

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

INSTALLATION OF NEW GRAND MASTER
OF FRANCE.

Marshal Magnan, the new Grand Master of Freemasons, was inaugurated this evening with extraordinary pomp, at the Central Lodge, in the Rue Cadet. Whatever dissent may exist in the Craft touching the manner of his appointment—and it is notorious that there does exist a great deal—nothing but harmony was apparent on the face of that day's proceedings. No Grand Master elected in the usual way by the voice of the brethren was ever received by a more numerous meeting, or with greater applause, than the Marshal of France, who by the *sic volo sic jubeo* of the Emperor presented himself to-day to rule over the French Freemasons. The grand hall being laid out for the banquet, the Installation took place in the minor temple, which, though a very large room, was too small to contain all the brethren who sought an entrance. The ante-rooms were painfully crowded during the whole of the ceremony. About 400 sat down to a splendid banquet. Marshal Magnan took occasion to say in the course of the evening that he meant to enforce unity in French Freemasonry, and that all dissenting lodges would be dissolved. In proposing the Emperor's health he averred as an existing fact, what the great King of Prussia had only suggested as an hypothetical idea, that not a cannon could be fired in Europe without the consent of France. At dessert the new G.M. walked round the tables and shook hands vigorously with every brother present. This adroit condescension was highly successful, and many who lament the origin of the Marshal's Masonic power are of opinion that his agreeable manners and fair professions of an intention to carry out the rules of the Craft as sincerely as if he had been elevated by the voice of the community, will make him very popular.

LIGHT.

(Continued from page 65.)

That such were the ideas entertained by those who were "Hebrews indeed" is manifested in every page of Holy writ, and St. Paul says, "God who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son—being the brightness of his glory," (Heb. c. i., v. 1, 2, 3). Isaiah, c. 10, v. 17, calls God "the light of Israel," and c. 60, v. 19, "the Lord shall be to thee an everlasting light," and Habakkuk, c. iii., v. 4, says "his brightness was the light," and the first part of the 1st chapter of the Gospel of St. John affirms that "God is light." In Psalm cxix., 9, David enquires, "Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way; even by ruling himself after thy (God's) word," and in v. 105, he says, "thy word is a lantern unto my feet and a light unto my path," which may be briefly rendered:—How, O Lord, shall a young person make his character clean and clear in thy sight, and preserve his uprightness in this life? is it by ruling himself according to the commandments? Yes! for thy word

serves as a lamp to guide me in a dark and dangerous world, and light my steps through slippery places; for as Solomon says, Prov., vi., 23, "the commandment is a lamp, and the law is light and reproofs of instruction are the way of life." Again in Psalm xxvii. "The Lord is my light and my salvation: whom then shall I fear? Teach me thy way, O Lord, and lead me in the right way, because of mine enemies. I should utterly have fainted but that I believe verily to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living." And in Psalms xlix., speaking of the wicked, he says, "he shall follow the generation of his fathers; and shall never see light." By light after death is meant the light of salvation, of God's favour in another world, which the wicked will never see, but which is reserved for the righteous. The divine presence was manifested by fire or light on many occasions, as, the sacrifices of Manoaah and Elijah, the pillar of the cloud and the pillar of fire, the Urim and Thummim and the Shekinah. The Egyptian judges also wore breastplates on which were depicted Ra, the Sun, and Thme, the Goddess of truth, representing physical and intellectual light. There is, says Bro. A. G. Mackey, a peculiarity about the word "light" in the old Egyptian language which is well worth consideration. Among the Egyptians "the hare" was the hieroglyphic of eyes that are open, and was afterwards adopted by the priests as a symbol of the mental illumination, or mystic light which was revealed to the neophytes, in the contemplation of divine truth during the progress of their initiation; and hence according to Champollion, the hare was also the symbol of Osiris, their chief God; thus showing the intimate connection which they believed to exist between the process of initiation into their sacred rites, and the contemplation of the divine nature. But the Hebrew word for hare is "Aunabat," now this is compounded of "aur" light, and "nabat" to behold; and therefore the word which in the Egyptian denoted "initiation," in the Hebrew, signified "to behold the light." This shows the prevalence of the sentiment at that period that the communication of light was the prominent design of the mysteries—so prominent, that the one, was made the synonym of the other. Bro. Dr. Olliver, in his Theocratic Philosophy of Freemasonry, says, we derive Heaven *οὐρανός* from the Hebrew *aur* light; because it is above the mountains *οὐρα*, and hence probably sprang the opinion of Eugubinus and others, that light was the supreme empyrean or local habitation of the Deity, which always shone with surpassing splendor, because the Eternal himself was believed to be the source and origin of light. In all his communications with man, light has been his constant attendant; or in the felicitous language of David, "He clothed himself with light as with a garment." The lights of Heaven in their order are all applied to give us conceptions of the Almighty's power, and to show us the glory of his kingdom, thus in Psalm 84, the Lord is said to be a sun and a shield; a sun to give light to his people, and a shield to defend them. The East in the morning draws all eyes thitherward, and the twilight of evening presents shadows that soon obscure the face of things; but the gradually receding gloom, as the first beams of morn appear, has the poetical effect of hope and anticipation. The heart sympathizes with the gaiety of nature, and the fears and phantoms

which made the night dismal flee like the shadows that every brightening object seems to pursue; thus it was with the old heathen religions, and under the Jewish dispensation; they saw darkly, as through a glass, the light shined in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not. Still we see that the Star of Promise ever continued to shed a ray of light by which the good and pious were enabled to direct their goings through the intricate windings of their mortal life, and to prepare for the reception of that light which passeth the light of day. The last words uttered by one of our most distinguished modern philosophers were, "More light." David, in his 82nd Psalm, says "They (the ungodly) will not be learned nor understand, but walk on still in darkness." In the beautiful Liturgy of the Church of England, the 3rd Collect for Evening Prayer begins with "Lighten our darkness we beseech thee O Lord," and to a reflective mind this little sentence contains volumes. St. Paul, 2 Cor., iv., 6, says, "God who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts to give the light of the glory of God;" till this light shines in the heart of man, he is in the same state as the unformed world was when "darkness was upon the face of the deep;" but when the new creation takes place, he rises, as the new earth did from the waters, by the spirit of God moving upon them.

Let us now consider light in another phase—Masonically. Light is a symbol of knowledge. May every nation strive incessantly for light, and especially for the light eternal! When a society is assembled anywhere to do good, they require an influential person to communicate the light of experience, to instruct them, and point out the way they should go, or bring light to them. This may be done symbolically, by suddenly lighting up a dark room with torches. (Gadieke.) Darkness among Freemasons is emblematical of ignorance; for as our science was anciently called lux or light, the absence of light must be the absence of knowledge; the darkness which envelopes the mind of the uninitiated being removed by the bright effulgence of Masonic light, Masons are appropriately called "the sons of light." One of the first requests which the newly-initiated is entitled to make is for light. "Darkness," says Bro. A. G. Mackey, "is the symbol of initiation." It is intended to remind the candidate of his ignorance, which Masonry is to enlighten; of his evil nature, which Masonry is to purify; of the world in whose obscurity he has been wandering, and from which Masonry is to rescue him. Light, on the other hand, is the symbol of the autopsy, the sight of the mysteries, the intrusting, the full fruition of Masonic truth and knowledge. The entrance of a man into Masonry has aptly been likened to the entrance of all men upon this our mortal career on earth; but this, I think, is not all that it symbolizes; does it not equally well represent the creation of the world? When buried in the deep chaotic darkness, to human eyes all was one vast blank, a mist of darkness, where the all-seeing eye of God above could penetrate, when, as Milton says—

"On heavenly ground they stood, and from the shore,
They viewed the vast immeasurable abyss,
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild,
Up from the bottom turned by furious winds
And surging waves, as mountains to assault
Heaven's height, and with the centre mix the pole."

What Mason is there who cannot remember, or rather who can ever forget, the vague fears and apprehensions, the desire for light and knowledge which prompted him to persevere, and the dread which stole into his heart and made his limbs shake as an ague fit; the almost insuperable desire to run away; the various thoughts that rushed like whirlwinds through his mind; in a word the chaotic confusion in which he was both mentally and bodily when on the eve of being admitted a member of our society. Nor was the joy greater, or the reaction more complete in his feelings than when order out of chaos sprung. Am I not right, brethren? did you not each one of you feel wiser and better men, and a serene joy and sense of security steal over you, to which you had ever before been a stranger.

R. B. W. +

(To be continued.)

MASONIC FACTS.

(Continued from page 105.)

79. The foundations of St. Mark's, Venice, were laid in the year 977, built in the form of a Greek cross (Fig. 15), and completed in 1071. It has five equal sized domes, and is extremely rich in gold mosaics. The building is supposed to be a copy of St. Marks at Alexandria, pulled down in 829.—*Fergusson's Architecture*, vol. ii.

80. The Church of St. Front, at Perigueux in Aquitania, is likewise built in the form of a Greek cross (Fig. 16). It was erected at the commencement of the 11th century, and is the only Greek cross church with cupolas.

81. The churches in the Western part of Europe are almost invariably built in the form of a Latin cross (Fig. 25); in England there are some notable exceptions: the Cathedrals of Salisbury, York, Beverley, Lincoln, Exeter, Rochester, and Worcester are built in the form of a Patriarchal cross (Figs. 17 and 18, York and Salisbury). The Abbey of Clugny was the only example of this plan on the Continent.

82. At Planes is a church built in the form of an equilateral triangle with an apse on each side (Fig. 19.)

St. Angilbert, the father of Nithard, constructed the Abbey of Centula, in the form of a triangle. The cloisters formed a triangle, and a church was erected at each angle. The number "three" shone on the altar, chandeliers and ciborium in each. One hundred monks were devoted to the service of each of these churches, and thirty-three children formed the choir of each.—*Didron's Christian Iconography*.

83. Many of the ancient churches, particularly the Basilicas of Constantine, St. Peter, A.D. 330 (Fig. 20), St. Paul, A.D. 386, and Santa Maria Maggiore, A.D. 432, were built very nearly in the form of the Tau cross. The Church of Bellaigue in Auvergne, is erected on the same plan.

84. The choir and transepts of Lincoln Cathedral, built between 1189-1200, from the designs of Ganfrido de Noieres (Fig. 26). Hitherto St. Hugh the Bishop, has had the credit of building this portion of the Cathedral. A year or two ago the Rev. J. F.

Dimock published the *Metrical Life of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln*, printed from Copies in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries, written between 1220 and 1235, and it is distinctly recorded therein that the Bishop worked at the Cathedral with his own hands, carrying stones, &c., probably to stimulate the zeal of others. In the life mention is made of Ganfrido, "Constructor Ecclesiae," to whom the Bishop gave directions on his death-bed respecting his burial and tomb.

There are some singular Masons' marks (Figs. 21, 22, 23, 24) in this cathedral, which possibly may be of some use in ascertaining from whence Ganfrido came, a moot point at present. The first mark is precisely like one at the Church of St. Radegonde, Poitiers; a similar one occurs at Glasgow Cathedral, 1188-1258, but with a slight addition made to it as though two masons with the same mark were working at the building.

85. The foundations of Rheims Cathedral (Fig. 25), laid in 1211—the altar dedicated by the Archbishop on the 18th Oct., 1215; and the Canons of Rheims entered their new choir on the Vigil of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin in the year 1241. The completion and decoration are due to Robert de Coucy, who died in 1311. Coucy also completed the Abbey Church of St. Nicaise, Rheims. He was an artist who equalled, and probably surpassed his numerous contemporaries in richness and fertility of genius.—*Felibien Arch.*, iv., p. 246.

"Coucy's Epitaph is in the cloisters of St. Denys at Rheims:—"Cy gist Robert de Coucy, Maistre de Notre Dame et de Sainte Nicaise qui trepassa l'an 1311."—*Epit. Chron. S. Nicas. Rem.*, cap. iii.

86. The Abbey of Bec, commenced in 1212 by Ingelramme, a Norman architect, who raised the greater part of the structure in a year and a half, and then retired. The work was finished by Walter de Meulan in 1216.—*Felibien Arch.*, iv., p. 205.

"1214. Jactis in altum fundamentis, ipse (Richardus de Sancto Leodegario abbas Becci) manibus suis primum lapide, circumstante conventu suo super fundamentum possuit prima die lune Quadragesimae, procurante, et co-operante Ingelramno, magistro operis beatae Mariae Rothomagensis, cujus consilio se commisit. Idem vero Ingelramnus viriliter agens, opus inceptum primo anno cum magna virtute aedificavit; et frontem ecclesiae et navem in longitudinem auxit, et duabus amplissimis turribus mirifice adornavit. Peracto autem anno et semi retraxit se aliquantulum, opus retardando, et non ut promiserat, perficiendo. Quo viso, et comperto, abbas sapienti usus consilio, jam uno anno, et octo mensibus expletis, amoto Ingelramno, ipso facto tradidit illud opus ad perficiendum magistro Walteris de Mellento, qui tertio anno adduxit et exaltavit praedictum opus."—*Chron. Beccense*, pp. 214, 215.

87. The foundations of the church of Notre Dame des Dunes, in Flanders, were laid by the Abbot Pierre, 7th Abbot of the Convent, in 1214. The edifice was erected by the monks, assisted by the lay brothers and servants, amounting to 400 persons; some applied themselves to designs, some to painting, some to sculpture, others to Masonry, &c.—*Felibien Arch.* IV. p.p. 213 214.

88. Rouen Cathedral, rebuilt from the design and under the direction of Ingelrammus, finished by Walter de Meulan.—*Bourassé Cathedrals de France*.

89. The church of the Virgin Mary at Assisi, finished by James the German in 1218, in the pointed style.—*Felibien*, p. 217.

90. The remarkable church of St. Francis at Assisi commenced A. D. 1228, and finished, in all essentials, in 1253, by Jacob or Jacopo the German.—*Fergusson*, vol. ii. p. 769.

91. The foundation stones of Salisbury Cathedral were laid on the 28th of April, or 4th Kalends of May, 1220. There is some doubt who laid the first; according to William de Wanda, who was Precentor in 1218 and Dean 1220. The Bishop (Richard Poore) after performing divine service, took off his shoes, and went in procession with the clergy, singing the Litany, to the place of foundation. Here, after the ceremony of consecrating the ground, and an address to the people, he laid the first stone for Pope Honorius, the second for the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the third for himself. William Longspec, Earl of Sarum, who was then present, laid the fourth stone; Elai de Vitri Countess of Sarum, and wife of the said Earl laid the fifth stone; after her, certain nobleman added each of them a stone; the Dean, the Chanter, the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and the Archdeacons and Canons of the church of Sarum, who were present, did the same, amidst the acclamations of multitudes of the people, weeping for joy and contributing thereto their alms with a ready mind, according to the ability which God had given them. But in course of time the nobility, returning from Wales, several of them coming hither, laid a stone, binding them to some special contribution for the whole 7 years following.—*Account of old Sarum*, 1787, p. 5.

It will be observed that there was no stone laid for the King; now Godwin asserts that Pandulph, the Pope's Legate laid the first five stones; the first for the Pope; the second for the King; the third for the Earl of Salisbury; the fourth for the Countess; and the fifth for the Bishop.

The corporation of Salisbury possess a charter of Hen. 3rd, dated 30th Jan. 1226, which confirms the privileges of the Cathedral "*in the foundation of which Church we have laid the first stone*," this charter grants that Salisbury shall be a Free City for ever, and that the citizens be exempt from Tolls &c.—*Gentleman's Mag.*, 1858, p. 262.

The church was completed in 1258, and the 30th of Sept. of that year was observed as a festival for a full dedication of the same. The tower and spire, and part of the Chapter house, were erected subsequently; the cost of the buildings up to this time was 40,000 marks, equal to £26,666 13 4.

Mr. Hallam, in his *History of the Middle Ages*, says that in order to find the value of money previous to the time of Henry the 6th, we must multiply by 20, we shall thus find the cost of Salisbury Cathedral to have been upwards of £533,320.

This is the only Cathedral in England built in one style of Architecture, the plan is a Patriarchal cross, (Fig. 18).

Professor Willis, says that one of its most peculiar features is the Masonry. "The regularity of the size of the stones is astonishing. As soon as they had finished one part, they copied it exactly in the next, even though the additional expense was considerable. The Masonry runs in bands, and you may follow it from the South Transept eastward, round to the North

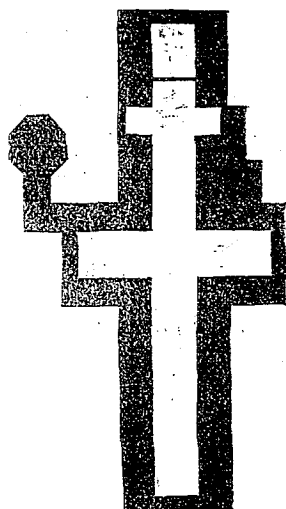


FIG. 17.—York Minster.

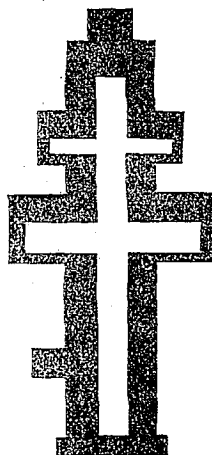


FIG. 18.—Salisbury Cathedral.

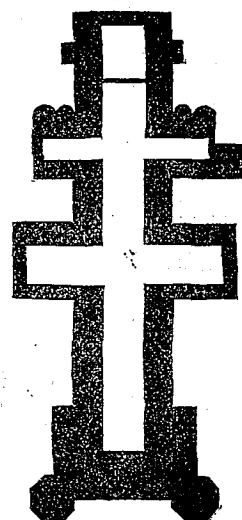


FIG. 26.—Lincoln Cathedral.

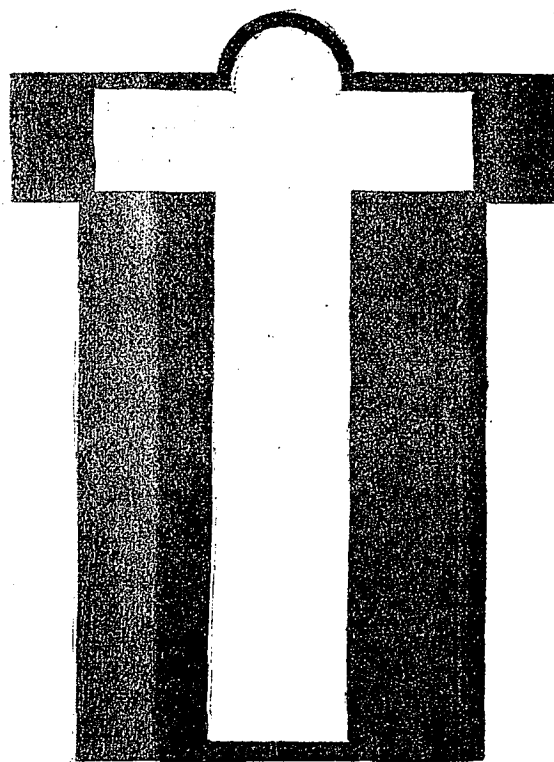


FIG. 20.—Plan of the Ancient Basilica of St. Peter's, Rome.

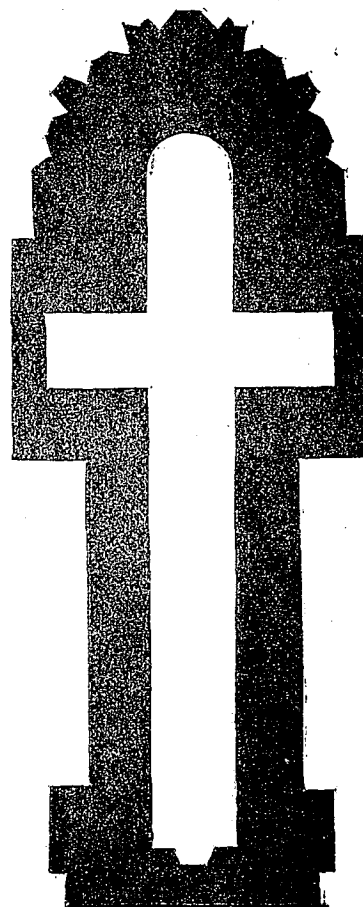


FIG. 25.—Rheims' Cathedral.

SCALE.—100 feet equal to 1 inch.

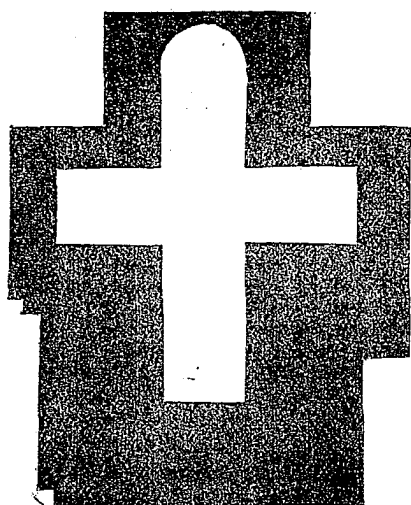


FIG. 15.—St. Mark's, Venice.

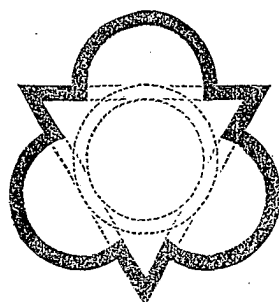


FIG. 19.—Church at Planes.

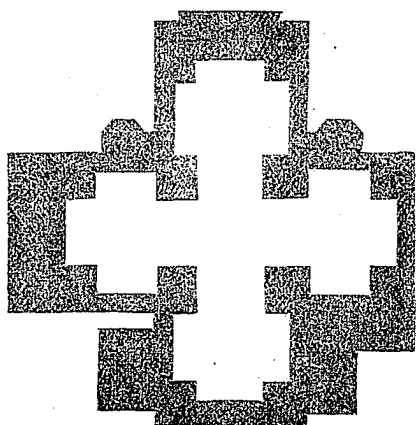


FIG. 16.—South Front, Perigeux.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

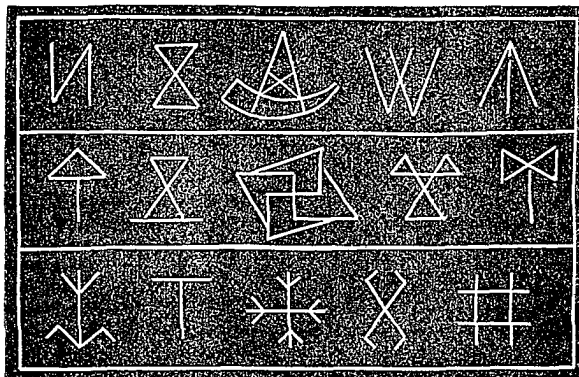


FIG. 21.—North-east Transept, A.D. 1186—1169.

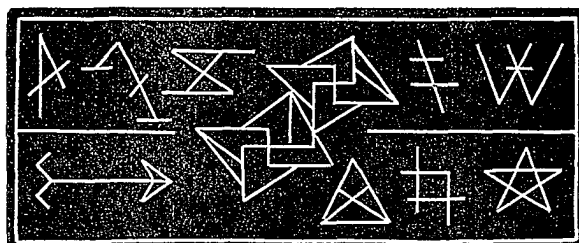


FIG. 22.—Choir, A.D. 1186—1200.

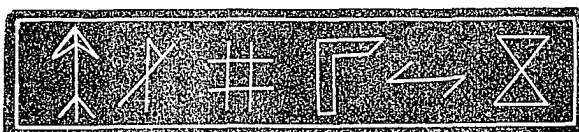


FIG. 23.—Presbytery, about 1290.

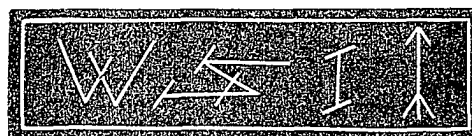


FIG. 24.—Galilee Porch, about 1200.

SCALE.—100 feet equals 1 inch.

Transept after which they have not taken such great pains in their regularity. It is almost impossible to distinguish where they could have left off, for it is hardly to be supposed that they could have gone on with all the parts at the same time."



The principal persons concerned in the erection of the cathedral were, Helias de Berham, a Canon of the Church, and Robert the Mason. Leland in his *Itinerary*, vol. iii., pp. 80, 81, gives amongst "Thingyes excerpted out of the *Martyrologe Book of Saresbyre*, the following, viz :—

Helias de Berham, canon, Sarum, qui à prima fun-

datone Rector fuit novæ fabricæ Eccl. Sarum 25 annis.

* * * * *

Robert Cementaries rexit per 25 annos Alicia Bruer contulit huic Eccl. totum marmor ad novam fabricam per 12 annos.

Dr. Heylyn noted that the Cathedral has as many windows as days in a year—pillars as hours—and gates as months in a year. At the top of the tower, in the heads of the 32 windows and arcades the  is found in the skeleton by the tracery; the  is likewise the basis of the design of the parapet. Mr. Mackenzie

Walcott says that the spire was begun in 1335, by Nicholas de Portland, and completed in 1375, by Richard de Farleigh, the Architect the Abbays of Bath and Reading.

In the archives of the cathedral there are two documents relating to one Nicholas de Ely (who is mentioned in the charters of William the Dean as a cernarius) conveying to him a piece of land outside the close, which he was to hold on payment of two wax tapers of 2lbs. weight each, for the use of the Virgin. Nicholas is also mentioned in a Charter of Bishop Poore.—*Gentlemen's Magazine*, Sept. 1858, p. 262.

92. The foundation stone of Amiens Cathedral, laid on the 4th Kalends of May, 1220; dedicated in 1256. The Masters of Works were Robert de Lusarche, Thomas de Cormont, and Regnault de Cormont.—*Kelibien*, iv., p. 206.

Cormont caused the following inscription to be placed in the middle of the nave, where they are all three represented with Bishop Evrard.

En l'en de grace Mil Deux Cents
Et Vingt, fu l'euvre de chéens
Premièrement encommenchiés
Adont y est de ches Eveschies
Everard Evesque benis
Et Roy de France Loys
Qui fu fis Philippe le Sage.
Chil qui Maistre de l'ouvrage
Maistre Robert estoit nommé
Et de Lusarches surnommé
Maistre Thomas fu apres lui
De Cormont et apres ceslui
Se fis Maistre Régnauld qui mettre
Fit à ches point chi cette Lettre
Que l'incarnation valiot
Treize cent ans douze en failloit.

93. The foundation stone of the Abbey of St. Nicaise at Rhems, laid by Henry de Braine, Archbishop of Rheims, on the Second Feast after Easter, 1229.

Hugh Libergier, who died in 1263, built the west end, its portal and towers, and a considerable portion of the nave. Robert de Coucy succeeded him, and built the choir, with its surrounding chapels and the transepts. Coucy died in 1311 (see 85). Libergier lies under a white tomb, near the entrance of the church; he is represented bearing a model of the church in his left hand, and a rule and compass in his right. This epitaph is round the edge of the monument, "Cy gis Maistre Hugue Libergier qui commencé cette Eglise l'an de l'Incarnation 1229, Mercredy d'apres Paques et morut l'an 1263 le Vendredy d'apres Paques."—*Whittington*, p. 172.

94. Gilbert de Sisseverne, Prior of Redburn, was entrusted by John and William, Abbots of St. Alban's, with the rebuilding of the Abbey front, and he superintended the works for the first thirty years of the 13th century.—*Matthew Paris*, p. 103.

95. The Church of St. Antonio, Padua, commenced in 1331 by Nicola da Pisa.—*Gunn's Architecture*.

96. The Abbey Church of St. Germain des Prez rebuilt in 1227, a new refectory commenced in 1236, and in 1244 the great chapel of the Virgin, from the designs of Pierre de Montereau, and are remarkable examples of his extraordinary taste and skill. He died in 1266.—*Hist. de l'Abbaye Royale de St. Germain des Prez*, par Dom Jacques Bouillart, vol. 3, pp. 48, 54.

MASONIC ORATION.

The following oration was delivered at the recent consecration of the Leigh Lodge of Rifle Volunteers (No. 1180), Birmingham, by the W. Bro. the Rev. W. R. K. Bedford, Grand Chaplain.

BRETHREN :—There has been, from time immemorial, a laudable and useful custom among Masons to deliver, on special occasions, addresses, or Orations, as they are called, on some pressing subject of Masonic interest, or some prevailing truth of Masonic teaching.

It is, then, with great pleasure that, in essaying the task which the command of the Consecrating Officer (Bro. Charles W. Elkington) has imposed upon me, I give utterance to accents of hearty congratulation regarding that good work which has brought us together this day, and venture to express something more than hope that the lodge now to be numbered among those of the Province of Warwickshire will not occupy the least honourable place in the Masonic roll of the province.

To this end it is necessary that three things, above all, should ever be kept in view—first, the convenience, comeliness, and decency of our place of meeting; secondly, the maintenance of a truly regular and Masonic equality in all our proceedings while assembled in lodge: and, above all, the perfect interpretation of our lives and conversation with the true principles of Masonry, so as to produce not only a speculative and barren admiration of virtue, but likewise an active practical illustration of the beneficial effects of that noble and exalted system of morality of which we are the representatives. On each of these heads I will briefly enlarge.

Your place of meeting, brethren, should be carefully and diligently selected, replete with those conveniences which our ancient ritual requires for its due and impressive performance, adorned and beautified with those emblems inseparably connected with the secrets which we so highly prize, and, above all, so proportioned that, without the solemnity of any ceremony being impaired, the foot of no brother need ever be turned away from the threshold. Remember, brethren, that Masons ever have been, and, by the constitutions of the Craft, ever will be, lovers of order. It is the very business of our institution to reduce rude matter into perfect form. Every detail of our lodges and their furniture has its significance, and should declare the end of our coming together, symbolizing the disposition wherewith we ought to meet, and the manner of our behaviour when assembled. The three great lights should be the charter of our dependance on the aid of the G.A.O.T.U.; the three lesser lights should embody the principle of our self-government. Let me, then, while viewing with high satisfaction the truly Masonic taste which has presided over the present place of our meeting, say, in the recently-published words of a distinguished brother,* "Much were it to be wished that all our Lodge-rooms were thus duly and decently arrayed—were thus set apart from common and profane uses, for the display, both in the letter and the spirit, of those traditional observances of which we often make (and justly so) our boast, and at the same time for the furtherance, in just proportion, of a reverential yet intellectual study of our history, our lectures, and our ritual."

But when we thus assemble, brethren, shall those who by choice have enrolled their names in this most ancient and honourable society, and are thus distinguished from the mass of mankind, be found wanting in loyalty to the principles of the Order? Shall those who are banded and cemented together by the strictest ties of amity, omit the practice of forbearance and brotherly love? Shall the passions of those persons ever become ungovernable who assemble purposely to subdue them? We are, let it be remembered, the successors of those

*Bro. A. F. Woodford, P.Prov.G.C., Durham and West Yorkshire.

who reared a structure to the honour of Almighty God, the Grand Architect of the world, which for wisdom, beauty, and strength has never yet had a parallel. We are intimately related to those great and worthy spirits who have ever made it their business and their aim to improve themselves and to inform mankind. Let us, then, copy their example, that we may also hope to obtain a share in their praise. This cannot possibly be done in a scene of disorder. Pearls are never found but when the sea is calm; and silent water is deepest. It has been long, and still is, the glory and happiness of this Society to have its interests espoused by the great, the noble, and the honoured of the land—persons who, after the example of the wisest and greatest of kings, esteem it neither condescension nor dishonour to patronize and encourage the professors of the craft. It is our duty, in return, to do nothing inconsistent with this favour, and, being members of this body, to act in some degree suitable to the honour we receive from our illustrious head. We need not seek far for the rule of our conduct as members of a lodge. The laws of the Craft are eminently clear, as well as wise, wholesome, and dispassionate. The admirable system of government which they prescribe, by which the W.M., the crowning ornament and keystone of the temple, depends for the maintenance of his high and honourable position upon the due relation of every part of the edifice to that which immediately subtends it, imposes upon every Mason an obligation to use his utmost endeavour towards the perfecting of the symbolical building, and constitutes the most perfect of mortal systems; of which, indeed, it may be said, as of that great Federation of which I am an appointed minister, that we, "being many, are one body, yet all members one of another—all members have not the same office, yet if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." To you, Brethren, members of the Leigh Lodge of Rifle Volunteers, I need not enlarge on this great principle; for those who will submit to discipline from love to their country are not, I am convinced, ignorant of the benefits which arise from mutual co-operation and individual forbearance among those who are in union for some great common object.

I would rather, lastly, turn your attention to the necessity of your faithful performance, in your several stations, of those duties which are impressed upon your minds in lodge, through the medium of our ceremonies and ritual. The first corner-stone in Masonry is a belief in the Eternal God, the G.A.O.T.U. It is founded on the eternal rock of truth and brotherly love. When such is the nature of an institution, can the conduct of its members when out of lodge be deemed a matter of no importance? Is it not rather made the touchstone of our creed? Let us then, Brethren, by a discreet, honourable, and virtuous career, study to evince our attachment to the landmarks of the Order, and thereby command the confidence of the world in their beneficial tendency and effect. Let us cultivate the social virtues, zealously regard the qualities of prudence, temperance, and charity—in a word, let us show to the world that, though not exempt from human frailty, in becoming Masons we become better men.

No earthly institution, no system of moral truth, can totally eradicate the sin inseparably connected with our existence. To correct its baneful tendency has been their principal design in all ages. So, though we are taught by the benign principles of our Order to square our actions by the rules of rectitude, to persevere in the rule of our duty, and to restrain our passions within the compass of propriety, we must not expect entirely to cease to feel the attacks of passion or the suggestions of evil. In such case let us trust in our leader, the G.A.O.T.U. He will vouchsafe us that preparation which will enable us to pass through the trials we may have to encounter. He will endue us with prudence and caution to avoid the dangers that surround us in the rugged path of life, that, when removed from this terrestrial

lodge, we may be admitted by the password of grace into the lodge celestial, to an everlasting refreshment within the veil. Thus, Brethren, by faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind, may we ascend by the ladder of honourable exertion to that lodge which is the residence of the spirits of just men made perfect, and governed by the Grand Master of the Universe; whose Tyler is death, and whose portal the grave.

PRIVILEGES OF MASONRY.

Bro. McCorkle, in an address to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, says "If Masonry were like any other institution, it might be proper enough for Lodges and Grand Lodges to transact their business in the Entered Apprentices and Fellow Craft's degrees. All other associations regard the initiation to the first degree as the introduction into the Order, therefore their labours are performed generally in the first degree. All other degrees are regarded as advances upon the first. But it is not so in Masonry. A candidate is not a Mason in the proper sense of the term, until he is introduced into the Master's degree. The degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft are but preparatory to the sublime raising which renders the candidate the master workman. The Entered Apprentice and the Fellow Craft are but in progress, working their way to the Master's privileges. The only rights they can claim are those which refer to their advancement. The Entered Apprentice claims the right to be passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft, and he is to be passed when he has learned a sufficiency of his trade to be able to work himself into an Entered Apprentice's Lodge. If he does not make proficiency, he has no right to his further passage. So with the Fellow Craft. He passes from the degree of Entered Apprentice, and still finds that he is in progress. He still understands that he is only called upon to make proficiency. He must attain to the necessary knowledge that would entitle him to admission into a Fellow Craft's Lodge. And when properly prepared, and not before, he is admitted to the Master's degree. And this is the Master's degree, because it is at the head of the mystic art. The raising renders the Fellow Craft a master workman, and thenceforth he is entrusted with the labours of the more perfect craftsmen.

We admit the claim of the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft to advancement upon their attainment of proficiency. And to such an extent do we admit this claim, that we conceive that the lodge has no right to refuse to lead them forward in its mysteries. Proficiency, soundness, and good character are all that are essential, advancement. The lodge that rejects the applicant who knocks at its door with his claim thus established, does violence to the Masonic Institution. By not admitting him his character and services as an Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft are ignored.

Among the ancient Craftsmen, the Entered Apprentice was very highly respected. He was no longer an outsider, but a learner within the outer walls of the temple. He was consulted upon points of action and propriety in his particular department. And just here let us ask our brother who were these Entered Apprentices among the ancient craftsmen, that they should have been thus honoured? And what will be his answer? He will reply, that they were the ablest, the best informed, and the most distinguished men of the community. Masonry then a select Order, and none but the best and most distinguished men were admitted into it. Our modern estimates has lowered the Order, and our brother asks immunities for Entered Apprentices now, on behalf of persons that the old-fashioned workmen would not have admitted through the outer gates. The great fault that Masonry has committed is that of lowering her standard. She has admitted within her sanctuary men that will never understand her character, nor properly estimate

her mysteries. It was never intended that the great mass of the people should be allowed to tread her courts. The order was made for the select few of every age who could properly apprehend its character and purposes, and were sufficiently elevated in intellect and society to do honour to the craftsmen and the Institution.

But suppose the Entered Apprentice and the Fellow Craft were admitted to full membership, and that the work of the lodges were to be performed in those degrees! What a mingling of sentiments and ceremonies, and characters, would such regulation produce! The Master's degree is really the wording degree, and none but Masters can properly be allowed to place ashlar upon the temple walls. In performing labour in the lower degrees, the Master's degree must be continually referred to, and points of Masonic character would sometimes be discussed that Masters only can understand and appreciate.

When it is said that we call an Entered Apprentice brother, and therefore should not restrict him in the enjoyment of his Masonic privileges, or deny him his rights, we cannot understand the force of the argument. —We may call the Entered Apprentice brother, with propriety, because he has been admitted into the outer court of the temple, and is on his way to the inner. Besides we accord him his full measure of right of an Entered Apprentice, but must lead him into further light before we can admit him to full fellowship as a brother or member of a lodge. A world of thought rushes upon us in our consideration of this subject, but time admonishes us that we must resist it, and proceed to other points in our review. We should like to say something in regard to the Baltimore convention in 1842, and upon other points, but must forego the opportunity.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

FREDERICK II. OF PRUSSIA AND THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED, OR SCOTTISH, RITE.

[We have been favoured by the accompanying official documents about the Ancient and Accepted Rite, which tend to set the matters in dispute in quite another light. This is a proof of the value of an independent course, because in such cases both sides are shown, and the reader can draw his own conclusions unfettered by remarks or insinuations. The subjoined documents are of immense service in exposing the manner in which the higher degrees were traded in previous to the inauguration of the Supreme Grand Council of Charleston.]

Extract from an Act of Legislature of the State of South Carolina.

SECTION 33. And be it further enacted, that Isaac Auld, *M.D.*, as Grand Commander; Moses Holbrook, *M.D.*, as Lieutenant Grand Commander; Rev. Frederick Dalcho, *M.D.*, as Past Grand Commander; James Moultrie, *M.D.*, as Secretary General; Moses C. Levy, Esq., as Treasurer General; Horatio Gates Street, Alexander McDonald, and Joseph McCosh, Esqs., with their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby incorporated and declared a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name and style of "Inspectors General of the Thirty-third Degree." And the said Inspectors General of the Thirty-third Degree shall have power to regulate all Orders and Degrees of Masonry, from the Sixteenth to the Thirty-third (inclusive), according to the Constitutions of the said several degrees; and the said Corporation, by its name and style aforesaid, shall have a common seal, with power to alter the same, and to make all necessary by-laws for their better government; and the said Corporation shall have power to purchase lands of personal estate, and to accept any devise, bequest, or donation; provided, the same shall not exceed the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars; and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any powers, rights,

or privileges heretofore granted to the most Worshipful Grand Lodge in this State, or any other Grand Lodge of Masons heretofore incorporated.

In the Senate, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JACOB BOND P'ON,
President of the Senate.

PATRICK NOBLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The preceding extract is taken from an appendix to the By-laws of the Princes of Jerusalem, established in Charleston, 1788, and to the By-laws of the Sublime Grand Lodge of South Carolina, established in Charleston, 1783.—R. T. C.

Universi Terrarum orbis Architectonis per Gloriam Ingentis. Deus Meumque Jus. Ordo ab Chao.

In the name, and at the special request of the Grand and Supreme Council of the most Puissant Sovereigns, Grand Inspectors General of the 33d degree, duly and lawfully constituted, under the celestial canopy of the Zenith which answers to the 32d degree, 45 minutes north latitude.

To our Illustrious, most Valiant and Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; Knights of K.H.; Illustrious Princes and Knights, Grand, Ineffable, and Sublime, Free and Accepted Masons of all degrees, ancient and modern, over the surface of the Two Hemispheres.

To all those to whom these letters shall come: union, contentment, and wisdom.

Be it known and remembered, that whereas a certain individual of the name of Joseph Cerneau, a Frenchman, born at Villeblerin, aged 50, and a jeweller by trade, residing at present No. 118, William-street, in the city of New York; did sometime this last spring, publish certain printed pamphlets, by the French called Tableaux, signed and sealed, wherein he styles himself as "Most Potent Sovereign Grand Commander of the thirty-third Degree of the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies," &c. And whereas, the only lawful body of the kind in the United States of America, was legally established on the 31st May, 5801, at the City of Charleston, South Carolina, and which is recognised all over the world; I, therefore, the undersigned, Grand Inspector General of the 33d, Grand Dignitary officer of the aforesaid Supreme Council of the 33d degree in Charleston, South Carolina, do hereby, in their name, and at their special request, declare and certify, that having previously taken such measures as are expedient in all such cases; having also ascertained that he is not of, nor knows anything at all about the thirty-third degree; and that having received no satisfaction whatsoever from the said Joseph Cerneau, for his assuming a Degree, Title, and Powers, to which he has not the smallest claim whatever; in consequence thereof, and being in duty bound to stop, crush, and publish all such characters, so as to prevent their doing any further mischief, and continue to delude and impose upon otherwise worthy brethren unacquainted with the Supreme degrees of Freemasonry.

Be it known and remembered, therefore, that by, and in virtue of my High Powers, Rights, and Prerogatives, as a lawful Grand Inspector General of the 33d degree in the United States of America, I do hereby publish and declare to the whole world, as well in my own name, as in that, and at the special request of my Supreme Council, in Charleston, South Carolina, the aforesaid Joseph Cerneau, a Frenchman by birth, and a jeweller by trade, &c., as an imposter of the first magnitude, and whom we have expelled from Masonic Asylum within our Jurisdiction; and further, that whatever Masonic works or proceedings he may have performed, or put his hands to, ever since his arrival in this country from the West Indies, are also, hereby declared as unlawful, void, and totally vitiated by his last barefaced imposture and highly anti-masonic conduct.

That all those symbolic brethren, and others who have been raised by him and his associates, in what he or they have been accustomed to call his or their Sovereign Chapter of R. X. Grand Council of the 33d, are hereby declared irregular and unlawful, and that unless they shall each of them, individually come forward, express their sorrow and abhorrence of such unlawful, nefarious conduct, and submit themselves, according to the exact tenour of the laws, they shall also be published over the two Hemispheres, and declared, each of them, individually, as imposters, and accomplices in his unlawful deeds.

Be it known and remembered, also, that being determined to stop, and to crush at once and for ever, all such impositions as have been practised and persisted in for so many years by Joseph Cerneau and others from foreign countries, particularly the West Indies, I hereby, and in my official capacity, declare, to whomsoever it may concern, that the Sovereign Grand Consistory of the 30th, 31st, and 32nd Degrees, originally established in this city, on the 6th day of August, 1806, by the thrice Illustrious Brethren, John Gabriel Tardy, John Baptist Desdoity, Moses Levy, Madura Piexotto, and John James Joseph Gourgas, all of them R. ♂ Eco; K-H.; S. P. R. S. Deputies Grand Inspectors General and Grand Masters under the old system, &c., and others, has been rigorously inspected, and their proceedings approved of by me; in consequence whereof, I hereby declare, acknowledge, and recognise them, as well as in my own name, as in that of my aforesaid Grand and Supreme Council of the 33d Degree, at Charleston, South Carolina, as being the only lawful body in New York, which can exist for the Northern District of the United States of America, &c.

In testimony whereof, I, the aforesaid and undersigned, Emanuel De La Motta, K-H.; S. P. R. S. Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree, and Illustrious Treasurer General of the Holy Empire in the United States of America, &c., have delivered the present, under my Hand and Grand Seal of P. S. of the R. S., and also of the Stamp of the 33d, at this Grand East of New York City, by the 40th Degree 42 minutes north latitude, 26th day of the 6th month, called Elul Ao. Mi. 5573, Ao. Ls. 5813, and of the Christian æra, this 21st day of September, 1813.

Deus Meumque Jus.

E. De La MOTTA, K-H. S. P. R. S.

Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d Degree, and Illustrious Treasurer General of the Holy Empire, in the United States of America.

(Signed, sealed, and stamped on the original.)

Deus Meumque Jus.

In the name and in behalf of the Supreme Grand Council, of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33rd Degree, holding its sittings in Charleston, South Carolina; we do hereby approve of, and confirm, all and every of the foregoing declaration and proceedings of our Illustrious Brother, E. De La Motta, the Illustrious Treasurer General of the H. E., against a certain Joseph Cerneau, who has assumed to himself the profession of Principles and Degrees of which he is ignorant, and has arrogated to himself powers and privileges which never have been lawfully committed to him; and we do, therefore, declare and publish, that the aforesaid Joseph Cerneau, and his abettors and followers, are unworthy of Masonic Communion with any regular Freemasons, whether of high or low degree, or wheresoever dispersed; and that each, and every of them, are hereby expelled from every or any lawful Degree or Masonic Society, in which they may have been received or admitted, until they shall make their peace with our aforesaid Grand Council, upon such terms as our aforesaid Illustrious Treasurer General of the H. E. shall recommend and adopt for that purpose.

Given under our hands and seals of the Grand Council of Princes of the Royal Secret, and of the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree for the United States of America, and dated this 24th day of December, 5813.

JN. MITCHELL, K-H. P. R. S.

(Signed and stamped with two seals, on the original.)

Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33rd Degree, and Grand Commander for the U. S. of America.

FRED. DALCHO, K-H. P. R. S.

Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33rd Degree, and Lieutenant Grand Commander for the U. S. of America.

Issued by me this

day of January, 5814.

(Signed)

E. De La MOTTA, K-H.; S. P. R. S.

Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33rd Degree; Illustrious Treasurer General of the H. E. in the United States of America, &c.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Of the shilling *Waverley*, published by Messrs. A and C. Black, of Edinburgh, upwards of 100,000 copies have been already sold.

Mr. Charles Dickens has just celebrated his fiftieth year, having been born at Portsmouth on the 7th of February, 1812.

Shakespeare's Macbeth, with a historical introduction, and adapted to educational purposes, with philological and analytical, by Mr. Scott Dalgleish, M.A. will be issued in a few days by Mr. James Gordon, of Edinburgh.

The history of the expedition into Central Asia, is announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. The title of this work, which is from the pen of Lieut. Col. T. G. Fraser, is *Travels in Ladakh, Tartary, and Kashmir*. It will be elegantly illustrated by chromo-lithographs, and in the appendix Lord William Hay will detail his account of the finding of a map by Schlegelweit's note-book.

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., at a public breakfast at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-Street, a golden centre-piece, after a design of Flaxman's, and candleabra, designed by Sir Charles Barry, were presented to Mr. Milner Gibson. The inscription on the plate runs as follows:—"Presented to the Rt. Hon. Thos. Milner Gibson, M.P., by members and friends of the Association for obtaining the Abolition of the Taxes on Knowledge, as a commemorative testimonial of his important services during twelve years as president. 1862. A livery stamp duty repealed 4th Aug., 1853. Compulsory stamp on newspapers abolished 29th Jan., 1855. Paper duties repealed 1st Oct., 1861." Mr. Ewart, M.P., occupied the chair, and speeches were made by Mr. Gibson, Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. S. Lucas, Mr. Thornton Hunt, and others.

A final resolution has been taken as to the Davy monument at Penzance. Between an obelisk, a column, and a tower, the last has carried the vote. Davy was a practical man, and his monument, it is thought, should have a practical character. Of what use is the Wellington Column in Somersetshire? The Davy Tower will not only command the whole range of Mount's Bay—a beacon and a beauty even in that fine landscape—but may be used as an observatory.

Mr. C. E. Elliott has produced a series of instantaneous views of London for the stereoscope, including public buildings, streets, bridges, and river scenes. It is interesting to compare these works with the Stereoscopic Company's views of Paris. Paris has the advantage in atmosphere, and the studies have a certain sharpness and brightness of outline which we look in vain for in those of London. London has the advantages of largeness and variety. The river scenes are particularly good—some of them perfect pictures, worthy of Turner or Stanfield.

The contributions for the London Exhibition are gradually leaving Rome. Mr. Gatlley's colossal *basso-relievo* has been got on board a vessel on the Tiber after great difficulty, the mass of marble, with its case, weighing not less than 14 tons. Mr. Cardwell's beautiful statue of Diana, and his group of "Cupid and Pan," have also been packed; but Mr. Spence's colossal group, "The finding of Moses"—a most striking production—is still in the artist's studio. On the 25th ult., Mr. Macbean was to forward the productions of Roman contributors from Civita Vecchia on board Messrs. Griffith and Co.'s screw steamer Chester, which was chartered to call there on purpose to receive them.

H.M.S. Scourge has arrived with a cargo of sculptures from Gortyna, in Candia, the results of the recent excavations at that place. These will be deposited in the British Museum.

It is stated that Mr. Alfred Tennyson has just received from her Royal Highness the Princess Alice a most beautiful and touching autograph letter, written by command of her Majesty, expressive of the intense pleasure and consolation which the Queen has derived from the verses prefixed by the Poet Laureate to the new edition of *Idylls of the Kings*—a work which was an especial favourite with the late Prince Consort.

The Parthenon Club, which has been in existence for nearly a quarter of a century, and was originally founded by some of the most celebrated savans and *litterateurs* of the day, is entirely broken up and dissolved; and by order of the committee, the library and the whole of the effects of the club house in Regent-street are to be brought to the hammer.

Messrs. J. and C. Watkins have published a drawing of Mr. Charles Dickens from one of their own photographs. The likeness is very good; free from the conicalities and sentimentalities which disfigure so many portraits of the novelist.

In *Early Italian Painters* we are told that Giotto was the first painter who "held as 'twere, the mirror up to nature." Cimabue's strongest claim to the gratitude of succeeding ages is, that he bequeathed such a man to his native country and to the world. About the year 1289, when Cimabue was already old and at the height of his fame, as he was riding in the valley of Vespignano, about fourteen miles from Florence, his attention was attracted by a boy who was herding sheep, and who, while his flocks were feeding around, seemed intently drawing on a smooth fragment of slate with a bit of pointed stone, the figure of one of his sheep as it was quietly grazing before him. Cimabue rode up to him, and looking with astonishment at the performance of the untutored boy, asked him if he would go with him and learn, to which the boy replied that he was right willing, if his father were content. The father, a herdsman of the valley, by name Bondone, being consulted, gladly consented to the wish of the noble stranger, and Giotto henceforth became the intimate and pupil of Cimabue.

The old mansion in the beautiful demesne of Tempo, in the county of Fernanagh, which was the scene of that remarkable Irish story *Castle Rackrent*, by Miss Edgeworth, has disappeared—having recently been taken down by Sir J. Emerson Tennent, who is rebuilding it. It was the castle of the Maguires, an ancient race, ennobled by James the Second, from whom the estates passed into the family of the present proprietor. The house which he has just removed contained the apartments in which Miss Edgeworth placed the long imprisonment of Lady Cathcart by her husband, Colonel Maguire (who is the Sir Kit of the tale), and the window out of which the forlorn lady, to preserve her diamonds from her husband, threw them down to a beggar woman, who faithfully conveyed them to the person to whom Lady Cathcart wished them confided, and from whom, many years after, she received them in safety, on her escape from confinement.

The Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science have prepared an index to the volumes of reports and sectional proceedings, from 1831 to 1860 inclusive. The work is ready to be printed in one volume.

Mr. Sutherland Edwards in his *History of the Opera, from its Origin in Italy to the present time*, offers the following observations, and we think with some justice, upon the absurd and arbitrary distinction laid down with reference to what is termed "evening dress":—"I do not know whether it is chiefly a disgrace to the English public or to the English system of operatic management; but it certainly is disgraceful, that a check-taker at a theatre should be allowed to exercise any supervision, or make the slightest remark concerning the costume of a gentleman choosing to attend the theatre, and conforming generally

in his conduct and by his appearance to the usages of decent society. It is not found necessary to enforce any regulations as to dress at other opera houses, not even in St. Petersburg and Moscow, where, as the theatres are directed by the Imperial Government, one might expect to find a more despotic code of laws in force than in a country like England. When an Englishman goes to a morning or evening concert, he does not present himself in the attire of a scavenger, and there is no reason for supposing that he would appear in any unbecoming garb, if liberty of dress were permitted to him at the Opera. The absurdity of the present system is that, whereas, a gentleman who has come to London only for a day or two, and does not happen to have a dress-coat in his portmanteau; who happens even to be dressed in exact accordance with the notions of the operatic check-takers, except as to his cravat, which we will suppose, through the eccentricity of the wearer, to be black with the smallest sprig, or spray, or spot of some colour in it; while such an one would be regarded as unworthy to enter the pit of the Opera, a waiter from an oyster-shop, in his inevitable black and white, reeking with the drippings of shell-fish, and the fumes of bad tobacco; or a drunken undertaker, fresh from a funeral, coming with the required number of shillings in his dirty hands, could not be refused admission. If the check-takers are empowered to inspect and decide as to the propriety of the cut and colour of clothes, why should they not also be allowed to examine the texture? On the same principle, too, the cleanliness of opera-goers ought to be enquired into. No one, whose hair is not properly brushed, should be permitted to enter the stalls, and visitors to the pit should be compelled to show their nails."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FREEMASONRY AND ITS DETRACTORS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—On looking over some of the back numbers of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, my eye fell on the article headed "*The Saturday Review and The Daily Telegraph*," which forcibly reminded me of the equally ridiculous, not to say unjust allusions to Freemasons in Carter's *Life of Bishop Armstrong*, where all sorts of nonsense is recorded of Freemasons. One would have thought that an enlightened Anglian Bishop and a Puseyite parson might have employed time to greater advantage than by uncharitably abusing their neighbours, particularly since we know what good men there were who filled the high offices of Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Worcester, a few years ago, men who would have disdained to speak or write a word on a subject of which they knew nothing. The dear old Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Carr, used to say in his lodge "he never felt out of Christian harness whilst obeying the principles and laws of Masonry." It is a great pity when men of pretensions to learning step out of their course and aim blows calculated to injure good institutions and mislead well-intentioned individuals. As much as I differ from the rector of Cleves in matters of Romish form and useless ceremonies, and meaningless decorations or sanctified pretensions, I should be sorry even to think, much more to write a word against the intention of the man who made them of importance in the holy courts of God's temple, or of the society or sect which sanctioned them. Charity is so clear, transparent, and loving a grace as to forbid the slightest movement calculated to malign, or misrepresent, or to think the slightest wrong; so beautifully described in the life of a very old Mason and a pious divine.

"Believe not every idle tale,
As some vain people do—
But still believe that story false
Which ought not to be true."

Yours faithfully,
A PAST G.S.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

During the past year 1861, no less than 4511 Craft certificates were issued from the Grand Secretary's office, whilst 5304 were paid for; the discrepancy between the number paid for and issued being to some extent explained by the issue, under recent arrangements, of blank certificates to some of the colonies, and which cannot be entered as issued in the Grand Secretary's books until the returns are made from the colonial lodges. As it is the number issued bears a favourable comparison with the year 1860, when it was 4061, showing an increase in 1861 over 1860 of 447. The number of Royal Arch certificates issued was 816.

The Annual Festival of the East Surrey Lodge of Concord Instruction (No. 680), will take place at the Railway Hotel, Addiscombe-road, Croydon, on Tuesday next.

The case of Bro. Miller, for 47 years an inmate of the Queen's Bench for a debt which he disputes, is to come before the Court of Bankruptcy on the 19th inst. Bro. Masterman, P.M. No. 11, has kindly taken his case in hand.

The Tower Hamlets Engineers' Lodge (No. 1204) is to be consecrated at the Ship and Turtle on Monday next.

NEW LODGES.

Warrants for the following lodges have been granted since the publication of this year's Calendar:—

- 1189. Leigh Lodge of Rifle Volunteers, Birmingham.
- 1190. Lodge of Faith, Hope, and Charity, Roy Bareilly, Oudh.
- 1191. Dobie Lodge, Kingston Surrey.
- 1192. Hornsey Lodge, Stoke Newington.
- 1193. Bulwer Lodge, Constantinople.
- 1194. Royal Edward Lodge, Leominster.
- 1195. Meridian Lodge, Millbrook, Cornwall.
- 1196. Mornington Lodge, Schnapper Point, Victoria.
- 1197. St. John's Lodge, Warrnambool, Victoria.
- 1198. Lodge La Victoire, Smyrna.
- 1199. St. Helen's Lodge of Loyalty, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
- 1200. Lodge of Temperance in the East, Poplar.
- 1201. Union Lodge, New Westminster, British Columbia.
- 1202. St. George's Lodge, Tewkesbury.
- 1203. City of London Lodge, City of London Freemasons' Club.
- 1204. Tower Hamlets Engineers' Lodge, Leadenhall-street.
- 1205. Gosport Lodge, Gosport.

HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

We have received through Bro. Luckes £2 2s. for the sufferers by the Hartley accident, from the brethren of the Sherborne Lodge, Stroud, and the Vitruvian Lodge, Ross.

METROPOLITAN.

TEMPLE LODGE (No. 118).—This highly distinguished lodge met for the first time this year on Tuesday the 4th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, under the presidency of Bro. Edmund Farthing, W.M. The lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer, when Mr. Joseph Tanner was duly initiated into the ancient and honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of England; and Bro. David Smith having satisfactorily answered the usual questions, was duly passed to the degree of F.C. Bros. Corrick, Stiff, Craven, and Pardon having severally given proofs of their efficiency, were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by the W.M. in a most admirable manner, eliciting the utmost approbation from the assembled brethren. The W.M. then rose and expressed his grateful and heartfelt thanks for the support and assistance he had received from them during his year of office. The chair was then taken by Bro. Alfred Day, who proceeded to instal the W.M. elect (Bro. Thos. Beard) in his usual excellent manner, after which

the W.M. invested his officers as follows:—Bros. W. Southall, S.W.; Chas. Southall, J.W.; Sisson, S.D.; Lawrence, J.D.; W. Wynne, I.G.; Rice, Tyler; W. Weedon, Treas.; Edmund Farthing, P.M. The lodge was then called off to banquet, when about sixty brethren gathered round the W.M., and did ample justice to the excellent viands set before them by Bro. Painter, which were of the most *recherché* description. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given and duly honoured, the W.M.'s health was proposed in a neat and effective speech by Bro. Farthing, and was cordially responded to.—The W.M., in his reply, said the duty devolved on him, and he did it with unfeigned pleasure, having known Bro. Farthing for many years, of presenting him with the very handsome jewel voted by the lodge at its last meeting in December. He congratulated the brethren in having had so excellent a Master to preside over them, and in attaching it to his breast he sincerely wished him health, prosperity, and a long life to wear it; and that when it should please the G.A.O.T.U. to summon him to the Grand Lodge above, he hoped and trusted that his children's children would treasure it as a proud memento of the esteem in which he was held in Freemasonry. The inscription on the jewel is: "A tribute of gratitude and esteem from the brethren of the Temple Lodge (No. 118) to Bro. Edmund Farthing, for the zeal, ability, and assiduity with which he promulgated the tenets and principles of Freemasonry during his year of office as Worshipful Master, 1861." Bro. FARTHING in reply, said the present was one of the proudest moments of his life, and words were totally inadequate to express what he then felt on taking office, he assured them he would endeavour to do what every Englishman ought to do—his duty. If he had given the brethren satisfaction in the performance of those duties, and he felt he must have done so or they would not have voted him a jewel double in value to those of any of his predecessors, how much greater was his own satisfaction in having so pleased them; it was a convincing proof of those lines—

"Honour and rank from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honour lies."

The harmony of the evening was much enhanced by the excellent singing of Bros. Perrin, Lawrence, H. Wild, and others. The brethren separated about eleven o'clock.

PHENIX LODGE (No. 202).—The first meeting of this lodge for the year was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday last the 8th inst., Bro. J. Bell McEntire, W.M., presiding. Bros. Thos. Wilson, No. 852; W. H. Hubbard, late of No. 168; and Jas. Batsford, No. 166, were duly balloted for and elected as joining members. Mr. J. H. Slater, and Mr. J. M. Grimshaw were then balloted for as candidates for initiation, and afterwards admitted into the Order in due form, the ceremony being performed by Bro. Watson, P.M., owing to the indisposition of the W.M. Bro. Hubbard was appointed to the office of S.D., Bro. Williams, P.M., who was appointed at the installation, having resigned in consequence of having already passed the chair. A petition having been presented for relief for Bro. Dancock, for many years connected with the tavern, who is incapacitated for work by rheumatism, £2 2s. were voted. A petition for an American brother was also taken into consideration and attended to by the brethren. At the close of business, the brethren adjourned to an elegant banquet, served under the personal superintendence of Bros. Shrewsbury and Elkington. The usual toasts were given, and appropriately responded to, the W.M. in proposing "The Past Masters," expressing his deep regret that they were deprived of the presence of two of them by domestic affliction, the death of the daughter of one, and consequently the niece of the other, having taken place on the previous Thursday. Bro. Adlard, P.M. No. 7, acknowledged the toast of the Visitors, himself and Bro. Lawler of No. 109, expressing the gratification he experienced at witnessing the prosperity of a lodge which he had before visited with pleasure. A very agreeable evening was spent, enlivened by the musical exertions of Bros. Theodore Distin, Weeks (professionally Percy), G. T. Carter, Lawler, and Slater.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE (No. 281).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday, 6th inst. The business was the installation of Bro. W. H. Warr, as W.M., and the initiation of Dr. Edward Thomas Wilson and Mr. Thomas L. Ingram into the mysteries of the first degree. Bro. St. Aubyn having initiated the candidates, and a full board of Installed Masters being present, Bro. J. Messent, P.M. of the Lodge, performed the ceremony of instal-

lation of Bro. Warr in a very able manner. After which the W.M. appointed as his officers for the ensuing year, Bros. W. Chubb, S.W.; C. J. Curtis, J.W.; J. Percival, S.D.; F. J. Cronin, J.D.; and W. S. Webster, I.G. There were present on the occasion fifty-seven brethren, including the following visitors:—Bros. Sarbourg, P.M. 281; Scoter, 1192; C. W. Brown, 830; Richard Cousins, P.M. 113; Thomas H. Bromley, 276; James Austin, 1044; E. Shaw, 184; T. M. Gubelai, Bank of England Lodge; J. W. May, 830; E. A. Kerby, 229; W. D. Cronin, 201; E. Ray, 20; E. Cook, 9; R. Bullen, 9; D. P. Hundley, Middlesex Lodge; F. Cant, Whittington; Alexander, P. M. Joppar; C. F. Davey, 205; H. J. Coitt, 269; Thomas Wilson, 830; W. S. Johnson, 183; J. W. Tupper, 23; Dr. O'Connor, 202. The business of the lodge being concluded, the brethren proceeded to supper, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed. The evening which was very agreeably spent, was enlivened by a variety of excellent songs by Bros. Miller, Messent, Genge, J. H. Nappi, Bullen, Pierce Egan, and performance on the piano by Bros. Miller, Messent, and Genge.

PROVINCIAL.

CORNWALL.

MILLBROOK.—*Lodge Meridian* (No. 1195).—It had been announced that the R.W.Prov.G.M. for Cornwall would have consecrated the above-named lodge, on Monday, February 8rd. Unavoidable circumstances however prevents the ceremony from taking place till Easter. We have every reason to hope that this lodge will prove a valuable adjunct and become ere long one of the most prosperous in the county. Too much praise cannot be given to the visiting brethren from Lodge Brunswick for their valuable aid.

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 83).—On Friday, December 27th, this lodge unanimously elected Bro. T. Harfoot the W.M. for the ensuing year. The ceremony of installation was ably performed by Bro. Gover, P.M., and Prov.G.A.D.C., after which the following brethren were appointed officers:—Bros. F. P. Holmes, P.M.; J. S. Phillips, S.W.; Dyer, S.D.; Hamblly, J.D.; Matthews, I.G.; Hooper, Treas.; Brewer, Sec. The business of the lodge being over, a sum of five pounds was ordered to be given to the Asylum for Aged Masons, and the brethren about forty, adjourned to the Globe Hotel to celebrate the festival of St John. The banquet was of a *recherché* description. The chair was ably filled by Bro. Harfoot, W.M., and his remarks in proposing the various loyal and masonic toasts, were very appropriate and called forth loud applause. The bereavement which her Majesty has recently sustained was eloquently alluded to, as was also the death of the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, who was the R.W.Prov.G.M., and in memory of whom the brethren wore mourning.—The health of the Mayor having been drunk, Bro. DERRY in responding, remarked that he felt it a high compliment to have been, at his comparatively early age, elected the chief magistrate of so important a borough as Plymouth, and he trusted the confidence which had been reposed in him would never be forfeited. The coming year would be distinguished by two great events—first, the intended exhibition of the industry of all nations, in London, and secondly, the coming of age of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and he hoped that in whatever capacity he might be placed, he should well support the dignity of the town on both those occasions. He sincerely thanked the W.M. for the kind terms in which his health had been proposed by him, and the brethren, for their equally kind reception.—The healths of the visitors, amongst whom we noticed Bros. the Rev. G. Knowling, M.A., P.Prov.G.Chap., W.M. 224; Dr. Dowse, P.M., Prov.G.S.D.; Clase, P.M., P.Prov.G.D.C.; Derry; Lieut. Gorham, E.A., P.M.; Farror, E.N., P.M.; Chapple, P.M., Prov.G.S.; Richards, P.M.; Heywood; Captain Rodd, P.M., P. Prov.G.R., and others, was responded to by Bro. the Rev. G. Knowling, in a speech of great power, demonstrating the importance of Freemasonry, and the duties of its members.—Bro. GOVER proposed “The Health of the Master, Bro. Harfoot,” who had by his application and appreciation of the beauties of the order, by his skill and ability in working, his zeal and assiduity in the various offices to which he had been before appointed,

raised himself to the highest office in the lodge; it was a lodge of which any Master might be proud, and he sincerely believed the lodge might be justly proud of their master.—Bro. HARFOOT replied in graceful terms, assuring the brethren that no effort on his part should be wanting to carry out the wishes of his lodge, to promote its best interests, and add to its prosperity.—Bro. Dowse, P.M., Prov.G.S.D., proposed the health of Bro. F. P. Holmes, P.M., particularly dwelling on the correct working, and kind, charitable, and truly Christian feelings by which this worthy brother was always actuated.—Bro. HOLMES thanked the brethren for their support during his year of mastership, now just closed, in a characteristic speech, which was warmly received and loudly applauded.—Various other toasts were drunk, and excellent speeches made. Those by Bro. Clase, on the spiritual tendencies of Masonry, by Bro. Farror, on the universal charities of the Order, and by Bro. Lieut. Gorham, in behalf of the ladies, will be long remembered. A very pleasant evening having been spent, thanks were returned to Him from whom alone all blessings are derived, and the brethren separated at an early hour.

Lodge Brunswick (No. 185).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Union-road, on the 5th instant, when three candidates were balloted for, elected, and initiated into the mysteries of the craft. At the same meeting there was one brother for the 2nd and one for the 3rd degree, and a proposition. Among the visiting brethren, we observed several from Lodges Harmony, Charity, and Fortitude.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—*Cabbell Lodge* (No. 1109).—Bro. Harry B. Woolsey, the W.M. elect of this lodge, was installed on Thursday, January 30th, at the Assembly-rooms, by Bro. H. J. Mason, P.M. and Prov. G.S.B. Bro. Woolsey appointed the following officers:—Bros. T. Ballard, S.W.; R. Slagg, J.W.; J. Stanley, S.D.; J. W. Taylor, J.D.; J. W. Lacey, I.G.; J. Howes, Sec.; the Rev. S. Titlow, P.Prov.G.C., Chaplain. About fifty brethren (among whom were many visitors) sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided under the superintendence of three of the brethren, who acted as stewards for the occasion, with the assistance of Bro. Woods, steward of the room. A splendid and superbundant dessert was put on the table by Bro. Thirkettle, at his own cost, and as an evidence of the interest which the Prov.G.M., Bro. B. B. Cabbell, takes in the lodge, it was mentioned that he had forwarded through Bro. Titlow a handsome donation towards the expenses of the banquet. Among the toasts were—“the health of Bro. Cabbell, coupled with that of his Provincial Grand Officers,” to which Bro. A. F. Morgan, Prov.G.J.W., replied; “The new W.M., Bro. Woolsey,”; “the immediate P.M., Bro. G. W. Minns,”; “the Visitors, coupled with the health of Bro. G. E. Simpson, W.M. of Lodge 110,”; “Bro. H. J. Mason, the installing master, and one of the founders of the lodge”—all of which were cordially received.

LYNN.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 124).—The annual meeting of this lodge for the installation of the W.M. was held at the Duke's Head Hotel, King's Lynn, on Monday the 3rd February. The lodge was summoned for 4 o'clock, and was attended by nearly forty brethren, of whom the following were visitors:—Bros. the Rev. George Thompson, Prov.G.Chap. Cambridgeshire; Exley, Assist.Prov.G.Sec. Cambridgeshire; Mason, Prov. G.S.B. Norfolk; Ward, Wigmore, Pattrick, Richardson, Metcalfe, and Bell, of Lodge 1111, Wisbech. Bro. John Hart, junr., S.W., having been at a former lodge unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, was accordingly installed in that responsible office, the ceremony being most ably performed by Bro. Mason, Prov.G.S.B., assisted by a full board of P.M's. The W.M. then proceeded to invest his officers, with those who had been elected by the lodge, viz.:—Bros. R. Whitwell, S.W.; G. Webster, J.W.; C. Bennett, S.D.; R. H. Household, J.D.; W. R. Pridgeon, I.G.; J. Green, Sec.; R. Cruso, Treas.; W. Clifton and C. Ives, Stewards; G. Sadler, D.C.; Rev. H. H. Bridgewater, Chaplain; and Woolsey, Tyler. Three gentlemen were proposed and seconded as candidates for initiation, for whom a ballot will be taken at the next lodge, in accordance with the bye-laws. The brethren were then called off from labour to refreshment and at 6 o'clock sat down to a sumptuous banquet provided by Bro. Marshall.—After dinner, the Wardens having seen their respective columns duly charged, “the Secretary's toast” was given.—The W.M. then in appropriate terms proposed “the Queen and the Craft” and in consideration of Her Majesty's recent melancholy bereavement, the honours were

omitted. Bro. Matthew Cooke's capital song, "The Queen and the Craft" was then sung by Bro. Webster and chorussed by Bros. Reed, Cruso, and Green.—The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. of England," was next ably proposed from the chair and received with the due masonic honours.—The toast of "The Earl de Grey and Ripon, Most Worshipful D.G.M.," was next given by Bro. T. M. Vendall, received with *éclat*.—The J.W. being called upon for the next toast proposed "The Health of the Right Worshipful Prov.G.M., Bro. Benj. Bond Cabbell." In giving this toast, which so appropriately came from the genial South, the proposer dwelt upon the universally known munificence of the R.W. Bro., as a warm supporter of every charitable work, and said that his name was in fact accepted as a synonyme for large-hearted and open-handed benevolence. He also called attention to the recent purchase by the R.W. Bro., of the Assembly Rooms at Norwich, with the avowed object of dedicating that commodious building to masonic purposes, and also took occasion to express the generally felt regret that, as the Prov. Grand Lodge had ceased its perambulations of the province, and was in future to meet only at Norwich, there was no Deputy Prov.G.M., appointed to undertake the duties, too onerous for one at the advanced age of the Prov.G.M. himself, of visiting the various lodges in the county, to inquire into their condition and secure uniformity and efficiency in their working. He trusted that so essential an officer would ere long be appointed. In the meantime he called attention to the effort which had recently been set on foot in No. 124, to follow in the footsteps of the R.W. Prov.G.M., by establishing a fund of benevolence in connection with the lodge, for the purpose of relieving individual cases of distress and also of subscribing to the great Masonic Charities and endowing the lodge with permanent governorships in those institutions. The toast having been warmly received and honored, the charity box was carried round by the Tyler, and the result was a collection of £2 15s. 6d. in aid of the Benevolent Fund.—Bro. PRIDGEON gave "The Past and Present Grand Officers of the Province," and coupled therewith the health of Bro. T. M. Wilkin, Prov. G.S.W., whose services to this lodge in the capacity of its W.M., for three years past, he warmly eulogised. The toast was duly honoured.—Bro. WILKIN in returning thanks, expressed his sincere gratification at witnessing the great prosperity of this lodge, and felicitated the members on the contrast which its present position afforded to the low estate to which it had fallen when he was first induced to preside over it three years ago, on the decease of the late lamented and distinguished Bro. Broadfoot. He congratulated the lodge on the efficiency of its new W.M. and officers, and himself on the share which he had had in bringing about that result; and added, that though he had many years ago resolved not again to undertake the government of a lodge, having been induced by the circumstances above mentioned to break that resolution, he now felt like an old war-horse, scenting the battle afar, and would promise that if the Lynn and Wisbeach Lodges could unite to form a Royal Arch chapter, he would give his best assistance, either as First Principal, or in any other capacity.—Bro. KENNEDY, P.M., proposed the health of the W.M., Bro. Hart, Junr., speaking in terms of the highest praise of the efficiency and credit with which that brother had fulfilled the various senior and junior offices in the lodge, and of the spirit of emulation which existed among the members. The toast was received with the greatest cordiality, and was duly honored.—The W.M. returned thanks in an appropriate address, and proposed the health of the immediate P.M., Bro. Wilkin, who acknowledged the same.—Bro. the Rev. H. BRIDGEWATER, proposed "the Visiting Brethren," which was ably responded to by Bro. the Rev. G. Thompson, Chaplin of the Wisbeach Lodge.—Bro. WILKIN proposed "The Newly Initiated Brethren," of whom several were present.—Bro. MILLER returned thanks for the E.A.'s, expressing his great delight in what he had already learned of Masonry, and his determination to persevere in seeking to attain excellence in the craft.—"Prosperity to the Philanthropic Lodge" was proposed by Bro. Rev. G. THOMPSON, and "The P.M.'s of the Lodge" by Bro. BENNETT.—Bro. J. HART, Senr., responded to the latter toast, and expressed the satisfaction he felt in seeing so prosperous a lodge of which he had for five and twenty years been a member; and of which for a considerable portion of that time, he and the late Bro. Broadfoot, and one or two others had been the only working members.—Bro. REED proposed "The Officers of the Lodge," to which Bro. WHITWELL, S.W., returned an animated response, and

stated the intention of himself and many of the younger brethren to persevere in seeking by their deserts to win the highest offices in the lodge, and if possible, the honorable position of Provincial Grand Officers.—The health of the Secretary was then given, and drank with fullest honors, and Bro. Green having returned thanks, Bro. Woolsey was called upon to give "The Tyler's Toast," and thus was brought to a conclusion a most delightful and truly masonic evening, the lodge being closed shortly after eleven o'clock.

SUSSEX.

HASTINGS.—*Derwent Lodge* (No. 47).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Swan Hotel, Hastings, on Monday the 10th, when the newly elected W.M. took the chair for the first time, having been installed on the 13th January. At the present meeting Bros. Rubie, Winter, and Harman, were raised to the sublime degree of a M.M., and the very efficient way in which Bro. Cave Bonnell, W.M., performed that beautiful ceremony, assisted by Bro. C. Ayles, S.W., and Bro. C. Foakes, J.W., was highly creditable to himself and the lodge, and in fact more like an old experienced P.M. than one so recently invested. At the conclusion of the ceremony the brethren partook of a slight refreshment, highly pleased with their selection of officers for efficiently carrying out their several duties.

SCOTLAND.

(From our own Reporter.)

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF Ayrshire.

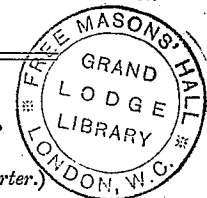
IMPORTANT DECISION OF GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire was summoned to meet at Kilwinning on the 24th December last, for the election and installation of office-bearers. Sir James Ferguson *Bart.*, M.P., Provincial Grand Master, was unavoidably absent, and none of the Prov. Grand Officers having ever been installed as such, the chair fell to be taken by the R.W.M. of the senior lodge present, Kilmarnock Kilwinning St. John (No. 22). The Secretary of the Mother Lodge, Bro. Robert Wylie, who also held a commission as Prov.G. Sec., read the advertisement calling the meeting, after which the Prov.J.G.W., tabled his commission and presented himself for installation. To this the presiding Master, Bro. J. Brown, objected, on the ground that Bro. Lyon not being Master or Warden of a lodge within the province of Ayr, could have no status in the Provincial Grand Lodge,—in which view the occupant of the chair was supported by the R.W.M's. of Lodges Nos. 126 and 149, (Bros. Caldwell and Gray.)

Dr. GRAY thought the Rules of Grand Lodge wisely contained a little ambiguity in respect to the parties constituting a Provincial Grand Lodge, and that in ordinary circumstances that ambiguity might have been taking advantage of to the profit of provincial grand lodges generally by the occasional introduction of a talented and influential brother; but the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed compelled them to act up to the very letter of the law. The recent decision of the Grand Committee had explained away the ambiguity completely, and at the decision referred to had been obtained in answer to a communication addressed by the R.W.M. of Kilmarnock St. Andrew to the Grand Secretary, of date April 18, 1860, relative to the powers and privileges of the Ancient or Mother Lodge; and for the information of members of Provincial Grand Lodge who had not seen the deliverance of Grand Committee of June 5, 1860 he, Dr. Gray, begged to read that part bearing upon the point at issue, and which was as follows:—

QUERY.—"1st. Has the Provincial Grand Master of Ayrshire the right to nominate or commission, as Office-bearers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, any Master Mason in Ayrshire, (not being Masters or Wardens of Lodges in the Province,) solely as being Master Masons in said Lodges?"

ANSWER.—"1st. That the Provincial Grand Master of Ayrshire, or any other Province, is, by Grand Lodge Laws (Cap. 13, § 3,) entitled to choose, and to appoint by commission, from time to time, a Provincial Grand Depute and a Substitute Master, two Wardens, a Secretary, and Chaplain, but that



the Brethren so chosen must be members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, by being Masters or Wardens of lodges within the province. The Committee, however, express this opinion with some diffidence, as secs. 2 and 3 of the Chapter of Grand Lodge Laws referred to, which bear upon this point, are somewhat ambiguous, in so far as they bear that a Provincial Grand Lodge is formed by the Provincial Grand Master, with all the Provincial Grand Office-bearers, and the Masters and Wardens of the several lodges in the province which have complied with the regulations of Grand Lodge, all of them being Master Masons, on the Roll of the Grand Lodge, and Members of lodges within the province. It will be observed that it is not here expressly stated that the Provincial Grand Lodge is formed by the Master and Wardens of the various lodges in the province, and that out of this body the Provincial Grand Office-bearers are chosen: yet the Committee are humbly of opinion that this is implied, and that this is the proper interpretation to be put upon the Sections in question, and what the Grand Lodge contemplated in framing the Laws,—1. Because this view is in strict conformity, the Committee believe, with the practical working of the Grand Lodge itself (which is governed by a similar law,) in this particular; and 2. Because it would be an anomalous proceeding, they humbly submit, to confer upon a Provincial Grand Master the power of introducing to a Provincial Grand Lodge various Brethren, none of whom possessed the qualification required from all other members of Provincial Grand Lodge,—that of being a Master or Warden of a lodge in the province,—more especially as it might happen that some of these brethren, if elected to the office of Provincial Grand Depute, or Substitute Masters, or Wardens, might, although only Master Mason, be called upon to preside over and take precedence of the whole Masters and Wardens in the province."

The PROV. JUN. GRAND WARDEN demurred to this interpretation of Grand Lodge Laws, and pointed to the law which defined in clear and unmistakable language the qualifications necessary to be possessed by those appointed by commission or otherwise to office in Provincial Grand Lodge; these qualifications were, the being a Master Mason, on the Roll of the Grand Lodge, member of a lodge, and having a residence within the province. The finding of the Sub-Committee which had just been read, and which the Committee themselves told them had been "expressed with some diffidence," was totally at variance with sec. 2 and 3 of the 13th chapter of the laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and with the rule and practice obtaining in other provinces. Besides it impugned the validity of the agreement "solemnly ratified and approved of by the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Mother Lodge, Kilwinning," when the latter, renouncing the right of granting charters, went into the bosom of the Grand Lodge. By the "Agreement" referred to the appointment of the seven principal office-bearers in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire was virtually vested in the hands of Mother Kilwinning: for the R.W.M. of that ancient lodge, and his successors in office, "in all time coming," are and shall be, *ipso facto*, Provincial Grand Masters for Ayrshire District, with full power to "choose proper persons to act as Grand Wardens, . . . and in general to do, execute, and perform, everything which, by the rules of Masonry, is known to belong to the duty and office of a Provincial Grand Master." In virtue, then, of his office as R.W.M. of Mother Kilwinning, Bro. Sir James Ferguson was their Provincial Grand Master, and all the sophistry they could bring to bear upon the interpretation of Grand Lodge Laws would not prevent him from exercising the right of choosing from among the Masters Masons of his own province brethren to fill the Provincial Grand offices in his gift. Exceptions had been taken by those opposing the installation to the monopoly claimed by Mother Kilwinning in the appointment of Provincial Grand Office-bearers, but was there no monopolizing spirit and thirst for power displayed by those Masters and Wardens, who advocated the exclusion from office in the Provincial Grand Lodge of brethren, however well qualified in every other respect, merely because of their not happening to hold either of the chairs of a lodge.

Bro. ROBERT CRAIG, R.W.M. of Beith St. John, had no doubt whatever as to the right of the Prov. Grand Master to select his Grand Wardens from Master Masons within the province. Mother Kilwinning possessed peculiar privileges, and they might talk to doom's day and never be able to reduce the Mother Lodge to a level with the daughter lodges. He was in favour of the installation of the brethren to whom Sir James Ferguson had granted commissions as officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge.

In reply to the Prov. Grand Secretary, who adverted to the terms of the "Agreement" existing between Mother Kilwinning and the Grand Lodge. Dr. GRAY remarked that he had watched the proceedings of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire for more than thirty years, and was sure that that way of appointing Office-bearers and consequently of making them members of the Prov. Grand Lodge, was of very recent date, and that the late Bro. John Boyle Gray was the first Master of Mother Kilwinning who had attempted to introduce parties by commission, but none of them had ever presented their commission: the Masters and Wardens of the lodges within the province were always considered the only members of Prov. Grand Lodge, without any commissioned Office-bearers.

The Prov. Grand Warden insisted that Bro. Sir James Ferguson, as the R.W.M. of Mother Kilwinning, and as such as the Prov. Grand Master of Ayrshire, had the undoubted right of appointing his Grand Wardens. He therefore appealed from the decision of Prov. Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge.

The following will shew the result of the appeal:—

Excerpt from minutes of Grand Lodge of Scotland, of date February 3, 1862 (the M.W. Grand Master, Bro. the Duke of Athole, occupying the Throne.)

In re—Petition and Complaint from Brother David Murray Lyon, against the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire.

"Grand Lodge then took into consideration Petition and Complaint from Bro. David Murray Lyon, the Provincial Grand Junior Warden of Ayrshire, and Report of Grand Committee in relation thereto, when, after a few observations from the Depute Grand Master, the following resolution was moved by Bro. L. Mackersy, seconded by the Depute Grand Master, and unanimously carried,—Finds, that on a sound interpretation of the laws of the Grand Lodge, a Provincial Grand Master has power to appoint by commission from time to time a Provincial Grand Depute, and a Substitute Master, two Wardens, a Secretary and Chaplain—all of whom must be Master Masons having a residence in the province, but not necessarily Masters or Wardens of lodges within the province,—therefore sustains the appeal of Bro. David Murray Lyon, and reverse the finding of Grand Committee of date June 5, 1860, and of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire, with instructions to receive and instal Bro. David Murray Lyon as Provincial Junior Grand Warden of Ayrshire, should his commission be in all other respects regular."

Certified by ALEX. J. STEWART,
Clerk, Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Edinburgh, 5th February, 1862.

CHINA.

HONG KONG.

On the evening of the 7th October, a banquet was given in Freemasons' Hall, Hong Kong, by the Zetland Lodge (No. 768), to the R.W. Bro. the Hon. John Dent, Deputy Provincial Grand Master for China. By special invitation the Hon. W. T. Mercer, Provincial Grand Master, presided on the occasion, and in giving the toast of the evening, singularly adapted his expressions to the cordial good feeling of the brethren, who were most enthusiastic in their reception of Bro. Dent, and sincere in their regret at his approaching departure from the Province. The Provincial Grand Master passed a glowing eulogy on Bro. Dent, and summed up a very effective speech in these words:

"And so, brethren, let him go forth from among us to-night honoured as the man of the kindly heart and liberal hand; honoured as the brother whose fraternal friendship we have enjoyed, whose geniality we appreciate, whose long labours in the service of our Craft we readily and gratefully acknowledge, and whose boundless charity from time to time we have witnessed."

The way in which the toast was received by the assembled brethren must have been highly gratifying to Bro. Dent, who takes his final farewell of China after a residence of over twenty years. Bro. C. W. Murray, P.M., was particularly happy in returning thanks on behalf of the visiting brethren.

About 75 brethren sat down to the banquet, among whom were Bros. Clevely, P.M., Captain the Hon. G. Keane, R.N., Captain Day, R.N., V. C. Percival, Pollard, Baldwin, P.M., Captain Taylor, P.M., 5th Bombay N. I., &c.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

BRADFORD.—*Conclave of Faith* (No. 29).—A meeting of the above encampment was held on Monday evening, February 3, at the rooms of the Lodge of Hope, at which there were present Henry Smith, E.C.; Thomas Hill, P.E.C.; H. Butterworth, Registrar; John Garnet, E.; J. B. Lawrence, and others. Apologies from Sir Knight Wm. Gath, and others, were received; several candidates were prevented attending on account of other engagements. The previous minutes were read and confirmed, and other necessary business disposed of, when practice was conducted up to the close of the evening. The Registrar was ordered to procure forms from the Grand Conclave of England, in order to have the necessary returns made, as well as to the Provincial Encampment.

MARK MASONRY.

SOUTHWARK LODGE (No. 11, S.C.)—This prosperous and excellent lodge met on Monday, February 3rd, at Bro. Stevens's, Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, Kent. The lodge was opened in due form by the R.W.M. Bro. R. Slade, assisted by his Officers, Stevens, Walters, Stahr, and Weir. There were five brethren in attendance for the honor of being advanced to the Mark Master's Degree, viz.:—Pembroke, Collington, Abrahams, J. R. Stevens, Junr., and Moore, who were in a most impressive manner advanced in due form. This being the first night the R.W.M. has had the opportunity of meeting the Brethren since his Installation, they, through their P.M. Dr. Dixon, expressed their entire satisfaction and awarded him their thanks for the very efficient manner he had performed his duties. He gave the legend himself and instructed the brethren in the use of the Masonic Alphabet. It is seldom our lot to witness any ceremony better performed than the advancements were on this occasion. The R.W.M. has commenced his year of office under very favourable auspices. Dr. Dixon, P.M., by the R.W.M.'s commands, invested the remainder of the Officers with their respective collars, the offices having been purposely left open for this meeting. The Officers for the ensuing year are J. Thomas, S.W.; F. Walters, J.W.; Lennard, M.O.; H. A. Collington, S.O.; J. H. Pembroke, J.O.; Lowenstark, C.; Milling, S.D.; Stahr, J.D.; White, T.K., and Aldhouse, Tyler. Visitors, J. W. Weir, P.M., 25, and several other brethren. The brethren then adjourned to an excellent Banquet, prepared in Bro. Stevens's well known superior style, which elicited the universal praise of the brethren. After spending a happy evening, the brethren separated, highly gratified at such an agreeable re-union. This was the first meeting of a Mark Lodge in Deptford, and there is every prospect of its being firmly established in the town, as there are numerous applications of candidates who are anxious to be advanced. This will now make the second lodge added to Deptford since last June, and we hear it rumoured there will be an early application for a chapter warrant, which we hope will be attended with success. It is very gratifying to see Masonry rising and flourishing so rapidly in Deptford.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

BRO. ADAMS'S BALL.—We would remind the brethren that our respected Bro. T. A. Adams, G. Purst, holds his annual ball at Willis's Booms, on Monday next, when we are sure those brethren who honour him with their company will have themselves only to blame if they do not pass a happy evening.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201.)—The annual ball of this lodge took place at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, on Thursday the 30th January, and as usual, was attended by a numerous and elegant company, the officers of the lodge and many of the visitors appearing in their collars and jewels. After the first part of the programme had been gone through, upwards of 300 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a very excellent supper, which was well served by Mr. Withers, the wines, which were of superior quality, being supplied by Bro. Dixon, a member of the lodge and one of the

Stewards. Bro. H. A. Taylor (also a member of the lodge) officiated as Master of the Ceremonies, and performed his duties in a very efficient manner, and Bro. Bradley's Band of twenty performers was very much admired, and gave great satisfaction. The Board of Stewards, consisting of Bros. Waters (President), Swainston, Davis, Corben, Green, G. Watson, Dixon, Mogenie, Perkins, Stannard, Cronin, Mansfield, with Bro. Emmens, Hon. Sec., carried out all the arrangements admirably. We are happy to add that about Thirty Guineas was realised for the Masonic Charities, and it must be very gratifying to the members of the lodge that this, their twentieth anniversary ball, should close with such happy results, particularly when it is known that the Stewards never advertise or make any public announcement whatever of the Old Concord Ball taking place.

Obituary.

BRO. THEODOR CLAISEN.

We have to record the unfortunate death of Bro. Theodor Claisen, which took place at the Charing Cross Hospital on the 1st February, 1862, owing to an accident which befel him at the St. James's Union Lodge Ball, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Friday the 31st ult. The immediate cause of his death was as follows:—After supper the ladies and the brethren re-commenced dancing, and Mrs. Claisen, Mrs. Gladwin, and another lady were seated on a sofa close by a window. Bro. Claisen was in the act of passing that sofa when Mrs. C. complained of the draught which came in from the window, the top sash being down, and Bro. Claisen immediately, without saying a word, stepped on to the low seat inside the window, and endeavoured to push up the top sash that being some eight feet or more from the seat, he found he was unable to get sufficient purchase to move it, and, intending to close it from the outside, exerted all his strength and threw up the lower sash, which, from the power used, and being better hung, flew up about nine feet, the whole passing entirely out of his hands, and the window being too wide for him to catch the sides, at which he clutched, he was precipitated into the street, a distance of thirty-five feet, where he fell, breaking his ribs and an arm, and receiving considerable wounds about his head, which is supposed to have struck the railings in his descent. He was immediately picked up, placed in a cab, and conveyed to Charing Cross Hospital, where Mrs. Claisen visited him, and he tried to cheer her up by stating "he should soon get over it, although some of his bones were broken." So confident did he seem that Mrs. Claisen left him about three o'clock on Saturday morning, after which he slept a little, then awoke, and asked for some tea, which was given him, and he was thought to be likely to recover, but about half-past six he gave a slight groan and instantly expired. Some of our daily contemporaries immediately distinguished themselves by attributing his death to a premeditated act, a statement which we, who have known him well, and deeply respected him, unhesitatingly denounce as false, being borne out by the Coroner's inquest held before Mr. Bedford at the hospital, on Wednesday the 5th inst., when the jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The mortal remains of our brother were taken to St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Kensall-green, on Thursday, the 6th inst., and the little mortuary chapel there has seldom accommodated such an assemblage of friends of the deceased since it has been opened, the chapel being filled. The beautiful and impressive *Missa pro defunctorum* was said by the priest in attendance, and full, free, unconditional absolution pronounced, after which his body was committed to the grave, surrounded by more than forty sorrowful relatives, friends, and brethren, who all deeply deplored his untimely end. The brethren who took part in the proceedings were Bros. W. Watson, Newall, Carter, Exall, Brown, Spier, Borser, Lee, Miles, and Leidersdorf, all of Lodge No. 536. Bros. T. A. Adams, G. Purst.; and M. Cooke, 23; Gladwin, Lobel, and Nicholls, 25; Chambers, 53; Fellows and Seyfried, 725; and Pym, 1035.

Bro. Claisen was a native of Cologne, but had been settled in this country for some years. He married here, and has left a widow and four children to bewail his loss. These, together with Mr. William Claisen, his brother, will, it is to be hoped, still carry

on the business at the Blue Posts, and long be regarded as entitled to the sympathy of many of the brethren. Bro. Claisen was initiated in the Strong Man Lodge (No. 53), and subsequently joined the Royal Union (No. 536), where he was S.D. He was also a Royal-Arch Companion, having been exalted in the St. James's Union Chapter (No. 211), on the night of its opening; he was also A.S. in 536 Chapter. Bro. Claisen was a distinguished member of the St. George's Rifle Corps, and the Hon. Colonel Lindsay has since stated that he would have turned out that corps if he had known of it early enough, to attend the funeral.

Bro. Claisen, though of an impulsive nature, was one of the most single-hearted men. His disposition was gay, but he felt strongly, and acted warmly, whenever his brother Masons were concerned. He was one who could but be ill spared on many accounts, and those brethren who have lost such a friend cannot easily replace him, but will often think of him who was cut off, prematurely, in his thirty-eighth year, with deep sympathy, fraternal love, and respect, and may they all breathe, with one accord, the beautiful hope of his creed, "Requiescat in pace."

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

It is now generally believed among musical people that, after all, her Majesty's Theatre will not be opened this season.

The *Athenaeum* asks: What has befallen the Bach Society? There was some far-away rumour of Bach's Christmas Oratorio being given, which has vanished into thin air. Its members, if any there be, should bestir themselves, or they must submit to the reputation of professed admiration, not borne out by sincere effort. We put this question in echo of inquiries periodically made as often as new seasons begin.

Mr. Mapleson announces a concert for the 18th, in aid of the Hartley fund. Among the artists who will appear are Madlle. Tietjens and Signor Giuglini. The lady has, with a true woman's and artist's heart, expressed her willingness to sing "again and again" for the same excellent object. An amateur performance is also to be given shortly, in relief of the afflicted people, the music to be conducted by the Hon. Seymour Egerton.

How many times, says the *Illustrated News*, have we laughed even to the aching of our sides, at the merriment of "Mr. Love, the Polyphonist," the inimitable ventriloquist, who could fry eggs and bacon to the life behind the scene, and make the black boy draw a cork in a cellar ten feet below the level of the stage, and all without moving a facial muscle? It pains us to hear that the old friend of our schoolboy days is sick, and well-nigh paralysed, and poor. Kind-hearted Mr. Greenwood, of Sadler's Wells, is organising a benefit for him. An active committee has been formed, and due notice will be given of the benefit coming off in our dramatic column. Let us support the poor old Polyphonist, for it is good in middle age to remember the "love of our youth."

In addition to Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," Gounod's new opera "La Reine de Saba" has, we understand, also been purchased by Crumer, Beale, and Wood. Gounod's reputation as a dramatic composer is now in the ascendant at Paris, and great expectations await the first performance of "La Reine de Saba," which will be produced at the Grand Opera during the present month.

The Carnival season is proceeding gaily in the Eternal City. The Roman palaces are thrown open by their princely owners to the privileged classes, foreign and indigeneous; and theatres of all grades, from the Apollo to the Piazza Navona, are crowded by their respective *habitués*. British and American visitors are flocking to each other's dinner parties, tea fights, or state balls, much as if they were at home.

Lady Augusta Gordon, of Hallyburton House, Cassar Angus, N. B., describes the Wheeler and Wilson Lock Stitch Sewing Machine, as "answering every purpose;" and her judgment is supported by hundreds of ladies among the nobility and gentry who have purchased and are constantly using that beautiful and simple invention; and those who have not yet availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them at the elegant show rooms at 139, Regent-street, of inspecting the machine, will do well to spend an hour in so doing at their earliest convenience, and no doubt they will be as delighted as we have been when on a similar visit.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. Benedict's new opera, entitled "Lily of Killarney," was produced at the Royal English Opera last evening. We need scarcely inform our readers that "The Lily of Killarney," with Mr. John Oxenford's poetry and Mr. Boucicault's prose, is nothing more than the famous "Colleen Bawn" made into an opera. It is, therefore, unnecessary to describe the plot. Mr. Benedict has chosen wisely; and, to prove that he has been most fortunate in his librettists, we need only refer to the well-known names of those two distinguished writers. As an operatic composer Mr. Benedict has long been highly esteemed in this country. Many years ago his "Gipsy's Warning," "Brides of Venice," and "Crusaders" (produced at Drury-Lane Theatre) permanently established his reputation as a writer for the stage; and although he has not appeared in that capacity before the British public for some time, the unquestionable superiority of "The Lily of Killarney" over his earlier operatic works sufficiently proves how assiduously he has continued to cultivate a branch of his art for which nature seems to have peculiarly qualified him. As specimens of undeniable musicianship we may cite the earnest and spirited overture, the solid brilliancy of instrumentation and symmetrical form of which would render less attractive ideas acceptable; the introduction, consisting of choruses and solos, and terminating with a real inspiration; the chorus, "A race now by moonlight," which is full of graphic fancy; the quartett, "Ah! never was seen such a beautiful star;" the whole of the finale to the first act, the chorus "Tally-ho;" the entire finale to the second act, in which all the horrors of the "water-scene" are most poetically illustrated; the exquisitely voiced trio "Blessings on that reverend head;" and the grand chorus, "The wedding-day has come at last." Whilst as solos of most striking merit we may instance the songs, "A bachelor's life," "The moon has raised the lamp above" (sang also as a duet), "It is a charming girl I love," the scena for Danny Mann, including the romance "The Colleen Bawn," the ballads "I'm alone" and "Eily, mavourneen," each a gem in its way, and the "Lullaby," one of the most charming things in the opera. The character of Danny Mann, is the weakest in the "Lily of Killarney," but, Mr. Benedict has assigned to him some of the finest music in the opera. Mr. Santly (who has much improved in his acting of late) did great justice to this unquestionably ungrateful part, and sang the music (some of which serves to display his extraordinary high notes to great advantage) most admirably throughout. Miss Louisa Pyne, was the representative of Eily O'Connor; and whether as singer or actress she added on this occasion very materially to her well-earned fame. Mr. Harrison's Myles may be ranked with his best achievements upon the lyric stage; and he accomplished with perfect success what neither he, nor probably any other tenor, ever "attempted" before—namely, a flight across an immense stage, clinging to a rope, no end of feet from the ground, and a "header" from a perilous height—far exceeding that attempted by his predecessor in the part of Myles at the comparatively small Adelphi Theatre. Mr. Henry Haigh sang the whole of the music allotted to him as Hardress very sweetly, and acted throughout much better than usual. Miss McLean made a successful reappearance (after a long absence) as Anne Chute; while the characters of Miss Cregan, Corrigan, and Father Tom were respectively well supported by Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. Dussek, and Mr. Patey. Mr. Benedict was called for at the termination of each act, and at the final fall of the curtain the principal performers were similarly complimented, as was also Mr. Alfred Mellon, who well deserved the honour for the masterly skill which he had exhibited throughout the evening at the head of his incomparable band.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The great transept was converted on Saturday last into an opera house. The stage on which M. Blondin has been wont to exhibit his monkey feats was occupied by the company—Madlle. Jenny Baur, Herr Reichardt, Miss Emma Heywood, and Her Formes—at present devoted to the performance of Mr. Howard Glover's lively operetta, "Once Too Often." The music and the story are alike well adapted to a sort of holiday entertainment. The ladies are maids of honour in the court of the Queen of France—the gentlemen, a French cavalry officer and a German baron. Blanche de Mery is in danger of being entrapped by Count Marcillac into a mock marriage; his friend, Baron Pom-

pernik, acting as the priest. Hortense de Caylus overhears the plan and contrives by her influence with the Queen to render the marriage real. Marcellac is reconciled to his fate, and Pompernik sent home to his old chateau and disagreeable wife. The piece contains some very pleasing passages, both plaintive and sparkling; and the humour of several of the situations is still more striking. To these latter, Miss E. Heywood and Herr Forme's did ample justice; while Mdlle. Jenny Baur and Herr Reichardt were no less effective in the more serious scenes. The performance, therefore, went off so successfully as to justify a desire for its repetition.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Public favour has of late years set in so vehement a tide in the direction of Hibernian dramas, that it is not surprising that, in adapting to the London stage the little French piece called "Le Gamin de Paris," Mr. Dion Boucicault should have chosen to recast the Gallic metal of M. Vanderbush in a purely Celtic mould. Accordingly the "English" version of the play is brought out under the title of "The Dublin Boy," the scene is laid in the Irish metropolis, and the characters are one and all Milesians, and racy of the soil. Mrs. D. Boucicault plays the paradoxical character of this wayward Dublin boy with a hearty appreciation both of its humour and its sentiment, relieving the tragic passages with sudden gleams of mirth and drollery, and softening the comic ones with tender traits and touches of feeling. Mr. S. Emery, as a gouty old officer with a volcanic temper, but his heart in the right place, acts with spirit and energy; and the gay deceiver of the story finds an efficient representative in the person of Mr. Billington. The piece has been received with applause by a crowded audience.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The difficulty which has been experienced in providing sufficient space in the building for the immense number of exhibitors has led to a project for providing a Supplementary Exhibition. The proposal has the sanction of the commissioners, and if there is a fair probability that the additional space to be thus provided will be well filled, it will no doubt be carried out. The site on which the new Supplementary Building is to stand is a piece of open ground at the west end of the Cromwell-road, of about three acres in extent. The building will consist of a nave and side aisles, 600 feet in length, and the breadth will be about 400 feet. The roof will be glazed on the same principle, slightly modified to suit the circumstances of the case, which was adopted at the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. Sir Joseph Paxton has undertaken to complete and have the building decorated in three months; and, in the event of its not being finished by the specified time, to forfeit all claim to remuneration. With that extraordinary fertility of invention which Sir Joseph Paxton possesses, he has devised a form of building which, in its way, is almost as great an improvement over his original plan for the Exhibition of 1851 as that was over the other modes then submitted to the commissioners. The entire building would be made up of parts, which could be put together or taken down with marvellous rapidity. There are but five distinct pieces required for the erection of the whole building, and each of these separate pieces are made to fit into others in such a manner as that no screws or bolts, or nails would be required. It would be premature to speak at present of the manner in which this latest feat of rapid house-building is carried out, but we may say that the design and arrangement are so simple that one feels almost ashamed of English inventors for not having found it out before. Whether the Supplementary Exhibition be carried out or not, a model of the plan of the proposed building ought certainly to have a place within the Great Exhibition, in order that persons who intend to emigrate to any of our colonies may see with what facility they can take with them the materials for providing themselves the shelter of a house in the new and strange land. Military men, &c., may also take a hint by which they can improve upon the present mode of hutting and encamping troops in active service, or in the camps of instruction. We may add that the Supplementary Exhibition building, if erected, will be decorated by Mr. Owen Jones; and, judging from the views of the interior which we have seen, the building will present some of the happiest effects of decorative art which we have seen for many years. The supplementary exhibition is to open on the 15th May, and continue open until the end of October.

Poetry.

HINDOO ORIGIN OF THE WORLD.

Then, there was no entity nor nonentity,
No world nor sky, nor aught above it—
Nothing anywhere,
Nor water deep and dangerous.
Death was not;
Nor then was immortality,
Nor distinction of the day or night;
But "THAT"* breathed without affiliation.
Darkness there was.
The universe was enveloped in darkness,
And was undistinguishable water.
Who knows, and shall declare whence and why,
This creation (ever) took place?
The Gods are subsequent to the production of this world.
Who, then, can know from whence
This varied world arose?
He who in the highest heavens is ruler does know
But not another can possess that knowledge.

J. L.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—After a protracted stay in this country, to which the sorrows of her Majesty has no doubt greatly contributed, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, on Tuesday, took his departure from London, *en route* to his own dominions. His place by her Majesty's side will be taken up to day by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, who is expected at Gravesend at two o'clock. The Prince of Wales left Dover on Thursday the 6th, and on Wednesday arrived at Vienna on his way to the East; and his Royal Highness received visits from the Emperor and the Archdukes. His Royal Highness, who will travel in strict *incognito*, will be accompanied during his tour by General Bruce, Professor Stanley, the Hon. R. Meade, two equerries, and a medical attendant. The treaty between Her Majesty and the Grand Duke of Hesse, relative to the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse, a nephew of the Grand Duke, was published on Saturday. The housekeeping expenses of the young people are to be met by the interest on the £30,000 voted to the Princess by Parliament, and the "appanage" of the Prince, which is fixed by his uncle at about £3,300 a year. The Princess will also have for her own use the annuity of £6,000 granted by Parliament, and a jointure and residence are secured for her in the event of the Prince's death. The Wardenship of the Stannaries—an office held by the late Prince Consort, and now purely honorary—has been conferred on the Duke of Newcastle.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was opened on Thursday, the 6th, with Her Majesty's speech. In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the address was moved by Lord Dufferin, and seconded by Lord Shelburne. Lord Derby expressed his concurrence generally in the course adopted by the Government with reference to American affairs, but he thought they ought to be cautious how they entered upon negotiations which had for their object an alteration in the principles upon which international law was now regulated. He alluded to one or two questions with reference to which some explanation was necessary. One of these was the "revised code," some of the provisions of which he condemned. On this subject, Lord Granville assured the noble Earl that the fullest opportunity for discussion would be afforded, and the Government were ready to modify the minute according to the views of Parliament. Lord Russell also briefly addressed the House. He said there could be no doubt that the American blockade was ineffectual; but still Her Majesty's Government "had no desire to press hardly on the Northern States." The Address was agreed to.—On Friday, Lord Granville, in reply to a question from Lord Derby, promised that

* "THAT" in this extract means the Deity.

on Monday he would state whether Her Majesty had expressed any wish or desire with reference to the national monument it is proposed to raise in memory of the late Prince Consort. Lord Carnarvon called attention to the case of Mr. Shepherd, who had been arrested by order of Mr. Seward, and, though a Canadian subject of her Majesty, the oath of allegiance to the United States was required of him as a condition of release. Lord Russell was understood to say, in reply, that the main facts of this case had been correctly reported, but that Mr. Seward, when applied to by Lord Lyons, had declared that the oath was tendered to the prisoner under the impression that he was an American. He was subsequently set at liberty, but only after taking a pledge that he should not proceed to the Southern States; and her Majesty's Government had entered a strong protest against the avowed claim of the President to extraordinary powers, extending even to foreign residents in the States. The noble Earl said he had no objection to produce the correspondence on the subject; and Lord Carnarvon intimated that he should certainly move for the production of the papers. He also expressed a hope that the Government would, in addition to their remonstrance, claim compensation for Mr. Shepherd.—On Monday, Lord Carnarvon again adverted to the arrests of British subjects in the Northern States, and remarked that there were now three of our fellow-subjects immured in Federal prisons, whose release was made conditional upon their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. He dwelt upon the "horrible" sufferings of the persons imprisoned in these American dungeons, and expressed a hope that the Government would take some steps for the protection of her Majesty's subjects. Lord Russell replied that the case of these persons had already been the subject of a remonstrance, but it was necessary to make allowances for the exigencies of the Federal Government. Lord Derby quite agreed that the Northern States were in a position of great difficulty, but (with reference to a remark made by the Foreign Secretary, to the effect that, in times of national danger, we had ourselves exercised the right of arresting persons who were rightly or wrongly suspected) he held that, if the right of arrest on suspicion was admitted, the conduct of the Federal Government in requiring the prisoners to forswear allegiance to their own country was unprecedented. With regard to this latter point, Lord Russell stated, in reply to a question from Lord Donoughmore, that he believed the Northern authorities had not tendered the oath to British subjects, knowing them to be such. Lord Malmesbury expressed his approval of the conduct of the Government with reference to the Southern blockade; but he doubted whether the principles laid down in the Declaration of Paris (1856) could be carried out in great wars. Lord Russell promised to lay before their lordships, as early as possible, the papers relating to the blockade. Lord Granville explained, with reference to the proposed National Memorial of the late Prince Consort, that it was a purely private undertaking, but that the Committee would solicit the advice of Her Majesty before proceeding to decide upon the design.—On Tuesday, Her Majesty's reply to the address was brought up; Lord Truro gave notice of his intention to ask whether the Government were prepared to give additional aid to volunteers: and several private bills were read a first time.—In the House of Commons on Thursday, Lord Palmerston laid on the table a mass of papers, including the Moorish and Mexican conventions, and the official correspondence with the Government of Washington.—Mr. Portman moved the Address, which contained a strong expression of sympathy with Her Majesty in her present great sorrow. The address was seconded by Mr. Western Wood, Earl Russell's successor in the representation of London; mover and seconder touching upon the various questions adverted to in the Royal Speech, and expressing the greatest confidence in the general policy of Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Disraeli, remarking upon the passage in the Speech with reference to the state of Europe, said the future was not altogether without its indications of danger, but nevertheless he felt that wise and prudent counsels would overcome what seemed to be obstacles in the way of maintaining perfect tranquillity. He approved the course taken by the Government with reference to the Trent affair, and also stamped with his concurrence the policy of neutrality which had been observed in the war between the Northern and Southern States. He alluded briefly to the Mexican question, and raised some objections to the Moorish loan. In conclusion, he paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Prince Consort. Lord Palmerston replied, observing that the demand made for the restitution of

the Confederate Commissioners was as courteous as was consistent with firmness. Distress prevailed in certain branches of industry: but that circumstance did not constitute a sufficient reason "why they should depart from that course which a sense of prudence and a sense of honour had imposed upon them, of not interfering in a quarrel with which they had no concern." He defended the Moorish convention on the ground that it was absolutely necessary in order to prevent a renewal of the war between Spain and Morocco, and the permanent occupation of Tetuan by the former Power. His statement with reference to Mexico added nothing to what is said on the subject in the Royal Speech. Mr. Hadfield having expressed his satisfaction at the termination of our controversy with the Northern States, Mr. Maguire raised a discussion on the alleged sufferings of a portion of the people in Ireland. Sir Robert Peel described the honourable gentleman's statements as "greatly exaggerated," while Mr. Vincent Scully supported the assertions of the member for Dungarvan. The address was then agreed to.—On Friday Sir John Trelawny announced his intention of moving, on Tuesday, for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of church rates. Mr. Gregory, who, last session, so warmly espoused the cause of the Confederate States, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the bringing up of the address, to state his views with respect to the blockade of the Southern ports. That blockade he characterised as wholly ineffective, and he promised on a future occasion to show that, in justice to all parties, it was the duty of the Government to take the matter into serious consideration. Mr. Bentinck expressed his approval of the course Mr. Gregory intended to take; and there the matter dropped. Sir George Grey obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better management of highways, similar to the measure brought forward last year; and Mr. Hadfield, after a protest from Mr. Newdegate, obtained leave to bring in a bill "to render it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations as a qualification for offices and employments."—On Monday, Mr. Cobden intimated that he intended, at an early day, to bring the question of belligerent rights under the consideration of the House; while Lord Robert Montagu gave notice of his intention to move a resolution "concerning the administration and appropriation of the public money." Mr. H. Sheridan announced that on an early day he would address a series of questions to the Government with reference to the management of mines; and Mr. H. Berkeley gave notice of a motion, fixed for the 22nd inst., for the issue of a new writ for Gloucester. In reply to a question from Mr. Hopwood, Sir George Grey said the Government did not intend to bring forward a bill during the present session on the subject of church rates. Sir H. Willoughby complained of the manner in which the income tax was assessed and collected, and asked who was responsible for the conduct of those engaged as assessors and collectors. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that inconveniences had arisen, but observed that it would be most unwise to make any change in the present system of assessment without serious consideration.—On Tuesday Mr. White moved that one night in each week be devoted to the consideration of the estimates, and that on such night there be no motions, on going into Committee of Supply, except by express permission of the House. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. Ewart; but Sir George Grey, while favourable to the object the member for Brighton had in view, thought the resolution would require some modification in order to be effective. Sir G. C. Lewis and Lord Palmerston also approved the principle sought to be established, but the motion was opposed by Mr. Walpole, Mr. Disraeli, and other Conservative members, and the result of the discussion was, that Mr. White, in compliance with a suggestion from the Premier, withdrew his resolution. Leave was given to introduce bills to enable workmen and servants to obtain compensation for accidents; to legalise "certain marriages of affinity;" to abolish church rates; to provide a substitute for church rates; and to prohibit the payment of the expenses of conveying borough voters to the poll. Mr. Ayrton has charge of the first of these bills; Mr. Monckton Milnes of the second; Sir John Trelawny of the third; Mr. Newdegate of the fourth; and Mr. Collier of the fifth. Mr. Sotherton Estcourt gave notice of his intention to oppose Sir John Trelawny's bill on the second reading.—On Wednesday the House sat for only a few minutes. The proceedings were devoid of public interest.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of London, which for the last fortnight or three weeks has risen considerably above the average, last week fell slightly below it. The cor-

rected average for the last ten years would be 1398; the actual deaths last week amounted to 1384. In the City also the average has not been exceeded. The number of births, on the other hand, rises high—2197 children being born, against 2001, which is the corrected average.—Both Houses of Convocation met on Tuesday, at the Jerusalem Chambers, Westminster Abbey. The upper house passed a vote of condolence on the death of Prince Albert, to which the lower house was invited to agree. It also appointed a committee to inquire into the state of the law which reference to the resumption of synodal action. The revised minutes on education were brought before the lower house by Archdeacon Denison, who strongly condemned them. After some discussion, a committee was appointed on the subject.—A deputation from the Central Committee of Schoolmasters waited on Wednesday, upon Lord Granville, to present a memorial from a large number of certificated teachers, in opposition to the proposed withdrawal of the augmentation grant. Some discussion took place between the deputation, and Lord Granville and Mr. Lowe. The latter simply sought for information, and committed themselves to no opinion.—Mr. Milner Gibson addressed his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, on Monday. The right hon. gentleman having, in reply to a letter sent to him by the local Church Defence Association, expressed his determination to continue to uphold the principle of religious equality, placed before the meeting a collection of statistics, with the view of showing the position of the trade of the country. The total value of the exports from the United Kingdom during 1861 was, he said, £125,115,000 against £135,891,000 in 1860; showing a decrease of £10,771,000. As compared with 1859, however, the falling-off is only five millions; while, as compared with 1858, last year's exports show an increase of £8,500,000. The extent to which we have suffered from the civil war in America is strikingly shown by the simple statement:—The value of our exports to the United States in 1861 was £9,080,922; but in 1860 it was £21,667,065; showing a decrease of £12,586,143, or 42 per cent." The right hon. gentleman thought that when the returns were fully made up, a decrease would be found to have taken place in our exports to some other countries, but he pointed out the remarkable results which had flowed from the Commercial Treaty with France. "Comparing," he said, "the last four months of 1860 with the same period in 1860, our exports to France show an increase at the rate of 81 per cent." On the other hand, "our imports from France during 1861 amounted to £15,443,000, as against £12,783,000 in 1860, or very nearly the exact amount of the increase upon our exports." It is also satisfactory to find that our exports to Italy exhibit an increase of about a million and a quarter sterling, and that the liberated kingdom of the Two Sicilies is the chief contributor to this result.—The Great Exhibition is attracting all the lesser luminaries of the kingdom to the metropolis this year. Among other institutions it has been determined by the directors of the Social Science Association to hold their annual conference this year in London, in the hope that the jurists, statisticians, and philanthropists of the Continent will take advantage of the opportunity and attend their discussions. A preliminary meeting of the friends of the Association, for this purpose, has been held in the Mansion House, when resolutions approving of the object, and appointing a committee for the reception of strangers, were agreed to. The principal speakers were Sir John Pakington, the Recorder, and Sir Francis Goldsmid. It is understood that Burlington House has been promised for the meetings of the different sections.—The road across Hyde Park continues to meet with opposition from the local vestries, or it would be more correct to say that it meets with their resolution not to contribute to its cost. There was an influential meeting of the Marylebone vestry held on Saturday, at which the subject was discussed in all its bearings, but in the end the resolution came to by the council was that the road, if an improvement at all, was one of a merely local character, and that it was not fair to call upon the ratepayers to contribute towards its expense.—An order in Council puts an end to the prohibition of the exportation from the United Kingdom of munitions of war.—A brief statement in the *Times* dispels the favourable impression as to the sea-going qualities of the *Warrior*, created by a recent telegram announcing the iron-side's arrival at Lisbon. According to the paragraph published by our contemporary, the *Warrior* "laboured in a most extraordinary manner; flooding her decks and cabins with

water." It is added that "in nine cases out of ten" she failed to answer her helm.—We learn from an official document that during the ten years ending 1860, no less than 8,466 persons were killed while working in the coal mines of the United Kingdom.—A meeting of working coal miners was held at Newcastle on Saturday, when resolutions were agreed to condemning the single-shaft system, and a petition to Parliament against the practice was unanimously adopted. At the same time it was agreed to represent to the Government that the inspectors had too many mines placed under their charge, and were, therefore, unable adequately to discharge their duty. We are gratified to learn that the subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers amount to close upon £40,000, of which £14,000 has been contributed by the metropolis. This is rather more than twice as much as was calculated to be necessary for the support of the widows and orphans. The Hartley inquest has been brought to a close, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. They, however, add a strong impression of opinion as to the "imperative necessity of all working collieries having at least a second shaft or outlet, to afford the workmen the means of escape in the event of an obstruction such as that which occurred in the case of the Hartley calamity.—Three out of the five Polish Jews who were some time ago apprehended on a charge of fabricating the notes on the Bank of Russia, have been committed for trial by the Lord Mayor; the other two, who were apprehended at Birmingham, were brought before the Lord Mayor on Saturday; and the principal witness against them was the engraver whom they employed at Birmingham, and who when the work was first brought to him, communicated with the police, by whose instruction he took them in hand, and pretended to execute their orders till the case was ripe for their apprehension. The prisoners were again remanded.—An action was brought in the Court of Exchequer on Saturday, when a gentleman named Day proceeded against the assignees of a bankrupt named Jones, for having seized on certain portions of the property of the bankrupt which he contended the bankrupt had transferred to him. The bankrupt himself was brought from Holloway Prison to the witness-box, and detailed the mode in which he had made over his property. In the end the jury found for the plaintiff, with £7 damages on one of the questions, and on all the others for the defendants.—A case of some interest in the newspaper world has been before Mr. Baron Martin. Mr. Steele, who had acted for several years as solicitor to the *Sun* newspaper, brought an action against the gentlemen who act as trustees for the creditors for the sum of 1400*l.* "for work and labour performed." His acting as solicitor—the proof of which brought up some topics of newspaper libel that made great noise in their day though they are all forgotten now—was not disputed; but it was contended that the trustees were not liable. Mr. Baron Martin held that there was no case of liability to go to a jury, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.—Another case of compensation arising out of the shocking railway accident at Kentish Town, in September last, has been tried. A man named English, with his wife and infant child, was in the train on the occasion of the accident. He was severely injured; his wife died of her wounds; the infant escaped unhurt. He now sought compensation for his own hurts, and, as administrator for his children, compensation to them for the loss of their mother's services. The jury were two hours over their finding, and in the end a verdict was taken by consent of the parties—English received £1000 for his injuries, and £200 for his children for their mother's loss.—Devereux, the Irish sailor, who stabbed the lodging-house keeper in Ratcliffe-Highway, and as been fully committed to take his trial on the charge of wilful murder.—Joseph Issot charged with the attempted murder of his wife at Rochdale, has been committed for trial.—William Turner, charged with attempting to shoot his stepmother at Hull has been remanded. A letter from the accused shows to plainly what were the intentions of the unhappy man.—A coroner's jury, on the body of Mr. J. Wincoot, butcher, of Marylebone, has been held, and the jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against four men, Quail, Cox, Walsh, and Poulton. The prisoner Quail was removed to the police-court. The three other men are undergoing short terms of imprisonment connected with the riot.—A shocking accident occurred at the lower end of the Waterloo-road, near the bridge, on Monday afternoon. It will be remembered that the road there is high above the natural elevation of the low, swampy marsh of the south shore, and is carried over the low-lying Commercial-

road, the footpath being propped up by iron posts, which it was supposed, and probably correctly, were strong enough to bear all ordinary traffic. But in the course of Monday a great crowd assembled to watch the attempts of a broker to obtain forcible entrance into a house in the road; and though there does not appear to have been any riot, yet the mere weight of so many persons congregated on the spot, broke down the prop, and the pavement, with some 20 or 30 persons standing on it, was precipitated a height of about 40 feet. The cries, screams, and shrieks that arose from the mass were dreadful, and on their being rescued it was found that there was not one who was not more or less injured, and one case has ended fatally.—On Wednesday another deplorable accident took place in Hackney. Two of a row of houses now being erected in Amherst-road suddenly fell in, burying the workmen in the ruins. Three persons were killed on the spot, and others are expected to die, there being ten or twelve seriously injured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The French Chamber of Deputies, as was anticipated, on Saturday passed the bill for the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes; 226 members voted for the bill, and only 19 against it. The chief opponent to its passing was M. Königswarter, a banker, who made a most effective speech. The French Senate have since unanimously expressed their approval of the law for the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes. The *Moniteur* on Saturday officially contradicted the statement that the French Government was negotiating a loan of four millions sterling in London, which has since been put an end to, the French Government not approving of the publicity given to the affair here. M. Fould, who has the Post-office under his direction, has liberated the English journals from the wholesale confiscation to which they have been so long subjected, and has ordered that they are to be delivered in Paris immediately after their arrival instead of lying at the post-office till translated, examined, and reported on. The French commission appointed, under the presidency of Count Walewski, to consider the literary and artistic copyright question, has, after three sittings, appointed a sub-committee to prepare a project of law, the basis of which is to be the principle of perpetuity.—A productive gold-field has been, it is said, discovered at Cayenne. At present, capital and labour appear to be the chief requisites, but if the report be true, these will soon be forthcoming.—The Italian government, which is embarrassed by the "demonstrations" recently made in several Italian cities, has directed the provincial prefects to "employ their legitimate influence with the citizens," for the purpose of preventing a repetition of such manifestations of the popular desire for the acquisition of Rome as the Italian capital.—The Madrid Cabinet seems to have desired that General Prim, who commands the Spanish troops in Mexico, should have, or should at least be believed in Spain to have, the supreme control over the allied expedition. The *Moniteur*, however, takes care that the French army and people shall not suppose that a Spanish general has been entrusted with any authority over French troops, and declares that General Prim will not take the supreme command, and that "each general will preserve the integrity of his command."—The Madrid Cabinet, though occupied with schemes of intervention and perhaps conquest in Mexico, seems to be devoting some little attention to the payment of Spanish debts—a subject with which Castilian chivalry has hitherto seldom deigned to concern itself.—France has consented to fix the amount of the Spanish debt of 1823 at the sum of 20,000,000 francs. The decree for the settlement of the debt is said to have received the Queen's signature. The Minister of Finance is also actively engaged in the settlement of the redeemable debt.—A somewhat severe engagement is reported to have taken place between the Turks and the Montenegrins, in which the loss was very heavy on both sides. The Montenegrins are said to have numbered 3000 men.

AMERICA.—Advices have been received from New York to the 1st inst. There were still fears that a European intervention was meditated, but these happily have no foundation. The *New York Times* also put an unfavourable construction upon the non-publication of Mr. Seward's first despatch to Mr. Adams. General Beauregard has left for Kentucky with 15,000 men, and Jefferson Davis takes the command at Manassas.—The army of the Potomac was still in tents. General Burnside's expedition was in Pimlico Sound. It intended to cut the railroad communication between Carolina and Virginia, in order to restrict the movements of the Confederates. The Confederates

had ordered out the North Carolina militia, to be prepared to meet the expedition. The Federals are said to have occupied Key West, in Florida. The victory of General Schœpf over General Zollicoffer, in Kentucky, is said to have effectually crushed the rebellion in Kentucky, and that the remainder of the campaign will be fought in Tennessee. General Arthur had laid before the Legislature of the State of New York his plan for the defences of New York harbour, for the safety of which fears had arisen during the late chance of a rupture with England. The steamer *Mauritius*, with British troops on board, put into St. John's, Newfoundland, for coal, on the 24th ult., having experienced dreadful weather, and been obliged to throw many horses overboard. The *City of New York* steamer, laden with 200,000 dols., struck on the outer bar, and was lost. The New York press are defending the barbarous act of sinking vessels at the bar of harbours. Two divisions of the Federal army are moving on Springfield.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- R. A.**—A Master is elected to a lodge—but not unanimously. He is at the next meeting installed. He passes over senior brethren more conversant than himself with the ritual—from ill-feeling—and places in office brethren one month raised. He had previously stated his intentions in consequence of several senior brethren giving their votes to a man and a brother deemed more worthy as the representative of K.S. is there any appeal against this wilful disregard of the solemn obligations of a Master elect, wherein jealousy, anger, and revenge are especially enjoined to be eschewed?—[The only appeal would be to the Board of General Purposes, which would interfere if the Master was proved to have acted correctly. If he has acted to the best of his judgment, as he would no doubt plead, the board would not interfere.]
- J. T.**—The address sent is an advertisement, but we have no objection to announce that the Mallet and Chisel Lodge (No. 5) of Mark Masons (Leigh-Carnarvon Constitution) is to be re-opened at the Three Tuns, Borough, on the 26th inst.
- A BROTHER.**—A Provincial Grand Master cannot legally appoint brethren who are not Masters or Past Masters, Wardens or Past Wardens of private lodges, to the office of D. Prov. G. Master, Prov. G. Wardens, or Prov. G. Deacons. Below these offices there does not appear to be any restriction.
- C. H.**—Is thanked. It is impossible to keep the *Remembrancer* correct if the Secretaries or members of lodges are too lazy to give us notice of any changes which take place in their times of meeting, and it will certainly not suit us to visit every lodge or Lodge of Instruction to see whether the dates and places we give are correct.
- J. B.**—The question is not lost sight of, you will receive a letter from us by post most probably on Monday.
- S. T.**—We have not abandoned our series of biographies of Masonic Contemporaries, one will probably appear next week. You shall also hear direct from us.
- A. D. L.**—Too late for this wreck.
- S. S.**—We cannot give you any such promise.
- E. W. S.** will hear from us on Monday. We owe him an apology for having neglected earlier to answer his communication.
- R. E. X.**—Your communication of the 20th January has not been forgotten.