

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

MASONIC ADVENTURE.

(Continued from page 4.)

"It was some four or five years ago that my elder brother James sailed as mate in a fine vessel bound for London. After a quick passage and discharging cargo, they again loaded for the Indian and China markets; all went well for some time till they reached the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, when a severe storm befel them; in the words of my brother's favourite author Falconer:—

"In confluence borne before the blast,
Clouds rolled on clouds the dusky noon o'er cast;
The blackening ocean cowl, the winds arise,
And the dark sand in swift succession flies.
A lowering squall obscures the southern sky,
Before whose sweeping breath the waters fly;
It comes resistless and with foaming sweep,
Upturns the whitening surface of the deep.
In such a tempest borne to deeds of death,
The wayward sisters scour the blasted heath;
The clouds with rain pregnant now impend,
The storm and cataracts tumultuous blend,
Deep on her side the reeling vessel lies,
Brail up the mizen quick, the master cries.
The ship still labours in the oppressive strain,
Low bending, as if ne'er to rise again."

"The gale lasted three days, and when, on its subsiding, the pumps were sounded, they found the ship had sprung a leak, which, in spite of all their efforts, slowly, but surely, gained upon them. The only chance of saving their lives and the ship was to reach the Cape; several vessels were sighted, but too far off; at length on the fifth day when all were nearly exhausted, a sail was seen heading straight for them; signals of distress were hoisted, but their agony and distress may be imagined but not described, when she was seen, the wind being favourable, to pay no attention to them; as a last resource, my brother went to the captain, who was also a Mason, and begged him to hoist the Freemason's flag. This was done; the strange vessel's course was stopped, then again her sails were filled and she appeared leaving them to die, when once more she altered her course and ran down to them; a boat was sent on board, and finding it impossible to save my brother's ship, all hands were taken on board the stranger, and in a couple of days landed at the Cape. It appears that the strange vessel had encountered contrary winds for some time, and her captain, who was *not* a Mason, refused to delay to assist the distressed ship; when, however, the Masonic flag was hoisted, the two mates belonging to her, and who were Masons, ordered the ship to be laid-to; the captain would not consent, and it was only when the mates solemnly declared they would not assist the captain any longer, but leave him on the first opportunity, that he consented to run down and succour those in distress. Thus did Masonry save the lives of all on board the ill-fated vessel."

"Well," said John Christian, "that reminds me of what I once saw myself; but go on now, Cap, and I will tell my story when you have finished telling us about Freemasonry."

Charles thus recommenced: "The anecdote we have just heard proves the charity and also the brotherly love of Masons, for by the exercise of brotherly love we are taught to regard the whole human species as one family, the high and low, the rich and poor, who, as children of the same first parent, and inhabitants of the same planet, are to aid, support, and protect each other. On this

principle Masonry unites men of every country, sect, and opinion, and conciliates true friendship among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance. Instructed in the same principles, a uniformity of opinion which is pleasing in familiar life, and which (as is exemplified in my own case, and in that of Joe Brown's brother), is useful in exigencies, prevails, strengthens the ties of friendship, and promotes love and esteem. Masons are brethren by a double tie; among them, as brethren, no invidious distinctions exist; merit is always respected, and honour rendered to whom honour is due. The monarch, the statesman, the philosopher, the artist, are reminded that, whatever be their dignity of station or superiority of intellect, their origin is derived from the common parent of mankind, and is no better than that of the most humble of the brethren, since, in every son of Adam, we view a brother of the dust. As Masons all are brothers, each one is a member of the same large family, and is taught not only to render to each brother every kind office in his power, by always doing unto him as you would he should do unto you, but also by cherishing and protecting as a brother those defenceless and weak ones most dear to him in the persons of his wife, his sister, or his child. Now, then, you see not only why the Major and I were such firm friends, but also why he so freely confided his sister to my care."

"Well, I declare," said Christian, "the captain might have heard my story before he began to speak, for what I am going to tell you proves all he said to be quite true. In my younger days, you must know, I was for some years a sailor. Well, one voyage was to the West Indies; the craft was a crank concern, and the master not a very good seaman. We were running on with all sail set and a fair breeze, when one of those heavy squalls came down on us, and, before we knew where we were, the schooner turned a turtle, as they call it, and over we went. As Providence would have it, the skipper had set us to work to paint her stern and dandify her before coming into port, so the boat was towing astern at the time. There were only eight hands on board; three were asleep below, and the rest on deck. I happened to be aft; and the first thing I saw floating near me was the boat, which had broken adrift; a few strokes soon brought me to her, and I got on board; looking around, I found two others, the mate and our black cook; the oars had been lashed to the thwarts, so I soon picked them up; we knew we were in the track of the vessels, and not more than three days' sail from our port, but it is no joke being in a small boat on the open ocean in those latitudes without water. Luckily it rained, and we saved a little, but for twenty-four hours we were in the boat, when we were picked up by a Dutch homeward bound craft. They used all kindly enough, but what was our surprise next day to see Sambo the cook in long togs, and to find that the captain had taken him into the cabin, while we whites, who had always looked down on Sambo, had to rough it in the fore-castle. Well, this puzzled us a good deal, so the first time I got a chance I asked Sambo the reason. 'Oh!' says he 'captain and me brothers.' 'Brothers,' says I; 'how's that? you're as black as a coal, and he is a fair Dutchman.' 'It's quite true we're brothers all the same for that,' says Sambo; 'we are brother Freemasons.' Well, I resolved to become a Freemason myself; but, when I reached home, first one thing and then another happened, and so I am still not one."

Sleep, induced by their fatigues, now asserted her power, and all were soon slumbering around the fire. Early next day they again resumed their journey, and,

at the end of the third day, arrived safely at their destination without experiencing any further adventures.

This town was the one in which the sister of Arthur Grimwood lived, and Charles, on the following morning, proceeded to her residence. As he wended on his way, memory (that blessing or curse, as our lives have been well or ill-spent) again rivetted him to the scenes of his childhood. Once again he saw before him the early home of his infancy, and heard the merry voices of his young friend Arthur and his sister Ellen, his little wife, as he was then wont to call her, and recalled to mind the plans for the future which, in the happy trustfulness of childhood, they had then made. All then was *colour de rose*; how changed now. How well he remembered the first great grief, when Arthur was sent to a distant school; and how he had endeavoured, and that with some success, to soothe and comfort Ellen. Next came the pang occasioned by the departure of Ellen and her family from their old home. As these recollections crowded over him, he began to wonder if Ellen would remember him; if the promise of beauty given in her early years was fulfilled; then the remembrance of Arthur wounded and a prisoner, perhaps dead, came across him. Absorbed in these thoughts, he pursued his way utterly abstracted from what was passing around him, when he was aroused by a loud shout, and at the same time received a violent shock which rendered him senseless.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from p. 42.)

Francis I. succeeded his father on the throne of the Two Sicilies in January, 1825, and many Neapolitans cherished the hope that greater freedom might be allowed them by the new sovereign than they had before enjoyed. But there were many who feared that greater calamities were in store for them, arguing that Francis was even weaker minded than his father.

The society called the White Pilgrims, to which we before alluded, increased and spread; they corresponded with other societies in Syracuse and Catania, where the feeling of irritation against the Government prevailed even more strongly than on the Continent. The political intrigues of this society having been detected by the police, many of their number were tried and condemned to fines and imprisonment by a military commission in 1826. The following year, Niccolò Tutonti, Minister of Police, ordered a list of suspected persons to be made in every province, and members of all secret and political societies; but, as the number on the list exceeded a hundred thousand, he abstained from further proceedings, only issuing a royal edict, commanding the gendarmes to consider themselves sentinels in every place, and that their indictment of any person for political offences should be accepted and implicitly believed in a court of justice.*

Though the society of the Carbonari had been suppressed as far as possible by the Government, yet in 1828, many of its former members still continued to spread their opinions, and a few daring spirits in Naples and the neighbouring provinces of Salerno and Avellino formed the nucleus of a conspiracy to raise a cry for the French Constitution; the leaders were three brothers of the name of Capezzoli, landed proprietors at Monte

Forte, and at Bosco, a village in the district of Vallo, in the Principato Citra. They had fought on the liberal side in 1820, and had been hunted by the agents of Government for six years, but escaping pursuit among the mountains; they had gained many followers from a love of adventure, as well as from a vulgar admiration of the marvellous. In 1827, their courage and good fortune again saved them from the soldiers and gendarmes, but this attempt at insurrection failed, because the people, though exasperated by persecution and oppressive taxes, placed no confidence in such leaders. In 1828, however, De Luca, a patriotic curate in the village of Bosco, preached from the pulpit against the perjury, treachery, and bad faith of those in power, and, at the conclusion of his sermon, asked how long the country was to be disgraced by the presence of a foreign soldiery, or how long the people's patience was to be abused, since they had the power (were they so disposed) to regain their lost liberties.* This again roused the energies of the Carbonari, who were now a professedly political society, the flame of rebellion was quickly kindled, and broke out first at Salerno. The Capezzoli headed the revolt, and went about proclaiming the Constitution. The insurgents surprised the little fort of Palmiero, and burnt and pillaged the only town that resisted their progress. This deed of violence appeared to have satisfied the vengeance of the people, for the Capezzoli had neither the influence to control them nor the skill to keep their ardour alive. The King, though assured the worst was over, sent Del Carretto, the Inspector-General of the gendarmes, to the spot, with a considerable detachment of his troops, with orders to use the utmost vigour in putting down the rebellion. Del Carretto had himself been a Carbonari and a leader of insurrectionists; this same man, now eager to propitiate the Government, urged upon the King the dangers of this revolutionary spirit, and obtained permission to crush the insurrection with all the apparatus of war. He came to the little town of Bosco accompanied by six thousand soldiers and a train of artillery. At the sight of such a military force the people, believing they were betrayed, fled. The town was deserted when Del Carretto arrived, but planting his artillery against the place, he shortly levelled it with the ground. Men, women, and children, the innocent and the guilty, were thus left destitute and homeless, while the conqueror raised a column on the spot to commemorate his deed. Many persons were seized and executed, and Del Carretto, assured all of pardon, who would yield themselves prisoners; three hundred surrendered, and were rewarded with chains. Twenty-two (among whom were De Luca and other priests) were first put to the torture and then executed at Salerno, and their heads stuck upon the high road; fifteen were sent to the galleys for life; forty-three condemned to minor punishments; while, as a reward for his conduct in this affair, Del Carretto was created a marquis, and raised to the rank of field-marshal.

In the early part of 1830, died Luigi de Medici; he had remained loyal to his sovereign to the last, and had exerted himself as much as possible, while minister, to suppress the Carbonari and all secret political societies, and had continually reminded his old friends and Masonic brethren of the danger in these troublesome times of again introducing Freemasonry into Naples. He was one of the finest supporters of the Order—he lived as a good Mason should, an honest and virtuous life. An

* *Narrazioni Storiche di Piersilves tro Leopardi.*

* *Vide History of Naples, by S. Horner.*

extract of his last speech to an old Masonic friend deserves to be recorded:—

"It is a public misfortune that the purity of manners of a society which exceeds every other should not be more generally known among all ranks, especially the lower orders, the people; the people have been long ignorant of the Masonic principles; they class all secret societies in one body, but we ourselves know the difference; while they seek only to form themselves into powerful bodies, causing anarchy and insurrection, we willingly submit ourselves to the powers that be; we seek only to establish virtue and charity, to wipe the tear from the eye of distress, to cheer the heart of the unfortunate, clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and prevent, by anticipation, the wants of the unfortunate. We may equal, but we cannot surpass such actions as these; it is not here they can be excelled; and it has long been my fervent wish that the people should be no longer ignorant of the principles of our Institution; they should be told not to perplex their mind in the minute investigation of *secret signs*, but to reflect that the base of this Order is *charity*, that the figurative and typical emblems are illustrations of a nobler subject. Buildings, however strong or noble, will decay; but virtue, immortal virtue, takes its flight from these to the celestial abodes, and is at last received into the bosom of its God."

(To be continued.)

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The building for the approaching International Exhibition is progressing with extraordinary rapidity. Only a few weeks ago we chronicled the commencement of the work, and the building already has assumed form and substance; nearly one half of the 8,000,000 bricks to be used in it are laid. The enclosing portions, which, as our readers have been informed, are brick-built, reveal themselves conspicuously to the passers-by in the adjoining roads. In Exhibition-road the walls are some 20ft. high, and the window frames to the lower-storey are fixed. A like progress has been made in Prince Albert's-road, whilst the frontage in Cromwell-road is carried even to a greater height. The flooring joists for the picture-gallery are laid, and at the south-east angle the window-frames over the lofty doorways are in their place. The massive character of the brickwork in here fully displayed, and enables us to estimate in some measure the magnitude of the work. The central doorways in Cromwell-road, with the staircases at either side of them, are arched over, and the whole of the arches which divide this portion from the main building are, as far as brickwork is concerned, entirely finished. The floors of the picture gallery are carried by cross-timber girders resting on two rows of temporary wood uprights, 15ft. apart; iron columns will, however, be eventually substituted for these latter supports. The whole of the brickwork is exceedingly well executed. It is personally superintended by Mr. Jacobs, the sub-contractor, who has, perhaps, done more work in his time than any man living, and who understands thoroughly how to push it rapidly forward. The bricks have been supplied by Mr. Sneed, of Sittingbourne.

On entering the columnar part of the building one is truly astonished at the divers preparations; at every step we are arrested by some new and ingenious scheme for economising labour and time, foremost amongst which is the gigantic travelling scaffold built for the purpose of fixing the huge semicircular ribs which are destined to span the nave. It is of squared timber, braced and bolted together, and is constructed in three stages, surmounted by a queen-post frame with stepped sides, on which, as on the level top, 3-inch planking is laid. The whole is 91ft. high, and by means of it the ribs will be adjusted and fixed in their proper places. It stands on twelve iron wheels and strong axles, and is thus easily shifted on iron railways from one end of the lengthy nave to the other. 50ft. of scaffolding thus supplies the place of a thousand. Its great advantage

and economy is here seen by its juxta-position with the forest of timber which is required in the scaffolding for the transepts, where the intervention of the domes would not admit of the traveller being employed. That, however, is now very nearly finished, and ropes betokening "portentous preparation" are stretched from point to point, interlacing one another like gossamers in the hot summer fields, apparently in inextricable confusion, but really answering a well-defined and skilfully-contrived purpose. The men running about on the dizzy heights "show scarce so gross as beetles," and, for half-a-crown a-day, almost rival Blondin's feats every hour in the week. Others seated on a piece of board, with the assistance of a labourer below and a pulley above, haul themselves up the sides of the fixed columns; cradled in mid-air they bolt the massive iron girders in their places, or fix the caps of the columns as they are hoisted up to them.

Everything seems done here on a grand and expeditious scale. The traditional hodman crawling up and down ladders is put aside altogether. Barrowfuls of bricks and mortar are hoisted, by means of a horse, a stout rope, and a pulley, as speedily and as easily as a signal-flag is run up on board a man-of-war. Iron rails with turn-tables at the intersection are laid all over the site to facilitate the transit of materials. Two of Bowser and Cameron's large cranes are fixed near the hydraulic testing machine, by which the main girders are subjected to a pressure of some 70 or 80 tons, applied at a quarter distance from their extremities. The girders which support the gallery-floors are each 2ft. 6in. deep, those which carry the roof are 2ft. 1in. deep. The hydraulic machine is by Burton, Sons, and Waller. The weight of each of the lattice-girders is between 24 and 25 cwt. Stacks of these girders are on the ground ready for immediate use. Mr. Barrow, at Stavely, is personally superintending the castings, and in another couple of months every piece of iron-work, amounting in all to little short of 4000 tons, will be delivered. In addition to this enormous weight of metal, the Thames Iron Company will supply no less than 1500 tons of wrought iron.

Passing onwards, we come upon a series of the timber trussed girders which are to rest on the iron ones for the gallery floor. Some dozen of these are being temporarily laid near the ground in order to be tested by an extraordinary load of bricks. Each girder consists of two pieces of timber bolted together, resting in iron shoes. They are trussed with a cast-iron strut in the centre and 1½ wrought-iron rod, which passes under it from one end of girder to the other. Joists, 9in. by 3in., will lie on the top of them. Close adjoining, on a large platform of deals, the carpenters are busy tracing full size the lines of the roof for the "picture gallery." The carpenters' work is all prepared either by Messrs. Lucas's establishment at Lowestoft, or at Grosvenor-basin, Pimlico.

The east end of the nave is the most advanced portion of the central or iron building. The double stage of coupled columns, which form the sides of the nave, are fixed in nine or ten bays, and are ready for the roof ribs, which are now awaiting transit at Grosvenor-wharf. The first stage of the same are also up in three or four additional bays. Many of the side columns and cross-girders are fixed, and the number increases daily. In the eastern transept an almost equal activity is perceptible, and more than thirty columns are in their places.

The expedition with which these iron bones of the gigantic building are hauled up is one of the most noteworthy features in the construction. A little steam-engine scarcely bigger than a pony-chaise does the work. It sets two or three wheels in motion, over one of which a rope passes; pulleys are placed in convenient positions near the ground, they rest on wooden blocks, and are securely lashed to iron pins driven in the ground or to fixed uprights. One or more men, according to the distance, take up their positions with red and blue flags, to signal to the engine-driver, another is ready to haul in or pay out the rope to the revolving wheel; the rope passes round the various pulleys, and is then fixed to the material to be raised; a man regulates its ascent with a gye-rope, a couple more await its arrival at its destination, the blue flag is displayed, a whistle is heard, the rope tightens, and the iron mass glides rapidly

upwards; suddenly the blue flag is dropped and the red one exhibited, the engine is for an instant stopped, the iron cap is grappled by the hands above and adjusted, and in the next instant, after the premonitory whistle, is lowered to its place. The tackle is at once cast off, and the men are left to rivet and secure it. Before we have recovered our admiration of the facility of the operation, we hear the engine's shrill warning again, and find that it has removed the sphere of its usefulness to forty or fifty yards in a totally opposite direction.

The *annexe*, as it is officially called, is, however, nearer completion than any portion of the main building. In the four parallel galleries which constitute it the machinery will be exhibited. It occupies the piece of ground to the north-west, between the Cromwell-road and the western arcades of the Horticultural Society's Grounds, and, for what reason we know not, is constructed entirely of timber. It commences in a line with the centre of the main entrance to the adjoining gardens, and will run thence about 1000ft. At the commencement there are only three galleries, but some 180ft. northwards a break in the boundary-walls of the Society's arcades enables an extra or fourth gallery to be added to them. The galleries are divided only by square upright posts, 10in. by 4in., 15ft. apart. They stand on wooden blocks 16in. long by 9in. wide, and 5in. thick. The blocks are tied together by 10-inch by 3-inch planks underneath. The arch-shaped ribs are formed of a central 2-inch board and external 1-inch boards nailed together, and stiffened by boards which radiate from an imaginary centre. Under the soffit of the ribs they are cut off to spear-shaped points. The central portion of each roof is to be glazed, and the sides boarded and covered with felt, upon longitudinal rafters 3ft. apart. A quarter partition divides the westernmost gallery from the Cromwell-road. These galleries are already finished, with the exception of the painting, glazing, and flooring, to the extent of some 600ft.

In a few more weeks—perhaps days—the main ribs will be raised over the main avenue of the Exhibition, and before the approaching last day of September, upon which day, in 1850, the first casting was delivered for the former Exhibition, its successor will be sufficiently advanced to enable us to realise its stupendous proportions—every piece of ironwork will be upon the site, and a large portion of it fixed. The contractors, having profited by the experience of former years, have adopted every plan which can save time and money, and wherever a difficult task was to be performed, have found an able and competent man to do it.—*Building News*.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The district church of St. Mary, Summer's-town, Tooting, has been reopened, after undergoing extensive alteration. The nave has been lengthened towards the west 23ft., and a gallery provided for children, approached from an external stone staircase. A new chancel, semi-octagonal, on plan, has been attached; the east wall being cut away, and a moulded stone arch inserted, springing from small columns, with carved caps and brackets. The walls are pierced with three lancet windows, and the roof groined with foliated bosses. The building has been entirely refitted with open benches of stained deal; the pulpit, lectern, communion rail, &c., being all new. The style is Early Pointed. The present number of sittings is 310.

The foundation stone of a new church has been laid at Whitley, Berks, by the Bishop of Oxford. The site is on the hill approached by Kendrick-road. The church will be in the decorated style; the walls of Bristol stone, with Bath stone dressings; and it will depend on the amount of subscriptions received whether it will have a spire. The estimate, including the spire, is £6000.

The new church of All Saints', Hawkhurst, founded at the sole expense of the incumbent, the Rev. H. A. Jeffreys, and his sister, Miss C. E. Jeffreys, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury. The edifice has been erected at that part of the parish known as Highgate. The architecture is French Gothic; the building being enriched with stone carving. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and

two side aisles; affording accommodation for 380 persons which could be extended. On the south of the chancel rises a shingled spire, and in the tower are three bells. Near the north-west end is a porch of carved stone, the designs being clusters of flowers. The interior walls are all plain ashlar.

The opening of Owston Church, Leicestershire, took place on July 10th, and £102 were collected at the close of the services. The church (the only remaining portion of the abbey founded here, in the reign of Edward III., by Robert Grimbold) has undergone the restoration. The spire has been heightened, and three new bells added: the pewing, pulpit, reading-decks, screen to vestry, and altar-rail, have been renewed in oak, carved; and a new roof has been put upon the north aisle. A five-light east window has also been added, and the chancel laid down with Minton's encaustic tiles.

The parish church of Peasehall, Yoxford, has been rebuilt on the site of the old one, at the entire expense of Mr. J. W. Brook, of Sibton Park, near Yoxford, and is in a forward state of completion. It is built with black flint and stone. The nave is 10ft. longer than the former one, thereby giving increased accommodation. The window of the chancel is filled in with stained glass, the subject of which is the Crucifixion of our Saviour, and which is intended as a memorial window to the parents of Mr. Brooke. The tower has been restored and heightened about 4ft., a new bell-frame erected, and the bells repaired and re-hung.

The Bishop of Lichfield has consecrated the new district church at Blackenhall, near Wolverhampton. The edifice of brick, of a light and simple character, and was erected at a cost of £3000. New schools are also in progress in close contiguity to the new church.

Yardley Church has been re-opened for divine service, after having undergone considerable repairs and restorations. The works include new seats throughout (except the chancel), in a plain style, worked in English oak. The floors are newly laid, and the internal stonework has been restored by denuding it of many coats of whitewash, and making good defective portions. The windows have been re-glazed in diamond squares, with a margin of stained glass round each light, including also the tracery. The south or Gilby aisle has undergone a restoration, including the roof, which, by the removal of the ceiling (which cut the window in half), is now open to view. The three-light window in this aisle is filled with stained glass, the principal figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity. The roof of the nave, a specimen of sixteenth century work, on the trussed-rafter principle, for want of funds remains concealed by an ugly plaster ceiling. On taking off the numerous layers of whitewash from the walls, the entire surface was found to have been decorated, *temp.* James I., with Scriptural texts and the peculiar scroll ornaments of the period. Below this were the remains of former decorations, evidently of the fourteenth century, but in a state of mutilation which made them illegible: traces of a decorative painting appeared on all the piers and arches. Underneath the pewing was found an alabaster incised slab of the fourteenth century. Much yet remains to be done internally. The amount expended has been upwards of £800.

The church of Offenham, Worcestershire, is being restored. The old building has been rased, except the tower—an embattled structure, with gargoyles beneath its parapet. The work of rebuilding from the foundation, it seems, was absolutely necessary, owing to the long period during which the repairs of the late building had been wilfully neglected. Besides a nave and chancel, the church will now include a north aisle and vestry, and the porch will be on the south instead of the north side; there will be seventy-seven additional sittings, or in all 200. The timbers of the new are all in roof their place, and the church will shortly be covered in. The total cost will be nearly £1800.

Extensive restorations have been carried out at Bristol Cathedral; and instead of a small dingy edifice, covered with whitewash and disfigured by excrescences, there is now a commodious and imposing fabric, restored to its original proportions, and enriched with such aids as art and taste can furnish. The area, which previously accommodated 300 worshippers, is extended to receive at least 1000 and 1600 will be enabled to hear the service comfortably. In

taking down the old screens and stalls, no antiquities connected with the history of the building were discovered. The walls were found to be composed of fragments of carved stonework, chiefly Norman and Early Decorated, with some few portions of Perpendicular work; and on the carving of the canopies and stalls some of the old blue paint was discovered. The holy-water stoup was found by accident in taking down an old monument.

The church of St. John the Evangelist, Hollington, has been consecrated. It is simple in appearance. The chancel ends in the form of an apse.

A new church at Ystradgynlais was opened for divine service on June 12th. The chancel and vestry-room have had their foundation walls laid and built up even with the surface of the ground. The nave is 72ft. long, being about 10ft. longer than that of Pontardawe new church. The width of the church, including both the nave and aisles, is 50ft., and will afford sittings to about 650 people when all is finished. One feature of this building is that, instead of massive stone pillars, to support the arches, the capital of each arch rests on two short cast-iron pillars, about 5ft. long, and these are again supported by a base of stone pillars, about 3ft. high.

The new English Wesleyan Chapel, Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, is drawing to completion, and is intended to be opened this month. It is in the Italian style, and is entered by a flight of stone steps, under an open freestone semi-circular portico, between which and the chapel itself is a spacious vestibule, with stairs in same to gallery. The chapel is a parallelogram, 81ft. by 41ft. in the clear, between front and back walls, and 30ft. high, and contains sitting accommodation on the ground-floor for 620 people. It is terminated by a semi-circular apse, the walls and domed roof of which are panelled. The apse is flanked by two vestries. The walls are built entirely of bluish grey Pennant (except the front, which is faced with Risca red stone), in random ranged courses. The dressings are of freestone. The entire cost of building, not including boundary walls, or stones for chapel (the latter being provided by trustees), will be about £1400.

The old church of Merthyr Cynog, situate eight miles distant from Brecon, has been restored under the directions of Mr. Buckeridge, and re-opened. The bad portions of the walls have been taken out and rebuilt: new windows have been put in; the old ones in the north and south side of the chancel being preserved—and, where needed, renewed in native stone: the internal fittings in nave and chancel have been all made new and re-arranged; open sittings, all free throughout the church, taking the place of the former high and appropriated pews: the roof, before concealed from view, has been restored in oak—preserving the old principals where their condition rendered it possible. The total cost of the work, exclusive of the tower, which yet remains to be done, is about £725.

The foundation-stone of St. Cynon's Church, Llanfabon, has been laid. The church will be Gothic, with a chancel 32ft. in length. The entire length of the building will be 48 feet.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

INTRODUCTION TO FREEMASONRY.

Who was the author of *An Introduction to Freemasonry; being a General Outline of that Ancient and Venerable Institution, pointing out the Dignity of its Design and the Means for attaining it, its arcana accepted.* By A. BROTHER. 12mo., 1829. London: Longmans; Birmingham: W. Hodgetts. There are eighteen pages of preface, and one hundred and eighteen of the pamphlet, written in an excellent tone, and with great moderation.—Ex. Ex.

[The three following queries and editorial reply appeared our contemporary *Notes and Queries* of July 27th; and, as they are likely to interest many of our readers, we reproduce them here.]

PRIVATE SOLDIER CANDIDATES.

R. E. X. thanks VERITAS—prays a tales, and withdraws a juror.

FREEMASON.

I have in my possession a copy of a will, dated 1641, in which the testator describes himself as "Freemason;" and also bequeaths a certain sum to a relative, whom he distinguishes by the same title. Was this ever a common practice? I should be glad to hear an example of it at an earlier date.—H. FISHERICK.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Can any of your valued correspondents inform me if any historian has written *exclusively* in the English language of the order of St. John of Jerusalem? that is, from the time of the establishing of this chivalric order in England down to the latest records.—JAMES WILLIAM BRYANS.

KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.

What was the name of the founder of this order of knighthood? Some account of him may be of general interest.—M. A. P.—[The origin of this remarkable institution, which rose to celebrity by martial achievement, may be traced to purposes of pious and practical benevolence. Hugh Clark, in his *History of Knighthood*, ii., 57, informs us, that "When the Holy Land began to grow famous by the expeditions of Christian princes, this Order of Hospitaliers had its beginning, or rather restoration, by Girardus; for the original is attributed to Johannes Hircanus Maccabeus, or John, patriarch of Alexandria, who, for his liberality to the poor, was surnamed Eleemosynarius." Long before the era of the Crusaders, some Italian merchants purchased a license from the Mussulman rulers of Jerusalem to found in that city an hospital, together with a chapel, which they dedicated to St. John the Eleemosynary, for the relief and wayfaring entertainment of sick and poor pilgrims. An interesting account of John, patriarch of Alexandria, is given by Alban Butler, in his *Lives of the Saints*, January 23.]

THE OLDEST LODGE MINUTE BOOK.

In forwarding another portion of this curious MS., I have been tempted to go beyond my original intention, but hope the general interest of the subject will plead my excuse.

The Society was to consist of thirteen founders, which were to have the power of admitting members and appointing the places of meeting. The President was to be chosen by ballot, and continue in office three months. The President or "Master" had power to appoint two censors, "or his Senior and Junior Wardens."

The President and Directors were to wear such tokens of their offices as were proper, and to have their arms engraved on the reverse, and in no way to "alienate, change, or destroy" them, nor should any other token be worn by their successors. These tokens were to be kept in a box with three keys. None of them to be taken away, but each might have a duplicate at their own cost, if they were of the original number of founders. The President had the power of expending whatever money came in, but to make no further calls on the members. Signor Geminiani to be their perpetual musical dictator, and if he died, or left the society, his token to be worn by the President, and in consequence the latter to have all the power of the Dictator. Discussions on religion or politics to subject those who take part in them to expulsion without appeal. Any member absent three consecutive nights to be expelled. In the absence of the President the Senior Censor to act as President, the Junior as Senior Censor, and to appoint one to act as Junior. The President and Censors to sit in their proper places with tokens of distinctions, to be addressed only by their proper titles, and the person so addressing them to be standing. "That no person be admitted as a visitor unless he be a Freemason, and then but one in each quarter or Presidentship." Founders' kin, bearing the same arms, to be admitted gratis, and, when vacant, advanced to a directorship before any other person. Resolved, that the tokens of distinction be of three sizes, circular, and the diameters as follows:—the President's, one inch and six-tenths; the Censors', one inch and eleven-sixteenths; the Directors', one inch and seven-sixteenths. The said tokens "to be of no baser metal than silver gilt with gold," and round the margin to have engraved the title of the society. The reverse to contain the arms, cypher, or device, and be hung to a black ribbon two inches broad. One, the President's, over his

crest, engraved on a scroll the word "Præses;" the Senior Censor's, Censor primus;" Junior Censor, Censor secundus." The President and Censors, during their offices, at public meetings, or elsewhere, shall wear their respective tokens, and no others. The tokens were then ordered to be depicted on separate pages of the book, and are beautiful specimens of drawing.

The minutes of proceedings come next, and contain, amongst many other things, the following entries:—

"18 Feb., 1724, T. Shuttleworth entreats the honour to be made a member; which was done, and he signed an undertaking approving, and promising to obey, the fundamental constitutions. "Thomas Oliverson and John Guest were also admitted, they "claiming no right or privilege to act or direct in any affair relating to the society." Ordered, also, that "the first six solos of Corelli, made into concerto grossi by our Dictator, Signor Francesco Xaverio Geminiani, be subscribed for by the society." Ordered, on the 4th of March, 1724, "that a cedar pedestal, not exceeding with its ornaments in the purchase, twenty pounds, proper instruments and furniture belonging to it suitable thereto. Proper candlesticks, not exceeding in the purchase five pounds, and a case to keep and preserve them, as also our musical books, papers, and instruments, not exceeding in the purchase ten pounds, be made according to the directions and approbation of the President." The next is so very curious that it deserves to be transcribed entire, and is "To the Right Worshipful and highly esteemed the President, Censors, and Directors of the society entitled Philo-Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas Apollini. Gentleman and brothers, I am a member and Master Mason, belonging to the Rose and Crown Lodge in Westminster, and likewise to the Queen's Head in Hollis-street, intreat your honour to be admitted into this society in the rank and degree of one of the directors as No. 10, April 1st, 1725. THOMAS HARBIN." Then made and admitted. On the same day J. O. Eversman was also admitted. At the same time it was resolved that they should meet every other Thursday evening, at six o'clock, and break up at eleven, at the Queen's Head, near Temple Bar, the Censors to order the entertainment. There was, on the same day, a visitor from the lodge at Dicks' Coffee-house, but a blank remains for his name. From the Queen's Head Lodge, in Hollis-street, a visitor, "Thos. Fisher, a Master," signed his name. On April 7th, James Murray to be admitted. Anthony Corville, "a member and Master Mason, belonging to the lodge at the Queen's Head, in Hollis-street," also petitioned. On the 15th of April, "Mr. James Murray" did attend, and was made and admitted. "Bro. Anthony Corville" was also admitted. On the same day there was a visitor from the lodge at the King's Head, in Pall Mall, who signed as "Jno. Milkman, Master." The following utensils were purchased, "A basket hilt sword with a dented blade; a brass drawing-pen; a square of brass and ebony." April 29th, 1725. Joshua Draper petitioned to be received as a member. "The 12th of May, 1725. Our beloved brothers and directors of this right worshipful society whose names are here underwritten,—viz., Bros. Charles Cotton, Esq., and Papillon Ball, were regularly passed Masters; F. X. Geminiani was regularly passed Fellow Craft and Master; James Murray was regularly passed Fellow Craft. Witness, William Gulstone, Præses; Coort Knevit and William Jones, Censores." May 13th, 1725. The President requests the society to accept "a Bible, that was printed in the reign of Q. Elizabeth of glorious memory, bound in black leather and gilt, which this society have honoured me with making use of ever since it was founded." The same day Mr. Joshua Draper was admitted, and "from the Lodge at Tom's Coffee house, in Clare Market," as visitor, was "Peter Reffer, Junior Warden."

Here I will again break off, and return to the subject in another communication.—MATTHEW COOKE.

MASONIC AND CHIVALRIC TEMPLARS.

I thank Sir Knt. Shuttleworth for his reply; such courtesies often remove misconceptions. He is wrong in supposing I wished to fasten upon him what I cannot but consider an invidious distinction; at the utmost he could only be blamed for endorsing it. I cannot, however, consider the French Templars a spurious body, but on the contrary the legitimate head of our whole Order, and I have looked at the subject in all its bearings. With respect to this there may and will be different opinions; not so as to the fact of which Sir Knt. Shuttleworth professes ignorance, that this body requires from, or confers several Masonic degrees including the 18th on all postulants. My authority is Clavel, who is fully borne out. In an account of their clothing inserted about twelve months ago in the MAGAZINE, the jewels of the different grades will inform Sir Knt. Shuttleworth what the Masonic degrees are.—†

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. S. O. Beeton, one of the most enterprising of modern publishers, announces a new weekly journal for the 7th of September, under the title of *The Queen* to be particularly addressed to Englishwomen. It is to be an illustrated journal of news, literature, and art, and is to be accompanied with photograph supplements. A photograph of her Majesty, by Mayall, will accompany the first number. The name of Mayall is a sufficient guarantee for its excellence.

The Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley, in his *English Sportsman in the Western Prairies*, relates the following:—"I had not been long in the society of gentlemen from the United States before I learned that to tell untruths was not to lie. To tell an American 'he lies,' is to bid him draw a knife or revolver; but pleasingly to show him that you guess 'he's pitching it in considerably smart,' and departing from unsmart fact, is no insult whatever. 'Do you shoot with rifle?' said one of my conversationally playful friends to me. 'Yes,' I replied. 'Guess you think then you're a pretty good shot,' he continued. 'Guess I do,' was the rejoinder. 'Guess you'll not come up to our Kentucky men,' continued my companion; 'better not try your hand there unless you can come nigh their doings.' 'What do they do?' I enquired. 'Just this, yes, sir; they place an old pea rifle barrel, horizontally at one hundred yards, and then with their other rifle fill up the small barrel with bullets without without missing a shot, I reckon; yes, sir!' 'I can't do that,' I replied; 'yet I have not the least fear but that at the living thing they will not get far ahead of me.' 'Reckon we shall see,' and my friend then whistled and walked the upper deck."

The committee for erecting a Crimean monument at Sheffield has adopted a design by Mr. G. Goldie.

Mr. John Younger the St. Boswell's shoemaker and fly-fisher, in his *River Angling for Salmon and Trout*, says:—"The grand mistake of all the authors I have seen on fly fishing, is their supposition that the flies are alighting on the water from above, whereas, could they catch up the idea, or be persuaded when told, that the flies arise to the surface from the bottom where they are bred, sheets of useless speculation might be saved; such as about making your cast of flies alight softly on the surface, like living flies alighting from the air above, &c. Water flies do arise from the surface occasionally, as well as for sexual contact, like midges, bees, and birds, such as snipes and swallows, and sometimes alight on it again. One of a thousand may do this, and on alighting be met by a ready trout, but this is rather an accidental alighting than a general case, as the trouts are really rather feeding on those arising from the bottom upwards, while those ascending into the air are done with the water, not requiring to return."

A new penny weekly newspaper for South Durham and Cleveland, the *Stockton Journal*, is about to be commenced at Stockton-on-Tees.

In a recent volume of poems, Mr. Whittier, the American poet, preserves the beautiful legend of "Skipper Ireson's Ride" in what will be something more than *Home Ballads*. Floyd Ireson was a master-mariner or "skipper" of Marblehead, and his crime and fitting punishment are well told in the following verses:—

Body of turkey, head of owl,
Wings a-droop like a rained-on fowl,
Feathered and ruffled in every part,
Skipper Ireson stood in the cart.
Scores of women, old and young,
Strong of muscle, and glib of tongue,
Pushed and pulled up the rocky lane,
Shouting and singing the shrill refrain:
"Here's Flud Orson, fur his horrd horrt,
Torr'd an' futherr'd in a corrt
By the women o' Morble'ead!"

Wrinkled scolds with hands on hips,
Girls in bloom of cheek and lips,
Wild-eyed, free-limbed, such as chase
Bacchus round some antique vase,
Brief of skirt, with ankles bare,
Loose of kerchief and loose of hair,
With conch-shells blowing and fish-horns' twang.
Over and over the Mænads sang:
"Here's Flud Orson, for his horrd horrt,
Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corrd in a corrt
By the women o' Morble'ead!"

Small pity for him!—He sailed away
From a leaking ship, in Chaleur Bay,—
Sailed away from a sinking wreck,
With his own town's-people on her deck!
"Lay by! lay by!" they called to him.
Back he answered, "Sink or swim!
Brag of your catch of fish again!"
And off he sailed through the fog and rain!
Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered, and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!

* * * * *
"Hear me, neighbours! at last he cried,—
"What to me is this noisy ride?
What is the shame that clothes the skin
To the nameless horror that lives within?
Waking or sleeping, I see a wreck,
And hear a cry from a reeling deck!
Hate me and curse me,—I only dread
The hand of God and the face of the dead!"
Said old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!

Then the wife of the skipper lost at sea
Said, "God has touched him!—why should we?"
Said an old wife mourning her only son,
"Cut the rogue's tether and let him run!"
So with soft relentings and rude excuse,
Half scorn, half pity, they cut him loose,
And gave him a cloak to hide him in,
And left him alone with his shame and sin.
Poor Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!

The bronze statues of Brunel and Stephenson, about to be erected at Westminster, are to be modelled by Baron Marochetti.

The manner in which Lady Gray prevented her rebel husband from joining the army of the Pretender, is related as follows by their grandson, in his recent *Reminiscences of a Scottish Gentleman, commencing in 1787*:—"In the evening Lord Gray wished to bathe his feet, as he felt symptoms of a cold from having got very wet in riding to Dundee; he therefore gave order to his valet to that effect. It was then my grandmother showed her strength of mind and farsightedness. She informed the servant that she would herself attend to his Lordship; accordingly, when he retired to his dressing-room she accompanied him, having previously desired the valet to place hot water at the door of the room. When all was prepared, and Lord Gray had placed his feet in the foot-tub, her Ladyship brought in the almost boiling water, and poured the whole contents of the pitcher in one avalanche upon his legs and feet. A tremendous yell proved that her end was gained; the limbs were severely scalded, assistance was obtained, the sufferer was placed in bed, and the surgeon sent for, who, after administering palliatives to soothe the pain, gave positive orders that his Lordship was to remain in bed until all symptoms of inflammation were reduced."

Mr. Robert Hunt, *F.R.S.*, writing in the *Art Journal* for July says:—"It is not a little remarkable that chemistry has shown us how to obtain, from one source, nearly all the colours of the prismatic bow. Red, in all its varieties, an approach to orange, green, blue, indigo, and violet, are colours which aniline has yielded; yellow alone is wanting. We know of no other base possessing a similar chameleon power. When we reflect that this aniline is obtained from the oil of coal tar, and that not merely colours of the greatest beauty, but fruit and flower essences of the utmost fragrance are obtainable from it, we cannot but admit that chemistry has a creative power of a very remarkable kind. The changes which our chemists have made by varying the proportions of oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen, prove, as Van Helmont strangely but very beautifully said: 'The wonder is, not that God out of a few elements has made so many things, but that in His infinite wisdom He has not made many more.'" And the same writer, discoursing very instructively of "Mauve and Magenta" in the first number of the *St. James's Magazine*, beautifully observes:—"A piece of wood and a lump of coal have no particular resemblance to each other, but they belong to the same family—they are very near relations. The coal we burn, and which is dug from 1000 feet below the present surface of the earth, with most laborious toil, and under circumstances of peculiar hazard to the miner, was once a forest growing in luxurious beauty

in the splendour of a tropical sun. Myriads of ages have elapsed, mountains have been worn down, and their *debris* strewn over the buried forests. Hundreds of yards in thickness of sandstone and shale have to be pierced ere we reach our buried treasure, more valuable far than the 'hoarded gold' of the enchanter Merlyn. In the deeps, and in the darkness of these rock formations, chemical changes have gone on resulting in the production of that coal which gives to our country her commercial supremacy, and to our ladies Mauve and Magenta. We have to take our coal to the gas works and there we subject this natural product to a destructive distillation, as the process is termed. We obtain the gas with which we illuminate our towns and our houses, and the coal yields by the process, at the same time, many other things." And having described the process by which *Aniline* is obtained, he adds:—"By the sunlight the face of early Nature was covered with vegetable forms, and the powers emanating from the sun were used (*expended*) in their production. The tree grew in size, and the leaves and the flowers were abundant or otherwise, and palely or intensely coloured according to the degree of sunshine poured upon them. Decay comes over the living forests, and they gradually change into the form which we name *coal*. We dig this from the earth, and we submit it to the destructive chemistry of the gas works. Gas is obtained, we employ it for all purposes of illumination, and there are other products left behind. The quantity of light we obtain from the gas produced by a given weight of coal is exactly the quantity of light which was necessary to complete the growth of the plants from which the coal was formed; so that we are actually in our library writing this brief essay warmed by the heat, and illuminated by the light which was flooded upon this earth long before it was fitted to the abode of man. Again, the Mauve and Magenta with their allied colours, are due to those mysterious forces which, we scarcely yet know how, give colour to nature. They were produced in the very youth of the world, and have been stored until now in the earth's recesses. The lady clad in Mauve or Magenta, modern though these colours be, walks abroad into the sunshine of to-day in tints produced by that same orb, ages before Eve, the mother of mankind, had been taught to clothe herself in the vegetable beauties of the Garden of Eden." This is the right sort of stuff to popularize science, and we wish Mr. Hunt, and all other teachers of the hidden mysteries of nature and science, long life to labour for the enlightenment of the people.

The *Leeds Mercury*, on and after the first October, is to be issued as a penny daily journal. The history of this paper is a remarkable one. It was commenced in May, 1720, as a weekly three-halfpenny newspaper; and it is worthy of remark, that during the first two years of its existence, it only contained some twenty advertisements, for which the charge was half-a-crown each. In 1767, after a suspension of twelve years, the *Leeds Mercury* was revived by Mr. James Bowling, under whose able editorship it remained until 1794. In March, 1801, it became the property of the late Mr. Edw. Baines, in whose family it still remains. It has long maintained a high position in the ranks of the provincial press, and has of late years been issued twice a week.

Dr. Spencer T. Hall, M.A., the well-known Sherwood Forester, has, we are glad to learn, another work nearly ready for the press, entitled *Days in Derbyshire*, from which we may make sure of a treat. Spencer Hall is the man, of all others that we know, best qualified to do justice to the scenery of Derbyshire, or perhaps any other of our English counties, as those who have read his able and genial work, *The Peak and the Plain*, will at once agree to. As we read his admirable sketches, one not only feels in love with such writings, but their author comes in for a full share of our affections. Happy is the writer of whom one can say this.

Fine Arts.

Bro. Poulton has just produced an excellent photograph of Bro. Matthew Cooke in full costume as a Knight Templar, the whole of the details of which are brought out with remarkable fidelity. Bro. Poulton appears to be very happy with his portraits, and we know not which to admire most, his album series or those of a larger size.

Literature.

REVIEWS.

Beeton's Illustrated Family Bible. S. O. BEETON, Strand.

The first number of this bible, which is to be completed in twenty-four parts, has come to hand, and certainly, looking at the excellence and extent of the illustrations, is remarkably cheap. The paper on which the bible is printed is good, the type clear and sharp, and the illustrations appropriate. Nothing but a very large sale can repay the publisher for his enterprise in producing such a bible, which we feel assured on its becoming known it will obtain.

The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine for August. S. O. BEETON, London.

This is more than an average number, both as regards the literary contents and the illustrations. The latter consists of a steel plate of the fashions, a coloured pattern for a bead mat, a sheet of embroidery and their patterns, with diagrams of a knickerbocker suit, &c. The volume opens with a new tale, entitled "Wayfe Summers," which, judging from the chapters published, promises to be of considerable interest. The "Family Secret" is brought to a conclusion, whilst the "Marchioness of Aurebourne," and the "Old Man in Love," improve as they advance. "The Domestic History of England" is also continued, and certainly throws great light on the manners and customs of our ancestors, which cannot prove otherwise than both interesting and instructive. The "Notes of the Month," are also well worthy of perusal.

The Boys' Own Library; Wild Spirits of the World. No. 4, S. O. BEETON.

This work goes bravely on, and we can scarcely add anything to the words of commendation with which we welcomed the earlier numbers. This number is devoted to the Rhinoceros and the Tiger. The plates are excellent, and in addition to the usual illustrations, this number contains an admirably executed map of South America. This is an admirable work for a boy to take back to school with him.

The Boys' Own Magazine for August.

We can only repeat that this Magazine is marvellously cheap, the literature well selected, and adapted for the class to whom it is addressed, and the illustrations, numerous and good. A new tale, "The Wild Man of the Woods," will no doubt become a favourite with the boys. We particularly recommend to attention the chapter on many exercises, as there is nothing to equal gymnastics in developing the strength and growth of boys, and as a rule they have been too much neglected in our schools.

Something for Everybody, and a Garland for the Year, by John Timbs, F.S.A. Lockwood & Co., Stationers' Hall Court.

We never take up any of the works of Mr. Timbs without being certain that we shall derive not only amusement but information, for if there is not much that is new in them he has such a happy tact in bringing his materials together, that he gives in one small volume the essence of half a library. The work is formed something on the model of Hone's *Every Day Book*—and hence the second title *A Garland for the Year*, giving descriptions of the various customs which now hold or have held sway at the different seasons and holidays of the year. Then again we have descriptions of many of the well known places in and around London. A chapter on domestic arts and customs, most curious and woeful withal, and for the ladies' "Prompt Remedies and Small Services," showing what to do in various cases of emergency before the doctor comes. Indeed, this is truly a book for all and *Something for Everybody* should be found alike in the library, the parlour, and the drawing room. It is indeed what the author styles it, "A Book for House and Home." Mr. Timbs having well carried out what he states to have been his design to convey "such information as may be useful without being dry, and amus-

ing without trifling: his main object being to render the book cared for beyond the moment; and that when read and laid down, it may be taken up again and re-read, and in each case contribute to the gratification of the reader, while it adds to his store of serviceable knowledge." We can promise Mr. Timbs that those who once read his book are not likely to lay it down without again recurring to its pages—and that not once, but many times.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents

ANCIENT AND MODERN MASONRY.

LETTER II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother.—Freemasonry, though essentially Catholic in its tendency, is Hebrew in its type; and the early Christian Masons were not only assailed by the idolatrous heathen, but were equally obnoxious to their Jewish brethren.

The Masonic Christian convert would naturally add the sacred symbol of his salvation to the numerous emblems depicted on the tracing board of his lodge; and it would be only one step further to use secret signs and words to distinguish those of his own creed when assembled in lodge, from his brother Masons. We have indeed no authority to suppose that Christian lodges were actually instituted at so early a period, but at our Saviour's death Freemasonry was only an adaptation of the mysteries of Isis to a new and purer faith, and the proscribed Christian was compelled to worship in caverns and secret places, and the inner and outer guard was then a stern fact, not as now merely a dramatic fiction. The imagination of the inspired poet or artist can conceive no sublimer spectacle than that of a Christian bishop reading, to his ardent but trembling flock, assembled in the murky recesses of some ancient vault or deserted heathen temple, illuminated only by the lurid light of torches, one of St. Paul's Epistles to the Hebrews. Such, in reality, my brethren, was the first Christian lodge. There can be no doubt, however, that Freemasonry would have languished, if not have utterly perished but for the existence of the Guilds or Fraternities of Operative Masons, associated under papal bulls, and patronized by the wealthy ecclesiastical dignitaries and powerful monarchs of Christendom, under whose auspices arose those noble cathedral minsters and abbey churches that attest alike the unrivalled architectural skill, the deathless piety, and unbounded munificence, which, in the days of old, characterized the much defamed members of the Catholic church; whilst the remains of the conventual buildings, with the humble cell for the monk or nun, and the spacious refectory and dormitory for the accommodation of the always welcome guest, bear eloquent witness to the hospitality afforded alike to prince or peasant by these unjustly maligned religious recluses.

"I envy them, those monks of old,
Their prayers they said, and their beads they told,
To human softness dead and cold,
And all life's vanity.
They dwelt like shadows on the earth,
Free from the penalties of birth,
Nor let one feeling venture forth,
But charity."
—G. P. R. James.

Modern critics decry high art, and they are right; they cannot appreciate it, and if they could the puny genius of the present day might as well attempt to cope with the giant intellect of the Elizabethan era, as the modern artist, strive to rival the pencils of Raphael, Titien, Guido, and Rubens; they may exhibit Virgins or Magdalens, but the Messalinas of Regent-street or the Palais Royal stand confessed upon their gaudy canvas. And why? The godlike masters of old had faith, and would as soon have slandered their own mothers as have defiled their glorious conceptions with any earthly taint.

Why is modern sculpture so cold and deathlike? For the same reason the Venus was an Incarnation, not a Cyprian.

"The worshipper with eye upraised,
 A virgin saint adores;
 Into her sympathising ear,
 His bosom's secret pours.
 Yet think not that the worshipper,
 Kneels to the sculptured stone,
 Or that the the canvas' vivid tint,
 Could touch his soul alone.
 Oh! no, before his fancy's eye,
 In beauty's charms arrayed,
 Smiling upon her votary's prayer,
 Appears his own loved maid.
 To her addressed are all his vows,
 To her his prayers are poured,
 To her alone his head he bows,
 To her, his soul's adored.
 Yet the true lover needs no form,
 Traced by the sculptor's art,
 Depicting to affection's eye,
 The treasure of his heart.
 Before his mem'ry as a glass,
 Her image seems to rise,
 The last kind look, the last bright glance,
 Shot from her radiant eyes,
 In absence cheers his drooping heart,
 His trembling faith assures,
 And amply compensates the pangs,
 The lover oft endures.

The same remarks apply to sacred architecture. The nave or choir of a cathedral was a gift to God worthy of a monarch. It took ages to complete the marvellous structure, and each successive architect rivalled his predecessors in lavishing beauty and adornments upon the noble pile. Contrast one of our early English village churches, beautiful in its simplicity, with the concert room abomination called a fashionable chapel. As the new religion gradually grew into strength, and the Church Government assumed the form of the Papal hierarchy, the Romish priesthood, always eager to acquire knowledge from any lawful source, and, indeed, often accused by the ignorant and malicious of overstepping such boundary, would soon obtain entrance into a society with the members of which they must have come into almost daily contact. St. Augustine, the founder of Canterbury Cathedral, was Grand Master of the English Freemasons, and many other Catholic prelates were distinguished members of the Order.

When we consider that a Christian has always been represented under the character of a soldier of Christ, enrolled under the banner of the Cross, it is not difficult to believe that enthusiastic members of a secret society would organise themselves in imitation of the numerous religious military bodies which started into existence at a very early period, and into which, indeed, in those times of excitement and adventure, many may have enrolled themselves. It is proved from authentic documents that many companions of the Christian Order of the Temple were Freemasons, and we also know it was no uncommon circumstance for aged knights to end their days in the bosom of the religious communities, and thus an intimate connection has long existed between Freemasonry and the Roman Catholic priesthood; it is therefore not only very probable, but it could hardly be otherwise than that Freemasonry should, under such auspices, have gradually assumed a Christian character, though at what period of time it took the shape of what are now called the High Grades, or the Ancient and Accepted Rite, it would, perhaps, be difficult to determine; but the Rose Croix, Knight Templar, and K.D.S.H. degrees were practised in Italy in the fifteenth century, if not earlier. I must pause here, having trespassed too much upon your columns this week, and remain,

Yours most fraternally,
 P.M., P.Z., S.P.R. ✠, P.E.C.K.T., K.D.S.H.
 Buckhurst Hill, July 31, 1861.

ERRATA.—In page 69, line 2 from the top, for "A.C.D.," read "A.D.;" line 13, for "opinion," read "opinions." Next paragraph, line 12, for "maxion," read "maxim;" line 13, for "sound," read "some." Third paragraph, line 4, for "know," read "knows;" line 11, for "of thick," read "and thick;" line 23, for "subsidiary," read "subsidiary;" line 28, for "W.M.s.," read "M.W.S.;" for "expose," read "exposes;" for "gazes," read "gaze."

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex will be held at the Town Hall, Arundel, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at half-past twelve o'clock. The V.W. the Dep. Prov. Grand Master will propose a vote of thanks to the W. Bro. John Havers, P.S.G.D., for the very great services he rendered to the cause of Freemasonry during the period he was President of the Board of General Purposes. Bro. G. E. Pocock, Prov. G. Sec., has given notice "That two Governorships for fifteen years in the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows be purchased from the funds of this Prov. Grand Lodge, the privileges to be given to lodges 64 and 1034." For the first time for many years the brethren will, in their Masonic clothing, attend divine service. The banquet will take place at the Norfolk Hotel, at five o'clock.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Hertfordshire is to take place at Hitchin, on Thursday next, the 8th inst.

The consecration of the Panmure Chapter (No. 1025) is to take place at the Royal Hotel, Aldersholt, on Monday, the 12th inst., when the ceremony is to be performed by Comp. Stephen Barton Wilson, P.G.S.B. The first principals will be Comps. Stebbing, P.Z. 555, Z.; R. G. Wood, P.M. 1025, H.; and Wm. Howard, W.M. 1025, J.

PROVINCIAL.

ESSEX.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

(From our own Reporter.)

The Annual Prov. Grand Lodge was held at the Town Hall, Chelmsford, on Thursday last, August 1st, the R.W. Prov. G.M. presiding, supported by Bro. Major Skinner, D. Prov. G.M.; Bros. Scott, P.G.D.; Simpson, P. Prov. G.W.; Matthews, Prov. G.D.C.; Adlard, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; D. Burton, P. Prov. G.W.; Wakeling, P. Prov. G.W.; Mann, Prov. G. Sec.; Sarel, P. Prov. S.G.D.; Wilson, P. Prov. G.P.; Thisselton, P. Prov. G. Reg.; and representatives of Lodges 59, 186, 259, 343, 627, and 663. Amongst the visitors were Bros. White, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. West Yorkshire; Binckes, Secretary of the Boys' School; Scott, 752; and Goodchild, 1055.

The minutes of the last Prov. Grand Lodge, held at Colchester, were read and confirmed.

The auditors' report having been read and received, a letter was read from Bro. John Pattison, resigning the office of Prov. G. Treasurer.

The Prov. G.M. moved that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes to Bro. John Pattison for his valuable services as Prov. G. Treas. for a period of twenty-five years.

Bro. ADLARD, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Bro. BURTON, P. Prov. G.W., moved that Bro. William Slaney be appointed Prov. G. Sec.

Bro. MATTHEWS, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The Prov. G.M., having reappointed Major Skinner as D. Prov. G.M., proceeded to appoint and invest the following officers:—Bros. J. F. Bott, 343, Pro. S. G.W.; John Coppin, 59, Prov. J.G.W.; Major Gow, 998, Prov. S.G.D.; Stuart, 663, Prov. J.G.D.; Rev. Walter Field, 259, and Rev. W. C. Arnold, 343, Prov. G. Chaps.; Dr. Hilliard, 343, Prov. G. Reg.; Anderson, 998, Prov. G.S.B.; H. C. Joslin, 998, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Matthews, Prov. G.D.C.; George Palmer, 343, As. Prov. G.D.C.; Gluckstein, 59, Prov. G. Purst.; Bros. Cooper, Gardner, Wood, Grant, all of No. 343, G. Stewards.

§ The Prov. G.M., having expressed his regret at the loss which the Prov. Grand Lodge had sustained by the death of their late Tyler, James Maryon, Bro. Brown, of Colchester, was appointed to that office.

The G. SEC. then read the following returns from the lodges in the provinces:—No. 59, Colchester, 45 members; No. 186, Rochford, 38; No. 259, Romford, 23; No. 343, Chelmsford, 43; No. 627, Brightlingsea, 23; No. 663, Chigwell, 21; No. 998, Colchester, 40; No. 935, Harwich, 24; making a total of 257 members.

The Prov. G.M. next called attention to the fact that the Lodges at Burnham (788) and Bocking (817) stood for erasure at the next Grand Lodge, unless some returns were made; on which a conversation ensued, from which it appeared that there was but little chance of their being again brought into working order.

After some conversation as to the manner in which the Provincial Grand Lodge had been summoned, it was resolved that in future the meetings should be advertised in two local papers and THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE.

A letter having been read from Bro. Binckes, the Secretary to the Boys' School, asking for aid to the school, and he being present, the Prov. G.M. called upon

Bro. BINCKES, who briefly addressed the meeting, and directed attention to the fact that, in consequence of recent alterations in the management of the Boys' School, the expenses would be considerably increased, necessitating extra exertions on behalf of the brethren in its support.

Bro. STUART, Prov. J.G.D., bore testimony to the wants of the Boys' School, but thought the appeal should be made to the various private lodges, and not to Provincial Grand Lodge.

The Prov. G.M. thanked Bro. Binckes for having brought the subject under the consideration of the Provincial Grand Lodge, though he thought it was more properly the business of the private lodges than the Grand Lodge. He believed that the charities were not sufficiently known in the provinces. Indeed, last year, at Colchester, a member of one of the lodges, and a magistrate of the county, told him that he was not aware that Freemasonry had any charities. When he (the Prov. G.M.) asked him what he thought Masonry consisted in, he replied, "Why, eating and drinking." Now, that was a very poor kind of Masonry, though he was afraid that in some districts that was the general idea of it. It was to their charities, however, that he looked as the best part of Freemasonry—as a beneficent institution, promoting good-will and works of charity among men. He would recommend Bro. Binckes to have a circular, setting forth the position of the charity, prepared, and send a number of them to each lodge for distribution among the members, and was sure the Grand Secretary of this province would give him every facility, and the address of every brother that was known. He would likewise recommend that a joint circular from the different charities should be put forward, so as to show the advantages of all. Were this done, he felt assured it would add to the support they received, and at the same time be of great benefit to the Craft.

Bro. BINCKES thanked the R.W. Prov. G.M. for his recommendation, and begged to remind him that two years since a joint circular was issued by the two schools, which had, he was happy to say, done great good. On behalf of the boys' school a special circular would, he hoped, shortly be issued, and he only presented himself at the Prov. G. Lodge in order to endeavour to make himself acquainted with brethren of the various lodges in this province, in order that they might exert themselves amongst the brethren of those lodges, it being impossible for him personally to visit the whole of them.

The subject having dropped it was resolved on the motion of Bro. STUART, Prov. J.G.D., that the bye-laws of the Prov. G. Lodge should be reprinted, and circulated amongst the members of the various lodges.

A vote of thanks to the magistrates of the town, for the use of the town hall, having been passed, the Prov. G. Lodge was closed in due form.

THE BANQUET.

At half-past four o'clock the brethren reassembled at the White Hart Hotel, where a very elegant banquet had been provided by Bro. Durrant, the only regret being that whereas it was provided for about fifty, not thirty sat down.

On the removal of the cloth, and grace being said,

The Prov. G.M. gave "The Queen and the Craft," which was drank with all the honours.

The Prov. G.M. next gave "The Health of their Most Noble G.M., the Earl of Zetland," who, he was convinced, was most near to their feelings and hearts. As the representative of the G.M., he had had opportunities of seeing the great interest the noble Earl took in the Craft. The office of G.M. of England was one of great difficulty, and the manner in which the noble Earl carried it out proved him eminently fitted for the office. During the past three years Masonry, under the rule of the Earl of Zetland, had greatly increased, and the appointments he had recently had the opportunity of making, not only showed the judgment of the noble Earl, but must conduce to the interests of the Craft. (Applause).

The Prov. G.M. said the next toast was that of "The D.G.M. of England, and the Grand Officers, Past and Present." He believed that the present D.G.M., the Earl de Grey and Ripon, would prove most efficient, he being a man of sound judgment and a good Mason. He never, however, could forget the P.D.G.M.'s, the more especially Lord Yarborough, who had come down into Essex to

instal him (the Prov. G.M.) in his office, as from that day Masonry had revived in Essex. He could assure them that the Grand Officers of England had most onerous duties to perform, and he felt certain they performed them most conscientiously.

The toast was drank with loud applause after which the Prov. G.M. asked them to fill bumpers to "The Health of the visitors." He was happy to see he was surrounded by many distinguished visitors, amongst whom he recognised Bro. Henry G. Warren, a brother who was connected with the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, to which they had been indebted for many very valuable suggestions, and through which great good had been done to the Craft. He thought it most fortunate for the Order that they had an organ in the press, especially when conducted with the ability and independence which characterised the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. He had not the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with Bro. Warren, but he had observed him in Grand Lodge, and was convinced that through his exertions much had been done to ameliorate defects that naturally arose in every institution, for he must say that in a country like England, the true blessings of Freemasonry were not understood, and might be perverted without the aid of the press. He had had the advantage of seeing Freemasonry in the Colonies and India, and none but those who had been abroad could well estimate its advantages. He was delighted to see Bro. Warren present on that occasion, being assured that his pen and his talents had ever been used to promote the best interests of the Craft. Amongst the visitors there was also Bro. Binckes, who had ably advocated the cause of the Boys' School in Prov. G. Lodge that day, and he assured them that he, the Prov. G.M., wished every success, not only to the Boys' School, but to every Charity connected with the Order. He was sure they would give a cordial welcome to the toast with which he would couple the names of Bros. Warren and Binckes. (Applause.)

Bro. HENRY G. WARREN begged, on behalf of himself and the other visitors, to return his sincere thanks for the handsome manner in which the toast had been proposed and responded to; on behalf of himself and the majority of the visitors, for he should leave to Bro. Binckes to speak on behalf of the Institution with which he was more immediately connected. The R.W. Prov. G.M. had been pleased to speak of his exertions in connection with THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, and he was proud to believe that he had been of some service to the Craft, more especially with respect to their Charities. But, at the same time, he (Bro. Warren) was not one who relied upon his pen alone, as he never hesitated to speak out, even in Grand Lodge, when he thought occasion required it, and he must tell the Essex brethren, with all due reference to the R.W. Prov. G.M., that he had not come to the Prov. G. Lodge merely for pleasure, or as a representative of THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, but he felt, as a Mason, that he had a duty to perform in calling their attention to the fact that a candidate for an annuity from the Benevolent Institution had been eight years applying in vain for its benefits which she might long since have obtained had the unity, of which the Prov. G.M. had spoken, existed amongst their lodges. At the last election he, Bro. Warren, found that there were four candidates on the widow's list who had applied more than once for its benefits. One of those candidates was Mrs. Piper, the widow of a deceased brother of their province, and seeing the number of votes she had already polled, upwards of 1300, he looked upon her as safe, knowing that she would be so, if the Essex brethren only acted together. He therefore took up the case of a poor widow who had applied as many times as Mrs. Piper, but had only polled 700, votes, and was enabled to place her triumphantly fourth on the list with 3500 votes; whilst, much to his astonishment, for want of management, Mrs. Piper only added 300 to her former number. They could not tell him it was for want of power, for at the very same election the Colchester brethren carried the election of a lady, on her first application, second on the list with upwards of 4500 votes, 500 of which, under proper management, would have still kept her second on the list, and also carried the election of this poor candidate, who, at the age of seventy-five, still found herself, for the seventh time, disappointed. And why was this? It was for want of arrangement and union amongst themselves; for, like the bundle of sticks in the fable, united, they were strong, divided, they were powerless. He did not say that the disgrace, for so he must call it, of this poor lady's loss of annuity was attributable to the Essex brethren only, for as a subscriber to the Institution he felt it reflected also on himself, but he did say that if they would not assist themselves, they could not expect others to assist them. In Suffolk and in West Yorkshire, by union, they always carried their candidates within reasonable time, and in Essex, by union, they could do the same. They should make arrangements by which all their votes should pass through the hands of one brother for their own candidates, when they had them, and for others when they had not, so that, when they had, they might return to them three or fourfold. This was not a

Charity of the existence of which they could plead ignorance, as the R.W. Prov. G.M. had intimated they did of others, for there was not a lodge or a chapter in the kingdom which had not votes in right of their contributions to Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter, without taking one shilling direct from their own pockets, and these votes, properly accumulated, would have long since placed Mrs. Piper on the roll of annuitants. He was sure there were many brethren in the province who would be glad to act for them, if united; and, if there were not, his (Bro. Warren's) services were always at their command. Mrs. Piper *would* succeed at the next election if his (Bro. Warren's) life was spared, for she was now his candidate; and all he called upon the Essex brethren to do was to support him, assuring them that for every vote they placed in his hands he would poll three; and in such a cause he knew not the meaning of the word failure. He must now apologize to the R.W. Prov. G.M. for having taken upon himself thus to address the brethren apart from the toast which he had risen to acknowledge, and for which, with his brother visitors, he must again express his gratitude, assuring them that he felt highly pleased with the proceedings of the day, with the handsome manner in which the health of the visitors had been proposed, and the great courtesy with which he had been listened to by the brethren. (Cheers.)

Bro. BINCKES also expressed his thanks to the R.W. the Prov. G.M. and the brethren for the kindness with which he had been received, and, after the remarks of Bro. Warren, should not think of detaining them at any length, for those remarks regarding union were as equally applicable to the other Charities, as they were to the one to which Bro. Warren had more immediately addressed himself. He thanked the R.W. Prov. G.M. for the opportunity he had given him in Provincial Grand Lodge to address them on behalf of the Boys' School that day, and which had not been without its fruits, as Bro. Burton, of Lodge 343, had, immediately after Grand Lodge, kindly given him his name as a steward for the next festival, in March, and he had also a promise from a P.M. of the Chigwell Lodge to serve on the same occasion, so that the Essex brethren would not then be unfairly represented. He again thanked them, on behalf of himself and his brother visitors, for the reception they had met with, feeling assured that the province could not be otherwise than prosperous, whilst it was so ably presided over as at present. (Cheers.)

Bro. MATTHEWS, Prov. G.D.C., had a peculiar privilege accorded him that day, which he had never had before, the D. Prov. G.M. having asked him to do that which he generally performed himself, propose the health of the Prov. G.M. (Applause.) He had been in office under their late Prov. G.M., but he had never had greater pleasure than in serving under their present most excellent Prov. G.M., and believed that since the Prov. G.M. had been in office, he had visited every lodge working in the province, and done much to promote the best interests of the Craft. He had heard with regret that the Charities were but little known amongst the brethren of the province, but he trusted they would become better known through the proceedings of that day, and the influence of their most excellent and worthy G.M., than whom a truer friend to Freemasonry could not exist. (Applause.)

The Prov. G.M. expressed himself unable to adequately return thanks for the compliment which had just been paid him. He had ever felt the greatest interest in the prosperity of Freemasonry, and though it was not without regret that he observed two of their lodges were likely to be erased in consequence of a want of true Masonic feeling amongst the brethren of those lodges, he could not feel otherwise than grateful for the support which the brethren of the other lodges had accorded to him, and for the friendly spirit with which he was always met throughout the province, and he could sincerely state that should difficulties at any time arise, nothing would give him greater pleasure than in using his best exertions to overcome them.

The Prov. G.M. then called for bumpers to the "Health of Bro. Major Skinner, D. Prov. G.M.," who had been high in the province before he (Bro. Bagshaw) was Prov. G.M. He had always regarded him as the real head of the Craft in the province, and wherever he went he found that Bro. Skinner had been before him in endeavouring to serve the interests of Freemasonry, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than to resign his office were he to know that he was to be succeeded by that worthy and distinguished brother.

Bro. Major SKINNER, D. Prov. G.M., returned thanks to the Prov. G.M. for the very handsome terms in which he had proposed the toast, and to the brethren for the manner in which they had responded to it; not that he was taken by surprise, as he had for so many years received those tokens of their approbation, that he scarcely knew how, properly, to reply to them. He regretted to hear that two of their lodges were likely to be erased, as in previous years he had spent many happy hours in them; and at one, the North Essex, he and other brethren then present had assisted at the

consecration. He could bear testimony to the truthfulness of the observations of the R.W. Prov. G.M., with regard to colonial lodges, having himself seen them at work forty years since, and knowing how well Masonry was carried out in the colonies. He had been pleased, though grieved, by the observations of Bro. Warren with regard to a candidate from their province having seven times applied for an annuity from the Royal Benevolent Institution; and whilst thanking that brother for so forcibly bringing her case under their consideration, he pledged himself that at the meeting of their lodge in October, to lay her case before them, and do all in his power to assist Bro. Warren in his disinterested efforts to secure her annuity at the next election. He looked upon all their Charities as of great importance, but none so much as that for the Aged Mason and his Widow, to which he would give ten pounds for every pound he gave to the others, though he by no means undervalued the importance of giving to their boys and girls a good and virtuous education. He had long wished to retire from his office, but so long as their R.W. Prov. G.M. commanded his services, he would cheerfully give them to the Essex brethren. (Loud cheers.)

The R.W. Prov. G.M. next gave "The health of the Prov. G. Officers." which was appropriately responded to by Bro. Bott, Prov. S.G.W.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then called upon the brethren to dedicate a bumper to the health of their oldest Prov. G. Officer, Bro. Peter Matthews, Prov. G.D.C.

Bro. PETER MATTHEWS briefly replied; and, various other toasts having been drank, the brethren separated at an early hour.

We should not be doing justice were we to close this report without acknowledging the great exertions made by Bros. Peter Matthews, Prov. G.D.C.; and F. Adlard, P. Prov. A.G.D.C.; in the regulation of the business, and the promotion of the comforts of the brethren.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABERGAVENNY.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 1120).—A Lodge of Emergency was held at the Masonic Hall on the 12th inst., when Bro. Higginson, W.M., proceeded to invest his officers for the current year, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Bro. Pierce, who resigned the Mastership previous to his installation. The following are the officers:—Bros. S. Browning, S.W.; T. D. Steel, J.W.; W. C. Freeman, Sec.; J. Smith, Dir. of Cers.; T. Rees, S.D.; E. Tucker, J.D.; S. Steel, J. Gosden, and W. Gait, Stewards; W. Saunders, I.G. The anniversary banquet was held at the Angel Hotel on the 26th inst., when Bro. P. Morgan catered for the brethren in his usual liberal style. After the customary loyal and Masonic toasts, Bro. Maund, Prov. G. Reg. of Monmouthshire, in a neat speech, proposed the health of the W.M., and at the same time invested him with a P.M.'s jewel, which had been subscribed for by the brethren, in remembrance of his having founded a lodge in Abergavenny, and for his assiduity while Master thereof. The W.M. returned thanks, and expressed the deep sense of obligation he felt to the brethren for their kindness, and, in a lengthened speech, traced his connection with the lodge, and the circumstances which led to its foundation. He concluded by expressing a hope that the G.A.O.T.U. would bless their Masonic labours with success, and could only tremble for himself lest he should become unworthy of their kindness. A happy and social evening was spent, and the brethren separated at their usual early hour.

SURREY.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

(From our own Reporter.)

The annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey was held at the Spring Hotel, in the beautiful village of Ewell, on Saturday last, the 27th ult. Grand Lodge was opened shortly after 3 o'clock, the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Dobie, P.G. Reg., presiding, supported by Bros. Harcourt, P.G.D.C., D. Prov. G.M.; Francis, P.D. Prov. G.M.; Slight, P.G.D.; Ll. Evans, P.G.S.B.; Blake, P. Prov. G.W.; Maudslay, P. Prov. G.W.; Greenwood, Prov. G. Sec.; many other Prov. and P. Prov. G. Officers and visitors, amongst whom were Bros. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec., Secretary to the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, and Binckes, Secretary to the Boys' School.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the report of the Audit Committee was presented, showing a balance in hand of about £86 after defraying all expenses.

Bro. Dr. Harcourt was continued as D. Prov. G.M., and the following Prov. G. Officers appointed and invested for the ensuing year, Bros. Lyon, S.W.; Meymott, J.W.; Rev. J. Bayley, Chap.; Morrison, Reg.; Prince S.D.; Lashman, J.D.; Carruthers, Supt. of Works; Avelin, D.C.; Copeman, S.B.; Robins, Purst.

Bro. Price, Prov. G. Treas., was re-elected, and an apology tendered for his non-attendance, he being in Germany.

Bro. Greenwood was re-appointed Prov. G. Sec., and a vote of thanks accorded him for his services during the past year.

The following brethren were appointed Prov. G. Stewards: Bird, Amos, Richards, Woodward, DREWETT, and LAINSON.

Bro. Masterman reported that the testimonial to Bro. Henly, the honorary Medical Officer to the Royal Freemasons' Asylum, towards which the Prov. G. Lodge gave a vote last year, had been recently presented.

The Prov. G. Sec. was directed to provide new Grand clothing for the Registrar, Superintendent of Works, and Pursuivant.

£5 was voted to the widow of a deceased brother of the East Surrey Lodge, Croydon.

£5 5s. were voted as a donation to the Freemasons' Boys' School, and Bro. Evans, gave notice of a motion requiring notice to be given to the Prov. G. Sec. of any proposed money grant to be made in future at least ten days before the meeting of Prov. G. Lodge.

The Prov. G. Lodge was then closed in due form.

THE BANQUET.

Shortly after five o'clock, the brethren, about sixty in number, re-assembled at dinner, which was very elegantly served under the personal superintendance of Bro. Goddard, in a Marquee erected in the grounds attached to the Hotel.

On the removal of the cloth, the R.W. Prov. G.M. announced that in consequence of the brethren being assembled in a marquee, the customary forms observed amongst Masons in giving the toasts would be dispensed with.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then gave "The Health of the Queen," who had not only endeared herself to all as the Sovereign of the Country, but as a woman, and a mother of a family, had set a bright example to all her subjects. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. would now propose "The Health of the Sovereign of the Order, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland." They had had many excellent and highly gifted Grand Masters, and his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex had presided over the Order for a period of more than twenty-eight years; during which time most of the laws under which they were now governed, were enacted and sanctioned. H.R.H. was succeeded by the Earl of Zetland, a most excellent and worthy nobleman, who had gained the confidence of the Craft whilst acting as Pro-G.M. During the sixteen years the Earl of Zetland had been in office, he had had some trying times, but by his firmness and courtesy, the noble Earl had passed through them, not only with credit to himself, but advantage to the Craft. Whenever the noble Earl attended Grand Lodge, he was received with the utmost marks of esteem, and the proceedings were conducted with that regularity which should always distinguish them. (Cheers.)

Bro. FRANCIS, P.D. Prov. G.M., had the honour to propose the next toast, and he was sure that no words of his were necessary to induce them to drink it with the utmost cordiality,—*"The Health of the R.W.D.G. Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the other Grand Officers, past and present."* They were surrounded by several, including their R.W. Prov. G. Master, Bros. Slight, Evans, Harcourt, and Farnfield. He need say nothing relative to their Prov. G. Master, who long filled a very responsible position in the Grand Lodge of England to the satisfaction of its members. Bro. Slight had done some service, not only as a Grand Officer, but also in their own province; as had also Bro. Evans, who most excellently discharged all the duties the Craft required of him. He need only refer to Bro. Harcourt, as he would be spoken of hereafter; and he would only, therefore, add that to Bro. Farnfield much of the credit was due for the efficiency with which the business of the Grand Secretary's office was conducted, though his modesty would not allow him to admit it. He would couple with the toast the name of Bro. Slight. (Cheers.)

Bro. SIGHT, P.G.D., had great pleasure in responding to the toast so kindly proposed and drank. He looked upon the nobleman who had just accepted the office of D.G. Master—and who was alike distinguished as a Mason and a statesman—as a great acquisition to Grand Lodge. It could not be otherwise than gratifying that three such distinguished noblemen as the Earls of Yarborough, Dalhousie, and De Grey, should have successively taken upon themselves the office of D. Grand Master, it being a strong proof that the highest in the land appreciated the advantages and beauties of Freemasonry. (Cheers.) He was sure that, speaking as he did in the presence of one of the oldest and ablest Grand Officers, he need not claim any credit for the manner in which they discharged their duty, and which, he was happy to believe, was generally acknowledged and appreciated by the Craft. (Applause). At least, he could say they always endeavoured to discharge their duties faithfully and to the best of their ability. (Applause).

Bro. HARCOURT, D. Prov. G.M., had the high privilege of pro-

posing the next toast, "The Health of the Prov. G.M." (Cheers.) They were honoured by having a brother to preside over them who had long enjoyed the confidence alike of the G.M. and the province. It was most important for Freemasonry that every province should be presided over by a Mason who felt a deep interest in the welfare of the Craft, and in the promotion of its prosperity. That province was highly favoured in that respect, the R.W. Prov. G.M. being always anxious to promote the interest of the lodges entrusted to his charge. He would now give them "The Health of the Prov. G.M.," trusting that he might be spared to preside over them for many years yet to come. (Applause).

The toast having been drunk amidst loud cheers,

Bro. DOBIE, Prov. G.M., returned thanks and said, that ever since he had had the honour of being appointed Prov. G.M. of Surrey, he had endeavoured, to the best of his skill and ability, to conduct the business with uprightness and strict impartiality; never allowing himself to be swayed by personal considerations in the appointment of officers or otherwise. (Cheers). Their's was not a very large, but it was an harmonious province. Lately, however, something had been said about increasing it by lodges from the other side of the water; and if the Middlesex lodges alluded to were willing to come under his jurisdiction, he would not say that he should be loth to receive them. He knew that there were most excellent Masons in those lodges who would not do discredit to any lodge; and in joining Surrey they would find themselves united to a most harmonious body of brethren; for he felt it to be a proud feather in his cap to say that throughout the whole time he had had the honour to preside over them, there had never been a complaint either to the Prov. G.M. or the Board of General Purposes. (Cheers). He was proud of the confidence placed in him by the brethren, and he could assure them he should not desert them. (Cheers).

The Prov. G.M. rose, and said that it might appear, from the toast he was about to propose that it was first the duty of the D. Prov. G.M. to pass a high eulogium on the Prov. G.M., and then for the Prov. G.M. to do the same for the Deputy. (Laughter.) He was not, however, going to pass any such eulogium, but would only say that he had a most active and dutiful D. Prov. G.M., who discharged his duties most efficiently, and did everything in his power for the welfare of the Craft. He was well known to all the brethren of the province, who he (the Prov. G.M.) felt sure would heartily respond to the toast which he now gave, "The Health of the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Harcourt." (Applause.)

Bro. HARCOURT, D. Prov. G.M. briefly acknowledged the compliment, stating that his duties were but light, owing to the efficiency of the Prov. G.M. and the courtesy of the brethren. He then proceeded to say there was one duty they had to perform which he felt would be agreeable to all, and that was to acknowledge the services of the P. Prov. G. Officers, especially their P.D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Francis. He (Bro. Harcourt) remembered that when he entered into Masonry, some little difficulties existed in the province, which disappeared chiefly through the exertions of Bro. Francis, since which Masonry had continued to flourish amongst them. (Cheers.)

Bro. FRANCIS, P.D. Prov. G.M., assured the brethren that he never desired to enjoy himself more than he had upon that occasion—indeed he might say, as he always did when, amongst the Surrey Masons. (Cheers.) He thanked them for the marks of esteem and respect which they had exhibited towards him, not only upon this, but upon every occasion when he had had the pleasure to appear amongst them. Many of his happiest days had been spent amongst the Surrey Masons, and so long as it pleased God to enable him to attend to his Masonic duties, he should consider it a duty and a pleasure, though now residing in another province, to attend their annual reunions. The compliment they had paid him that day was enhanced in value by the fact of the toast being proposed by a child of his own in Masonry, he having had the pleasure to introduce Bro. Harcourt amongst them, and he was glad to see the high position that brother had attained, being assured that he was the right man in the right place. (Cheers.) Freemasonry was fairly the handmaid of religion, promoting and extending all good works, and he felt it a high privilege to belong to the Order, and to be surrounded by so many able and distinguished Masons as he was upon that occasion. (Cheers.)

Bro. BLAKE, P. Prov. G.W. had to propose a toast which was most agreeable to his feelings, "The Health of the Visitors," there being nothing in which the Surrey brethren felt greater pleasure than in welcoming visitors to their social board. There were several visitors present whose names he would not enumerate, but couple with the toast that of Bro. Henry Wellington Vallance.

Bro. VALLANCE briefly and appropriately responded.

Bro. MAUDSLEY, P. Prov. G.W. proposed the health of a brother who was highly esteemed as a good Mason, a true friend, and most upright man—"Bro. Price, the Prov. G. Treas.," who was at present in Germany, from which he sincerely wished him a safe return. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. then gave them "The Health of Bro. Prince, the W.M., and the brethren of the Grove Lodge," the arrangements they had made that day for the reception and comfort of the Prov. G. Lodge, reflecting the greatest credit upon them. (Cheers.)

Bro. PRINCE, Prov. S.G.D. was sure the Grove Lodge highly esteemed the honour of receiving the Prov. G. Lodge, and in acknowledging the toast so kindly proposed and responded to, assured them that nothing had given the brethren of their lodge greater pleasure than to endeavour to do all in their power to promote the comfort and happiness of the brethren.

Bro. SLIGHT, P.G.D., said that it fell to his lot to propose the Masters and Wardens of the other lodges of the province. They all felt highly indebted for their reception that day, but they no less owed it to themselves to acknowledge the services and attendance of the brethren of the other lodges in the province. He had known the Prov. G. Lodge of Surrey for many years, and always had the greatest pleasure in attending these meetings. With this toast he begged to couple the name of Bro. Morrison, W.M. of the Surrey Lodge (No. 603), and he was sure that when the Prov. G. Lodge next visited Reigate they would receive no less a hearty welcome than on previous occasions.

Bro. MORRISON, W.M. 603, acknowledged the toast, trusting that he might never see the province less prosperous than at present.

Bro. HOLMAN, P.M., proposed "The Charities," coupled with the name of Bro. Binckes, Secretary to the Boys' School.

Bro. BINCKES thanked the brethren for the toast so kindly drunk, though he was certainly taken by surprise in having his name coupled with it in the presence of Bro. Farnfield, who had so much longer been connected with the Charities than he had, unless it was on the principle of the youngest gentleman in the room being called upon to return thanks for the ladies. Whatever the reason, however, he most cordially thanked them for the honour conferred upon him and the Charity which he had now the pleasure to represent. He regretted that he was not able to attend the Prov. Grand Lodge earlier, but he had the pleasure of being present in time to hear them vote £5 5s. to the Boys' School, for which, in the name of the Committee and himself, he most sincerely thanked them. He looked upon the whole of the Masonic Charities as most important, and could assure the brethren that there was no rivalry—no jealousy among them, but all rejoiced in the success of the others; though he must be excused if he urged upon them more particularly the claims of the Boys' School to support, believing that, at the present moment, it was more in want of it than the other institutions. He admitted the great claims which the aged Mason and the Widow had upon their sympathy and support; but whilst they provided for them, and he was happy to say the Royal Benevolent Institution was now highly prosperous, still they must not forget the importance of providing for the education and future welfare of the rising generation. They must also recollect that, whilst the Royal Benevolent Institution was largely supported by Grand Lodge, the Schools—Boys' and Girls—were wholly dependent on the liberality of the brethren. With regard to the Girls' School, it had always been a favourite with the Craft; and here he must be allowed to express his regret that, by a visitation of Providence, they were deprived of the pleasure of the company of their worthy brother, Crew, who had so often and so eloquently addressed them on behalf of the Charities. He admitted that the Girls' School naturally appealed to their sympathies, as he was aware that everybody regarded the helplessness of girls, when deprived of parents and friends, as most peculiarly calling for assistance and support; but, whilst admitting all this, let him impress upon them that it was no less important to provide for the education and putting out in the world of the boys, for on them mainly depended the welfare of society—the strength and greatness of their country. Whilst, therefore, they aided and supported the weaker vessel, he trusted they would never overlook the deep importance of providing for the proper education of the sterner sex, their future men, and, it was to be hoped, through their aid in their younger days, the founders of happy and prosperous families. In conclusion, he again thanked them for the compliment, and, whilst he did not assert that the Boys' School had greater claims upon their support than the other Masonic Charities, he felt justified in stating that the institution was second to none in importance. (Cheers.)

Bro. FARNFIELD, Asst. Grand Secretary, could not, as Secretary of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, let the opportunity pass of also acknowledging the toast so kindly drunk to the prosperity of the charities. He agreed with Bro. Binckes that there was no rivalry between the charities. All were valuable, and all had claims upon the support of the Craft; but he could not help feeling that none more peculiarly deserved support than that for aged Masons and their Widows, for most assuredly those who supported and upheld their institution

in the days of prosperity, had strong claims to aid and support in their declining years, should they require it. He admitted that the Institution had taken a strong hold on the support and sympathies of the brethren during the last three years, during which the gross receipts on its behalf (including the grants from Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter) had amounted to upwards of £12,200; but they must remember that this prosperity was only of recent growth, and it was only about five years since that they were unable to have an election, whilst even now there were something like eight-and-twenty or thirty candidates waiting for the benefits of the Institution, there being at the termination of the last election seventy-eight male annuitants, and forty-five widows on their funds. He now had the pleasure of informing them that the M.W. G.M. had appointed the last Wednesday in January next for the annual festival of the Institution, it being the first Masonic festival of the year, and as the M.W. G.M. had expressed his intention, if possible, to preside on that day, he trusted the brethren would nobly support him by acting as Stewards, and also by giving the Institution such a return as it had never received upon any previous occasion, the noble Earl not having as yet presided at one of their annual festivals, though he had done so when their festivals were only triennial, and had always been a warm friend of the Charity, (Cheers.) He again thanked them for the toast and the indulgence with which they had listened to his observations, trusting that he should have the pleasure of meeting many of the brethren then present at the festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution in January next. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. said he must ask them to drink another toast—the health of a brother whom he believed was at the bottom of the room, though he could not then see him [it was getting dark], and whom they were always happy to see in the Province of Surrey. Bro. Warren had done much to enhance the prosperity of their Institutions through the exercise of his pen, and he hoped that that brother could write so well in the dark as to enable him to reproduce the able and eloquent speeches of Bros. Binckes and Farnfield on behalf of the Charities. He wished all success to Bro. WARREN, and would ask them to drink to "The Press," coupled with the name of that brother.

Bro. HENRY G. WARREN, who sat to the left of the S.G.W., which was immediately at the entrance of the Marquee, thanked the R.W. Prov. G.M. for the kind manner in which he had proposed the toast, and the brethren for so cordially responding to it. The Prov. G.M. had been pleased to allude to his reproducing the speeches of the brethren, but were it in his power to write in the dark from the peculiar position in which he was placed, sometimes hearing a great deal more of what was going on outside of the marquee, including some criticisms on the speakers as they rose, than of what was taking place inside, he was fearful he should not do justice to the brethren. But this he was aware was of less consequence as regarded the charities, as he never saw so many whom he knew to be earnest supporters of these institutions present at one time when, compared with the number of brethren present, excepting at meetings of governors of the Institutions themselves. It had been his grand aim during the seven years he had been connected with the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, to promote the best interests of the charities, and that harmony amongst the Craft, which he was happy to hear so eminently existed amongst the brethren of Surrey. In again thanking them for the compliment paid him, he wished them a long continuance of prosperity and harmony, and which he had no doubt would continue so long as they were so ably presided over as at present. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. then gave "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again," and the party broke up at an early hour, after having spent a most agreeable evening.

ROYAL ARCH,

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The following is the report of the Committee of General Purposes, to be presented to the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, on the 7th inst.

The Committee of General Purposes beg to report that they have examined the accounts from the 17th April to the 13th July, 1861, which they find to be as follows:

Balance, 17th April, 1861	...	...	£293	1	1
Subsequent Receipts	...	...	253	13	6
					546 14 6
Disbursements	...	...	...	...	102 0 0

Leaving a balance of £444 14 7
which balance is in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival and Co., Bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

The Committee have also to report that they have received a petition from the Principals and other members of the Mount Sinai Chapter, heretofore attached to the Lodge of Concord, No. 49, praying that in consequence of the erasure of the said lodge by order of the Grand Lodge, their chapter may henceforth be attached to the Royal Athelstan Lodge, No. 19, and the consent of the Royal Athelstan Lodge to this arrangement being annexed to the petition, the committee recommend that the prayer thereof be granted.

The committee have also received the following petitions which, being in all respects regular, they recommend that the prayers thereof be respectively granted—viz., from Comps. Henry John Mason, as Z.; Jeremiah Howes, as H.; Henry Underwood, as J.; and seven others, for a chapter to be attached to the Cabbell Lodge (No. 1109), Norwich, to be called the "Cabbell Chapter," and to meet at the Star Inn, St. Peter of Mancroft, Norwich, on the first Thursday in January, April, July, and October in each year.

From Comps. Thomas Rigway Bridson, as Z.; John Batty Lambert, as H.; George Woods, as J.; and six others, for a chapter to be attached to the Lodge of Unity (No. 889), Southport, West Lancashire, to be called the "Bridson Chapter," to meet at Southport, on the first Friday in August, November, February and May in each year.

The Committee have likewise received a petition from Comps. Ralph Milward Smith, as Z.; George Spencer States, as H.; William Stuart, as J.; and six others, for a chapter to be attached to the Crystal Palace Lodge, (No. 1044), Sydenham, to be called the "Crystal Palace Chapter," and to meet at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on the first Thursday of every month.

This petition is regular in form, and the Committee, whilst adhering to the opinion they have so frequently expressed that the number of chapters in London is sufficient for the interest of the Order, yet, inasmuch as Sydenham, although within the London district, is not actually within the Metropolis, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

The Committee have further to report that since the last convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter, communications have been received from the following chapters that were ordered to be erased, and the Committee, having reason to believe, from the statements made, that there is every probability of such chapters being enabled successfully to carry on the work of Royal Arch Masonry, recommend that the motion for their erasure be not confirmed, viz.—

- No. 235, Chapter of Love and Unity, Dover.
- No. 339, Chapter of Harmony, Boston, Lincolnshire.
- No. 385, Chapter of Good Intent, Hebden Bridge, near Halifax.
- No. 403, Chapter of Faith, Stockport.
- No. 447, Kingston, Jamaica.
- No. 595, Mount Sinai Chapter, Longtown.

The Committee have ordered to be printed with the report, for the information of the members of Grand Chapter, and in order to the subject being taken into consideration at the approaching meeting, a letter lately received from the Grand Scribe E. of the Grand Chapter of Canada with reference to the charter granted by the Supreme Grand Chapter of England for a chapter to be attached to the Dalhousie Lodge (No. 835), at Ottawa, Canada West. The Committee must, however, observe that the paragraph in that letter between inverted commas, professing to be an extract from a letter of the Grand Scribe E. of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, is not a correct extract, as some words are omitted: and, further, that the reasons given for recognising the Grand Chapter of Canada are wholly suppressed.

(Signed) FREDERICK PATHISON, *President*.

Freemasons' Hall, London, 18th July, 1861.

GRAND CHAPTER OF CANADA.

Office of the Grand Scribe E. Hamilton, C.W., June 13, 1861.

R.E. COMPANION AND DEAR SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit a copy of proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Canada, at the Annual Convocation, held at Belleville, on the 20th February last, and by command of the M.E.Z. I am, in accordance with the instructions of the Grand Chapter, to communicate, through you, R.E. Sir, to the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, the consideration at that convocation of the action of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England in issuing a chapter warrant to the Dalhousie Lodge (No. 835), on the registry of the United Grand Lodge of England, at Ottawa, C.W.

The subject was introduced in the M.E.Z.'s address as a matter of grave importance, involving a principle which he conceived to be irreconcilable with the terms of your letter of the 10th February, 1860, by which the constitutional position of the Grand Chapter of Canada was recognised by the Supreme Grand Chapter of England in the following words:—"I am instructed to state that, in the name and on behalf of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, they, the Grand Principals, fully recognise the Grand Chapter of

Canada, reserving, however, to all Chapters now in Canada, who are still holding charters under the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, all their rights and privileges."

The M.E.Z. further felt that if the issuing of a warrant by the Supreme Grand Chapter of England for a new chapter in Canada were passed over or assented to by the Grand Chapter of Canada, it would establish a precedent that could not fail to endanger the friendly understanding now happily existing between the two Grand Chapters.

The Grand Chapter concurred in the view entertained on the subject by the M.E.Z., and, painful as they felt the task to be, they nevertheless considered it their imperative duty at once, kindly but firmly, to remonstrate with the Supreme Grand Chapter of England on the irregularity of the course pursued in the issuing of this warrant, and the consequent infringement on the privileges of the Grand Chapter of Canada; also to urge the reconsideration of the subject, feeling confidently assured that further reflection must result in an order for the immediate withdrawal of the warrant.

I have the honour to remain,

R.E. Companion and Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

(Signed) THOMAS B. HARRIS, G.S.E.

R.E. Companion William Gray Clarke, Esq., Grand Scribe, E. London, England.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Chapter of Charity* (No. 379).—A meeting was held in the new Freemasons' Hall, Market-place, on Monday, July 29th, when a number of companions were present, including Comps. Wm. W. Lawson, Z.; Wm. Gath, P.Z., as H.; J. F. Robinson, J.; James Lamb, S.E.; Luke Crosby Hill, S.N.; J. Rickard, Treas.; Thomas Hill, P.Z.; Henry Smith, P.Z.; Henry Farrar, P.Z.; John Gaunt, P. Soj.; Manoah Rhodes, J. J. Holmes, J. H. Buckley, and others; the arrangement of the rooms giving great satisfaction to all. After the previous minutes had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bro. C. Pratt, of the Lodge of Hope (No. 379), who, being duly elected, was exalted by the Comp. 1st Prin., assisted by Comp. Thos. Hill, Comp. Gaunt conducting his part of the ceremony in a very satisfactory manner. Before the chapter was closed, it was stated that the Prov. Sup. of West Yorkshire, Dr. Fearnley, had given notice that the Prov. G. Chap. would be held in these rooms in November. Bro. Henry Berlon was proposed for exaltation at the next meeting, in August. The chapter being closed, the companions retired to the banquet room, where the supper was served, and a very agreeable evening spent. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given from the Chair, the health of Dr. Fearnley, Prov. G. Sup. of this province, was given by the vice-chair, and responded to with all honours. All other toasts being disposed of, Comps. Jowett and others enlivened the proceedings by their harmonious voices. There was a general wish expressed that the musical committee would continue their exertions to complete their library so well commenced, and that no time should be lost in purchasing an harmonium for the chapter. A little before eleven o'clock the proceedings terminated, and the companions retired.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WATFORD.—*Stuart Encampment*.—The first meeting of this encampment under its new designation was held on the 23rd of July, when a numerous muster of its members assembled, present: Sir Knts. William Stuart, G.M. of England and Wales; George Francis, Prov. G. Commanner of Hertfordshire, E.C.; Burchell-Herne, 1st G. Capt.; T. E. Ward, P.E.C.; Capt. Layton, E.C. Elect; Rogers, Freeman, Barton, Finch, Goodyear, Lambert, &c. It appeared from the minutes of the encampment, held in July in the previous year, that it was resolved (if it met with the concurrence of the then D.G.M.) that the encampment should bear a designation other than that derived from its locality, and that from the respect and esteem universally felt towards the D.G.M., one of the founders, and its first E.C., the encampment should in future, in compliment to him, be designated the "Stuart." This resolution was confirmed at the next encampment, and the Registrar now reported that for the above purpose he had obtained through the G.V. Chancellor, the formal consent of the G.M. It was also recorded in the minutes the deep regret the encampment felt at the death of their late G.M., Col. Tynte, by which the Order, and Masonry in general, had lost an estimable, distinguished, and able supporter. Sir Knt. Francis appeared in his costume of Prov. G. Commander, to which office the G.M. had appointed him in succession to himself, an appointment with which the Knts. were

much gratified, as a more courteous, zealous, and efficient Templar Mason the G.M. could not have selected. Another resolution was read, thanking the G.M. for his valuable present of certain Templar emblems, in solid silver. A further vote of thanks was then carried, thanking him for another valuable present, viz.: an antique crystal cross, mounted in gold, of the 9th century, formerly in the possession of the Empress Josephine of France, and presented by her to the Abbé Count de Lequier. The business of the day did not occupy much time. Sir Knt. Capt. Layton was installed and proclaimed E.C., but having previously held the the same command at the Calpe Encampment, Gibraltar, of which he was the founder, there was no ceremony of installation. The E.C. appointed Sir Knt. Burton, 1st. Capt.; Goodyear, 2nd Capt.; Lambert, Expert; Finch, Capt. of the Lines; Lambert, Herald; Burchell-Herne, Registrar and Hospitaller. After the proposition of some candidates for admission, the encampment was closed in ancient form, and adjourned to the banquet, to the good things of which ample justice was done, particularly to the fine haunch of venison with which the Prov. G. Commander seasoned his appetite.

MARK MASONRY.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 53).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Music Hall on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Bro. Wm. White jun., W.M., J.G.D., presided, and was supported by Bros. E. Drury, S.W.; G. Moseley, J.W.; H. Webster, S.D.; R. Waterhouse, J.D.; H. G. Garnett, I.G.; &c. Bro. Wiseman was ably advanced to the degree of W.M.M., the working tools being explained by Bro. Drury, and the charge and lecture being given by Bro. Webster. It was unanimously resolved that the appointment of Bro. White, the W.M., to the office of J.D. of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masons, by the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Carnarvon, be recorded in the minutes of the lodge, as the brethren highly appreciated the honour conferred upon them in the person of their esteemed head.

IRELAND.

BOYLE.—On Thursday, the 4th July, the brethren of No. 242 assembled at their lodge room (it being their usual monthly night of meeting), for the purpose of installing the officers for the ensuing six months. The regular business having been gone through, the Hon. Robert King, of Rockingham, was installed, with all Masonic honours, as the Worshipful Master of Lodge 242 for the next half year. The remaining officers having been re-elected to serve in their several offices for six months longer were continued, and consequently no further installation, so far as regarded those brethren, was necessary. After the performance of the usual Masonic ceremonies were over, the W.M. said that it afforded him much pleasure to think that one his first duties as Master of the Lodge 242, would be to present its Secretary, Dr. James Nagle, with a token of his and the brethren's sincere regard. He then presented Bro. Nagle with a case containing a magnificent set of Masonic jewels, and the following address, which he read thus:—"Bro. Dr. Nagle, it affords me great pleasure and satisfaction in being selected to present you the enclosed set of jewels, with its accompanying address. I will only add that our grateful sense of your untiring exertions and zeal in making our Lodge 242, one of the best worked in Ireland, and in bringing it to that state of perfection, in which it now is, certainly second to none in this country,—calls for lasting gratitude, and we all join in wishing you, our respected brother, long life and every happiness. I trust that you may be many years our efficient Secretary and Masonic Instructor, in which offices you have endeared yourself to us all, by your sound sense, and by the courteous and obliging manner with which your important and onerous duties have ever been fulfilled." The jewels—which were placed in a handsome morocco case, lined with white velvet, consisted of a magnificent set of diamond shirt studs—the ground of dark blue enamel, with the square and compass set therein in diamonds, and an exceedingly beautiful Masonic pin of enamel and gold; in addition to these was a bar of silver, gold plated, from which were dependent the jewels of the several degrees to which Bro. Nagle had been advanced, all of solid gold, with the exception of the "mark," which was of white cornelian, and the Maltese cross of white enamel and gold. Over the jewel of each degree, and set within the bar, were several small plates of blue, red, green, black, and white enamel, with the symbol of each different order exquisitely inlaid. The following inscription was engraven upon the reverse side of the bar,—“Presented to Bro. Dr. Nagle,

Mark Master, Past Master, Past Principal, R.A.C., Supreme Commander, High Knight Templar's Encampment, Knight of the Swords, and Masonic Knight of Malta, by the W.M. and brethren of 242, Boyle, as a token of their fraternal regard and esteem." The jewels and address were then presented in due form to Dr. Nagle, who spoke the following reply:—"Worshipful Sir, Brothers Senior and Junior Wardens, and brethren, I really cannot find words sufficiently adequate to express my feelings towards you for the very high compliment that you have this evening paid me by the presentation of a case of Masonic jewels of such exquisite form, worth, and beauty. It has afforded me the greatest pleasure to advance the cause and influence of Masonry, because I believe it to be founded on the finest principle of truth, piety, virtue, and brotherly love; and because I know that the exercise of the latter attribute teaches us to regard the human race as one family, created by the same Almighty Being, and sent into this world for the mutual aid, support, and protection of one another. Such is, you are well aware, the great and vital principle by which Freemasonry unites men of every country, creed, and opinion in its mystic and indissoluble tie; encouraging true friendship amongst those who otherwise would have remained aloof and for ever at a distance. This brotherly love it is, my brethren, that has influenced you to pay me the very high compliment which you this night have done, and the jewels presented to me this evening shall always serve to remind me of the brethren of the lodge 242, Boyle, to whose attention I am am indebted for them, and of the many kind faces by which I am now surrounded." The Festival of St. John, which at this season is celebrated upon the 24th of June, was not this year kept up by the brethren of 242 until the 6th of July, when they all dined together at Monson's Hotel. The dining saloon was upon this occasion decorated most elegantly, the walls being covered with the different characters and symbols of Masonry, entwined with evergreens intermingled with the choicest flowers that the conservatories of Rockingham could yield for the occasion; in fact, the room was itself turned into a conservatory; while the banners of the higher and knightly orders of Masonry were hung in such artistic taste as to add beauty and novelty to the scene. Previous to the brethren sitting down to dinner, the saloon was visited by several of the gentry and inhabitants of Boyle, who were all delighted with the taste and beauty of the several designs and decorations. Covers were laid for thirty. The wines were supplied from the private cellars of Rockingham with no niggardly hand; its noble owner being determined that everything should be worthy of the occasion at which he presided for the first time at a Masonic festival as the W.M. of his lodge. The usual Masonic toasts were drunk with all honours. The brethren were clothed each with the full dress insignia and jewel of the degree to which he belonged. Peace, love, and harmony, were the order of the night, and the W.M. and brethren separated at twelve o'clock, having enjoyed a reunion, which Masons look forward to with delight, in a pleasant evening of fraternal and social intercourse. We understand that it is the intention of the W.M. and brethren of 242 to get up a Masonic Charity ball, in aid of the funds of the Masonic Female Orphan Schools; if so, to it say we, God speed. A cause based like this on fraternal love and charity, must always shine forth, uninjured by the blind animosity of bigotry, and unscathed by the harmless shaft of sectarian wrath.—*Roscommon Gazette*.

CANADA.

GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge, held at London, Canada, in Carling's block of buildings, was open in ample form, at 12 o'clock on the 10th of July, the M.W. Grand Master on the throne.

There were a great many representatives from the different Grand Lodges of the United States present, and above 250 delegates, representing various lodges from different parts of the province.

The M.W. Grand Master, Bro. J. D. HARRINGTON, in opening the Grand Lodge, delivered the following address to the assembled brethren, after which several reports were received from various District Grand Masters and sead.

BRETHREN,—The Annual Communication of Grand Lodge is to me, and I doubt not us all, an event of much interest, not only because of matters appertaining to our Order having accumulated since we met a year ago, and requiring consideration and adjustment, but because a re-assembling together is peculiarly pleasing in a social and friendly point of view. While it should remind us of the rapid and ceaseless flight of time, and the necessity of preparing ourselves for the solemn final "closing" of our work on earth, it certainly has the effect, so long as the G.A.O.T.U. is pleased to permit, of bringing friends and brethren face to face and exchanging

ing that kind of vigorous greeting, which makes the heart expand with gladness, and causes any coolness or differences that may have occurred through absence or misunderstanding to vanish under the mellow and sunlike warmth of the fraternal grip. As the sight of land to a seaman, after a long voyage, tacitly banishes every quarrel, and drives into oblivion every harsh word and unfriendly look, so ought the effect to be of our arrival, after a lengthy interval, in this our Grand Harbour of Freemasonry.

The steady progression, increasing importance, and high respectability of the Craft in Canada is a cause of congratulation, and let us hope and pray that its usefulness and excellence may never be marred by blight from our hands. The "Grand Lodge of Canada," I am proud to declare, is, notwithstanding her comparative youth, regarded with deference, and the steady friendship evinced at her birth by her sister Grand Lodges, does not waver now that she is of age and vigorous. It has been my repeated privilege during the past year to be the recipient of assurances of goodwill and friendly wishes for her continued prosperity. The condition of Freemasonry will, however, be more fully reported to you by the respective District Deputy Grand Masters.

DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted Dispensations for thirteen new lodges since our last annual communication, viz.—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Lebanon | Oshawa. |
| 2. Malahide | Aylmer, C.W. |
| 3. Tudor | Mitchell. |
| 4. Excelsior | Morrisburg. |
| 5. Tecumseh | Stratford. |
| 6. J. B. Hall | Millbrook. |
| 7. Prince of Wales | Newburg. |
| 8. Friendly Brothers | Iroquois. |
| 9. Mississippi | Almonte. |
| 10. Civil Service | Quebec. |
| 11. Erie | Port Dover. |
| 12. Hastings | Hastings. |
| 13. Grand River | Berlin. |

The petitions were properly recommended, and in each case I followed the excellent rule laid down by my worthy predecessor, of requiring evidence that the nominated officers were qualified to perform the work. It remains for Grand Lodge to confirm them in their privileges, by granting warrants. Should you do so, I deem it to be my duty to caution these new lodges not to imagine that their prosperity depends upon the "quantity" but the "quality" of the material admitted, and I admonish them to exercise the greatest caution, and under no circumstances are they to receive men into our Order, if their characters will not bear the strictest scrutiny. Upon this the purity of Freemasonry mainly depends. It is right to mention that the "Civil Service Lodge" is empowered to hold its meetings at the Seat of Government for the time being, and I sanctioned this, as an act of justice to numerous brethren, who, owing to their many enforced changes of residence, have been compelled either to withdraw from membership, or incur the risk of ballot at every removal. The principle is the same by which the grant to a military warrant is governed.

It will be necessary also for Grand Lodge to decide upon granting warrants to two Lodges, viz. —

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Pythagoras..... | Meaford. |
| Aylmer | Aylmer, C.E. |

Which by reference to the proceedings of 1860, it will be seen, were to continue working under dispensation until this communication.

BUSINESS.

The *agenda* published and circulated by the Grand Secretary, in conformity with a resolution of Grand Lodge, will make known to you what amendments to the constitution, and reports of special committees, will require your attention. The Grand Secretary will also submit other documents, including appeals, recommendations of the punishment of expulsion, &c.; and a supplementary report accompanied by suggestions from the Committee of Finance and Audit, as to the most convenient method of keeping the books, together with some accounts requiring approval before payment—one being for Regalia purchased for our representative at the Grand Lodge of England.

But there is one subject to which, before alluding to other matters of interest, I cannot refrain from requesting your particular attention, viz., the resolution of Grand Lodge passed so long ago as January, 1859, authorising the adoption of a proper testimonial to be presented to the M.W. Past Grand Master Wilson, for his eminent services. There is no manner of doubt that he threw his whole heart into his work for the welfare of the Craft in this province, to the detriment and neglect of his private interests, and delay in acknowledging this appears to our discredit. I believe

there exists a doubt whether Grand Lodge funds should be applied towards the payment of our debt of honour and gratitude, or if the cost should be more appropriately defrayed in some other way. I do, however, hope that we shall not separate without carrying our own recorded intentions into immediate effect.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

A report on foreign correspondence has been prepared, and will be presented by R.W. Bro. Fowler, who, with the Grand Secretary, I appointed for the purpose, and who, in the kindest manner, accepted the duty, in addition to that of Chairman of the Audit and Finance Committee.—The transactions received are very voluminous, and I cannot help feeling that a review of them entails a severe tax upon the time and patience of the brothers who undertakes it.

The Grand Lodges of which I have to make particular mention are those of England, Ireland, Maine, New York, and Vermont. And I confine my notice of those of the United States generally to an anxious hope that, pending the continuance of the disastrous national troubles now existing there, Freemasons will not altogether forget the strong ties that bind them to each other, but will allow the obligations and claims of our order to alleviate and soften the sad sufferings that must result from unnatural civil war.

ENGLAND.

I have received a very kind and fraternal letter from our brother and representative, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, resigning the appointment on his nomination to the high and important office of Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, and expressing his regret at being under the necessity of so doing. I wrote an acknowledgement in reply, which I believe conveyed the sentiments of this Grand Lodge, and, at the same time, requested our very distinguished brother to send the name of an acceptable successor; and I propose, with your sanction, to appoint such brother as may be named to me to represent the Grand Lodge of Canada at the Grand Lodge of England.

I have to state, with reference to the decision of Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, declaring the irregularity of two Montreal lodges, hailing under the registry of the Grand Lodge of England, that one—the St. Lawrence Lodge—complained to that lodge, and claimed its protection. This was made known to me by the M.W.G.M. of England, through his representative, and I deemed it right, as far as that lodge is concerned, to cause to be held in abeyance the effect of your decision, with a view to afford time for such evidence to be produced by the complaining parties, as this communication, as may induce a reconsideration of the subject, and lead to a confirmation or reversal of your present verdict. I assumed this responsibility as a measure of justice and polity towards a body with whom we are on the most amicable terms of communication and fellowship. With the other lodge—the St. George—I have interdicted intercourse. It has made no appeal, and cannot be recognised as a legally conducted lodge.

M. W. Bro. Stephens, the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, who was deputed by you to endeavour to arrange this unpleasant business, will make known the steps taken by him, and the entire correspondence is of course at the disposal of the Grand Lodge. The report of the Colonial Board on the above complaint and appeal, "adopted by the Grand Lodge of England," asserts the regularity of St. Lawrence Lodge, but the conclusion is founded upon a statement made by R. W. Bro. Badgley, P. Prov. G.M. of Montreal, which is in direct opposition, I am told, to the evidence submitted to your Committee.

IRELAND.

In accordance with the suggestion of the special committee, approved by Grand Lodge, I placed myself in communication with the Grand Lodge of Ireland, through its representative, R. W. Bro. Tully, in regard to the legality of a lodge styling itself "St. John's No. 209, (I.C.)" which you declared to be clandestine. The correspondence, as well as the report, which I apprehend R. W. Bro. Tully will submit, will show the present state of this unfortunate case, and it remains for the Grand Lodge to dispose of it finally.

MAINE.

The appointment of R. W. Bro. Preble as your representative at the Grand Lodge of Maine has been approved, and assurances have reached me, that great gratification was evinced on the ratification of friendly relations between the two grand bodies. R. W. Bro. Preble's name is an historic one, and connected with patriotic, gallant, and distinguished services, and it was a pleasant office to sign his credentials. I regret to state that the misunderstanding between the Grand Lodge of Maine and the Grand Lodge of England, as to the right of the latter to initiate citizens residing in Maine, and of which mention was made at our last annual

communication, is not yet satisfactorily settled. I have received the correspondence relating thereto, which I will submit to Grand Lodge, to take such action thereon, as, in its wisdom, it may deem meet and proper.

NEW YORK.

The M.W.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of New York, has, with many courteous good wishes notified me of the appointment of R.W. Bro. James A. Henderson, as their representative at the Grand Lodge of Canada, and I propose, with your sanction, to nominate R.W. Bro. Henry W. Turner, of Brooklyn, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada at the Grand Lodge of New York. I know that this will be acceptable, and render our intercourse with this important body both pleasant and beneficial.

VERMONT.

I have here sorrowful information to communicate; it is to announce to you the decease of our venerable, esteemed, and staunch friend, M.W. Bro. Tucker, for many successive years G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. His kind face and hearty voice are familiar to all, and I feel sure that none can forget the good old man. He has gone to his rest, but our memories will retain him with us, and who can say from what trouble his manly and excellent heart is spared, when we contemplate the unhappy dissension which is now disquieting, and, probably, disjoining his country. He was peculiarly and greatly interested in the welfare of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and held in it the honorary rank of P.G.M. M.W. Bro. Bernard, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, was requested by me to express deep sorrow for the loss sustained by that body, ourselves, and the Craft generally; but unfortunately, he, with the D.D.G.M. of Montreal, was debarred from fulfilling the mournful duty of being present at our brother's obsequies, by the disastrous flood at Montreal, to their extreme regret.

VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The particulars relating to the severe disappointment of the Canadian Freemasons, it not being allowed the opportunity of publicly demonstrating their loyalty and affection to their Sovereign, by honouring her princely son to the utmost of their power, in their own legitimate way, as they had a just right to expect to do, have been for some time before you, and I only allude as briefly as possible to the matter, in order that the brethren may know, that no disrespect was intended by the Government of the province, because the services of the fraternity were not made use of on the occasion of the laying the foundation-stone of the Public Buildings at Ottawa, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. I was made the object of an anonymous attack in relation thereto, of an exceedingly scurrilous nature, by a person calling himself a Freemason, and of course claiming the right of being styled brother. When I perused his letters, published at a distance, and the unworthy insinuations they contained, I certainly felt grieved, though I scorned the writer; but, what was of greater consequence in my eyes, I conceived that the honour of the Grand Lodge and the Craft of Canada, through its representatives, was called in question, and I therefore at once drew the attention to the anonymous letters of those members of the Government with whom I had been in more immediate communication on the subject. I was gratified by the receipt of a prompt reply, from which I extract as follows, as the remainder merely refers in a complimentary manner to my position as a public officer.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER HARRINGTON.—We have perused with regret a letter published in the LONDON FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE of the 1st December last, signed by an anonymous writer under the initials E. G. C. Although the services of the Masonic body were not made use of on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Parliament House at Ottawa, no slight to the Order, or its Grand Master, with whom we were in pleasant communication, was intended or imagined; nor were you in any way "snubbed," as E. G. C. expresses it.

As members of the Craft, we readily accord to you that respect and consideration which is your due as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, . . . and as personal friends of old acquaintance, we beg to assure you that we feel pained and aggrieved at the unwarrantable attack made upon you by this anonymous writer.

We are, dear brother Harrington, fraternally yours,

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD,
JOHN ROSE.

T. D. Harrington, Esq.

I now turn from this to other matters, simply declaring that I hope the anonymous writer, who so far forgot himself, in his heart regrets having done so, and that, harbouring no ill-will, I consign his attack to oblivion. It is to me a gratifying fact that the Past Grand Master, a brother who presided so long and ably over the

Craft, fully approved of the course adopted by me, and was the first among many to tell me so.

BENEVOLENCE.

The Masonic Asylum Committee will make known what steps they have taken, and propose to recommend for maturing their deeply interesting labours; but I feel it to be my duty to mention that numerous applications for pecuniary aid have been made to me, and as the Constitution is silent, the Grand Master has to assume responsibility according to his discretion. To remedy this, I would suggest the formation of a Board or Committee of Benevolence, to whom all applications for relief should be referred.

COMMITTEES.

And here I think it not inappropriate to invite your attention to the recommendation by my predecessors of a General Committee. The present method of appointing committees is, I think, susceptible of improvement; the time for examining into and reporting upon the various important matters which accumulate during a long recess is so brief that there must of necessity be haste, or else a portion of them is liable to be left in an unsatisfactory condition. It is physically and mentally impossible for the committees, hard worked as they now are, to devote sufficient time for such a careful examination into business as in many instances its serious tendency requires. There is a motion of notice on the papers for the appointment of a Board of General Purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The District D.G.M. of Quebec, R.W. Bro. Pope, having very properly invited my attention to chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada relating to "Seditious and unlawful Associations and oaths"—which exempts from its Lodges of Freemasons, provided they have been constituted by warrants derived from the Grand Lodges of Great Britain and Ireland. I addressed a letter to Bro. the Hon. John A. Macdonald, Attorney-General for Upper Canada, advising him that the only body in the province now having power to constitute lodges, was the Grand Lodge of Canada, and requested him to have the statute so amended as to meet the altered position of the Craft. He desires to have the matter submitted again to him at the next session of Parliament, the prorogation having been then too near at hand to admit of the necessary measure being at once introduced.

The *Canadian Freemason*, which was brought to your favourable notice by my predecessor, at Montreal, has been discontinued, but R.W. Bro. Pearl, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, is the editor of a Masonic periodical called *Crystal and Masonic Journal*, which has received very high approval, and which he proposes to publish semi-monthly at Portland (Maine), Montreal, and Richmond, C.E., at an exceedingly low subscription. The *Crystal* is interesting, and contains matters of general as well as Masonic information, and I recommend it to the favourable consideration of the fraternity as being the only publication at all devoted to the Craft, I believe, now existing in this province.

I think I have mentioned every subject of particular interest, and feel that my remarks have encroached upon your valuable time; but should I have made omissions, the Grand Secretary, who, let me likewise bear record, is an invaluable officer, will supply the deficiency, and my correspondence is of course at the disposal of Grand Lodge.

I will, therefore, conclude by expressing an earnest hope that neither the past elections, generally so dangerous to good-fellowship, nor the approaching anniversary of a wide-spread association, have been or will be suffered to interfere with those peculiar attributes of Freemasonry in which we all feel a pride—pray remember that the topmost and chief of the three steps of the Masonic Ladder is "charity," not the mere giving of money, but charity to one's neighbour. Our fifth point of Fellowship cannot have too prominent a place. Take care that the smallest political wedge is forbidden to find entrance.

It is lamentable to look at the late events connected with the Craft in France, where two brethren, moving in the loftiest social scale, have suffered their passions to master reason in respect to the very highest honour in the gift of the fraternity—the Grand Mastership. I know not,—I presume not to speculate upon the motives of our imperial brother who rules over that great country, but whatever they may have been, I record my opinion that the gratitude of the Craft is due to the Emperor of the French for preventing an unnatural quarrel proceeding to a murderous extremity between two members of an order, whose first grand principle is brotherly love.

May the G. A. O. T. U. continue his blessings to us, and those belonging to us—may we be assisted and strengthened by Him in the performance of our duty—may He spare us again to meet together in harmony and peace—and may He preserve our Order by cementing and adorning it with every moral and social virtue.

The business of the Grand Lodge of Canada was brought to a

close on Friday. The following is a list of the newly elected Grand Officers:—

- M.W. Bro. T. D. Harrington, Grand Master, re-elected.
 R.W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, Deputy Grand Master, re-elected.
 „ Edwin Heathfield, Senior Grand Warden.
 „ W. A. Osgood, Junior Grand Warden.
 „ Vincent Clementi, Grand Chaplain.
 „ H. Groff, Grand Treasurer, re-elected.
 „ D. Curtis, Grand Registrar.
 „ T. B. Harris, Grand Secretary, unanimously re-elected.
 „ J. Morrison, Grand Tyler.

The M.W.G.M. was pleased to confirm the nomination by lodges of their respective districts, as follows:—R.W. Bros. G. Masson, London; G. W. Whitehead, Wilson; Æ. Irving, Huron; Dr. Fitch, Hamilton; W. G. Storm, Toronto; W. H. Weller, Ontario; G. F. La Serre, Central; A. A. Campbell, P. Edward; A. A. Stevenson, Montreal; G. T. Morehouse, Eastern Townships; no appointment, Quebec.

The Grand Lodge resumed at 8 o'clock. The Grand Secretary submitted his report on Model Minutes, and on motion he was instructed to have the form printed and circulated among the lodges.

Bro. SIMPSON gave notice that he would to-morrow move that the next meeting of Grand Lodge be held at Montreal.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, a very able document of about 200 pages, from the pen of S. D. Fowler, of Kingston, was received and ordered to be printed.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned until the next day, when it resumed at 11 o'clock.

R.W. Bro. Finlay M. King, Grand Master of the State of New York, was announced, and received with the usual honours, and invited to a seat on the dais. The M.W. brother delivered a very eloquent oration, thanking the Grand Lodge for the warmth of the reception extended to him.

The Grand Lodge adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock; and on resuming, an interesting report from R.W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson for the Montreal district, was read and disposed of.

The P.G.M. Wm. M. Wilson presented his credentials, as representative of the Grand Lodge of St. Domingo, and the Grand Lodge appointed the Ill. Bro. Joseph de Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada at that of St. Domingo.

R.W. Bro. J. A. Henderson, of Kingston, was appointed by the Grand Lodge of New York as its representative at this Grand Lodge.

The Committee on the G.M. address reported, and unanimously adopted.

A report of the Committee on Constitution and regulations was read, received, and adopted.

The Special Committee of Finance and Audit appointed at the last Session of the Grand Lodge, reported, and the report was adopted with an amendment.

The Committee on Warrants reported, and recommended that warrants should be granted to the following lodges:—

Pythagoras Lodge.....	Meaford.
Aylmer	Aylmer.
Malahide	Aylmer.
Tudor	Mitchell.
Excelsior	Morrisburg.
Friendly Brothers	Iroquois.
Tecumseh	Stratford.
J. B. Hall	Millbrook.
Prince of Wales	Newburgh.
Mississippi	Almonte.
The Civil Service	Seat of Government.
Erie	Port Dover.
Hastings.....	Hastings.
The Grand River	Berlin.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned until 8 p.m., then to meet for the election of officers.

On the reassembling of Grand Lodge, the election of officers commenced. Over 260 brethren were present. M.W. Bro. T. D. Harrington was re-elected as Grand Master.

BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—When you would make a birthday present, it is “pretty to observe,” as Pepys would say, what are the particular desires of the one who is to be the happy recipient of your generosity; and, having discovered them, try to gratify them. From the want of this delicate attention, it is no uncommon thing for a baby, on its birthday, to have half-a-dozen silver mugs, and an adult half-a-dozen pairs of slippers; which events render it necessary—for a genuine appreciation of the gifts—that the donees should have fabulous powers of adapting human nature to the exigencies of the case.—*Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.*

Poetry.

SONNET ON A PORTRAIT.

By Mrs. F.B. SCOTT.

Here let us pause awhile! As some calm place,
 From crowds and tumult far distinct and lone,
 By moss and simple flow'rets all o'ergrown,
 Steals on our sight this sweet and pensive face!
 High attributes the busy mind may trace:
 Though sits triumphant on her marble throne,
 And the curved lips a lofty power own,
 Weaving the last rich web of classic grace,
 Forth from the soft eyes ('neath whose steady gaze
 My heart grows strangely sad) come mystic gleams,
 Telling of high resolve and Heaven-sent dreams.
 O haunt me, eyes, throughout the wintry days!
 Guide and protect me with your piercing beams,
 And wrap my spirit in your softening rays!

Tweddell's Yorkshire Miscellany

SONNET, WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM.

By BROTHER GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL,

Author of “Shakspeare: his Times and Contemporaries,” etc.

Lady! I know not how mine humble pen
 Can give a lustre to thine album's grace;
 Say, shall I sing the praise of worthy men?
 Or tell the beauties of thy seraph-face?
 I know not, lady, how my rustic lyre
 May sound unto a well-tuned ear like thine;
 Or like the flames of some funereal pyre
 Its tones should rise—an offering divine!
 Sweet as the gentle murmur of the brook
 That o'er gravell'd bed doth wind its way,
 Should be the stranger written in thy book,—
 A sylvan sonnet, or a roundelay.
 Thus, like a sheepish singer, I prolong
 Time in excuses longer than the song.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Madame Grisi has taken her farewell. It is said that she is bound, by express agreement, to sing no more in public in London; but as her re-appearance at sundry private concerts has been one of the events of the fashionable season, it will not surprise us if, in this form of occupation, Madame Grisi still continues her relations with her English admirers for a while longer.

New operas by MM. Semet and Grisar are in preparation for the new Théâtre Lyrique, in Paris; also, a grand (Biblical?) opera, by M. Halévy, “Noë,” in which, says the *Uniclers Musicale*, Madame Viardot will take the principal part. The same authority announces as forthcoming a version, for the new theatre, of Dr. Marschner's “Templer und Judim.” It states, too, that “Les Troyens,” by M. Berlioz, is not, for the present, to be given at the Grand Opéra. The re-appearance there of Madame Viardot in “Le Prophète,” has been a great success. It is her opera. In the hands of no one else has the part of Prides ever been effective, or appeared probable.

A taste for part singing appears to have taken wholesome possession of France. There is to be a meeting of *Orphéonistes* at the great fair of Beaucaire this year.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family still remain at Osborne. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia continue on a visit to her Majesty, who is expected to leave for Ireland about the 14th inst.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the 25th inst., the East India High Courts of Judicature Bill and the East India Civil Servants' Bill passed through the Committee. The University Elections Bill and other bills were also advanced a stage. On Friday, a conversation was raised by the Earl of Derby with reference to the state of public business in both Houses. The noble earl complained that, owing to the number of bills which still awaited consideration by their lordships, it was impossible to deal with them in a satisfactory manner, and he recommended that such of them as were not of positive urgency should be withdrawn.

Earl Granville replied that several of the bills were continuance bills, and would not require any deliberation; and, with regard to the rest, he could not then say which of them would be abandoned. On the order for considering the Commons' reasons for disagreeing to their Lordships' amendments on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, the Lord Chancellor moved that the House should accept the reasons of the Commons for their disagreement, and consent to allow certain of their Lordships' amendments to be struck out. Lord Cranworth opposed the motion, urging the arguments which had been advanced so often before against saddling the country with the salary of a chief judge before it was known that the services of such a functionary were necessary. The noble and learned lord concluded by moving that the clause inserted by the Commons be again struck out. After some discussion, their lordships then divided on the question the House do insist upon its amendments, so far as the same related to the office, duties, and powers of the chief judge, which was negatived by 80 to 46. The Lord Chancellor next put the question that their lordships insist upon their amendments relating to the official and creditors' assignees. Lord Chelmsford said he should not trouble the House by dividing upon the point, as he thought the mercantile community were entitled to have their wishes consulted in the matter. The question was then put, and their lordships' amendments were not insisted upon. The other bills on the paper were forwarded a stage.—On Monday, the Appropriation of Seats Bill passed through Committee. Lord Stratheden proposed that the measure be referred to a Select Committee, but this amendment was opposed by Lord Derby; who, however, took the opportunity of recommending the Government never to attempt another Reform Bill without being perfectly assured that they could carry it through both Houses. Lord Granville agreed with the noble Earl that no Government should, without reasonable hope of being able to pass such a measure, pledge themselves to the introduction of a Reform Bill. Lord Stratheden then withdrew his amendment, and the various clauses of the bill were, as shaped by the House of Commons, agreed to. The Municipal Act Amendment Bill was opposed by several Conservative Peers, but, on a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 17. A large number of bills were advanced a stage, including the Irremovable Poor Bill, which was read a third time, and passed. On Tuesday, the Corporations Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee, Lord Wensleydale having, without success, endeavoured to secure the rejection of the clauses relating to the granting of licenses, and according to Mayors the right of precedence at meetings of the local magistrates. A number of other bills were advanced a stage.—At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the 25th ult., General Peel made a statement relative to the excess in the military expenditure of the year ending the 31st March, to which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Baring replied. The House ultimately went into committee of supply, but only for a short time. In the evening Mr. Layard brought under the notice of Sir Charles Wood the claims of the Nawab of the Carnatic, and represented to him their urgent character, the right hon. gentleman promised to inquire fully into the case. The House having gone into committee on the East India Loan, Sir Charles Wood stated that, in applying for a discretionary power to raise money for railroads in India, he would pledge himself that every sixpence should be expended in that object; and he said that it was to the interest of all parties that these works should be completed as speedily as possible. He then made his statement in reference to the finances of India. Mr. Laing estimated that there would be a deficit in the current year of only a quarter of a million, but he (Sir C. Wood) thought that this was too favourable a view, and he anticipated that there would be a deficit of about a million. Power was given to raise a further £5,000,000 by way of loan, should it be required.—On Friday, the House went into committee of supply at its morning sitting. There was some discussion on the vote of a million to defray the extraordinary expenses of the war in China. Mr. Gladstone explained that no part of this vote would be employed to meet the claims of British merchants in China. A vote of £60,692 was taken to complete Westminster bridge. On the proposal that a sum of £250,000 should be voted towards defraying the expenses of building iron ships by contract and plating wooden ships, Lord Clarence Paget made a somewhat lengthy speech, in which he asked that the Government should be authorized to begin the construction of a number of these vessels during the recess. The total cost of the work contemplated would he said, amount to £2,455,251, all of which, save the £250,000 now voted, would have to be provided in future years. After some discussion, the further consideration of the vote was postponed till the evening sitting, when it was agreed to. In the evening Mr. Harvey Lewis interrogated the Home Secretary respecting the case of Thomas Carter, who was sentenced by two magistrates at Ryde to three weeks' imprisonment for sleeping in the open air. Sir G. C. Lewis, in reply, stated that he had written to the

magistrates several days ago, calling upon them to draw up a report on the case, but he had received no answer, and had accordingly addressed them another letter. Mr. Buxton called attention to the increase of the African slave trade, and urged upon the Government the importance of appointing a consul at Mozambique, and of adopting other suitable measures, with a view to check that hideous traffic, and to encourage legitimate trade. After a long discussion, Lord Palmerston explained the views of the Government, both with regard to the French Coolie Treaty and the Slave Trade, in relation to Spain and Portugal. He said that it was impossible that the House could too often or too strongly express its disapproval of the continuance of this abominable traffic. The employment of force had operated as a check to a certain extent, but the trade could never be entirely extinguished except by the progress of opinion among the nations of the world. Her Majesty's Government had urged upon Portugal the necessity of exerting herself in the matter, and she had done all she could; but it should be remembered that her sea-board in Africa was enormous, and that it would be impossible to watch every portion of it. It was to the interest of Portugal herself to suppress the slave trade. Not so, however, with Spain, in whose Island of Cuba, he regretted to say, the trade still flourished in all its horrors. With regard to the proposition for a British consul at Mozambique, the climate was most unhealthy, and he did not think any practical good would result from such an appointment, but the subject should not escape the attention of the Government.—The House met on Saturday for about two hours. On the motion that the report of supply agreed to on the previous evening be received, Mr. Cowper, in reply to Lord W. Lennox, promised that he would not spend money in enlarging the National Gallery without the sanction of Parliament. The Public Offices Site Bill passed through committee, and the business of the sitting was terminated by Mr. Bernal Osborne calling attention to the injury which some of the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament had sustained.—On Monday, Mr. Gregory endeavoured to elicit from Lord Palmerston the intentions of the Government with respect to the renewal of the Galway contract, but the noble Viscount said that no decision could be arrived at on the subject until the evidence taken before the Select Committee was printed. He added, however, that Galway was the most eligible point on the Irish coast for an Atlantic packet station. In reply to another question from the member for Galway, Lord Palmerston said he had no official information of the conveyance of goods contraband of war to America by the Kangaroo, or of the opening of a federal loan on the Stock Exchange. The House then preceded with the orders of the day, and a number of bills were advanced a stage. On Tuesday, the House sat only two hours, and the business transacted possessed little general interest. In reply to Mr. Darby Griffith, Lord Palmerston declined to produce the despatches of Mr. Dunlop, who was recalled from his diplomatic mission at Pesth, on the demand of the Austrian Government. The noble Lord said these despatches were of a confidential character, and could not be made public, as Her Majesty's Government wished to occupy a strictly neutral position with reference to the controversy between Francis Joseph and his Hungarian subjects. In Committee on the Statute Law Revision Bill—a measure intended to sweep away obsolete acts—Mr. Hennessy proposed that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill be inserted in the schedule. On a division, however, the proposition was found to have only four supporters against sixty-nine dissentients.—On Wednesday, Cowper stated that, in the bill which he proposed to introduce next year, the execution of the plan for the embankment of the Thames, recommended by the Royal Commission, would be entrusted to the Metropolitan Board of Works. At a subsequent period, Sir J. V. Shelley expressed a decided opinion that if the Board of Works were to be entrusted with the task of carrying out the embankment scheme, they should have a voice in choosing the plan itself, and not be required to play the part simply of Master Masons. Some further discussion took place on this point, which Mr. Cowper deprecated, on the ground that the whole question would come before Parliament during the next session.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—During the past week the number of deaths in the metropolis was 1207, which was a slight increase on the week preceding, but still not over the estimated average. In the same period there were registered the births of 1804 children—920 boys and 878 girls. The barometer showed a mean height of 29.571 inches, and the thermometer a temperature of 61.1 degrees.—Lord John Russell's elevation to the peerage is gazetted, and the noble Earl—as we must now style him—took his seat in the House of Lords, for the first time, last night. He was introduced by Lord Granville and Lord Stratford.—The city of London election is over, and the Liberal party rejoices in a solid success, Mr. Wood being returned by a majority of 506. The Lord Mayor is therefore out of Parliament. Mr. Coles, the conservative candidate, has been elected for Andover.—We regret to hear that Lord Herbert has derived no benefit from his visit to Spa, in Belgium.

The noble Lord, indeed, has returned to England in consequence of "increased feebleness."—The Duke of Buckingham died on Monday night. The deceased Peer, who was sixty-four years of age, was once a man of note amongst our territorial magnates, but for a considerable time prior to his death, he was compelled, owing to circumstances which must be familiar to our readers, to lead a life of strict privacy. His later years were devoted to "bookmaking." By his death another Garter is placed at Lord Palmerston's disposal. The Duke's numerous titles descend to his only son, the Marquis of Chandos.—The rifle contest of the metropolitan volunteers at Wormwood Scrubs, which commenced on Thursday, was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon. The entries for the various prizes were pretty numerous, and the shooting throughout was of a fair average quality. Captain Fenton, of the West Middlesex, distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.—A tragedy, attended by circumstances of considerable mystery, and not likely now to be cleared up, has just occurred at Clapham. On Monday morning of last week the body of a lady named Littleton was found in the large pond on the common, and rumours were soon afloat which tended to implicate the husband. An inquest was opened by the coroner, and adjourned till yesterday. In the meantime Mr. Littleton, evidently excited by the reports affecting his character, committed suicide in his own house on Sunday afternoon. Judging from the statements made before the coroner, however, there does not appear to be sufficient grounds for affixing any stigma to the character of the unfortunate man in connection with his wife's death. With regard to Mrs. Littleton, the jury returned a verdict of Found Drowned.—The final examination of "Dr." David Griffiths Jones, who is charged with having forged the will of Mrs. Sophia Bellis, a patient under his charge, took place at the Guildhall on Monday. The prisoner was committed for trial.—On Thursday, another large fire broke out early in the morning in Davis's Wharf, the next but one to where the late fire took place, in Tooley-street, and was still raging when we went to press.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Emperor of the French returned to Fontainebleau from Vichy on Wednesday. About the 19th of August he will go to the camp at Chalons, where it is now stated as certain the King of Prussia has accepted an invitation to be present.—The Belgian official journal contains a note stating that, on the subject of the commercial relations between Great Britain and Belgium, satisfactory explanations have been recently exchanged between the Belgian Minister in London and the British Foreign Secretary, and that a new treaty, conformed to the mutual advantage of the two nations, will be immediately prepared.—Once more the evacuation of Rome by the French troops is on the tapis, and a mixed Piedmontese garrison is also talked of. General de Goyon is shortly expected in Paris.—The Italian Government appears to have been very successful in their perquisitions against the Bourbon conspirators. They have discovered a Bourbon committee at Naples, and arrested Prince Montemeletto. The Archbishop of Naples has also been seized in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy in which the Cardinal himself, and two or three other persons of the highest rank were involved.—The Italian loan has proved very successful. The tenders amounted to 564,000,000 francs, which will have to be reduced to 42 per cent.; 150,000,000 francs will be offered to the public at the price of 70 francs 50 cents.—Such accounts as have yet reached us from Pesth agree in asserting that the Emperor Francis Joseph's rescript has been received with deep indignation by the Magyars. Their leaders have not yet determined the precise steps which are to be taken; but it seems to be thought that they will be willing and able to restrain their countrymen from attempting to offer armed resistance to the Austrian government, and that a steady and general refusal to pay taxes will be the main method of harassing the Vienna Cabinet until a more favourable opportunity for insurrection shall occur.—A Spanish paper states that none of the Loja insurgents have taken shelter, as was asserted, in Gibraltar, and denies an assertion made in another journal to the effect that the English authorities were disposed to favour the rebels.—A terrible explosion of gunpowder mills has just taken place in Arragon. One hundred mills were burnt down, and twenty workmen were killed, and seventy severely injured. This is the second calamity caused by fire which has occurred in Spain within the last two or three days.—A letter from Berlin of the 24th July, shows that the Germans are keenly alive to the means required to protect their sea shores and mouths of rivers, and are therefore building gunboats, war-steamers, &c., in the hope that the aspirations of united Germany may be realised, first under the protection and command of Prussia, and afterwards under that of a central power. It is proposed to build a great line of battle ship by voluntary contributions from all parts and parties of Germany, to be baptised *William I.* In Berlin a committee of influential bankers, clergymen, &c., has been formed to manifest the gratitude of the people for the Sovereign's escape. As to the

anticipated fleet, the old commercial city of Dantzic has set an example by building on its own account three gunboats to begin with. The Hamburgers had proposed to the Prussian authorities to complete five gunboats on condition that the latter shall supply first the central power of a united Germany. The negotiations were of course declined with thanks.

AMERICA.—The intelligence from New York, which comes down to the 17th inst., represents the progress of the Northern army as highly successful. General McClellan, after his defeat of the Southern force at Rich Mountain, pushed on and occupied Beverley, where he received propositions of surrender from Col. Pegram, by which some 900 or 1000 prisoners fell into his hands, all of whom expressed repentance for their rebellious acts, and promised never again to join the ranks of the Confederates. Another victory has also attended the Northern arms. The Southern forces, under General Garnett, while retreating from Laurel Hill to St. George, were overtaken when within six miles of the latter place. A brisk fight ensued, which ended in the complete defeat and route of the Southerners. General Garnett was killed while rallying his men. The discomfited Southerners fled towards Horseshoe Valley, where it is supposed they will be intercepted by General Hill, who is posted with his army in that direction. General McClellan, in his dispatch, describes the success of the Northern force as so complete that he believes secession is killed in Western Virginia. The whole of the Union army has advanced into Virginia. General McDowell, with his staff, left Arlington on the 16th, with nearly all his force of some 60,000 men. Congress was vigorously engaged in passing measures to strengthen both the army and navy, and had despatched several vessels to look after the Sumter and other privateers who had succeeded in capturing a total of forty-one vessels belonging to the States. Seven had been taken into Cienfuegos, but it is said the Governor of Cuba had ordered them to be released. By the last accounts, the Federal army had reached Dulbrax, three miles from Manassas Junction, where the advanced guard of the Confederates sustained a defeat. As 60,000 Secession troops were stationed at the Junction, and the contending armies were within a mile of each other, a battle was inevitable.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland Mail has put us in possession of papers from Calcutta to June 22nd, and from Hong Kong, June 11th. Everything was very quiet at Calcutta. The various changes in the native army were being actively carried out; and all reports about the famine were dying away. In China political matters were on a satisfactory footing, though the continued absence of the Emperor from Peking prevented that full confidence so essential in international relations; Prince Kung, however, continued on the most friendly footing with the English and French ambassadors. The movement of the rebels were still enveloped in mystery. It was stated that they had been driven south, and that trade had, in consequence, much improved at Tien-tsin. A panic is reported in the opium markets.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- D. M. J.—There is nothing in the Constitutions to prevent a brother being the Master and Treasurer of the lodge at the same time, but it would be better he should not be. There is no law to prevent a subscribing member to a lodge becoming the Tyler, excepting in the case of those initiated as serving brethren, though we do not think it desirable. Should, however, an old member of a lodge become its Tyler, he wanting assistance in his declining years, we think the lodge should keep his quarterage to Grand Lodge regularly paid for him.
- AN OLD MASON.—It all depends on yourself.
- GEORGE.—No.
- LODGE OF * * *.—The whole affair is illegal, and the W.M. can be punished for such a flagrant breach of the Constitutions.
- E. W. X.—We cannot assist you. It is a practice which no one should tolerate.
- A. FRY.—To the first, no; the second, yes; the third and fourth, no.
- J. S. D.—In about a fortnight.
- W. A.—There is no fixed place in a lodge for the Treasurer to sit. He ranks immediately after the Wardens; and, being in most instances a P.M., usually sits next the immediate P.M.'s situation.
- K. H.—Decidedly not.