather that Palmyra is one of their cities, over the creation of which Apollo presided, and which they afterwards made a gift of to the inhabitants of Palmyra.

Sovereigns who would reproduce in their empire the aspects of Palmyra, without exhausting their treasures, have a ready and easy means of so doing; it is to order the most skilful decorators to present to them on the stages of their theatres the aspects of that superb city, and to prove their talent, not in striving to embellish anything, but in giving to their pictures the extreme purity and the truth of nature. The different models of the monuments of Palmyra offer, above all, the most enchanting effects when they are artistically lit up at night by the artist traveller who directed their execution; but that of the great gallery, the line of which is prolonged by means of a mirror, is one of the most magical and most singular that can be conceived.

(To be continued).

### THE RIGHTS OF FREEMASONS.

BY BRO. A. G. MACKAY, M.D.

#### OF THE RIGHTS OF ENTERED APPRENTICES.

IN an inquiry into the history of Entered Apprentices, we shall not be much assisted by the Ancient Constitutions, which, leaving the subject in the position in which usage had established it, are silent in relation to what is the rule. In all such cases we must, as I have frequently remarked before, in settling the law, have recourse to analogy, to the general principles of equity, and the dictates of common sense, and that, these three as our guides, we shall find but little difficulty in coming to a right conclusion.

At present, an Entered Apprentice is not considered a member of the Lodge, which privilege is only extended to Master Masons. This was not formerly the case. Then the Master's degree was not as indiscriminately conferred as it is now. A longer probation and greater mental or moral qualifications were required to entitle a candidate to this sublime dignity. None were called Master Masons but such as had presided over their Lodges, and the office of Wardens was filled by Fellow Crafts. Entered Apprentices as well as Fellow Crafts were permitted to attend the communications of the Grand Lodge, and express their opinions; and, in 1718, it was enacted that every new regulation, proposed in the Grand Lodge, should be submitted to the consideration of even the youngest Entered Apprentice. Brethren of this degree composed, in fact, at that time, the great body of the Craft. But, all these things have, since, by the gradual improvement of our organization, undergone many alterations; and Entered Apprentices seem now, by universal consent, to be restricted to a very few rights. They have the right of sitting in all Lodges of their degree, of receiving all the instructions which appertain to it, but not of speaking or voting, and, lastly, of offering themselves as candidates for advancement, without the preparatory necessity of a formal written petition.

These being admitted to the rights of an Entered Apprentice, few and unimportant as they may be, they are as dear to him as those of a Master Mason are to one who has been advanced to that degree; and he is and ought to be, as firmly secured in their possession. Therefore, as no Mason can be deprived of his rights and privileges, except after a fair and impartial trial and the verdict of his peers, it is clear that the Entered Apprentice cannot be divested of these rights without just such a trial and verdict.

But, in the next place, we are to inquire whether the privilege of being passed as a Fellow Craft is to be enumerated among these rights? And, we clearly answer No. The Entered Apprentice has the right of making the application. Herein he differs from a profane, who has no such right of application until he has qualified himself for making

it, by becoming an Entered Apprentice. But if the application is granted, it is *ex gratia*, or, by the favour of the Lodge, which may withhold it if it pleases. If such were not the case, the Lodge would possess no free will on the subject of advancing candidates; and the rule requiring a probation and an examination before passing, would be useless and absurd—because, the neglect of improvement or the want of competency would be attended with no penalty.

It seems to me, then, that, when an Apprentice applies for his second degree, the Lodge may if it thinks proper, refuse to grant it; and that it may express that refusal by a ballot. No trial is necessary, because no rights of the candidate are affected. He is, by a rejection of his request, left in the same position that he formerly occupied. He is still an Entered Apprentice, in good standing; and the Lodge may, at any time it thinks proper, reverse its decision and proceed to pass him.

If, however, he is specifically charged with any offence against the laws of Masonry, it would then be necessary to give him a trial. Witnesses should be heard, both for and against him, and he should be permitted to make his defence. The opinion of the Lodge should be taken, as in all other cases of trial, and according to the verdict, he should be suspended, expelled, or otherwise punished.

The effect of these two methods of proceeding is very different. When, by a ballot, the Lodge refuses to advance an Entered Apprentice, there is not, necessarily, any stigma on his moral character. It may be, that the refusal is based on the ground that he has not made sufficient proficiency to entitle him to pass. Consequently, his standing as an Entered Apprentice is not at all affected. His rights remain the same. He may still sit in the Lodge when it is opened in his degree; he may still receive instructions in that degree; converse with Masons on Masonic subjects which are not beyond his standing; and again apply to the Lodge for permission to pass as a Fellow Craft.

But if he be tried on a specific charge, and be suspended or expelled, his moral character is affected. His Masonic rights are forfeited; and he can no longer be considered as an Entered Apprentice in good standing. He will not be permitted to sit in his Lodge, to receive Masonic instruction, or to converse with Masons on Masonic subjects; nor can he again apply for advancement until the suspension or expulsion is removed by the spontaneous action of the Lodge.

These two proceedings work differently in another respect. The Grand Lodge will not interfere with a subordinate Lodge in compelling it to pass an Entered Apprentice; because every Lodge is supposed to be competent to finish, in its own time, and its own way, the work that it has begun. But, as the old regulations, as well as the general consent of the Craft, admit that the Grand Lodge alone can expel from the rights and privileges of Masonry, and that an expulsion by a subordinate Lodge is inoperative until it is confirmed by the Grand Lodge, it follows that the expulsion of the Apprentice must be confirmed by that body; and that, therefore, he has a right to appeal to it for a reversal of the sentence, if it was unjustly pronounced.

Let it not be said that this would be placing an Apprentice on too great an equality with Master Masons. His rights are dear to him; he has paid for them. No man would become an Apprentice unless he expected in time to be made a Fellow Craft, and then a Master. He is, therefore, morally and legally wronged when he is deprived, without sufficient cause, of the capacity of fulfilling that expectation. It is the duty of the Grand Lodge to see that not even the humblest member of the Craft shall have his rights unjustly invaded; and it is therefore bound, as the conservator of the rights of all, to inquire into the truth, and administer equity. Whenever, therefore, even an Entered Apprentice complains that he has met with injustice and oppression, his complaint should be investigated and justice administered.

The question next occurs—What number of black balls should prevent an Apprentice from passing to the second degree? I answer, the same number that would reject the application of a profane for initiation into the Order. And why should this not be so? Are the qualifications which would be required of one applying, for the first time, for admission to the degree of an Apprentice more than would subsequently be required of the same person on his applying for a greater favour and a higher honour—that of being advanced to the second degree? Or do the requisitions which exist in the earlier stages of Masonry become less and less with every step of the aspirant's progress? Viewing the question in this light—and, indeed, I know of no other in which to view it—it seems to me to be perfectly evident that the peculiar constitution and principles of our Order will require unanimity in the election of a profane for initiation, of an Apprentice for a Fellow Craft, and of a Fellow Craft for a Master Mason; and that, while no Entered Apprentice can be expelled from the Order, except by due course of trial, it is competent for the Lodge at any time, on a ballot, to refuse to advance him to the second degree. But let it be remembered that the Lodge which refuses to pass an Apprentice on account of any objection to his moral character, or doubts of his worthiness, is bound to give him the advantage of a trial, and at once to expel him, if guilty, or, if innocent, to advance him when otherwise qualified.

#### OF THE RIGHTS OF FELLOW CRAFTS.

In ancient times there were undoubtedly many rights attached to the second degree which have now become obsolete or been repealed; for formerly the great body of the fraternity were Fellow Crafts, and, according to the old charges, even the Grand Master might be elected from among them. The Master and Wardens of subordinate Lodges always were. Thus we are told that no brother can be Grand Master “unless he has been a Fellow Craft before his election,” and in the ancient manner of constituting a Lodge, contained in the Book of Constitution\*, it is said that “the candidates, or the new Master and Wardens, being yet among the Fellow Crafts, the Grand Master shall ask his Deputy if he has examined them,” etc. But now that the great body of the fraternity consists of Master Masons, the prerogatives of Fellow Crafts are circumscribed within limits nearly as narrow as those of Entered Apprentices. While, however, apprentices are not permitted to speak or vote, in ancient times, and up, indeed, to a very late date, Fellow Crafts were entitled to take a part in any discussion in which the Lodge, while open in the first or second degree, might engage, but not to vote. This privilege is expressly stated by Preston as appertaining to a Fellow Craft in his charge to a candidate receiving that degree.

“As a Craftsman in our private assemblies, you may offer your sentiments and opinions on such subjects as are regularly introduced in the Lecture, under the superintendence of an experienced Master, who will guard the landmark against encroachment.”†

This privilege is not now, however, granted in this country to Fellow Crafts. All, therefore, that has been said in the preceding chapter of the rights of Entered Apprentices, will equally apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the rights of Fellow Crafts.

#### OF THE RIGHTS OF MASTER MASON.

When a Mason has reached the third degree, he becomes entitled to all the rights and privileges of Ancient Craft Masonry. These rights are extensive and complicated, and, like his duties, which are equally as extensive, require a careful examination thoroughly to comprehend them. Four of them, at least, are of so much importance as to demand a distinct consideration. These are the rights of membership, of visitation, of relief, and of burial. To each I shall devote a separate section.

\* Edition of 1723, page 71 (U. M. L., vol. xv., book i., p. 71).

† Preston, p. 48. (U. M. L., vol. iii., p. 40.)

SEC. I.—*Of the Right of Membership.*—The whole spirit and tenor of the General Regulations, as well as the uniform usage of the Craft, sustain the doctrine, that when a Mason is initiated in a Lodge, he has the right, by signing the by-laws, to become a member without the necessity of submitting to another ballot. In the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of New York, this principle is asserted to be one of the ancient landmarks, and is announced in the following words:—“Initiation makes a man a Mason; but he must receive the Master's degree, and sign the by-laws, before he becomes a member of the Lodge.”\* If the doctrine be not exactly a landmark (which I confess I am not quite prepared to admit), it comes to us almost clothed with the authority of one, from the sanction of universal and uninterrupted usage.

How long before he loses this right by a *non-user*, or neglect to avail himself of it, is, I presume, a question to be settled by local authority. A Lodge, or a Grand Lodge, may affix the period according to its discretion; but the general custom is, to require a signature of the by-laws, and a consequent enrolment in the Lodge, within three months after receiving the third degree. Should a Mason neglect to avail himself of his privilege, he forfeits it (unless, upon sufficient cause, he is excused by the Lodge), and must submit to a ballot.

The reason for such a law is evident. If a Mason does not at once unite himself with the Lodge in which he was raised, but permits an extended period of time to elapse, there is no certainty that his character or habits may not have changed, and that he may not have become, since his initiation, unworthy of affiliation. Under the general law, it is therefore necessary that he should in such case submit to the usual probation of one month, and an investigation of his qualifications, by a committee, as well as a ballot by the members.

But there are other privileges also connected with this right of membership. A profane is required to apply for initiation to the Lodge nearest his place of residence, and, if there rejected, can never in future apply to any other Lodge. But the rule is different with respect to the application of a Master Mason for membership.

A Master Mason is not restricted in his privilege of application for membership within any geographical limits. All that is required of him is that he should be an affiliated Mason; that is, that he should be a contributing member of a Lodge, without any reference to its peculiar locality, whether near to or distant from his place of residence. The Old Charges simply prescribe that every Mason ought to belong to a Lodge. A Mason, therefore, strictly complies with this regulation when he unites himself with any Lodge, thus contributing to the support of the institution, and is then entitled to all the privileges of an affiliated Mason.

A rejection of the application of a Master Mason for membership by a Lodge, does not deprive him of the right of applying to another. A Mason is in “good standing” until deprived of that character by the action of some competent Masonic authority; and that action can only be by suspension or expulsion. Rejection does not, therefore, affect the “good standing” of the applicant; for in a rejection there is no legal form of trial, and consequently the rejected brother remains in the same position after as before his rejection. He possesses the same rights as before, unimpaired and undiminished; and among these rights is that of applying for membership to any Lodge that he may select.

“COMFORTABLE TUKE.”—Mr. Tuke, of Rotherham, was determined that he should be buried comfortably. That the earth might be well worked in over him, he left one guinea to seven old navvies, for “puddling” him up in his grave. He probably connected with the process some idea of comfort; and left a legacy of one guinea to an old woman who had tucked him up in bed every night for eleven years.

\* Const. New York, 1854, p. 13. The Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England (p. 64) have a similar provision; but they require the brother to express his wish for membership on the day of his initiation.



## MASONRY FROM SELEUCUS Nicator TO THE DEATH OF HEROD THE GREAT.

PREPARED BY BRO. R. F. O'CONNOR.

MASONRY flourished most in Egypt, where the Grecian architecture was highly admired, and where Ptolemy Soter, another of Alexander's generals, had set up his throne. Euclid, the famous geometer of Tyre, came to the court of Ptolemy Soter, and was by him encouraged to collect the scattered elements of geometry, and he accordingly digested them into such order, improved and demonstrated them so accurately, as to have left no room for any others to exceed him therein; for which his memory will be ever fragrant in the Lodges. According to the old Constitutions, Ptolemy, Grand Master, with his Wardens, Euclid the geometrician, and Straton the philosopher, built his palace at Alexandria, with the curious museum or college of the learned, with the library of Brucheum near the palace, that was filled with forty thousand manuscripts, or valuable volumes, before it was burned in the wars of Julius Cæsar. The succeeding king of Egypt, Ptolemy Philadelphus, finished the famous tower on the island of Pharos, that was begun by his father, which became the sixth of the seven wonders of art, and built the Heptastadium, or seven furlong bank, for joining the said island to the continent. This famous piece of architecture served as a lighthouse for the harbour of Alexandria. It was built under the direction and care of his Grand Wardens, Dexephanes, of Cnidus, and his son, Sostratus. Philadelphus also founded the City of Mios Hormus, or the Red Sea; built the temple of Venus in Crete, and rebuilt old Rabbah, of the Amonities, calling it Philadelphia. Nay, he was so excellent an architect, that all fine masonry for some years, was called Philadelphian, in honour of this place.

Ptolemy, the son of Philadelphus, called Euergetes, succeeded, and was the last good Grand Master in Egypt. His Wardens were his two learned librarians, Eratosthenes, of Cyrene, and Appolonius, of Rhodes. The library of Brucheum being nearly full, he erected another at Seraphium, which in time contained 300,000 manuscripts, and Cleopatra afterwards added 200,000 more from the library of Pergamus, given to her by Mark Antony. But all this vast library was burnt by the ignorant, stupid, and besotted Saracens, when they took the city of Alexandria, to the irreparable loss of the learned. It had often been rifled in the revolutions and commotions that happened in the Roman Empire, yet it was as often repaired and replenished again with its full number of books, till this, its final destruction, by the Saracens. This happened as follows:—Johannes Grammaticus, the famous Aristotelian philosopher, being then living at Alexandria, and having much ingratiated himself with Amrus Ebnol As, the general of the Saracen army, and by reason of his great learning made himself acceptable to him, he begged of him the royal library: to this Amrus replied that it was not in his power, but was wholly at the disposal of the Caliph, or Emperor of the Saracens, to whom he would write about it, who returned for an answer, that if these books contained what was agreeing with the Alcoran, there was no need of them, for that alone was sufficient of itself for all truths: but if they contained what disagreed with the Alcoran, they were not to be endured; and, therefore, he ordered that whatsoever the contents of them were, they should all be destroyed. Whereupon, being distributed among the public baths, they served as fuel for six months to heat all the baths of Alexandria, which shows how great the number of them was, and what an inestimable treasure of learning was wholly destroyed.

The glorious temple of Cyzicus, on the Hellespont, had threads of beaten gold in the joints, on the insides of exquisitely polished marble stones, that cast a most dazzling lustre on all the pillars, statues, and images in the temple. Besides the curious echo of the seven towers at the Thracian gate of Cyzicus, and a large town house without one pin or nail in the carpenter's work, so that the beams and rafters could be taken off, and again put on without laces or keys to bind them.

The Rhodians employed the famous architect Chares, of Lindus, to erect the great Colossus at Rhodes, which employed him and his craftsmen for twelve years. It was esteemed the last of the seven wonders of art, and the greatest human statute under the sun, to which it was dedicated. It was 70 cubits high, and duly proportioned in every part and limb, striding over the harbour's mouth, and wide enough to receive between its legs the largest (save the *Great Eastern*) ships, and appeared at a distance like a high tower. It was thrown down by an earthquake after it had stood 66 years, and lay where it fell 89½ years more; till at length in the year of Christ 672, Moawias, the sixth Caliph of the Saracens, having taken Rhodes, sold the brass to a Jew merchant, who loaded with it 900 camels, allowing 800 pounds weight to

every camel's burden, the brass of this Colossus, after the waste of so many years by the rust and wear of the brass itself, and the purloinings and embezzlement of men, amounted to 720,000 pounds.

The Greeks continuing to propagate the science and art in the very best manner, other distant countries began to follow their examples, especially the Carthaginians and Sicilians, who now began to vie with the Greeks, and most of all at Syracuse, under the great and learned geometrician, architect, mechanic, and engineer, Archimedes, who was unfortunately slain in Syracuse, when that city was taken by Marcellus. Many of the Greek, African and Sicilian Masons had now travelled into the North and West of Europe, and propagated their useful art in Italy, Spain and the Balearic Islands, everywhere being well received and cordially entertained. In all nations, hitherto, we find the Mason above all other artists, to have been highly favoured by the eminent and noble, who wisely joined the Lodges for the better conducting of their various undertakings in architecture.

The Tuscans, who had long imitated the Greeks in arts and sciences, instructed the Romans in the science and the improvements of architecture. For Marcellus about this time erected his famous theatre, with a temple to virtue, and another to honour; and when, under Scipio Asiaticus, they beheld with astonishment the Grecian and Asiatic buildings standing in full splendour, they resolved to imitate the same, especially after the destruction of Carthage and Corinth. In a short time were built the palace of Paulus Emilius, the triumphal arch of Marius, the three amazing theatres of Scæurus, the library of Lucullus, the theatre of Pompey, with his palace and temple of victory; the great circus of Julius Cæsar, and his fine palace and temple of Venus. Cæsar intended after the reduction of the Parthians, as Grand Master of the Roman Republic, to have employed the craft in many other great works in Rome, but was basely murdered by Brutus and others, before he had put these great designs in execution. His death was soon followed by the conquest of Egypt, the death of Cleopatra, and end of the Grecian monarchy, and the commencement of the Roman Empire by the victory Octavius gained over Antony at Actium.

Rome became now the centre both of learning and supreme power, under Augustus, the illustrious Grand Master, with his Deputy, Agrippa, who erected the great portico of the Pantheon; and his principal Warden, the learned Vitruvius, became the father of true architecture by his admirable writings. This mighty patron employed the Fellow Crafts in repairing the public edifices after the wars, and in building the bridge of Arminium, the temple of Apollo, of Mars, the Avenger, and of the Rotundo, called Gallacio, the great forum, and his own principal palace, the fine mausoleum, the statue in the capital, the curious library, and the park; and the eminent, following his example, built above 100 marble palaces for the greatest kings, whereby many Lodges were constituted in the city and suburbs, so that Augustus justly said when dying, "I found Rome built of brick, but I leave it built of marble." The remains of ancient Rome are so just and elegant, that they are the best patterns of true Masonry extant, being all the old Grecian architecture in Epitome. The Asmonæan princes, and the high priest of the Jews, had been Grand Masters, and had the directions of the fraternity for many years in Judea; till Herod the Idumæan, came to be king, who, by cutting off the Asmonæans, made the Sanhedrim useless, and set up high priests at pleasure, and after the battle of Actium, being reconciled to Augustus, he began to show his mighty skill in Masonry, and became an excellent Grand Master, or patron of the Lodges, sent for the most expert Fellow Crafts of Greece to assist his own masons; and soon built a splendid Grecian theatre at Jerusalem, and rebuilt Samaria, which he called Sebaste, with a little but most delicate temple, like to that of Jerusalem. He made Cesarea the best harbour of Palestine, and built a temple of white marble at Paneas, together with the cities of Antipatris, Phasaelis and Cypron, and the admirable tower of Phasael at Jerusalem, larger in dimensions than the Pharos of Alexandria. Herod being in full enjoyment of peace and plenty, formed a design of building anew the temple at Jerusalem, whereby he thought he should not only reconcile to himself the affections of the Jews, but also erect a monument of lasting honour to his own name. The temple built after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, though an admirable building, fell much short of that of Solomon's in the height, magnificence, and other particulars, and 500 years having elapsed since its erection, several decays had happened to it both by the length of time, and also by the violence of enemies. For the amending and repairing of all those defects and decays, Herod proposed to build the whole temple anew, and, in a general assembly of the people, offered them what he intended. But when he

found them startled at the proposal, to deliver them from their fears, he told them that he would not take down the old temple till he had all the materials ready for erecting a new one in its place; and, accordingly, he made all manner of preparations for it, employing therein 1,000 waggons for carrying off the stone and timber; 10,000 masons besides labourers, to fit all things for the building, and marshalled them into lodges, under 1,000 Priests and Levites, skilful in all parts of architecture, to supervise and direct them in the work, himself acting as Grand Master, with his Wardens, Hillel and Shammai, two learned Rabbins of great reputation. By these means, in two years' time, he had got all things ready for the building, and then, and not before, did he pull down the old temple to the very foundation. The foot stone of the new temple was levelled just 46 years before the first Passover of Christ's personal ministry, at which time the Jews told him (John ii. 20), "Forty and six years hath this temple been in building." For although then forty-six years had passed from the time it was begun, yet that part which was most properly the temple, that is, that which contained the holy place, the Holy of Holies in the East, and the porch in the West, through which was the passage leading to both, were finished at an amazing cost in the short space of one year and six months; and the rest, designed by Herod, in eight years more, when the fraternity celebrated the cope stone with great joy and in due form, and the king solemnized its dedication with great pomp and expense, and the day appointed for it falling in with the day of the year on when he first received the crown, augmented the solemnity. Josephus describes the temple of Herod (Lib. 15, chap. 14,) as a most admirable and magnificent fabric of marble, set off with the greatest profusion of rich and costly decorations, and the finest building upon earth since the days of Solomon; being much larger than the temple of Zerubbabel, besides the advantage of the Grecian style and the Corinthian order of architecture, with all its later improvements.

While Herod was accomplishing these great works in Judea, the temple of Janus was shut up at Rome, being only the fifth time of that ceremonial since the building of that city, and at this time there was a general peace over the world, and so continued for 12 years together, which was a very proper prelude for ushering in his coming, who was the Prince of Peace; for, at this period, Jesus Christ, Emanuel, the great architect of the Christian Church, was born at Bethlehem, of Judea. This transcendent event fell on the fourth year before the vulgar Christian era, the 4,000 year of Masonry, the twenty-third of King Herod, and the twenty-sixth of Augustus, after the conquest of Egypt. Some months after the birth of Christ, King Herod died, and notwithstanding his vast designs, and prodigious expense in Masonry, he died rich.

During the long reign of Augustus, the Craft, we have seen, was well cultivated, and worthy craftsmen everywhere employed and encouraged, as well in Europe as in Asia, till his death, which happened at Nola, in Campania, after a glorious reign of forty-four years.

#### MASONIC ORATION.

[THE following beautiful oration, delivered by the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, then Grand Chaplain of England, at the dedication of Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 23rd of May, 1776, the year previous to his execution, though no doubt well known to many of our older readers will, we are convinced, be read with pleasure by the younger brethren].

Most Worshipful Grand Master and brethren all—there never was a stranger paradox advanced, than that which the gloomy philosopher of Malmesbury hath laboured to support, against the sociability of man. Every feeling of the human heart—every trait in the human character—every line in the history of civilized nature, serves to explode the idea, and to convince us "that man is a being formed for society, and deriving from thence his highest felicity and glory." Nay, indeed, the history of mankind might well be considered as "the history of social life; perpetually and invariably tending more and more to perfection."

It is not to be doubted that the mighty master hand, which with so much facility created from the dust of the earth the two first inhabitants of it, could, with equal ease, have created thousands of the same species, and have given them all the means and advantages of perfect civilization. But he thought good to create two only, with an evident purpose to a gradual population of the earth which he had formed; and to a gradual advancement of those improvements for which he wisely fitted the human mind; and in which he as wisely determined to keep that mind continually occupied.

Hence, we perceive, that from this fertile and unexhausted storehouse of human intelligence and invention, arts, sciences, and culture of every kind have proceeded, with gradual progress; and man—peculiarly distinguished as he is from the whole animal creation, by his boundless capability of invention and improvement—man hath still gone on to cultivate and adorn social life: and to beautify and bless that life with all which utility could ask; which reason could approve; nay, or even the luxuriance of fancy itself, with charmed eyes, could delight in and admire.

Immortality and glory crown the men—those truly great and distinguished worthies who have nobly added to the advancement of human happiness by the advancement of civilization—who, by the invention or improvement of arts and sciences—of religion and laws, by human or civil culture—have been instrumental to exalt the dignity and to enlarge the comforts of their species.

Kings of the earth! who have furled with exulting triumph your standards, crimsoned in fellow creatures' blood—mighty conquerors—who have proudly built your fame on widespread ruin and fearful devastation—how doth your false honour fade, and sink into darkness and obscurity, before the ever-living lustre of their genuine glory—those fathers, friends, and benefactors of mankind—those true heroes, who, like their just emblem, the sun, have perpetually diffused life, blessing, beneficence; have existed only to instruct, improve, and humanize the world.

Those, illustrious hearers, are the men whom we exult to call brethren; and of this truly honourable fraternity it is, that Masonry, throughout all ages, hath been composed: an institution—not, as the ignorant and uninstructed vainly suppose, founded on unmeaning mystery and supported by mere good fellowship—but "an institution founded on eternal reason and truth; whose deep basis is the civilization of mankind; and whose everlasting glory it is to have the immovable support of those two mighty pillars—science and morality."

In proof of what I advance, permit me just to touch, with a passing pencil, as the time, not as the unlimited nature of my subject will admit; just to touch upon; (1.) the antiquity; (2.) the extent; (3.) the comprehensiveness; (4.) the excellence and utility of our royal art; of whose daily advancing progress highly flourishing state and unquestionable merit, who can doubt, a moment, that beholds this splendid edifice; that considers this lovely, honourable, and illustrious assemblage?

1. And permit me to observe that the brightest title suffers no diminution of lustre; nay, that nobility itself derives distinction, from the support and countenance of an institution so venerable. For if antiquity merits our attention, and demands our reverence—where will the society be found that hath an equal claim? Masons are well informed from their own private and interior records, that the building of Solomon's Temple is an important era, from whence they derive many mysteries of their art. Now, be it remembered, that this great event took place above a thousand years before the Christian era; and consequently more than a century before Homer, the first of the Grecian poets, wrote; and above five centuries before Pythagoras brought from the east his sublime system of truly Masonic instruction, to illuminate our western world.

But remote as is this period, we date not from thence the commencement of our art. For though it might owe to the wise and glorious King of Israel some of its many mystic forms and hieroglyphic ceremonies, yet certainly the art itself is coeval with man, the great subject of it. Nay, it may be well styled coeval with creation; when the Sovereign Architect raised on Masonic principles this beauteous globe; and commanded that master science, geometry, to lay the rule to the planetary world, and to regulate by its laws the whole stupendous system, in just unerring proportion rolling round the central sun.

2. And as Masonry is of this remote antiquity, so is it, as might reasonably be imagined, of boundless extent. We trace its footsteps in the most distant, the most remote ages and nations of the world. We find it amongst the first and most celebrated civilizers of the east; we deduce it regularly, from the first astronomers on the plains of Chaldea, to the wise and mystic kings and priests of Egypt; the sages of Greece, the philosophers of Rome: nay, and even to the rude and gothic builders of a dark and degenerate age; whose vast temples still remain amongst us, as monuments of their attachments to the Masonic arts, and as high proofs of a taste, which, however irregular, must always be esteemed awful and venerable.

In truth, in no civilized age or country hath Masonry been neglected: the most illustrious characters—kings and nobles, sages and legislators, authors and artists—have thought it their glory to protect and to honour it. And, at the present hour, while we find the brotherhood successfully established in every kingdom of

the earth, we are happy to rank in that list many names which do honour to their own—would have done honour to any age. To enumerate them would be a task abundantly pleasing; but the time allows me not. It would, however, be inexcusable to omit particularizing that hero king, that bright and northern star, whom the admiring world allows to be one of the greatest princes, and of whom we may justly boast as one of the first and most distinguished friends and lovers of our art—that ancient honourable art, for whose promotion and dignity Lodges are opened in every quarter of the globe. For I cannot but remark with peculiar pleasure, that in whatsoever else men may dispute and disagree, yet they are all unanimous to respect and to support a singularly amiable institution, which annihilates all parties, conciliates all private opinions, and renders those who by their Almighty Father were made of one blood, to be also of one heart and one mind, brethren, bound firmly, bound together by that indissoluble tie—“the love of their God, and the love of their kind.”

3. This alone might well be judged a sufficient reason for the extent, and, if we may so say, universality of the Craft. But, when to this we further add the comprehensiveness of the institution, and the vast circle of arts and sciences which it takes in, we shall no longer wonder at that extent; but be satisfied, “That Masonry must and will always keep pace and run parallel with the culture and civilization of mankind.” Nay, we may pronounce with strict truth, that where Masonry is not, civilization will never be found. And so in fact it appears; for, in savage countries and barbarous climes, where operative Masonry never lays the line nor stretches the compass; where skillful architecture never plans the dome, nor rears the well-ordered column; on those benighted realms liberal science never smiles, nor does ingenious art exalt, refine, embellish, and soften the mind.

But, give Masonry once to exert her heaven descended talents, even in realms like those; let her rear the dwelling, and teach the lofty temple to emulate the clouds, see what a train of arts immediately enter, and join in ample suite to give their patron architecture completion and glory. Lo! at their head, sculpture with his animating chisel bids the forming marble breathe! See, painting with his vivid pencil steal nature's fairest tints, while the glowing canvas starts beneath his touch into beauty and life! See the long labours of the loom; the storied tapestry, and the rich wrought silk, employed to decorate the habitation which every art and every exertion of the manufacturer and mechanic are busied to complete.

But not the manual arts alone attend: hark! through the finished dome divine music pours her soul commanding sounds; with her artful hand and finely varied tones sweetly enforcing the lofty and instructive lessons of heaven born poesy, which, whilst it wraps the delighted mind in deep contemplation, gives birth and being to those sage, those civil, those legislative and moral plans; or, in one word, to all that round of speculative Masonry, which secures, adorns, and dignifies society, and represents in strong contrast the savage and the civilized man.

Thus comprehensive is the noble art we boast; and such are the triumphs of architecture alone, in whose ample grasp are contained such numberless benefits to human nature, and which may justly be deemed the peculiar and favourite child of civilization, as well as the unerring mark and criterion of that civilization, and of the progress of the fine arts in every state. Were I to proceed, or had I assumed for my proof that wonderful, all-informing science on which Masonry is built; nay, and which, proud mistress of arts! issues forth her commanding laws, not only those arts, but even to nature—even to nature's amplest round—the solar system itself; had geometry been my theme—the time would have failed me to have recounted even a part of that comprehensive extent and reach of instruction; that inexhausted fund of information and knowledge, of improvement and advantage, which it imparts to its studious votaries. Happy votaries—adepts in the true Masonry—ever the zealous and most ardent admirers of natural and moral beauty; for they are especially sensible of the beauties of that world, which, amongst the intelligent Greeks, knew no other name. And well indeed might it be styled *Kosmos*, essential “beauty;” for it excels at once, in all the regularity of order, the exactness of proportion, the glow of colouring, the source of expression, and the strength of design.

4. But future and more extensive discussions of this high and entertaining theme may, perhaps, through your honourable sanction engage my pen. For the present, after what hath been already advanced, can any man doubt a moment of “the excellence and utility of Masonry,” thus deep in antiquity, boundless in extent, and universal in its comprehension of science, operative and speculative; thus, in its wide bosom, embracing at once the whole of arts and morals.

To attempt its encomium (particularly after what has been already so ably, so elegantly advanced by my worthy brother)\* would be “wasteful and superfluous excess;” would be, in the fine language of our first and sublimest of bards,

“To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,  
To throw a perfume on the violet;  
To smooth the ice; to add another hue  
Unto the rainbow; or, with taper light  
To seek the beauteous eye of Heaven to garnish.”

For who, in this polished, in this improving age, is insensible of the attraction, the excellence, the utility of the fine arts, the liberal sciences? Who, in this peculiarly humane and philanthropic era, is cold to the call of benevolence—that never-failing attendant on the ingenious arts—that all-pervading, all-performing virtue, which in one short and easy word, “Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself,” comprises all duty, and consummates the round of moral perfection.

Indeed, the celebrated eulogy which Cicero passed on philosophy, may with equal propriety be applied to Masonry, duly practised and rightly understood. For in that view it will be found eminently “the improvement of youth, and the delight of old age.” The ornament of prosperity, the refuge and solace of adverse hours; it pleases at home, is no encumbrance abroad; it lodges with us, travels with us, and adds amusement and pleasure to our rural retirement.

With heartfelt zeal and sincerity, allow me, then, right noble and worthy brethren, to congratulate you on the advancement, the progress, and present state of our useful, excellent, antique, and mystic lore! more particularly allow me to congratulate you on this great and festive day; on this solemn dedication with high pomp and song, of an edifice, which does equal credit to its architect and to the Craft; and which promises a long line of stability and glory to Masonry, in this its favourite land.

And while by our sincere goodwill and friendly regard each for the other; while by our liberal and merciful relief of the brethren in distress; while by the establishment of a universal language and communication, for the attainment of those two purposes throughout the earth, under the seal of most sacred and inviolable secrecy; whilst thus, we seem to have amply provided for the interests of benevolence: so let us, by every method, and by every encouragement in our power, court the liberal arts to come and dwell amongst us: let the means of their cultivation and improvement be the frequent subject of our best and most serious disquisitions: let us endeavour to hold forth every engaging allurement, that they may approach and apply their elegant and wonder-working fingers, to finish the beauties of this well ordered dome; and to make it, what we wish, the distinguished residence of immortal Masonry.

An era, which cannot be far distant: for the magnificence of our building, in so short a period, thus wonderfully grown up before us, speaks in emphatic language, at once the zeal and the ability of its friends; and stimulates—with a force far beyond all the eloquence of the most persuasive orator; stimulates every noble heart to a gallant emulation, and must inspire a wish to contribute towards the perfection of so beautiful and elegant a design.

Nor can the brilliant and generous example of that illustrious nobleman,† who so honourably presides over us want its due effect; a nobleman you, my brethren, all agree with me; not more distinguished as a Mason than as a man; whose love of liberal arts, and whose regard for moral virtue, are not confined to the Lodge, but accompany and adorn him in all the walks of life. Under such auspices may the Craft rest happy and secure, and flourish for ever as the palm, and may this hall, awfully dedicated to Masonry, to virtue, to benevolence, still and for ever behold each ennobling science, each ingenious art, smile and triumph, soften and civilize beneath its roof. May private friendship and public virtue dignify and distinguish the heart and character of every Mason who here shall form and fill the mystic Lodge.

And when the sacred solemn rites are done, when festive hilarity assumes his social seat, may decent politeness, and sweetly smiling innocence, for ever wreath the chaplet for his brow, crown his bowl, and command his song.

And, while amidst the scientific labours of the Lodge, elevated schemes of improving art engage and enrapture our minds; while holy and ancient mysteries warm the imagination with improvement's kindred glow; while in the mournful investigation of a brother's wants pleading pity melts our eye, and generous com-

\* Bro. Hosseltine, the Grand Secretary.

† Lord Petre.



passion swells the feeling breast; while amidst the cheerful exertions of inoffensive mirth, of heart enlarging, friendly communication—reflection shall be enabled to look back with pleasure, and impartial conscience shall find nothing to disapprove: then, my brethren, may we, with comfort and with confidence, lift up our adoring hearts.

And we do lift them up to Thee, great nature's adorable and wondrous Geometrician; almighty Parent of the world; wise former of man; imploring on this, and on all our other laudable undertakings, thy favour, thy blessing, thy aid, without which, vain and fruitless are all the efforts of feeble man. 'Tis from Thee, beneficent founder of our frame, that we have received the heart to feel; the hand to labour; the eye to behold; the ear to hear; the tongue to proclaim; and all the faculties which make us susceptible or moral partakers of natural good. Teach us, then, to delight in them, to improve them as thy blessing; and through the beauty, order, and excellence of created things, to view, contemplate and adore thy uncreated excellence and beauty.

Formed as thy temple, and enriched with the ornaments of thy creative wisdom, consummate Architect of thy master building—man—we look up to thee to inspire us with understanding, with science, with virtue, with all which can dignify, refine, and exalt our nature, and render the temple at least not wholly unworthy of its sacred inhabitant. To this end, direct us to make the blessed volume of thy instructive wisdom, the never erring square to regulate our conduct; the compass, within whose circle we shall ever walk with safety and with peace; the infallible plumb line and criterion of rectitude and truth. Enable us to fill up every sphere of duty with exactness and honour; and by our amiable attention to all the sweet and blessed offices, the endearing charities of social life in particular, teach us to win the love of those who unite in those tender offices with us; and as fathers, husbands, friends, as worthy men and worthy Masons, to distinguish and exalt the possession which we boast.

And, while through thy bounty, rich Dispenser of every blessing, our cups overflow with plenteousness, and wine, and corn, and oil delight and cheer our boards, oh! may our full hearts never be wanting in gratitude, and in the voice of thanksgiving to thee; in liberal sentiments and succour towards every laudable undertaking; in the quickest sensibility and readiest relief we can give to the woes and distresses of our fellow creatures—of all mankind—of every being, universal Lord, who bears thy image, and looks up to thy providence; who is fed by thy hand, hopes for thy future and all comprehending mercy, and can and will triumphantly unite with us—with the general voice of Masons and of men, earnestly and emphatically saying—

"Father of all! in every age,  
In every clime ador'd;  
By saint, by savage, and by sage,  
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord.  
To thee, whose temple is all space,  
Whose altar earth, sea, skies;  
One chorus let all being raise,  
All nature's incense rise."

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### PALLADIO AND MASONRY.

BEFORE I was in the habit of taking notes, I remember seeing an Italian large folio work of Palladio's giving designs for buildings. On the front of one of the houses therein represented was a *bas relief* having the Masonic emblems portrayed. Will some of your architectural readers kindly tell me the name of the book?—AN OPERATIVE, AND FREEMASON.

### PORTRAIT OF DR. PHILIP HAYES AT THE FREEMASONS' TAVERN.

On the staircase at the Freemasons' Tavern hangs a portrait of Dr. Philip Hayes in his robes as an Oxford Doctor of Music. Why does it hang there? Was he a Mason? and do those portraits belong to the Grand Lodge?—Q IN THE CORNER.

### MASONIC PORTRAITS.

In reply to the inquiry as to what Lodges have Masonic portraits, I beg to say that we, of the United Pilgrims Lodge, have a very excellent likeness of our P.M., Bro. John Thomas, hanging in the ante-room adjoining our Lodge room.—AN OFFICER OF NO. 745.

### BRO. JAMES ANDERSON, M.A.

The first volume of the *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography* thus describes "James Anderson, a Scotch genealogist, lived in the earlier half of the eighteenth century, and was pastor of a presbyterian church, in Swallow Street, Piccadilly, London, and also Chaplain to a Lodge of Freemasons. It was doubtless

his holding the latter office that led him to publish in 1723 a book called *The Constitutions of Freemasons*. His genealogical works, which are the result of some labour, but display little judgment, are *Royal Genealogies, or the Genealogical Tables of Emperors, Kings, and Princes, from Adam to these Times*; also a genealogical *History of the House of Every*, prepared and published at the expense of the Earl of Egmont." This latter work is now very rare and obtains a high price whenever it is sold, as much as forty pounds having been bid for the two volumes at a recent sale. Wanted to know what was Anderson's connection with the Earl of Egmont?—LONDINENSIS.

### THE MYSTICS AND MASONRY.

Have the Mystic writers anything in common with Freemasonry? Who, and what are they?—A—[The mystic writers, both theological and philosophical, have much that borders on Freemasonry in their productions. To the Freemason who is well up in the various degrees of the several Orders and grades of Masonry, there are constantly recurring in the works of these writers large extracts and descriptions that make one involuntarily exclaim, "This man was a Mason in heart if not in practice!" To give a list of the mystic writers would be to fill columns of this journal; so suffice it to say, that Fludd, Jacob Böhmen, Law, the author of *The Serious Call to the Unconverted*, and Mr. Walton of the present day, besides the whole of the writings of what are popularly termed the "Non-jurors," all abound in Masonic allusions. There is also a sermon, now excessively rare, by George Watson, M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford, printed about 1750, and entitled *Christ the Light of the World*, that is so Masonic in its tone, and so very excellent in its argument and large views of humanity, charity, brotherly love, and truth, that we should be glad to know if the author ever was an initiate of our Order. It seems almost impossible for any one but a brother to have penned such a production.]

### MORGAN'S BOOK ON FREEMASONRY.

Was the book ever published? If so, what was its title?—J. J. R.—[It was. The original title was *The Mysteries of Freemasonry, containing all the Degrees of the Order conferred in a Master's Lodge*. By Captain William Morgan. A later edition, which we have seen, bears, in addition to the former, the following:—*All the Degrees Conferred in the Royal Arch Chapter, and Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, Knights of the Red Cross, of the Christian Mark, and of the Holy Sepulchre. Also, the Eleven Ineffable Degrees conferred in the Lodge of Perfection, and the still higher Degrees of Prince of Jerusalem, Knights of the East and West, Venerable Grand Masters of Symbolic Lodges, Knights and Adepts of the Eagle or Sun, Princes of the Royal Secret, Sovereign Inspector General, &c. Revised and corrected to correspond with the most approved forms and ceremonies in the various Lodges of Freemasons throughout the United States*. By Geo. R. Crafts. 8vo.: New York; 112 pages. We believe the name of "Crafts" to be as spurious as the rest of the book. It, however, has one value, viz., to show the excitement occasioned by the Morgan case in America, which was so great that numbers of American Masons seceded from Masonry and published all they knew of its mysteries, but a reaction at length set in, and those who were duped by the revelations of the seceders at length asked themselves this question, "If men have sworn such oaths never to reveal these things, they must be perjurers, and no dependence can be placed upon the oaths they now swear that these are the secrets of Masonry." To such a pitch did the secession arrive at one time that there was scarcely an American Lodge which did not have some of its members enrolled amongst the false brethren, and they gloried in acknowledging their infamy. Well may the Masons of Europe look with suspicion on all American Masons and Masonry].

### JURISDICTION OF ANCIENT ENCAMPMENTS.

Some Encampments boast the power of being able to confer the high grades up to the 30°, and refer to old books of statutes as authorizing such extraordinary proceedings. Can you inform me in what year such laws were made?—A JUNIOR KNIGHT.—[The ancient Encampments were under the G. Mastership of the late Duke of Kent, and warrants granted by him gave the power of installing brethren up to the 30°. Now, however, the Masonic Knights Templar is an Order of itself, holding nothing in common with any of the high grades, who are in allegiance to the Ill. G. Sov. Insp. Gen. of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. The book you inquire for is the *Statutes of the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of H.R.D.M. Grand Elected Masonic Knights Templar, K.D.S.H. of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, &c. Passed on the 24th day of June, 1791; Revised*

and Confirmed, with sundry Alterations, on the 10th day of April, A.D. 1809; A.L. 5813; A.D. 1809; A.O. 691; A.C. 495.]

#### SOUTHAMPTON; LIBRARY AND PORTRAITS.

I have only just noticed the inquiry (three or four *Magazines* back) as to the existence of a Masonic library at the Masonic Hall, Southampton. I regret to say there is not one, although there is a growing disposition to form one. In the same *Magazine* some inquiry is made as to Masonic portraits, and in this respect our Masonic hall is well supplied; amongst others there are life sized portraits of the Earl of Montague, first Master of the Lodge of Concord (no longer existing); Sir Wm. De Crespigny, Bart., M.P.; John Story Penleaze, Esq., M.P.; Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., taken when Prov. Grand Masters; Chas. Ewens Deacon, Esq., D. Prov. Grand Master, and many others. Recently a photographic gallery has been commenced, already containing twenty local Masonic worthies.—J. RANKIN STEBBING, W.M. No. 1087.

#### STYLES OF GRAND OFFICERS AT THE UNION.

Reading an account of the Lodge of Reconciliation in 1813, and the names of the brethren appointed to Grand Office immediately afterwards, I find the third on the list to be John Dent, Esq., G.T., and at the end is William V. Salmon, G.T. There is also the Rev. Henry Isaac Knapp, D.G.C., and Benjamin Aldhouse, G.U. Were there two Grand Tylers, and what were the offices held by the others mentioned?—EST.—[The G.T. appended to the name of Bro. John Dent, Esq., signifies Grand Treasurer; D.G.C., Deputy Grand Chaplain, an appointment made because there were two Grand Chaplains at the time; and G.U. means Grand Usher, an office that has been merged in the more recent one of Grand Pursuivant.]

#### MASONRY THE SCIENCE OF SCIENCES.

All the writers on Masonry that enter into the subject, as essayists, maintain that John Locke, or Sir Isaac Newton, and in some instances both, said that "Masonry is a science of sciences, and the noblest work of man." There are so many vague quotations and opinions floating about in the Masonic world, that I am inclined to think the above one of them. Having a decent acquaintance with the recognized works of both these philosophers, and being totally unable to recall any such passage written by Locke or Newton, perhaps some of your readers can refer me to the passage if it exists, or, if not, it is time it was struck out of all writings pretending to any degree of accuracy of statement.—AMANCENSIS.

#### ST. MARY'S CHAPEL LODGE, EDINBURGH, NO. 2.

An English brother of the above Lodge, who does not wish his name known, has written to us privately, and states that the above Lodge is in possession of an ancient carved oak regalia chest, on which is inscribed, by the carver of the time, the date, 1684, and the legend "God save the King and Mason Craft."

#### DR. RALPH SCHOMBERG.

Perhaps some of your Irish readers will kindly tell us anything they know of Dr. Ralph Schomberg? The reason for inquiry is, that at the end of *The Fundamental Laws, Statutes, and Constitutions of the Ancient and Most Benevolent Order of the Friendly Brothers of Saint Patrick* (fourth edition, Dublin, 1808), there are two songs written by him, and the Order smacks so strongly of a Masonic origin that it seems, from its rules, to be made up of Masonry, and very likely numbered many Masons in its ranks, of which it would be desirable to know if Dr. Ralph Schomberg were one?—E. O. Q. R.

#### THE EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.

In the *Scottish Masonic Calendar* for the present year, among the "Masonic Memorabilia" occurs the following entry:—"Foundation stone of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, laid with Masonic solemnities by the Earl of Cromarty, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, August 2, 1738. Note. At the time of erecting this invaluable asylum, the G. L. proposed, and, it is believed, paid the wages of a number of operative Masons who assisted in building the edifice, in order to have allotted a particular apartment in the hospital for the reception of a few infirm Masons, to be recommended to the managers of the infirmary by the Grand Master." From which it is presumed that the Grand Lodge of Scotland have failed to make out its title to their claim. Has any similar charitable foundation ever been made for the brethren in any other public institution in Great Britain, Ireland, or the colonies?—H. I. X.

#### AHIMAN REZON.

In the States there have been several "*Ahiman Rezon*" printed, but in none of them, that the undersigned has seen, can

he trace the meaning of the title. Will some one of the brothers in the Old Country help him to its signification?—A. *Charlestown, U.S.*—[Our correspondent "A" has overlooked an authority which, we presume, he must have seen, viz., Dr. Dalcho's edition for the use of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina—our querist's own province—printed in 1822. At the 159th page, chap. vii. "Definitions, Titles, &c.," the author says,—"The Book of Constitutions is usually denominated AHIMAN REZON. The literal translation of Ahiman is, 'A prepared brother,' from manah, 'to prepare;' and that of rezon, 'secret;' so that Ahiman Rezon literally means, the secrets of a prepared brother. It likewise is supposed to be a corruption of Achi Man Rezon, i.e., the thoughts, or opinions of a true and faithful brother." The first edition, now very scarce, gives the signification, as received amongst our brethren, at the time of its publication, and for that reason we append the original title. *Ahiman Rezon, or a Help to a Brother, shewing the Excellency of Secrecy, and the First Cause of the Institution of Freemasonry, the Principles of the Craft, and the Benefits arising from a Strict Observance thereof; the Sort of Men that ought to be Initiated into the Society*, by Bro. Lawrence Dermott, 8vo., Belfast, 1782.]

#### THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S RING.

A correspondent states "I have a copy of an ancient signet ring, found at Nottingham, bearing an eagle and on the breast the letter S. It came afterwards into the possession of the Duke of Sussex—and I have heard he was buried with it on his finger. The Duke considered it the official seal of one of the chiefs of the Order in the fourteenth century."—[We shall be happy to receive any remarks on the circumstances mentioned above.]

#### PLAN FOR A MASONIC HALL.

Reference is wanted to a plan for a Masonic Hall in which both Craft Masonry and the higher degrees could be conveniently performed.—E. P. D.

#### CAGLIOSTRO'S RITUAL.

Is any Lodge in possession of a copy of Cagliostro's Ritual of Egyptian Masonry?—C.

#### MASONIC TOMB IN NEWINGTON BUTTS CHURCHYARD.

It is reported that there is a tombstone with Masonic emblems and inscriptions erected in the churchyard of Newington Church, Surrey. If so, would some of your readers residing in the vicinity of Newington, kindly step in, look around, and forward a description and copy of the writing engraved thereon?—PHILIP OF DALSTON.

#### MASONIC ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

What families are entitled to bear Masonic emblems in their arms, when were such arms granted, and for what?—GULES.

#### GEORGE IV. AND WILLIAM IV. IN LODGE.

Are there any records to show whether our deceased sovereigns and brethren, Kings George IV. and William IV., ever, either or both, attended any Lodge meeting after they had come to the crown?—LOYALTY.

#### THE OLDEST ENCAMPMENTS.

What are the dates of the oldest Encampments at present existing?—H. C.—[According to the return of Grand Conclave, just issued, they are as follows:—Jerusalem, Manchester, 1795; Loyal Ashton-under-Lyne Encampment of Volunteers, 1796; Plains of Rama, Keighley, Yorks., 1792; Royal Naval, Portsmouth, 1791; St. George (late Cross of Christ), London, 1795; and Observance, time immemorial.]

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—Two sermons in aid of this valuable charity (Devonshire-square) were preached in All Saints' Church, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, on Sunday, May 27th; in the morning, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham, and in the evening, by the Rev. C. Marshall, M.A., Vicar of St. Bride's, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. The discourse in the morning was founded upon Proverbs xxii, 2, "The rich and poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all." The right reverend prelate took occasion to show that all were alike liable to the same racking pain; all alike liable to the same passions—grief, remorse, despair. The rich and poor meet upon terms of equality in the hour of death, and again in that day when each will give an account of his stewardship. His lordship concluded a most eloquent discourse with a powerful appeal on behalf of the hospital. In the evening the text was taken from Matthew xii, 14, 15. The reverend gentleman in the course of his sermon appealed to the congregation to assist in providing the means for affording advice and assistance to the destitute sick. The collections amounted to £15 10s. The funds are very low, and the balance against the hospital exceeds £1 000.



THE MINERVA LODGE AT LEIPSIK.

#### THE MINERVA LODGE, AT LEIPSIK.

THE important and celebrated Lodge, "Minerva of the Three Palms," in the Orient of Leipzig, which is so well known to every German brother, was founded on the 20th March, 1741, and we have deemed it of sufficient interest to English Masons to devote a small portion of our space to some particulars concerning it. In the accompanying engraving we present to our readers a view of the local habitation of this venerable Lodge, which may claim our respect for the excellence of its working, and for more than a century has afforded to so many continental brethren solemn hours of edification, instruction, consolation, and comfort, as well as the purest social enjoyment. This Lodge is the source whence, in the year 1742, the light of Masonry was imparted to the Orient of Altenburg, and is also the Lodge in which the highly gifted Bro. Mahlmann, of imperishable memory, held the Master's chair for thirteen years (from 1813 to 1826). It is not improbable that this Lodge may be well known to many English brethren who have travelled on the continent; but among German Masons, it would be difficult to find any who do not know, if not by experience at least by report, this "hallowed tranquil locality," to use the words of a German writer, in which the royal art has at all times been, and still is, zealously practised. It is, indeed, from such favoured spots as this, where philosophy and philanthropy are fostered, untainted by mysticism, that the pure ray of Masonry shines forth and enlightens the world, streaming forth in unsurpassable lustre into all hearts and all countries.

On entering the building, the visitor will hardly fail to be pleased with the appearance of these simply, yet tastefully and handsomely fitted up rooms, whose emblematically

decorated walls exhibit to the eye of the enlightened observer a whole treasure of Masonic lore and research. Surrounded as the building is by tastefully laid out grounds, the peaceful aspect of the groves and thickets of the Lodge gardens, planted with noble trees, has previously disposed the mind of the stranger to that solemn and earnest mood which every Mason ought to bring to his labours. The very great number of travelling brothers whose names are recorded in the register of visitors, testifies that this Lodge has attracted, from its earliest existence, numerous, and we need hardly add, welcome guests. The view which our artist gives us this week will therefore not improbably revive pleasant recollections in the memory of brethren now far away from the spot represented by his pencil.

Founded on the 20th March, 1741, by seven worthy brothers, the Lodge of Minerva experienced many vicissitudes before it attained a firm stability. It was for some time without a name, and was conducted in the French language, and it assumed its present designation only after having previously been obliged several times to suspend its labours. Up to the time of the Wilhelmsbad conference it had admitted the spurious rite of the Strict Observance, which was smuggled in by Bro. the Baron Hund. Having at length abandoned this system of error, the Lodge declared itself at the same time free, permanent, and independent. During the years 1805 to 1811, negotiations were, however, opened with the Grand Lodge in Dresden, to enter (at the desire of that Lodge) into a federative connexion with it. These negotiations did not lead to any result, owing to what were thought unreasonable stipulations on either side, and the Minerva continued to exist in its independent state as an isolated Lodge, assiduously occupied in the

consolidation of its constitution and the amelioration of its internal administration, performing besides, faithfully and conscientiously, its duties as a dispenser of Masonic light and benevolence. The Scotch Grade was introduced as early as 1747.

At the head of affairs stand three senior Masters, elected from among its members by a committee of seven "Scotch Masters," residing in Leipsic. Bro. Schreckenberger holds the office of Senior Master since the year 1838; likewise Bro. Wendler, who, moreover, as successor of Bro. Mahlmann, has filled the chair for the last twenty-six years. The Minerva Lodge has had, since its constitution, twenty-two Masters in the chair.

To enter more circumstantially into the historical phases of the Lodge would lead us too far; we therefore refer our readers, if they desire further information, to the more detailed narrative of Bros. Mathes and Von Keller, which will undoubtedly be found in the library of every German Lodge.

We will conclude this sketch by noticing the Minerva's own library (which is probably the most considerable in Germany), its numismatic collection, and several charitable institutions in connexion with it, especially its annual Christmas gifts, suggested by Bro. Mahlmann, which have so often afforded festive rejoicings to the young and their indigent parents; further, its yearly distribution of wood and coals among the needy, and a club, in aid of funeral expenses. The latter institution is independent from the administration of the Lodge, although destined exclusively for families of members of the Craft. We trust the Minerva Lodge will long enjoy the well merited reputation which it has always borne among its sisters, and long remain a cherished home of true Masonry.

#### NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

THE committee of the London Library have made some useful changes in the rules of that institution. The entrance fee is not now exacted. Subscribers have their choice of paying the six pound fee, or of subscribing three pounds a year, instead of two pounds. There is a gain of ten members on the year; the number of volumes issued last year was 29,945.

Her Majesty has nominated the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Richard Quain, M.D., and Mr. James Paget, F.R.S., to vacancies in the Senate of the University of London, caused by the deaths of Bishop Maltby, Lord Macaulay, and Mr. M. T. Baines.

The new statutes for the Regius Professorships of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, at the University of Cambridge, have been sanctioned by an order of her Majesty in council, dated the 10th ult. Henceforth the professors are to be chosen by the council of the senate. Hitherto the electors were the vice chancellor, the master, and two senior fellows of Trinity, the provost of King's, and the masters of St. John's and Christ's Colleges. The professors are to reside in the university twenty weeks at least during term time in every year. If it appear to the vice chancellor and the *seni viri* that any professor has become unable to discharge his duties by reason of age, ill health, or other serious impediment, they may require a deputy to be appointed. The vice chancellor may at any time require any of the three professors to subscribe to the three articles of the thirty-sixth canon, and if, after three requisitions, such professor should refuse to subscribe, his professorship will become void. All these professorships are held by churchmen. It is true that a layman is eligible for the Greek professorship, but, as a canonry of Ely has been annexed to it, it is not likely to be again filled by any one not in orders. If Porson himself were to reappear among them he would stand a very poor chance indeed of being appointed to the professorship, unless he consented to become the "Reverend" Richard Porson.

The annual general meeting of the Arundel Society was held on Thursday week, at which Lord Elcho presided. An address was delivered by Mr. Layard, who made an earnest appeal to members for aid towards the "Special Copying Fund," which the society has established for the purpose of making accurate water-colour copies from frescoes in Italy, which are either rapidly decaying, or are subject to instant destruction, owing to the threatened troubles in that country.

Mr. Oldfield, the treasurer, announced that the general funds of the society were in a satisfactory state, and that solid progress had been made during the past year.

The *Morning Chronicle*, once the "leading journal," announces a reduction of its price to two pence. In making this announcement the conductors declare that they are undeterred by the refusal of the House of Lords to repeal the duty. The *Dublin Daily Express*, also, the "leading journal" in Ireland (which appears to have an efficient staff and a well informed London correspondent), reduces its price from 3d. to 1d. The proprietors state that their journal has acquired a greater circulation than any of the London daily journals except the *Times*.

Dublin is to be favoured, on the first of July, with No. I. of a new cheap monthly periodical, to be called "Duffy's Hibernian Magazine, a Monthly Journal of Literature, Science, and Art." The editor is Mr. Martin Haverty, author of the "History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern," recently published by Mr. Duffy. The new magazine is intended to be thoroughly Irish in spirit. Its contents, the prospectus informs us, will "embrace Irish history and antiquities, poetry, romance, biography, and miscellaneous literature; literary, scientific, artistic, and musical criticism. The names of the contributors will be a guarantee of the high stand of merit which shall be aimed at in each class of subjects, and no attention shall be wanting to secure a variety of matter that may meet the tastes of every class of readers."

M. Michelet has recently added to his series of works the "History of Louis XIV.," and it is likely to cause considerable sensation. The author snatches off the ambrosial wig of the great monarch with relentless hand, and dissects his subject as would a surgeon the body of any common mortal. He says that the historians of Louis XIV. have been victims of a kind of "intellectual refraction," and have not been able to see through the optical delusions by which they were surrounded. In the first place, he says, Versailles has always been regarded through the media of elegant or witty memoirs and fanciful anecdotes, of which feminine grace and literary gymnastics were the chief qualities. Secondly, the "diplomatic and administrative trash of the agents of Louis XIV. has imposed far too much on our historians." Official documents, he well says, are, in a free country, of great value, because they have been discussed and verified; but for those of a country which is not free, he has a most sovereign contempt, and it is not likely that in this his judgment will be generally called in question. Thirdly, he ridicules the idea of looking for nothing but "abstract and generous motives and pure intentions behind the acts of Louis XIV., or any other despotic prince." "When despotism reigns, falsehood governs," is certainly a much safer though not so pleasant or so charitable a principle for a historian or an essayist to adopt as that of poetical and courtly admiration, when treating of Louis le Grand or any other despotic and bespattered monarch. The subject is attractive, and M. Michelet's work is sure of a great and deserved success.

The fourth volume of the correspondence of Napoleon I., published by the order of the present emperor, has just appeared at Paris. If report speaks truly, we may expect an addition to the works of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. "The Emperor of the French," says "Father Prout," in one of his Paris letters to the *Globe*, "is engaged on a life of Julius Cæsar." London booksellers," satirically adds the lively journalist, "ought to keep a sharp eye on getting copyright in the translation."

M. J. P. Ferrier, a French officer, whose works on Afghanistan are well known in this country, has produced a new and rather elaborate book of Persian and other travel.

"Die Aufgabe Oesterreich's" (the task of Austria) is the title of an anonymous pamphlet just published at Leipsic. The little book has been printed from a MS. left by the late Freiherr von Bruck. The contents are deeply tinged with liberalism, but there is nothing definite about the proper method of realizing the desirable results indicated at the outset. In fact, the pamphlet is nothing but a system of liberalism, *in abstracto*, and without any visible application to the peculiar requirements of this much involved empire.

Messrs. Cubitt have begun to build the great Conservatory and Winter Garden in the Pleasure-grounds and Arboretum, adjoining the Botanic Gardens at Kew. It will be a trifle short of seven hundred feet in length, and will stand on the right hand side of the grand lawn avenue, leading from the Palm House to the Pagoda. The gardens are now in their most perfect beauty.

At the recommendation of the council, the Royal Society have elected the following distinguished men of science, foreign members of the society:—Mr. Alexander Bache, of Washington; M. Helmholtz, of



Berlin; M. Albert Kölliker, of Wurzburg; and M. de Verneuil, of Paris.

The anniversary dinner of the Royal Geographical Society took place on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Bro. the Earl De Grey and Ripon presiding. His lordship also presided at the annual meeting when the gold medals were presented to Sir L. M'Clintock and Lady Franklin. Lord De Grey since has been compelled by the pressure of his official duties to resign the presidency of the Geographical Society. Lord Ashburton has been elected in his stead, and will immediately enter upon the duties of the office.

At the Society of Antiquaries, on Thursday, May 24th, the Earl of Stanhope, president, took the chair. Ninety-six members attended. The Fellows assembled proceeded to the election of a secretary in the place of Mr. Akerman, resigned. At the close of the ballot Mr. Christopher Knight Watson, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Fellow of the Society, the candidate recommended by the council, was declared to be unanimously elected secretary. The vote of the society was then taken on the recommendation of the council as to an allowance to the retiring secretary, and the recommendation was unanimously agreed to. As the reading of papers had been suspended for this evening to make way for the above special business, Mr. Franks, the director, provided an exhibition of his collection of casts from ivories for the entertainment of the meeting. Its formation is the work of many years of labour. The collection, with specimens unpublished and but little known, includes the greater number in the well known set issued by the Arundel Society in 1855, and originated by Mr. Alexander Nesbit, Mr. Westwood, and Mr. Franks. The casts are from gutta percha squeezes from the ivories themselves, from the principal museums and cabinets both in England and abroad. They are typical examples of each age and style, ranging from the second to the sixteenth centuries. Following Mr. Oldfield's classification, the collection may be described as comprising Roman diptychs of mythological character; Roman and Byzantine diptychs of historical character; ecclesiastical diptychs anterior to A. D. 700; book covers anterior to A. D. 700; diptychs and book covers of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries; miscellaneous objects anterior to A. D. 1000; carvings of the Greek school of various periods posterior to the age of Justinian (A. D. 483-565); ornaments of a casket of the Greek school, of uncertain age, in the treasury of the Cathedral of Sens; carvings of the Italian school, all probably of the fourteenth century; French, English, and German schools, eleventh to the fourteenth century; sacred subjects, the same of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; secular subjects and statuettes, and Italian, French, English, and German schools, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is not a little gratifying to find, after a review of this very admirable and extensive series, that one of the noblest, if not the noblest, of existing ivories is the property of the nation, and is deposited in the British Museum; it is the leaf of a diptych of the fourth or fifth century, on which is represented a grand standing figure of an angel with a cruciferous globe and a sceptre.

The Architectural Congress commenced last Monday week at the great lecture room of Trinity College, Cambridge, under the presidency of Alexander Bressford Hope, Esq. After an appropriate address from that gentleman, the Rev. Professor Willis delivered a lecture on the architectural history of the University. It gave great satisfaction, and may be characterized as lucid, learned, entertaining, and practical. The professor has announced a work on the same subject, the appearance of which is anxiously expected. On Tuesday an excursion was made to Ely. Mr. George Gilbert Scott, the celebrated architect, gave a history of the Cathedral, and Professor Willis conducted the party round the singularly interesting conventual remains. In the evening there was a *conversazione* at the Town Hall, Cambridge, which, to tell the truth, was a slow affair. On Wednesday the congress assembled at the Fitzwilliam Museum, whence they proceeded to visit the principal buildings in the university and town, Professor Willis acting as guide. In the evening Mr. Hope, the president, delivered an elaborate lecture on the English cathedrals of the nineteenth century. The proceedings of the congress closed with a visit to Bury St. Edmunds on Thursday. The party was received by Lord Arthur Hervey, president of the Suffolk Archaeological Institute.

An ordinary meeting of the Horticultural Society, for the election of Fellows and ballot for plants, has been held at the Museum of Science and Art, South Kensington, by permission of the Lord President of the Privy Council; J. J. Blandy, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The chairman having intimated that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had been pleased to signify his wish to become a life member of the society, the usual method of ballot was dispensed with in this instance, and his

Royal Highness was elected by acclamation. The following ladies and gentlemen were afterwards balloted for and elected Fellows:—Mrs. E. Edison, Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., Rev. T. W. Franklyn, Charles Paget, Esq., M.P., Lady Ashburton, Mrs. J. W. Burmester, D. C. Marjoribanks, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Newman Smith, Mrs. M. W. Savage, Thomas Newall Arber, Esq., Robert Pulsford, Esq., Samuel Sanders, Esq., Lady Filmer, Mrs. Chesterfield Gayford, Mrs. Bailey Denton, the Earl Grosvenor, M.P., the Earl Spencer, the Countess Spencer, James Cawley, Esq., Wm. David Howard, Esq., F. B. Bernard Natusch, Esq., Ralph Neville Grenville, Esq., Robert Broadwater, Esq., and H. G. Poole, Esq. The ballot for plants was then proceeded with. It appeared that three hundred and thirty seven Fellows had given notice of their desire to share in the distribution. Of most of the plants there were a sufficient number to supply all the applicants; but for several a ballot was necessary in order to determine who should have them.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your report of the last Grand Conclave of Knights Templar I am represented to have said that the Knights of Boston were addressed by the President of the United States and his officers while on their way to New York. This is a mistake. The Knights of Richmond, Virginia, visited Boston, Massachusetts, and were entertained in very grand style by the Knights of that city. Subsequently the Knights of Providence, Rhode Island and Boston returned the visit, and it was while on their way to Richmond, Virginia, that they were addressed by the President; and on their arrival at Richmond they were welcomed in the warmest manner by Governor Wise, the executive of the state.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
ELISHA D. COOKE, K.T.,  
Kentucky, United States.

## THE TOR v. THE THORN.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the report of the Colston Festival I wrote distinctly the word *Tor*.—Your printer has made it *Thorn*; he, I dare say, has read the legend of the "Holy Thorn," which is said to bloom every Christmas eve in the Abbey of Glastonbury. Now the *Tor* is a most interesting tower on a hill near the town.

Yours fraternally,  
THE REPORTER.

THE WEBB WORKING.—In a recent address, the M.W.G.M. of Vermont observed:—"I now state, what I suppose was well understood before by every well informed Mason in the United States, that Webb abridged as well as changed the arrangement of the lectures of Preston." On this, Bro. Leon Hyneman, in the *American Mirror and Keystone*, remarks:—"That is certainly an admission that the Webb lectures are not the same as the Preston lectures. The question may well be asked, what right had Webb to abridge and change the arrangement of the lectures of Preston? The Grand Master does not inform us if the Webb work, as he understands it, is the Webb work of 1797, 1802, 1805, or any of the intermediate years to 1824, as we suppose every tolerably well informed Mason in the United States knows that Webb changed his own work almost as often as nature changes her garments."

MASONRY WELL TAUGHT.—The Grand Lecturer of Michigan, Bro. S. Blanchard, in a recent communication, observes that he teaches Masonry upon the following basis:—"1. As we teach by symbols morality, science, and religion, in the consecutive degrees, I urge upon my pupils that the lectures are the guides of the work. 2. That everything we do in the Lodge is symbolical, and has its own meaning. 3. In his report to his Grand Chapter, in January last, he beautifully observes:—'At an early period Masonry took me by the hand, bid me follow my conductor, and fear no danger. Thus was I led into the peaceful and humane temple, and introduced to a multitude of honourable and virtuous men, who have made darkness light, who have ever been, and to the close of my life will continue to be, my constant, ardent, and devoted friends. Its teachings have been food to my mind amid all the vicissitudes of my life. This is the relation which Masonry created, and by which it has ever been recognized; and which now, as my pathway is darkened, fills my heart with love and gratitude to our benevolent fraternity.'"



## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

A GRAND BALL is to be given by the Apollo University Lodge, Oxford, on Monday, the 18th, at the Town Hall, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. There will be no tickets issued, it being purely an invitation ball. We understand that the Most Worshipful Grand Master and a number of other distinguished brethren have accepted invitations to be present.

A SECOND Masonic Ball will take place on Wednesday, being Commemoration Day, under the usual regulations. A musical *fête* will also be given during the day in St. John's College gardens, given by the Masons of the province, the admission being by invitation only.

A Prov. Grand Lodge of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire will be held at the Lodge of St. Peters, No. 646, Peterborough, on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., under the presidency of the Most Noble the Marquis of Huntly.

BRO. T. B. SIMPSON has kindly invited the pupils in the Boys School to pay him a visit at Crenorne Gardens on an early day to be arranged with the Committee. The house Committee we hear met on Wednesday, and declined the invitation at present, on account of the near approach of the holidays—which we understand are to extend over a clear five weeks—a length of time for a charitable institution, altogether unwarranted, and placing a tax upon the parents or friends of the children, which many of them are totally unable to bear. We further hear, that even in cases where their friends wish the children to remain in the school during the vacation, in consequence of the expense of taking them to their homes in distant parts of the kingdom, the Rev. Bro. Woodward is endeavouring to force them away—some of them being orphans both as regards father and mother. There are two masters, and if they want holidays, they should so arrange that when one is absent the other should be present.

THE R. W. Bro. Col. Bulton, P. Prov. G.M. Bengal, is about to treat the pupils in the Girls School to a visit to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

### GRAND LODGE.

THE regular quarterly communication of Grand Lodge was holden in the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday last, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., presiding, supported by Bros. Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. G.M. for Hampshire, as D.G.M.; Dundas, P.G.W., as S.G.W.; Perkins, J.G.W.; Crombie, S.G.D.; Wheeler, J.G.D.; Clarke, G. Sec.; Rev. A. Ward, G. Chap.; Bridges, G.S.B.; A. W. Woods, G. Dir. of Cers.; Harcourt, Asst. G. Dir. of Cers.; Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Adams, G. Purs.; Farmer, Asst. G. Purs.; Lord Leigh, Prov. G.M., Warwickshire; Hall, Prov. G.M., Cambridgeshire; Bagshaw, Prov. G.M. Essex; Hon. J. Dutton, Prov. G.M., Gloucestershire; Fawcett, Prov. G.M., Durham; Pattison, P.G.W.; Shuttleworth, P.G.W.; Fenwick, P.G.W.; W. H. White, P.G. Sec.; Havers, P.G.D. and President of the Board of General Purposes; Scott, P.G.D.; T. R. White, P.G.D.; Savage, P.G.D.; Slight, P.G.D.; Wilson, P.G.D.; Newton Tomkins, P.G.D.; Potter, P.G.D.; Hopwood, P.G.D.; Hervey, P.G.D.; Rev. C. Moore, P.G. Chaplain; Rev. J. E. Cox, P.G. Chaplain; Spiers, P.G.S.B.; Walmisley, P.G.S.B.; Evans, P.G.S.B. and President of the Colonial Board; Pocock, P.G.S.B.; Elkington, P.G.S.B.; Le Veau, P.G.S.B.; Philipe, P.G.S.B.; Biggs, P.G.S.B.; T. Chapman, P.G. Asst. Dir. of Cers.; J. Smith, P.G. Purs., and nearly two hundred other brethren.

Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, scrutineers were appointed to take the ballot for the Board of General Purposes, the Colonial Board, and the Committee of the Royal Benevolent Institution.

BRO. MADDEX, previous to the minutes being read, stated that during the three months which had been granted to him by the indulgence of Grand Lodge, he had succeeded in finding a sufficient number of the former members of Lodge No. 49 as would enable him to revive it. He therefore hoped that another respite might be granted to him to lay before the Board of General Purposes the new facts which he had obtained, and which would, he thought, justify the renewal of the Lodge and obviate its erasure from the Masonic roll. The worthy brother concluded by moving a resolution to that effect.

BRO. HAYERS seconded the motion, and in doing so observed that it was the interest of Grand Lodge to afford Bro. Madden every opportunity of preventing the erasure of his Lodge.

BRO. WHITE, P.G. Sec., opposed the resolution. The Lodge in question had not made a return for twelve years; there was no minute book, there was no warrant, in fact nothing by which they could recognize a Lodge. If Grand Lodge agreed to this proposal it would lose all control over the subordinate Lodges.

BRO. BARRETT supported the resolution. All that it asked was for permission to lay certain new facts before the Board of General Purposes, and should that body be of opinion that they did not justify the revival of the Lodge they would report so to Grand Lodge when the erasure would be confirmed; but if on the other hand they should think that they did justify a revival, then Grand Lodge would be spared the disagreeable duty of erasing an old Lodge.

The resolution was then put and carried by a large majority.

The minutes of the last quarterly communication as well as those of the Grand Festival were then read and confirmed.

The M.W. GRAND MASTER then moved, "That the thanks of the Grand Lodge, together with an appropriate jewel, be given to the W. Bro. Richard W. Jennings, Past Grand Director of Ceremonies, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him during the last twenty-five years." He was sure Grand Lodge equally with himself entertained a deep sense of the eminent services which Bro. Jennings had rendered to Grand Lodge, as one of its officers for a quarter of a century, and to Masonry in general by the readiness he had at all times shown to conduct the ceremonies of the Craft, both in the metropolis and throughout the provinces. There was no province he had ever visited for that purpose where his services were not gratefully recollected and appreciated. He hoped Grand Lodge would unanimously confirm this resolution, and so mark its esteem, respect, and confidence in Bro. Jennings.

BRO. SIR LUCIUS CURTIS seconded the resolution, which was unanimously approved of.

The GRAND MASTER then moved "That Bro. Joseph Smith, late Grand Pursuivant, shall take rank and wear the clothing of a Past Grand Pursuivant." The honour was one he observed generally awarded to P.G.Ps., and he was quite sure Bro. Smith had no less claims to it than any of his successors.

BRO. SIR LUCIUS CURTIS seconded the resolution.

BRO. BARRETT said he had an addition to make to the resolution.

The M.W. the GRAND MASTER said that as Bro. Barrett's motion was not an amendment to that proposed by himself, but an additional resolution, it could not be now entertained, but must be brought on when the notices of motion came to be considered.

The resolution was then put, and agreed to unanimously; after which, The GRAND MASTER nominated Bro. Harding as auditor of the accounts of Grand Lodge.

The report of the Board of Benevolence was then read, which showed that in March, seven petitioners were relieved with £90 10s.; April, nine petitioners with £130; May, five petitioners with £55.

The report was adopted.

On the motion of Bro. Havers, seconded by Bro. Spiers, the report of the Board of General Purposes was taken as read, received, adopted, and entered upon the minutes.

BRO. EVANS then moved the adoption of the report of the Colonial Board, but his observations in doing so were entirely inaudible.

BRO. HORWOOD seconded the motion, but stated that he could not concur in all that Bro. Hart had done; conceiving that he had exceeded the limits of his authority in sentencing any brother to suspension.

BRO. MASON would not allow the motion to be put without calling attention to the conduct of Bro. Hart. The brethren whom he punished were no doubt deserving of censure, but he had no right to usurp the functions of Grand Lodge and suspend any brother.

BRO. WARREN inquired if the papers on which the report was based would be open to the inspection of the brethren.

BRO. EVANS—I have them in my pocket. Here they are.

BRO. WARREN said his reason for putting the question was that the Grand Secretary had expressed a difficulty in allowing him to see other documents belonging to Grand Lodge.

BRO. G. CLARKE, G. Sec., said it would be impossible to conduct the business of the office if all the brethren were to be at liberty to call for documents to inspect them. The papers he had refused to Bro. Warren were some which he wanted for publication in the *Freemasons' Magazine*.

BRO. WARREN wished to set himself right with Grand Lodge. He had never asked the Grand Secretary to allow him to see a paper that had not been submitted to Grand Lodge, nor would he feel himself at liberty to publish such a document. He had, however, asked for papers which had been considered in Grand Lodge and had been refused the sight of them. After some further observations—

The M.W. Grand Master stated that if Bro. Warren wished to see any of the papers, he should apply to the Colonial Board. (Hear, hear).

The amendment not having been seconded, fell to the ground, and the original resolution was agreed to.

### THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Grand Secretary then brought up the Annual Report of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, and explained that there were two new laws involved in it, which would require the confirmation of Grand Lodge.

BRO. SYMONDS thereupon moved: "That in case of the death of any approved candidate before the day of election, all voting papers filled up in his or her behalf may be made available for any other candidate, the governor or subscriber in whose possession the voting paper may be, shall erase the number of votes placed against the name of such deceased candidate, and add the word 'deceased,' and the governor or subscriber shall attach his or her signature to such alteration."

BRO. SAVAGE seconded the motion.

Bro. H. G. WARREN called the attention of Grand Lodge to a notice of motion which he had given—that the rule be not confirmed. He had given notice of that motion, feeling that the rule would if confirmed, act most injuriously for the interests of the institution, and throw too much power into the hands of individual brethren who might be entrusted with proxies for a candidate, who, subsequent to the filling up of the proxies, might die before the day of election. In such a case, supposing a brother to hold eight or ten thousand votes, he could by dividing them and lending them in thousands to different brethren, to be returned at the following election, not only alter the whole face of the one election, but virtually become the arbiter of all future elections by the votes which he could thus secure from year to year, and thereby overpower the exertions of other brethren. He admitted that it might appear somewhat inconsistent in him to oppose the resolution, inasmuch, that at the meeting of the subscribers to the institution, he had proposed to enlarge it by making it include those candidates who might from any reason be withdrawn, as well as any who might be deceased; but his amendment was so strongly and forcibly opposed by Bro. Savage, who pointed out the danger which might arise from the proposed alteration through supporting the motion as now before Grand Lodge, as at once to convince him (Bro. Warren), that the motion was altogether founded on a wrong principle; for if proxies might be misused in the case of the withdrawal of a candidate, so might they in the case of his decease, and he therefore determined at once to oppose it and recorded his vote against the motion. Such cases would but rarely arise, and the fairest way to all parties concerned, was to let those proxies be lost as though they had never been issued—the brother holding them being only the agent for those to whom they originally belonged, and having no power to use proxies, excepting as directed by those from whom they were received.

Bro. BARNARD also opposed the motion, on the ground that it was an established custom in all charities for all proxies filled up in favour of a candidate to be lost should he or she die before the election, unless presented by the individual subscriber, who might with the permission of the chairman of the meeting alter his own vote, but certainly not that of a person for whom he acted as proxy; and it would be setting a most dangerous precedent were they to approve this resolution.

A question having been asked whether the amendment of Bro. Warren had been seconded, the M.W.G.M. ruled that it being a direct negative, no seconder was required, there being in fact no amendment before Grand Lodge; all that the brethren were called upon to do being to affirm or non affirm the original resolution.

Bro. SYMONDS contended that the resolution was founded upon strict principles of justice, and that the very fact of a proxy being entrusted to a brother was evidence that the subscriber so entrusting it had full confidence in that brother to use it as to him should seem best. (No, no.) The resolution had been fully considered by the committee, by whom it was recommended to the subscribers; and though Grand Lodge had the nominal approval of the acts of the institution, it had never interfered with the construction of its laws, as approved by the committee and the subscribers, and he trusted it would not do so now.

The resolution was then put, and lost by a large majority.

Bro. SYMONDS then moved "To alter Law 11, p. 7, by omitting the words 'from time to time,' and substituting in their place 'at its meeting in March in each year, or at a special adjournment of that meeting,'" which was seconded by Bro. Savage, and carried unanimously.

#### THE OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER.

The GRAND MASTER.—I see that Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing has a notice of motion on the paper in reference to the election of the Grand Master. Having attentively considered that notice, without giving any opinion of what may be the motives of the Worshipful Brother who has placed it on the paper, but consulting my own feelings, I can only consider it as a motion personal to myself. It is now my intention to retire from the chair—(No! no! no!)—and I do so because I feel it to be my duty to leave Grand Lodge unfettered, and not hampered by my presence in considering this question, of such vital import to the Order; and with the greatest confidence I leave my honour in your hands.—(Cheers.) His Lordship then retired, and as he passed down the hall was loudly cheered by the brethren.

Bro. Sir LUCIUS CURTIS having taken the chair,

Bro. STEBBING proceeded to move, "That the Board of General Purposes be instructed to take into consideration the desirability of amending Sec. 1, p. 29, Book of Constitutions, so that whenever the office of Grand Master shall, from any cause, hereafter become vacant, other than by the annual expiration of office as respects the present Most Worshipful and distinguished Grand Master, no future candidate for that high position shall be eligible for re-election beyond three successive years, excepting in the case of a prince of royal blood, the restriction then to apply to the Pro Grand Master." He said he felt confident that if his lordship had been kind enough to have listened to his motion, he would have arrived at the decision that there was not in it anything in the slightest degree disrespectful to himself. It was a constitutional practice, from the earliest period of the nation's history, for parliament to make provision for the succession to the throne in the event of its becoming vacant, and the Grand Lodge, as the Masonic parliament, possessed the same right. Had he intended any opposition to the reign of the present Grand Master, he would not have taken the course he was now pursuing, but would have had the courage to have opposed him on the motion for his re-election. The Most Worshipful Grand Master was, no doubt,

aware, that a short time before he was elected to his present high office, parliament provided for the succession to the throne in the event of the Queen vacating it, but her Majesty did not, on that account, consider that parliament treated her with any disrespect. But if the Grand Master considered their making a similar provision, with respect to the Masonic throne, was disrespectful to himself, it should not teach them to speak "with bated breath and whispered humbleness," for it behoved them as free men to speak their mind boldly as became Englishmen. He was, however, prepared to say, that he had no complaint to make of the Grand Master, and so far as that nobleman was concerned, he asked for no alteration. It was true that he had been at times dissatisfied with what had been done, though it might be that he had been in the wrong, but he must disclaim—what was foreign to his nature—any intention of insulting a nobleman holding the high position occupied by his lordship. If there was in the Grand Lodge anything of which he had to complain, the least complaint would be in reference to his lordship. Indeed, some things had come to his (Bro. Stebbing's) knowledge, that he had, with a nobleness of purpose and a warmth of heart taken upon himself, the blame of which ought to lay at the door of others. He should have liked, in his Lordship's presence, to have made this recognition of his merits, and to assure him that he (Bro. Stebbing) was not the man to insult a nobleman who had done a great deal of good to Masonry, and was one of that galaxy of nobility which had for many years adorned the Masonic throne. He would now, putting aside the personal question, address himself to his motion as an abstract proposition, and endeavour to show that it was injurious to Masonry, and to the progress of the institution, that the throne of the Craft should be occupied from year to year by the same brother. In 1735, there were ten peers on the dais, five of whom had been Grand Masters, and there were 400 other brethren in the body of the hall. Why were not those noblemen now found in Grand Lodge? Simply because the blue ribbon of Masonry was not open to them. There was nothing in the Craft to reward them. It could not be expected that a great number of noblemen would join them if one distinguished man was to hold the office of Grand Master for the term of his natural life. The history of Masonry for the last century, and the Book of Constitutions, both recognized the principle that when the Order passed from an operative to a speculative body, the office of Grand Master should be tenable for only a limited time; and that principle was acted upon for sixty years, until the Duke of Cumberland was elected Grand Master. When the age became more intellectual at the commencement of the last century, in consequence of the spread of printing, the people of this country would not permit that the science of architecture should abide in the hands of a secret society, and the consequence was that the institution was falling off, its last great work having been its most glorious,—namely, that magnificent temple, the pride of the metropolis, erected by the Grand Master and the brethren of his Craft. Had that decline continued Masonry would have faded away like Druidism, as unsuited to the spirit of the age; but just at that time there was introduced the system of admitting into the Order persons who were not operative Masons, and that proved to be the means of its revival and gave to it a new character and a new feature, and was followed by the introduction of the lectures which were so much admired. (Question!) He was speaking to the question. He was placed in a great difficulty by reason of the retirement of the Grand Master, and therefore, even supposing he did wander a little from his subject, some little indulgence should be allowed him. The constitution of Masonry as it at present existed might be said to have been completed in 1717. It was then that the quarterly communications were arranged, the Board of Benevolence instituted, and Bro. Sneyer a commoner appointed first Grand Master. In the following year Earl Montague was appointed Grand Master, and so the Grand Master continued for sixty years to be frequently changed, there having been as many as thirty-two Grand Masters within that period. The Duke of Cumberland was then elected Grand Master, and a prince of the reigning house continued to preside over the Order down to 1843. The Book of Constitutions, however, contemplated a frequent succession of Grand Masters, and if they were not to have it, then the retention of the law to that effect was nothing less than a farce. It was true that there was an annual election to the office of Grand Master, but it had become the custom to re-elect the same Grand Master. There was in the Book of Constitutions an absolute prohibition of any brother being Master of the same private Lodge for more than two years in succession, and it was desirable that there should be a like prohibition of continuance in office with respect to the Grand Master; for no matter who might hold that office, he would be sure to have his friends and admirers, who, unless prohibited, would be year after year proposing his re-election, until it became a matter of extreme delicacy to talk of appointing a successor. But if the principle he advocated were acted upon, they would, after the Grand Master left the chair, have the advantage of his assistance, and of many other Past Grand Masters, and thus the most distinguished and most wealthy members of the aristocracy would be attracted to the Order. In 1774, when the Book of Constitutions was revised, there were on the committee appointed to that duty as many as four peers, and there could be no doubt that the presence amongst them of such men improved the character and influence of the Order. There was another reason why he should wish to see the institution wealthy, and that was, that every day a large number of persons were becoming Masons—last year as many as 5,000—but should any stagnation take place in Masonry,

he wished them to consider that the larger the number of Masons the heavier might be the charge upon their funds, and therefore they ought to take every means in their power to render them adequate to any occasion which might arise. He believed the proposition which he now made was popular in the provinces, and he believed the time would come when it would add to the strength of the Order. For twenty-five years he had been a worker in the hive, and loved Masonry too well to take any course which might be detrimental to its interests, and therefore, without wishing to disturb the position of the present Grand Master, he wished to make a provision for his successor whenever a vacancy, which he hoped was far distant, might occur. He was fortified in making it by the custom of the Order, by the writings of Dr. Oliver, and by the teaching of the *Freemasons Magazine*, all of which authorities reprobated the renewal of offices; and should he stand alone he would cast his bread upon the waters, sure that it would return to him after many days. He hoped the Grand Lodge would now pass his resolution, for he would assure them that there was in it no covert intention to treat the M.W.G.M. with disrespect.

Bro. BINCKES seconded the motion, which he regarded as one of paramount importance to the Craft; and could not conceive that it could be opposed by those who were always talking of preserving the ancient landmarks of the Order. It in no way affected the position of their present ruler. Indeed it was so strictly guarded, that there could not be the slightest shadow of a shade of its being intended as a covert attack upon him. He was sure Bro. Stebbing brought it forward in the best spirit, and coming from such a brother, it was entitled to their best consideration, for no brother had made larger sacrifices in the cause of Masonry than he had done.

A PROVINCIAL BROTHER could see no force in any of the arguments brought forward in support of the motion. If Grand Lodge wished to change its Grand Master, it had ample opportunity for doing so in the practice of annual election to that office.

Bro. BARNARD also opposed the motion. The question they had to decide was, whether it was right for Grand Lodge to hold in its hand the privilege of annually electing the G.M., and whether it was desirable to get rid of the G.M. the moment he came to understand the duties of his office. On that question he at once joined issue with Bro. Stebbing. It was quite true that for many years they had had a succession of G.M.s., but taking the fact as acknowledged by Bro. Stebbing himself, that five thousand persons last year joined the Masonic ranks, it was a proof that the Order was flourishing under its present ruler. Had he neglected his duties, he would not have retained his high office, for like Bro. Stebbing, there was many a brother who under such circumstances would have had the courage to propose a successor to him. He did not approve the proposal for forcing the Craft to change its ruler, and believed that the question of the election of rival candidates for the office of Grand Master, would sow dissension among the brethren, dividing them into parties and ultimately bringing discredit on the Craft.

Bro. Lord LEIGH considered the motion, notwithstanding Bro. Stebbing's disavowal, personal to the Grand Master, who had raised himself a thousandfold in the estimation of the brethren by the dignified manner in which he had acted in regard to the motion now before Grand Lodge. He had known his noble brother for many years, and it was seeing such a man presiding over the Craft that had induced him to become a Mason. If the resolution were adopted his noble friend could not for a moment think of continuing Grand Master; speaking for himself, were he Grand Master he certainly should not.

Bro. Hopwood likewise opposed the resolution. The constitution of Masonry he considered to be sufficiently democratic, but the resolution would deprive them of the right of having the Grand Master they wished for no matter how efficient he might be, it would compel them to get rid of him at the end of three years.

Bro. SINGER considered the motion most inopportune, and although Bro. Stebbing declared that he had no intention of making his motion personal to the Grand Master, it was clear, from the guarded manner in which he had drawn it up, that he himself thought that it was liable to that interpretation.

The Rev. Bro. BEDFORD hoped Bro. Stebbing, seeing that the hopes he had entertained of general support had proved fallacious, would consent to withdraw his motion—(hear, hear)—as otherwise he would be sowing seeds of terror in the provincial Lodges, where it would be supposed that there was a renewal of the attacks upon the Grand Master. (Oh; oh!). Besides, Bro. Stebbing might see that his resolution would bring about that state of things which he and his friends had ever deprecated, and place the Grand Master completely in the hands of Grand Officers.

Bro. MCINTYRE begged to move an amendment to the effect "That this Grand Lodge expresses its entire confidence in the M.W. Grand Master, and declines to entertain any proposition which would have the effect of fettering its free choice of future Grand Masters, and restrict the privileges secured to it by the constitution." He considered the proposal an attempt to get rid of the Grand Master by a side wind. It clearly said to him "You are here too long, so take yourself off." If it did not mean that, it meant nothing at all.

Bro. GREGORY seconded the amendment, as he considered that the arguments of Bro. Stebbing, if tenable at all, were only tenable as applying to the Grand Master. Bro. Stebbing seemed desirous of bringing a great number of noblemen into the Order; but he (Bro. Gregory) held that Masonry threw as much honour upon the coronet as the coronet could

throw upon Masonry. Bro. TAYLOR supported the original motion; but his observations were so interrupted by impatient cries for a division that it was impossible to hear him finish a sentence.

Bro. STREBBING having briefly replied, the amendment was carried by a large majority, there being only four hands held up against it.

#### BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

The Scrutineers then gave in their report as follows:—

MASTERS.		No.	Votes.
Bro. Aeneas J. McIntyre.....		615	153
" Henry Empson.....		275	151
" Maxwell C. Close.....		10	147
" William Gladwin.....		25	145
" Augustus Sargood.....		109	142
" J. Rankin Stebbing.....		1087	142
" John B. Osborne.....		1082	118
" Kennedy.....		72	58
" Alfred Day.....		118	49
" Thomas Bohn.....		7	41
" J. R. Warren.....		234	31
" A. Dickens.....		212	13
" J. Jones.....		1006	11
PAST MASTERS.		No.	Votes.
Bro. Samuel E. Nutt.....		32	150
" William Young.....		72	136
" John Symonds.....		21	134
" Morris Levinson.....		19	130
" C. Hutton Gregory.....		233	126
" Thomas F. Tyerman.....		231	116
" William Verrall.....		338	90
" Frederick Adlard.....		7	77
" G. Haward.....		108	63
" J. O. Truman.....		5	34
" Isidor Levinson.....		7	32
" D. Davies.....		87	19
" Nicholas Bradford.....		54	15
" J. Watson.....		229	15
" F. Sandon.....		188	9
" J. Austin.....		11	9

The Acting Grand Master then declared the first seven Masters, and the first seven P.M.s duly elected, as the Board of General Purposes for the ensuing year, the following brethren being added by the Most Worshipful Grand Master:—Bro. John Havers, President; Bros. W. H. White; L. Crombie; J. Hervey; S. B. Wilson; F. Slight; Jennings; J. Ll. Evans; A. Le Veau; and Jos. Smith.

The undermentioned brethren were elected on the Colonial Board:—

	Nos.
Bro. Nicholas Bradford.....	P.M. 54
" John S. S. Hopwood.....	P.G.D.
" George Lambert.....	P.M. 234
" James Mason.....	P.M. 168
" Mark Shuttleworth.....	P.M. 225
" Stephen Barton Wilson.....	P.G.D.
" William Young.....	P.M. 72

The following brethren were added by the M.W.G.M.:—Bros. J. Ll. Evans, President; A. Woods, and J. Smith. Bro. N. Bradford, Vice President.

And the undermentioned brethren to be on the Committee of Management for the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows:

	Nos.
Bro. Samuel Aldrich.....	P.M. 196
" Robert Collard.....	P.M. 168
" H. S. Cooper.....	P.M. 276
" Alfred Day.....	W.M. 118
" Samuel Gale.....	P.M. 19
" John Gorton.....	P.M. 211
" Benjamin Head.....	P.M. 5
" W. S. Masterman.....	P.M. 11
" John B. Osborne.....	W.M. 1082
" John Symonds.....	P.M. 21

Ten names were added by the M.W.G.M. as follows:—Bros. A. Perkins, P. Scott, J. S. S. Hopwood, J. Ll. Evans, F. Pattison, W. G. Clarke, R. H. Giraud, F. Breitling, and Jos. Smith, the first four being new members.

It being now past eleven o'clock, Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, and the proceedings terminated.

#### ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Governors and Subscribers was held in the Temple attached to Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, June 1st, to take into consideration a communication received from Bro. Gale, as to there being some mistake in the return at the late election for annuitants. Bro. J. Udall, V.P., presided.

A committee having been appointed to examine the polling papers, it was discovered that a number of votes given for Mrs. Corney, No. 12 on the list of candidates, had been accidentally carried to the credit of Mrs.

Cook, No. 11. The real numbers being, Mrs. Corney, 2996 instead of 909, as previously reported, and Mrs. Cook 1203 instead of 3409.

Mrs. Corney was therefore declared elected, and the number of London and country cases being equal, Mrs. Chase, the next highest on the list, 1687, being a London case, was also elected instead of Mrs. Yule, of Cumberland, with 1611.

After a short discussion it was resolved that, in consideration of the disappointment of the two poor ladies who had been announced as elected, in error, they should receive the amount of the annuity for the forthcoming year to which they would have been entitled had they been elected, there being no doubt from the large number of votes carried forward that they will be elected next year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

## PROVINCIAL.

### DEVONSHIRE.

**TOTNES.**—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 1,012).—On Thursday, the 31st May, this Lodge held its monthly meeting at the Seven Stars Hotel, Totnes, at the request of Bro. T. H. Edmonds, W.M., Bro. Henry Bridges, G.S.B., presided. The ballot was taken for Messrs. G. R. Kemp and W. Adams, who being unanimously elected were initiated into the Order of Freemasonry, and received the charge from Bro. Bridges. The Lodge was then closed in due form.

### HAMPSHIRE.

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—*Southampton Lodge* (No. 555).—A Lodge of emergency took place on Thursday for the purpose of initiating Mr. Alexander McLennon, chief engineer of the *Great Eastern*, and which was attended by Bro. the Rt. W.D. Prov. G.M., Charles Ewens Deacon, Esq., the Mayor of Southampton; Bros. Fred. Perkins, P.M., No. 152; the Rev. Geo. Bradshaw, Chaplain, No. 162; G. W. Clarke, W.M., No. 462, and a number of other influential brethren. Bro. George Lungle, W.M., was present, but being very house, Bro. Rankin Stebbing, P.M., presided, and impressively conducted the ceremony, the D. Prov. G.M. delivering the charge. A collection being made for a poor brother, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren retired to refreshment, presided over by Bro. Lungle, W.M., ensuring, as usual, an evening of happiness. Some eloquent allusions were made to the approaching voyage of the *Great Eastern*, and due honour given to Bro. McLennon, whose high professional standing is well known and appreciated at Southampton, with which he has been before connected.

### KENT.

(From the *Maidstone Journal*.)

WHO IS TO BE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER?—The brethren of the Masonic body in Kent are in a state of great anxiety with respect to the office of Provincial Grand Master, now vacant by the resignation of Bro. C. Purton-Cooper. It appears that it is now many years since the office was held by any nobleman or gentleman of influential standing in the county. The last nobleman who held the office was Lord Say and Sele, who then had a residence at Belvidere, near Erith. His lordship, however, performed all his duties by deputy, and scarcely ever made his appearance in connection with Masonry in the province. At his death a distinguished lawyer, and Queen's counsel of the Midland circuit, was appointed, Bro. Humphrey, who, although he took more interest in the welfare of his Masonic principality, was yet a person of no influence amongst the upper classes of the county. At his death, Bro. Purton-Cooper was appointed, who, although a chancery barrister and a Q. C., was, like Bro. Humphrey, utterly unknown amongst the county magnates. This has been so far unfortunate that in the late remarkable increase which has taken place in the numbers of the brotherhood, the aristocracy and gentry of the county have been practically excluded. This is an anomaly in a society which pervades all classes and which belongs exclusively to none; and is due solely to the lack of "county" position and local influence in the Provincial Grand Masters who have ruled the province during the modern "revival." The brethren, therefore, being fully alive to these considerations, have determined to hold special meetings in every Lodge to petition the M. W. Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland, to appoint some brother whose social position, influence, and personal ability, would give to Masonry here that high position in the public estimation which it holds in other counties. Meetings have accordingly been held in many of the Lodges, and we understand that it has been unanimously agreed to memorialise the Earl of Zetland to appoint Bro. Lord Holmesdale, who is understood to be a good working Mason, P. M. of his Lodge, and a frequent attendant at the Grand Lodge of England. The following reports have reached us:—

**Ashford.**—At a full meeting of the *Invicta Lodge* (No. 1011), held in the Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday week, Bro. Sheppard, W.M., in the chair, to consider the position and prospects of Masonry in Kent, it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Bro. Hallows, P. Prov. S.G.W., seconded by Bro. Thorpe, sen., P. Prov. G.R., to petition the M.W. Grand Master of England (Lord Zetland), to appoint Bro. Viscount Holmesdale to the vacant office of Provincial Grand Master of Kent. The petition was then prepared, agreed to, signed by the W.M. on behalf of the Lodge, and has since being transmitted to the Grand Secretary for presentation.

**Gravesend.**—On Tuesday last a special meeting of the Lodge of Freedom (No. 91) was held at the Town Hall, on the same subject, and a petition to the above effect having been, on the motion of Bro. Dobson, P. Prov. S.G.W., unanimously adopted, was signed by the W.M. (Bro. Pottinger) and upwards of fifty brethren.

**Maidstone.**—On Tuesday evening, at a Lodge of emergency, numerously attended, after some discussion, in the course of which Bro. Hallows, P. Prov. S.G.W., made a most able speech on the position and prospects of Masonry in Kent, as affected by the conduct and position in the county of late Provincial Grand Masters, it was proposed by Bro. Pike, P. Prov. J.G.W., seconded by Bro. Cruttenden, sen., P. Prov. G.R., that a similar petition to that of the Ashford Lodge be agreed to and signed by the W.M. on behalf of the Lodge. This was carried unanimously, and has since, we are informed, been carried into effect.

**Dartford.**—On Tuesday the Lodge of Emulation (No. 376) held its annual Lodge of emergency for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect for the year ensuing. There was consequently a large muster of the brethren, and the question of the Provincial Grand Mastership was fully discussed. Bro. A. Russell, P. Prov. J.G.W., moved the adoption of the Ashford form of petition, in an exceedingly interesting and truly Masonic speech, which, after some remarks by Bro. Webb and others, was seconded by Bro. Landell, P.M., and carried unanimously. The Lodge then proceeded to the ceremony of the day, when Bro. Philcox was duly installed W.M. of the Lodge for the ensuing year, Bro. Munn, P.M., acting as installing Master with great ability. The W.M. then appointed his officers as follows:—Bro. Martin, S.W.; Bro. Adams, J.W.; Bro. Treadwell, S.D.; Bro. Dives, J.D.; Bro. Pryer, I.G.; Bro. Bonner, Sec.; Bro. Milbome, Treas.; Bro. Pelton, Tyler. At the close of the Lodge a large party sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the new Concert Hall, lately opened by Bro. Bray, at the Bull Hotel. Amongst those present were Bros. Philcox, W.M.; Martin, S.W.; Adams, J.W.; Cooke (No. 741) P. Prov. S.G.W.; Pottingner, W.M., and Nettleingham (No. 91); Reynolds, W.M. (No. 1002); Henderson, P.M. (No. 13); Harris, P.M. (No. 33); Gibbs, P.M. (No. 15); Blundell (No. 432); Webb, P.M.; Quait, P.M.; Munn, P.M.; Landell, P.M.; Treadwell, Haynes, Kemp, Hill, Bray, Denny, Newman, Dives, Pryer, Bonner, &c., &c.

The dinner was everything that could be desired, and from the speeches afterwards made, it was evident that the Masons of Dartford entertain great hopes that the year ensuing, under the rule of Bro. Philcox, will be one of unexampled prosperity and success. The health of Bro. Philcox, as W.M., was therefore drunk with great enthusiasm, and responded to with feeling eloquence by the worthy Brother. The "Past Masters" met an able representative in Bro. Quait, and Bro. Munn, as installing Master, addressed some very sensible and encouraging remarks to the younger officers of the Lodge. To the "Visitors," several brothers responded. Bro. Cooke, P. Prov. S.G.W., making some important observations upon the present crisis in the prospects of Masonry in Kent, and stating that he had received information from various Lodges which made him certain that every Lodge in the province would petition the Grand Master to give them Bro. Lord Holmesdale to rule over them. The warmest applause was afterwards given to Bro. Bonner, as Past and Present Secretary, his exertions to get and to keep the finances of the Lodge in a healthy state having been highly eulogised by the W.M.

Some excellent songs were sung, and a most pleasant evening was passed.

The noble size and proportions of the new Lodge room were highly appreciated; and the health of Bro. Bray, the spirited host, was drunk with great heartiness. We had almost omitted to mention one of the most interesting events of the evening, namely, the presentation of the handsome P.M.'s jewel to the outgoing Master, Bro. Webb, who responded in an eloquent speech.

### LEICESTERSHIRE.

**ASBURY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.**—*Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge* No. 1,081.—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Town Hall on Monday, June 4. The members present were:—Bros. R. W. Wm. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., as W.M.; Rd. Warner, S.W.; T. H. Bobart, J.W.; Henry T. Bobart, Sec.; J. Redfern, S.D.; W. M. Bobart, I.G.; P. Dicken; G. F. Brown; S. Love; W. Woodward; and W. S. Bithrey. The Lodge was opened in the first degree; the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed unanimously. The Lodge was opened in the second degree: Bro. Woodward was examined in the questions appertaining to the second degree, to the satisfaction of the brethren present. The Lodge was opened in the third degree: Bro. Woodward was raised to the third or sublime degree of M.M. Bro. T. H. Bobart, W.M. elect, was then regularly presented to a board of installed Masters, presided over by R.W. Bro. Wm. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M. for Leicestershire, who performed the ceremony of installation in a most admirable manner. The new Master having been proclaimed and saluted according to ancient form, proceeded to appoint and invest the following brethren with the collars and jewels of their respective offices for the ensuing year:—Bros. W. Mason, S.W.; Henry T. Bobart, J.W.; G. F. Brown, Sec.; F. Hamp, Treas.; J. Denton, S.D.; S. Love, J.D.; J. Goodman, I.G.; W. Cumer, Tyler. The Lodge was then closed according to ancient custom, and adjourned.

### SOMERSETSHIRE.

**HIGHBRIDGE.**—*Royal Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—On Friday, June 1st, this Lodge held its monthly meeting at the Masonic room, Railway Hotel, Highbridge, at the request of the W.M., Bro. W. Harwood; Bro. Henry Bridges, G.S.B., presided. The ballot was taken for

Messrs. H. T. Heal and R. Salisbury, and were unanimously elected. Mr. H. T. Heal was initiated into the Order of Freemasonry, and received the charge from Bro. H. Bridges. Bros. J. B. Marwood, R. Smith, J. Smith, and R. S. Fisher having been examined and found duly qualified, were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Bros. W. Mole and R. Pople having been examined and found duly qualified, were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Two brothers were proposed as joining members, and three gentlemen for initiation, to be balloted for at the next Lodge meeting to be held on the 29th inst. A letter was read, received from Bro. W. Walkley, P.M., congratulating the brethren of this Lodge on the appointment of Bro. Henry Bridges to the high office of Grand Sword Bearer. The Lodge was then closed and the brethren adjourned for refreshment, where the evening was spent very pleasantly.

**YEOVIL.**—*Lodge of Brotherly Love* (No. 412).—An exceedingly interesting meeting of the members was held on Wednesday, May 30th, at the "Choughs," for the purpose of presenting the W.M., Bro. Brutton, with a congratulatory address on the occasion of his marriage. The ordinary business being despatched, Bro. Raymond, S.W., addressed the W.M. in eloquent terms, expressing the pleasure he felt at having to discharge so grateful a task on behalf of the Lodge, and for himself, saying a few words of fraternal and hearty import. Other members addressed the W.M., and he was invited to a banquet at the next regular meeting. Bro. Brutton appeared considerably affected by these manifestations of good feeling, and thanked the members in suitable words for himself and his wife. The address, which was engrossed on a parchment roll, was as follows:—"Address presented to Bro. J. Brutton, P. Prov. G. Registrar for Somerset, and W.M. of Lodge, No. 412, on his marriage, by the brethren of the Lodge of Brotherly Love, No. 412, Yeovil, May 28th, 1860:—Worshipful Sir and Brother,—It is the happy privilege of Masons to sympathize with their brethren, both in joy and sorrow, and to seek, to the utmost of their power, to alleviate the one and enhance the other. We are now called upon to perform the more pleasurable of these duties, in offering you our hearty and fraternal congratulations on the occasion of your recent marriage. An event so calculated to add to your personal happiness, cannot be otherwise than a subject of lively interest to the members of this Lodge, over which you so worthily preside. Earnestly do we hope that the G.A.O.T.U. will be pleased to bestow on yourself and amiable partner his richest blessings. Long may you be spared to enjoy, in affectionate union, all earthly happiness, and see your children's children twining as the olive branches round your table. Graced with the Masonic virtues of faith, hope, and charity, may your path through life be a continued ascent upon the mystic ladder, whose summit is lost in the celestial sphere; and when summoned to take the final step which shall withdraw you from this chequered scene, may the G.A.O.T.U. invest you with the highest honours of the Grand Lodge on high. Signed on behalf of the brethren of the Lodge of Brotherly Love, No. 412, Yeovil, H. Raymond, S.W., F. Höllmüller, J.W."

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

**BRADFORD.**—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on Monday, June 6, present Bros. J. S. Robinson, W.M.; H. Smith, P.M., as S.W.; J. Lumb, as J.W.; Thos. Hill, P.M.; Rev. W. Fearnside, Chap.; G. R. Mossman, Sec.; and the rest of the officers; together with Bros. Rogerson, Salmond, Taylor, and a full Lodge of the brethren and visitors from Sheffield and Morley. The Lodge was opened in the first degree, when the minutes of the previous Lodge and Lodge of emergency were read and confirmed. Apologies were received from the S.W., J.W., and I.G., absent from sickness. An invitation was received from the Airedale Lodge, No. 543, Baildon, to visit them on Wednesday the 7th inst., and arrangements were made accordingly. The Lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bro. J. J. Schaeppi was examined as a F.C., and in the short lecture, and on his retiring, it was unanimously agreed that he should be raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The Lodge was then raised to the third degree, and Bro. J. J. Schaeppi was duly and properly raised to the degree of M.M. by the W.M., the J.W. giving the working tools. After the Lodge had been lowered to the first degree, Bro. Salmond, P.M., was called upon to give a report of his attendance as steward at the Festival of the Royal Masonic Girls' School, and also of the election of the annuitants on the 18th ultimo. The report was exceedingly interesting. He also exhibited the beautiful badge which had been presented to him as Charity Steward, together with a beautifully worked book-mark, worked by the girls of the school. Bro. Rogerson, P.M., proposed, and Bro. Thos. Hill, P.M., seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Salmond, P.M., for his liberality and efficient services, which was carried by acclamation. Bro. Salmond, P.M., in returning thanks for the compliment, mentioned the flattering reception which he met with in London, and the extraordinary liberality displayed by the brethren there towards this province. He also stated that West Yorkshire contributed £730 at the Girls' School Festival, of which this Lodge alone contributed £171. Bro. C. H. Taylor, P.M., proposed, and Bro. H. Smith, P.M., seconded, that a cordial vote of thanks be given to Bros. Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., P. Prov. S.G.W., R. H. Goldthorp, Prov. J.G.W., R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec., and Wainman Holmes, P.M. (No. 543), for their exertions and attendance on behalf of the candidates for the R.M. Amnity Fund. This resolution was also carried unanimously, and the Sec. was instructed to communicate the resolution to the above named

brethren. The Lodge was then closed in harmony at nine p.m., when the brethren adjourned to the refreshment room, and spent an agreeable evening, and retired at an early hour.

#### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE OF KENT.

The annual meeting of the Templars of Kent was held in the Masonic Hall, Woolwich, on Wednesday, May 30th. The V.E. Fra. John Henry Hinxman, M.D., Prov. Grand Commander, presided; the E. Fra. Lt. Col. Henry Clerk, D.G.C., and other officers were present. After the minutes of last year's meeting had been read and confirmed, and the auditors' report received and adopted, the V.E. Grand Commander appointed as officers for the year ensuing the following Fras.: Lt. Col. Henry Clerk, D.G.C.; I. W. Figg, 1st Captain; Capt. A. H. King, R.A., 2nd Captain; William Smith, C.E., Chancellor; Registrar; H. W. Spratt, Supt. of Works; Matthew Cooke, Organist; Charles Mallins, Standard Bearer; William Platt, Banner Bearer. The appointment of the other officers was reserved. Fra. G. W. Taylor was reelected Treasurer, and Henderson, Equerry. Besides the members there were present Fras. W. J. Meymott, G. Dir. of Cers. and J. How. The G. Chancellor (Fra. Smith) addressed a few observations on the desirability of having two meetings in the year, as he considered that the knowledge of the Order in the province would be more generally diffused, and he concluded his remarks by moving that the Prov. Grand Conclave be assembled twice in the year. The motion was seconded by the D.G. Commander, and being put was agreed to by all. Fra. Smith suggested the month of October for the other meeting, and it was left to the Prov. G. Commander to fix the day. The alms were collected as usual, and no other business presenting itself, the Conclave was closed in solemn form. Fra. W. J. Meymott acted as Prelate on the occasion.

The brethren then adjourned to Bro. De Grey's, the Freemasons' Tavern, where a very excellent dinner was prepared. In course of the evening, after duly honouring the loyal toasts, and also that of the venerable Grand Master; Fra. Colonel Clerk, in a brief and complimentary address on the qualifications and many excellent attainments in Masonry of their presiding officer, who in his devotion to Templarism was second to none, proposed the health of the Prov. G. Commander. In reply, Fra. Hinxman, after expressing his thanks for the kind way in which his worthy deputy had been pleased to speak of his labours, he could only say that, shew him in what way he might serve the cause of Masonry, but more particularly the order under which they were then assembled, and his best efforts should be devoted to its attainment.

The Prov. G.C. then proposed "The Officers," and united with the toast the name of the Prov. G. Chancellor. Fra. Smith, in response, said he was sure that by means of the enthusiastic brethren connected with it, the province of Kent, though limited in extent of population, would ere long be one of the most important in the realm. He referred to the fact of so young a member being called on to speak for the officers whose attainments were much above his own. He noticed the necessity of men faithfully discharging their respective duties, and considered that none ought to accept office without a fixed determination to fulfil all that was required of them. For himself, he could but promise no efforts should be spared to give satisfaction, and he hoped at the end of the year that if he had not discharged his duty better than his predecessor, at any rate he should not be inferior in diligence. In conclusion, he referred to the high qualities of the other officers whose separate merits he noticed. The visitors were welcomed, and Fra. Meymott acknowledged the greeting. A very pleasant meeting was brought to a close soon after ten o'clock.

#### INDIA.

##### BOMBAY.

[We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter from a brother recently called out to India, dated from Bombay:—]

"My dear Brother H—, I fear you have thought me a long time in writing to you; but the truth is I was anxious to have something Masonic to communicate. As I have now been to three different Lodges, it is time for me to write and tell you something about them. On the 24th ult. I attended the Lodge "Concord," newly opened, and, very singular to say, of which my wife's cousin is Treasurer. The business consisted of two initiations, which were very well worked, as well as the fourth degree afterwards. On Thursday, the 19th inst., I went, by invitation, to Lodge "Perseverance."\* This is under the Scotch constitutions, and is held in a very beautiful room, the furniture of which is richer than anything of the kind I ever saw in England. While there I received an invitation from Bro. Cartwright, W.M. of the "St. George's Lodge," which I accepted for Friday last. I was very glad of this, as it was, I believe, the night of installation with you and

\* This Lodge, though working under the Scotch constitutions, stands in the English Calendar as holding an English charter. At the last meeting of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 202, London, a brother of the Lodge was present, having his Royal Arch certificate with him, issued from the Grand Chapter of Scotland, the name and number however being identical with those in the English Calendar.—Ed.



my old friends and brethren at home, and I wished to be engaged Masonically. A raising was performed with great skill, the outward means and appliances being wonderfully complete. The banquet, too, was very excellent; but as this is an aristocratic Lodge (£10 entrance fee and £10 annual subscription), of course the brethren expect something for their money. I forgot to say that at the Perseverance, an initiation was worked with greater effect and precision than any ceremony I ever heard. The Master was quite perfect, never faltered once, and was most solemn and impressive in his manner; he was well supported too by his officers. In all the Lodges I have been received with true brotherly kindness, and in a thoroughly Masonic spirit. I believe in no other society of men would a perfect stranger be so cordially received as I have been here by the Craft. Each Lodge and each member has seemed to vie with the other in showing me kindness. I am not sure yet whether I shall not join a Lodge, although it was my intention to have refrained from doing so. If I do so, it will be Lodge Concord. St. George's is beyond my means, and Perseverance is Scottish. But in true Masonic feeling, I do not think I could give any one of them the preference. At the Perseverance I sang 'Alonzo,' and nothing would do but an *encore*; so, by command of the W.M., I gave his other favourite, 'Old Simon.' The captain of the *Ripon*, and several of the officers of the *Emen* were Masons, besides several of the passengers; so I was at home at once with them. And, now, my dear brother, may I beg that you will give my best regards to all the brethren of the ——— Lodge; the P.M.s, &c., down to the last initiate, and particularly to Bro. G——, and let me know, when you write, whether he is W.M. this year, or only S.W."

### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—The old King of the Belgians has arrived on his annual visit to Her Majesty, accompanied by his son the Comte de Flandres; two Danish Princes, Prince Jules and Prince John of Schleswick Holstein Glucksbourg, and two German, Louis and Henry of Hesse, have also arrived on a visit at Windsor. On Monday evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and the Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured the concert of the Philharmonic Society, at the Hanover Square Rooms, with their presence, and on Tuesday afternoon the Court left town for Windsor, whence the Queen, accompanied by King Leopold, immediately went to visit the Duchess of Kent. On Thursday Her Majesty, with her visitors and Court, visited the Ascot races. A succession of visitors has been invited to the Castle, and on Wednesday and Thursday grand dinners were given in St. George's Hall. The Court will return to Buckingham Palace this day. During the summer, when the accouchement of the Princess Frederick William is expected, the Prince Regent of Prussia will reside at Berlin and Babelsburg. Her Majesty Queen Victoria will arrive at Berlin in September to be present at the baptism of the infant, and will reside at the new palace at Potsdam.

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Monday (re-assembling after the Whitsuntide recess), the Bank of Ireland Bill was read a second time, and the Public Improvements Bill was read a third time and passed. The report of amendments to the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill was brought up and received, and the Wine Licences Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time. On Tuesday, Lord Chelmsford moved the third reading of the Selling and Hawking Goods on Sunday Bill. Earl St. Germans objected that the bill violated the principle upon which the Sabbath had from time immemorial been observed in this country, because, although it prohibited trading in the morning, it legalised it to a certain extent for the rest of the day. Lord Teynham objected to the bill on similar grounds, and moved as an amendment that it should be read a third time that day three months. Lord Chelmsford defended the bill at some length. After some further discussion, the House divided, and read the bill a third time by 40 to 29—majority 11. The Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill was read a second time, with an understanding that a full discussion should take place on going into committee on Friday. In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Monday, on the order of the day for going into committee on the Reform Bill, Mr. Hunt rose, according to notice, to move an instruction to the committee, "that they have power to provide increased facilities for polling at elections in the United Kingdom." Objection was taken upon the point of order, first by the Speaker, and afterwards by Lord John Russell, and, after a brief conversation, it was ruled that the instruction could not be put. Sir G. C. Lewis repeated a former declaration on the part of the Government that they intended to deal with the subject of bribery by a specific measure. Mr. Wyld proposed to add to the instruction "that votes should be taken by ballot." The Speaker ruled that this addition would be out of order. Lord J. Russell then moved that the Speaker should leave the chair, and in doing so alluded to the rumour which existed out of doors, that the Government intended to withdraw the bill. He said that it was, in his opinion, advisable that the franchises of the English bill should be settled in committee before the House went on with the Irish and Scotch bills—a course which would make it impossible to pass the latter this session; but the Government on that account saw no reason for delaying the progress of the English bill. Glancing at the amendments of which notice had been given on the motion for going into committee,

the noble lord characterised them generally as being intended to defer legislation on merely hollow pretences; and, referring to the state of public business, he denied that there was any valid excuse for throwing over the bill, on the ground of the advanced period of the session. The time was eminently suited for the settlement of such a question; the Ministry had done their duty in bringing it forward; and he invited the House to meet it fairly in committee instead of attempting to evade it or to conceal its importance. Mr. Disraeli said his party had never shrunk from considering the question of the franchise in connection with the working classes, and did not wish now to shrink from the responsibility of their previously expressed opinions. Further, it might be taken that they had admitted the principle of the bill by assenting to a second reading; but still they were not bound to the general policy of the noble lord. The noble lord had charged his (Mr. Disraeli's) party with interposing paltry and frivolous excuses to the progress of the bill, but the noble lord now spoke of giving up two out of the three Reform Bills for the present session, and of leaving the other to be dealt with at the pleasure of the House. Such a proposition as that of revising the constitution of England, without at the same time revising the constitution of Ireland and Scotland, had never been made by a minister before, and now it was made without any urgent necessity for dealing with the subject at all, and without any conviction on the part of Lord J. Russell, that, even if his measure were carried, his object would be achieved. On Tuesday, Mr. Lindsay moved for a select committee to inquire into the organisation and management of those branches of the Admiralty, War Office, India Office, and Emigration Board, connected with transports. Sir C. Seymour seconded the motion. Lord C. Paget expressed the assent of the Government to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject generally; but intimated his opinion that the present transport system was not quite so defective as Mr. Lindsay assumed it to be. Sir C. Napier argued in favour of the motion as it stood, upon the ground that the transport service ought to be conducted by a well organised board, totally independent of the Admiralty, who had already too much to do. Sir J. Pakington expressed his satisfaction that the Government had assented to an inquiry, since, in addition to its economical importance, an improved system of transport would probably lead to an improved system of army reliefs both in India and the colonies. The motion was then agreed to. On Wednesday, on the motion for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commissions Bill, Mr. Selwyn objected to its centralizing character, to the cost of management under the commission, and to various changes proposed by the bill, and, in conclusion, moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Alderman Copeland seconded the motion, and recommended that the bill should be withdrawn, and all legislation on the subject postponed until there had been an inquiry by a select committee. Sir G. C. Lewis remarked that the bill had originated in a committee presided over by Lord J. Russell, and that it had been assented to by that house, although at too late a period of the session to be sent to the House of Lords; and had subsequently been passed by the Upper House at too late a period to come down to the Lower. The Government were not responsible for the bill. Nevertheless, he denied that it was, as had been stated, of a centralizing or confiscating tendency, and asserted that its defects were all of a nature to be satisfactorily dealt with in committee. The debate was adjourned.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—It is understood that the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, Canon of Salisbury and Rector of Barford St. Martin, Wilts, will be the new Bishop of Carlisle, in the room of Dr. Villiers, translated to the See of Durham.—Field-Marshal the Earl of Strathford, Colonel of the 2nd or Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, expired at his residence in Lower Grosvenor street, on Tuesday evening, at a quarter past eight o'clock.—Lord Brougham has been spending a few days in Paris during the Whitsuntide recess, and was present on Saturday at the Institute. We understand that his lordship's late inaugural address at the University of Edinburgh has appeared of such high literary merit to the French savans, that an eminent professor at one of the Paris colleges is about to bring out a French translation of it.—On Monday, the annual election of the master, deputy master, and wardens, took place at the court-room of the Trinity House Corporation, Tower-hill. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort was re-elected master, for the eighth time, and Rear-Admiral Gordon was chosen deputy master. The Trinity House brethren proceeded to hear Divine service at St. Olave's, Hart street, where the Rev. Charles Kingsley, the newly appointed Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, delivered an appropriate discourse. In the evening the officials celebrated the anniversary at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond.—A public meeting of the members of the National Rifle Association was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday. Mr. Sidney Herbert presided, and spoke at considerable length on the constitution and objects of the association. He expressed his conviction that the association would greatly aid in giving permanency to the rifle movement. Lord Elcho and Sir John Burgoyne were among the other speakers.—In a communication from Mr. W. F. Pratt it is stated that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a pardon to Eugenie Plummer, on condition of her being placed in the care of a lady selected by her friends, which arrangement has been effected.—A remarkable trial is now going on in the Court of Chancery which in some measure involves an inquiry into the practices existing in the Agapemone. The relatives of a lady named Nottidge, who lived for some years in that establishment, are endeavouring to set aside the transfer of the sum of nearly six thousand

pounds, which she made to Mr. Prince. The trial remains unfinished. —The case of the Rev. James Bonwell, the rector of St. Philip's, Stepney, came before the Court of Arches on Wednesday, the rev. gentleman, as the report states, having been admonished to attend, and either admit the articles exhibited against him, or give notice that he should oppose their admission. Sir John Harding, the Queen's Advocate, who represented the Bishop of London, went through the articles in detail. Mr. Bonwell, in reply, stated various grounds of objection, and ultimately, after speeches on both sides had been heard, Dr. Lushington deferred his judgment. —For the week that ended on Saturday, the London returns of deaths exhibit a considerable decrease. The weekly number, which was about 1,200 at the beginning of May, and afterwards 1,100, was at the end of the month 1,004. For the ten years 1850-9 the average number of deaths, in the weeks corresponding with last week, is, with a correction for increase of population, found to be 1,088. The mortality of last week was therefore less by 84 deaths than the average rate as obtained for the end of May would have produced. The births of last week exceeded the deaths in the same time by 513. —At the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, the aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending June 2 was—Medical, 1,238; surgical, 427; total, 1,665; of which 350 were new cases. —A discussion on the religious clauses of the Census Bill took place in the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday. Mr. Alderman Lawrence moved that copies of the bill in question should be sent to each member of the court, and, at the same time, stigmatised the clauses compelling every person in this country above the age of fifteen years to make known his religious belief as a despotic and intolerant proceeding. He also complained that the bill gave power to the Crown to register the religious opinions of all its servants, by which, as he expressed it, those opinions might be "ticketed" against them in the different departments. —A few days ago, at an early hour in the morning, two desperate burglars, named Stuart and Williams, confined in Cardigan Gaol, endeavoured to strangle the turnkey, preparatory, no doubt, to effecting their escape. The turnkey's cries, however, aroused the governor and his wife, who gallantly came to his rescue, the one armed with a sword, and the other with a revolver. After a show of resistance, the burglars resigned themselves to their fate. Williams is a pugilist, and under the name of Jack Grant, once fought Tom Sayers, and was vanquished by him. —A meeting was held at St. James's Hall on Wednesday to promote the early closing movement on Saturdays, with a view to enable the employes relieved from their business occupations on that day to join rifle corps. Lord Elcho presided, and Lord Shaftesbury and one or two clergymen delivered speeches in favour of the movement. —We regret to have to report more wrecks and loss of life as the result of the hurricane of last week. Among these is the *Edgar Atheling*, an East Indiaman, which foundered off Lowestoft. It is matter for rejoicing that the officers and crew were saved. We have also to record the loss of the *Harburgh*, a steamer which was employed between London and Ham-lurgh. No fewer than one hundred north country seamen perished in the storm. —The Thames Embankment Committee met on Tuesday. Mr. Thwaites, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, was the principal witness examined. He said that the Board of Works would be unwilling to undertake the construction of a Thames embankment unless they were assisted by a vote from the Consolidated Fund. —Sir Charles Napier's housekeeper has been tried at the Middlesex Sessions, and the evidence revealed, on her part, a system of fraud which rendered her a criminal of a very dangerous class. She was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, a sentence which greatly astonished her, but which she richly deserved. —At Bow Street, a person named Lorenzo Noodt, who stated that he was formerly a captain in the British German Legion in the Crimea, was examined before Mr. Henry on a charge of having attempted to obtain money from Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Lady Waldegrave under false pretences. Captain Noodt represented that he was anxious to obtain the means necessary to enable him to return to Italy, with a view to accept service in the army; and that the Duke d'Aumale, the Duke of Cambridge, and other distinguished persons, had rendered assistance in order that he might achieve that laudable object. Mr. Harcourt's suspicions were, however, excited, and he became convinced that the letter from the Duke d'Aumale was a forgery. The prisoner admitted his guilt and pleaded hard for mercy, but the magistrate, in remanding him, said that it was not in the prosecutor's power to be merciful, as the case was no longer in his hands. —Another meeting of the letter carriers connected with the General Post-office has been held with a view to protest against the proposed amalgamation of the general letter carriers with the district carriers, an arrangement which, it is said, the authorities contemplate making, although it is diametrically opposed to the memorial now under the consideration of the commission which was recently appointed. The meeting, by an overwhelming majority, adopted a resolution which regarded with "distrust and suspicion" the conduct of the authorities in this matter, and declared that, if the contemplated arrangement was carried out while their memorial was under consideration, they would refuse to work upon the new system—in other words, they would strike.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The interview between the Emperor of the French and the Dowager Empress of Russia has at last come off, though nothing further can be said about it than that it took place at Lyons, on Saturday, at ten o'clock in the morning, and that immediately after it both parties left—the Russian Empress for Geneva, the French Emperor for Paris, where both their respective arrivals are already announced. —The *Weekly Register* states that the Pope has commissioned Monsignor

Howard (late an officer of the Scots Fusilier Guard, but now a priest) to meet the Irish volunteers at Ancona, and give them the "apostolic blessing and welcome." —Direct news from Messina has at last come to hand of as late a date as the 3rd. It is altogether favourable to the prospects of Garibaldi's bold enterprise. The French found the city of Messina—in expectation of an attack by the insurgents, and of the then unavoidable bombardment from the fortress—already deserted by the whole mercantile body, who had carried away their goods, as well as by the foreign consuls. The revolutionary committee at Palermo had found means to inform the Messinese that a popular vote be taken on the annexation of Sardinia, and that Garibaldi had been made dictator. The insurgent towns were everywhere making efforts to lay in provisions, to be prepared for any emergency. Palermo itself was strongly barricaded and fortified, and that Garibaldi was in possession of a great number of hand grenades, to be used in the event of a street fight. The royal troops stationed at the custom house have gone over with arms and ammunition to the patriot army, and agents of Garibaldi were busy in making others follow their example. The number of wounded royal troops in the fort of Castellamare is said to amount to two thousand, which would prove a serious impediment to General Lanza, should an assault really take place. The state of things at Palermo evidently paralyses the Neapolitan fleet, by tying it down to that port. The repulse of the insurgent band which attacked Catania is confirmed. The struggle must, however, have been severe, for the Neapolitan garrison lost not less than 200 men. All the different bands had since received orders to concentrate for the decisive day. —The *Asia* has arrived at Queenstown with dates from New York to the 23rd ult. The telegram contains no striking intelligence. Meanwhile, we have received our file of American journals down to the 19th ult. They are, as may be expected, filled with reports of the Republican convention at Chicago. The defeat of Mr. Seward had occasioned considerable disappointment to the democratic party, as, in anticipation of his success, they had made every effort to stir up a hostile feeling against him, and to lessen his chance of being elected to the presidential chair. The election of a man like Mr. Lincoln, who has not been a particular object of attack on their part, and who enjoys great personal popularity, is, therefore, well calculated to excite their fears, and to improve the prospects of the Republican party for the ensuing presidential campaign.

INDIA AND CHINA.—We have received by the Overland Mail copies of the Calcutta and Madras newspapers, the latter coming down to the 9th of May. Public attention was still largely occupied with Sir Charles Trevelyan's minute; and the British India Association had protested against the haste with which Mr. Wilson proposed to carry out his new financial scheme. Sir C. Trevelyan's minute received the unanimous support of the members of the Madras government, and a large public meeting in its favour had been held in that city. Lord Clyde was to accompany Lord Canning to Calcutta, *en route* for England. The *Englishman* publishes some sinister rumours about a mutinous feeling existing in the North-West Provinces, but they do not appear to be warranted by any known facts. —We have rumours from China, by way of Marseilles, to the effect that the ultimatum has not been absolutely rejected by the Chinese, and that the Plenipotentiaries had remitted to them a modified ultimatum.

COMMERCIAL AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.—At the half-yearly meeting of the African Steam Company, a dividend was declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. —The proposed dividend of the Bank of British North America, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, was unanimously adopted by the proprietors at the half-yearly meeting. —The prospectus has been issued of the Dock-warrants Advance and Discount Company under limited liability. With a first capital of £200,000, in shares of £5 each, it is proposed to commence the business of making temporary advances upon convertible mercantile securities, such as dock and wharf warrants, at the current rates of discount.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. W."—We neither work the veils nor give the P.M. degree. The Union Chapter, being under English jurisdiction, should not work them.

AN ENGLISH K.T.—Encampments are not attached to Lodges in England. Though the Chapters are nominally so attached, they are as distinct as though the Craft and the Royal Arch had no connection.

ERRATUM.—In our notice of the election of Annuitants on the Funds of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, on the 25th ult., we erroneously stated the age of Bro. Garrett to be sixty instead of seventy, and the pension £20 instead of £25.

"H. H."—The Encampment of Observance dates from time immemorial. We believe that the Mount Carmel claims the same antiquity.

"SCOTUS."—The volume appears highly interesting, but we have failed to discover any Masonic application. We will return it by post on your sending your address, which we have mislaid.

HENRY F. is thanked. We have already several correspondents in the colony, but shall be happy to hear from him on any matter of interest.