

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

GRAND LODGE.

Once more has the Grand Master been reinvested with power, being the eighteenth time—and much as we object on principle to continuous re-elections, we are bound to admit that he resumes his position with the full approbation of the brethren; and there was but one cause of regret on Wednesday, viz., that the health of the noble Earl was too delicate to permit his stopping to preside over the Grand Festival which, however worthily the chair may be filled, and that it was ably filled we need not say when we announce that it was taken by the D. Grand Master—always appears to us, in the absence of the Grand Master, something like the play of Hamlet with the principal character omitted.

Of the new Grand officers, we shall say but little at present, trusting to be able shortly to lay before the brethren a statement of their position in, and services to the Craft. We may however, observe, that to two of the appointments we should as a rule object viz., those of Bro. Havers, as J.G.W. and Evans as S.G.D., believing that all grand offices are equally honourable, and that promotion is keeping out other brethren from a due participation in the honors of the Craft—but in the present case we admit that there are special considerations which take the appointments alluded to without the operation of the rule. Bro. Havers, has by long services, gained the confidence of the Craft who recently voted him a complimentary testimonial, which was appropriately presented on Wednesday; and at the last Grand Lodge he courteously but respectfully declined, a further compliment designed for him by the Grand Master, on the ground that it would divert the funds of the Grand Lodge from what he believed to be their legitimate objects. Under such circumstances, and in the face of his declared opinion that he wished to do further honour to Bro. Havers, we know of no more fitting manner in which the Grand Master could pay him that honor than by offering him a more foremost place (in rank only, for Bro. Havers talents always command attention) in Grand Lodge than that he had hitherto held; and that the brethren duly endorsed the act of the Grand Master, was shown by the loud applause of the brethren on the name of Bro. Havers being announced.

Bro. Evans has long been a Past Grand officer, and if he has not appeared so prominently before the brethren as Bro. Havers, he has been an industrious and conscientious worker in the various Committees of the Craft, and his advancement to higher office is we believe only the induction to further and more onerous duties, it being understood that

Bro. Evans will in June next be appointed President of the Board of General Purposes in succession to Bro. McIntyre who has become Grand Registrar.

There is one appointment, however, which we must strongly deprecate—not that we blame the Grand Master for it, knowing that he has to look to others for advice, and the names of the members of his Council it would be well to publish to the brethren—viz., that of Bro. Stimpson as Grand Organist. Musically, we admit the appointment to be good, but Masonically it is wrong. Bro. Stimpson was only initiated in the Athol Lodge, Birmingham, on the 8th of February, and raised on the 11th of April; he not being at the time the appointment was offered him even a registered Mason—and yet he is made Grand Organist in a Craft which contains on its rolls the name of one of the greatest composers of the day, whose operas are being played throughout the world; of one of the ablest musical conductors of which England can boast; of one of the most successful musical teachers, who has already been a Prov. Grand Organist; of one who is the Organist of the noblest Abbey in the kingdom; and some hundred or more brethren whose musical talents are acknowledged by every person, excepting the heads of the Masonic body.

MASONIC FACTS.

(Continued from page) 322.

187. In 767, Albert, Archbishop of York, took down and rebuilt the Church of St. Peter in that city. Eanbald, who afterwards became Albert's successor in the see, had the direction of the building in conjunction with Alcuin, who was celebrated for his talents. The latter described the building in a poem; the verses record the names of the builders, and say that it was supported by columns, on which were arches, that it had galleries and thirty altars.

*Ast nova basilicæ miræ structura diebus.
Præsulus hujas erat jam coe pta, peracta sacrata.
Haec nimis alta domus solidis suffulta columnis,
Supposita quæ stant curvatis arcibus, intus
Emicat egregiis laquearibus atque fenestris,
Pulchraque porticibus fulget circum data multo
Plurima diversis retinens solaria tectis
Quæ triginta tenet variis ornatibus aras
Hoc duo discipuli templum, doctore jubente,
Aedificarunt Eanbaldus et Alcuinus ambo
Concordo operi devota mente studentes.
Hoc tamen ipse pater socio cum præsule templum
Ante die decima quam clauderet ultima vitæ
Lumina præsentis, Sophiæ sacraverat almæ.*

—Alcuin, *De Pontificibus et Sanctis Ecclesiæ Eboracensis.*

188. This Church was destroyed by fire in 1069; within twelve months, however, Archbishop Thomas, rebuilt it from the foundations; a small portion of this Church is still in existence in the Crypt. (see Plan—Fig. 55.—Masons Marks Fig. 56.)

189. Archbishop Roger (1171) began a new Choir

(plan Fig. 57), remains of which are in the Crypt, (Mason's Marks, Fig. 58)—*Stubb's Chron. Pontif. Eccl. Ebor.*

190. In 1227 Archbishop Grey issued indulgences of 40 days relaxation, by the profits of which he was enabled to build the South Transept.

1230-1241. See plan Fig. 59—Mason's Marks Fig. 60.

191. The North Transept was commenced in 1241 at the expense of John le Romaine, who was Treasurer of the Church. (Mason's Marks, Fig. 61.)

192. "And in the year 1291, on the 8th ides (the 6th of April), the foundation of the Nave of the great church of St. Peter at York was begun on the *South* side towards the *East*, in the presence of John, the Archbishop, Henry de Newerk, the dean, and Peter de Ros, the precenter, as well as the canons of the church then in residence. And the Archbishop devoutly laid the first stone on that day with his own hands." *Stubb's Chron. printed in Tvoysden's Collection, p. 1727.* (Mason's Mark, Fig. 63.)

193. In 1345 there was an inquiry into some alleged misdemeanours among the workmen employed on the fabric,

194. About June 1352, the Chapter issued the following orders for the Masons and other workmen of the Fabric:

"It is ordered by the venerable the Chapter of the Church of St. Peter of York, that the ancient customs which the Masons, carpenters, and other workmen were wont to use at the several seasons of the year, shall henceforth be observed after the accustomed manner; the observance whereof *the first and second Masters*, who are called *Masters of the same*, and the carpenter of the aforesaid fabric, who are now received by the Chapter, or who shall hereafter be received, shall make oath before the Chapter that they will cause the ancient customs underwritten to be faithfully, observed henceforth by the other masons, carpenters and other workmen there working. Namely, that the said Masons, carpenters, and other workmen, shall begin to work on every working-day in summer, from the Feast of Easter until the Feast of St. Michael, (Sept. 29th) immediately after sunrise, and shall work from that hour of the day until the ringing of the bell of the Blessed Virgin Mary; and then they may sit at breakfast within the fabric lodge (logium fabricæ), provided they shall not have tarried for the space of half-an-hour; and then the aforesaid *Masters*, or one of them, shall knock upon the door of the lodge, and forthwith all shall go to their work, and so diligently fulfil their duties until the hour of noon, and then shall go to their dinners. Moreover in winter namely from the Feast of St. Michael until the Feast of Easter, at daybreak they shall come to their work, and straightway each one, when he shall have come, shall begin to work, and so continue, in form aforesaid until the hour of noon. And after dinner from the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Rood (May the 3rd) until the Feast of St. Peter in Chains (August 1st), they shall sleep within the lodge; and when the Vicars shall come from the Canons' table after dinner, the Master-mason, or his substitute, shall cause them to rise from sleep, and return to their work; and so they shall be required to labour until the ringing of the first bell for Vespers, and then they shall sit to drink

until the end of the third bell, both in summer and winter. Moreover, from the Feast of Saint Peter in Chains aforesaid, until the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Rood, immediately after taking their own dinner at a fitting hour, they shall return to their work, not waiting for the return of the Vicars from the Canons' table; and each one, when he returns, shall begin to work, and so they shall work until the first bell for Vespers, and then shall drink within the lodge until the ending of the third bell, and shall return to their work, and so work until the ringing of the bell of St. Mary's Abbey, which is called le Langebell; that is to say, on every working-day from the Feast of St. Peter's Chair (Jan. 18th) until the Feast of St. Michael, and from the Feast of St. Michael to the said Feast of St. Peter, so long as they can see by daylight, they shall continue their work, yearly. Moreover each Mason shall receive in winter less by the week than in summer, to the amount of one day's wages; to wit, from the Feast of St. Michael until Easter, moreover when two feast-days shall occur within a week, each workman shall forfeit one day's wages; and when three feast-days shall so fall, one-half of that week's wages. Moreover, on Vigils, and on Saturdays, when they shall rest in the afternoon, on account of the solemnity of the following day, they shall work until the hour of noon. Moreover, the aforesaid two Master-masons, and carpenter, of the fabric, shall be present at each drinking-time, and there shall notify to the keeper of the fabric and to the controller thereof, all failures and absences; and, according to his lateness of attendance and absence, there shall be deducted from each man either one whole day's, or half-a-day's salary, according as shall be equitable in his matter. Moreover, the two aforesaid Master-masons, and carpenter, for the time being, shall be required faithfully to observe the aforesaid customs, in virtue of his oath above mentioned, and shall cause the same to be observed by the other masons and workmen there working, under the pain of removal; and if any workman refuse, he shall, in form aforesaid, be forthwith removed, nor be again received to work at the said fabric, until he shall be willing to observe the same in all and singular the particulars hereof.—*Surtees Society.—York Fabric Rolls p. 171.*

195. Archbishop Thuresby, in the tenth year of his episcopate, (1361) iii cal. Aug. (*i. e.* July 30) began the fabric of a new choir (Plan Fig. 62.) to his Church of St. Peter with the assent of his Chapter. He bestowed upon the work one hundred marks of his own gift at the laying of the first stone then laid by him; and afterwards for every year during his life he gave two hundred pounds to the fabric.

196. On the death of the Master Mason, William de Hoton, Robert de Patryngton was appointed Master. "To all unto whom these presents shall come, the Chapter of the Church of York, the Dean being absent, everlasting health in the Lord.

"Know ye that for the good service of Master Robert de Patryngton, mason, rendered to us and to our Church aforesaid, and in time to come to be rendered until the term of his life, we have granted to him ten pounds sterling, to be received each year by the hand of the keeper of the works of the said Church, for the time being, at the terms of Whitsuntide and of St. Martin in the Winter, by equal portions, together

PROFESSOR WILLIS' BLOCK PLANS OF YORK CATHEDRAL AT DIFFERENT DATES.

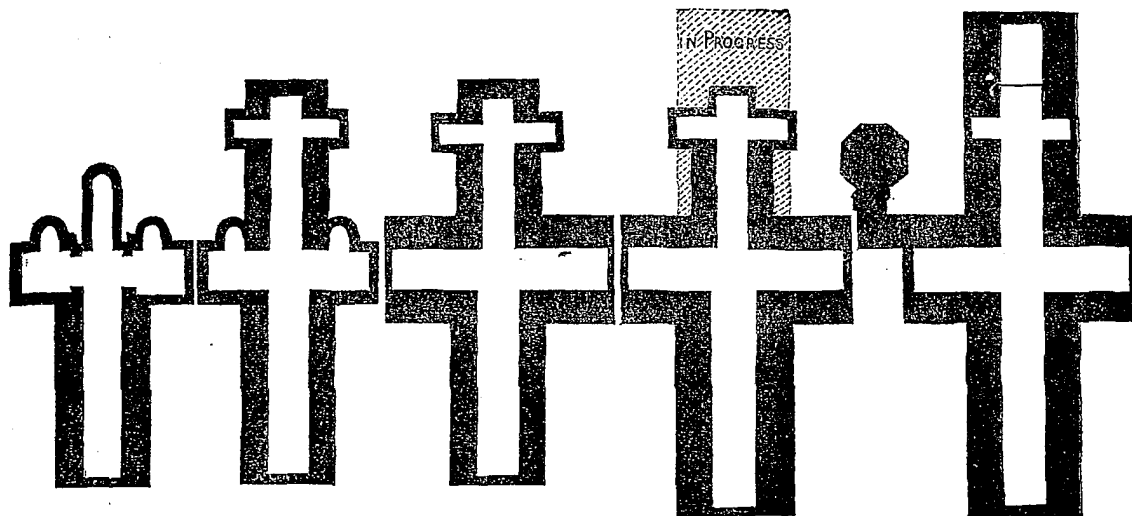


Fig. 55.—A.D. 1150.

Fig. 57.—A.D. 1200.

Fig. 59.—A.D. 1250.

Fig. 62.—A.D. 1370.

Fig. 64.—A.D. 1470.

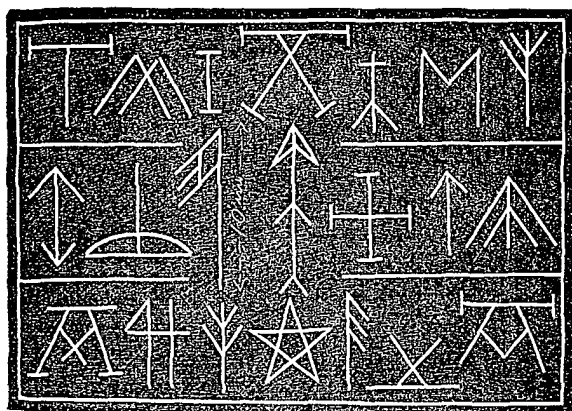


Fig. 58.—The Choir, commenced in 1154.

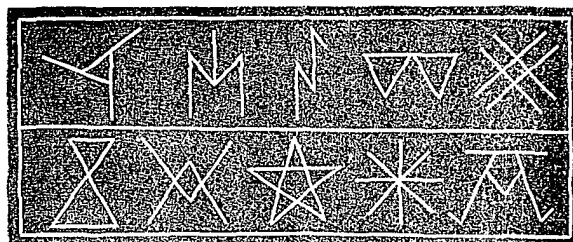


Fig. 63.—Nave, A.D. 1201.

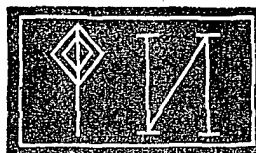


Fig. 56.—The Church, commenced in 1154.



Fig. 61.—North Transept, 1241.

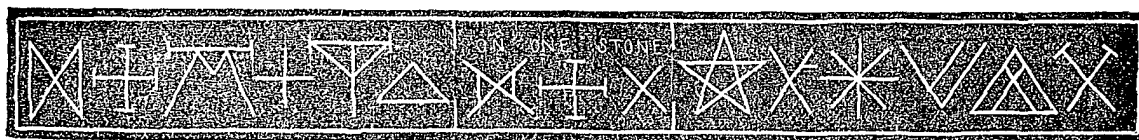


Fig. 60.—South Transept, A.D. 1227.

with the houses within the Close of the said Church which William de Hoton, mason, inhabited while he lived. It being provided nevertheless, that the said Robert shall well and faithfully attend to the works of our said Church, and shall not employ his time upon any other operations, to the delay or hindrance of the said works.

And if it shall happen that the said Robert shall undertake any works elsewhere, and apply himself to them, neglecting, delaying or leaving undone, the works of our Church, and after being a third time admonished on our behalf, shall not return to our said works, and diligently occupy himself about the same, then his aforesaid salary shall cease, until he shall return to our works and duly make up for his failures herein.

“ And if it shall happen, which God forbid! that the said Robert shall be smitten with blindness or any other bodily infirmity, whereby he may be disabled from bestowing his bodily labour upon the said works, then so long as the aforesaid infirmity shall continue, he shall receive ten marks only by the year, at the aforesaid terms, together with the houses aforesaid, bestowing his counsel and advice, as far as he is able, in this matter. And in the event that the said Robert, being unwilling to labour, shall withdraw himself altogether from the said works, then our grant aforesaid shall from that time forth cease, until he shall freely, without fee or reward, return and attend to our works as is aforesaid. In witness whereof our Seal is appended to these presents.—Given at York, in our Chapter House, the 5th day of January A.D. 1368.”

197. Archbishop Thoresby to his Receiver at York.—“Health, grace, and blessing. Deliver ye unto Master Robert de Patryngton, Master Mason of the fabric of the new Choir of our Church of York, on account of the work of six marble stones to be prepared for the tombs of our predecessors, as we have agreed together, ten pounds out of the hundred pounds payable by us to the said fabric at the feast of Easter next ensuing. But in such wise, that at your peril you cause any defalcation of the payment of the said ten pounds, now to be paid to the said Robert in the payment of the fore-said one hundred pounds; receiving at present of the said Master Robert a memorandum testifying the payment of the said ten pounds; whereby, and showing of these presents, we will cause the said ten pounds to be duly carried to your account.

“Farewell, written at Thorp, near York, 18th day of February, A.D. 1368.”

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—LV.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER.

The spirit of Love, by name Cupid, felt decidedly inclined to reject the restraint symbolised in the council of his mute friend Harpocrates. To commune with, and hold no secrets from the one we love had such delectable charms as to constitute of themselves all, or nearly all the bliss that was lost in the expulsion from Paradise; or at least so Cupid thought, and at first, determined to adventure upon. But, however, on more reflection, second thoughts induced him to submit to the wisdom, and rely on the guidance of his sage adviser.

Psyche in trust of her innocence, and the efficacy of her piety, consoled herself and endeavoured there-upon likewise to soothe her grieving relations and friends who accompanied her to the destined mountain, whose most dread and desolate solitude had been appointed for her sojourn, and the contemplations awaiting on her fate. Here, in compliance with the directions of the oracle, she was left entirely alone.

At every moment and every turn, as she looked around, she expected to encounter, like Beauty did the Beast, the monster that was to become her husband, and she, on being his wife, was to obey. Still she sought resignation and comfort from her thoughts on the simple, religious, and inoffensive conduct of her past life, and in devising artless remedies to soothe and tame his savage nature—as by those appeasing yieldings of temper, and docility of manner, which had ever sweetly won for her the esteem and affections of everyone acquainted with her. Then with herself she thus further innocently and closely reasoned. “The fact that this deformed and untoward creature, seeking to marry me, indicates he must feel and possess some fond respect and attachment for me, which will induce him to endeavour to recommend himself to my affections, and not to hurt me. He will then cease to be unmanageable and formidable, and I shall not be afraid of him. If it is the will of

Apollo, or of Him of whom I am—if such be the gods’ decree, that I am to marry a monster, his malignity may perhaps be subdued by my kindness. Few are so evil as to be impenetrable to good. His fondness for me may change him in my eyes, and make me not think him ugly. As part of himself, in being his wife, he will not disregard my inclinations so long as I am dutiful to him. At any rate, with gentleness, and no asperity, I will try to soften down the austerities of his nature, and in striving to please him I may myself be pleased.” Revolving these projects Psyche heeded not the lengthening of the shadow on the golden sunset; neither was she conscious of the sweet calm of repose stealing over her senses. Enjoined by Cupid the aerial-winged spirit Zephyrus, having sought Somnus within her dominion of dreams and phantasmas, to elicit from the Spirit of Sleep an essence of rare slumber, had now repaired to the awful rock of Psyche’s exile and over her welfare as derived from the Ruler of the Leaden Sceptre, shed the lulling efficacy of its soft quiescence. In this state by spiritual and bodily insensibility, Zephyrus lifted her high above the earth, and bore her far over the darkling sea to a beautiful land, or rather islet, laid out like a garden of paths and mossy swards, interspersed with beds of fragrant flowers, amongst which arose dazzling fountains, blossoming shrubs and trees that never faded, and ever green perfumed arcades and groves, all rich in the beams of the rising sun. The effect of this sudden change of place and scenery upon the recovered senses of Psyche, was one of wild delight. She sprung from her couch of grass, blue with violets, where the beneficent Zephyrus had left her, and went forth gazing on all around, with new and enrapt perceptions of wonder, admiration, and ecstasy. Whilst thus wandering, she suddenly arrived near an edifice whose magnificent grandeur and elaborate architecture testified of themselves the consummate skill and superlative taste of its masonic workmanship and designer. On entering the palace, although Psyche perceived that she was its only occupant, invisible bands of musicians greeted her with celestial melodies of welcome, and she found all its interior as costly and elegant in furniture, toilet, and decoration as could be imagined in view of its grand exterior. A sumptuous board had likewise been prepared for her. Overjoyed, and overcome with the transition of her transports, she sank on a raised cushion reflecting on her happiness and the delights of her Paradise. The sound of the minstrelsy abruptly subsided; and she heard an ethereal voice, as of some invisible person near her, saying, “You are the predicted bride of love. My sweet and beloved Psyche, put far from you all your fear of me. Conformable to the omniscient announcement of the Heliosian God, Apollo, I come as your betrothed to make you my wife, and this place our residence. All that is required of you for your constant felicity, is implicitly to abstain from any attempted curiosity or temptation to behold me; it would be fatal to our happiness. Be faithful in this, trust in my love, place your affections upon me, and our love and affections for each other will be of eternal enjoyment.” Never before had Psyche heard words so sweetly uttered. She thought could his person be all in unison with his voice, that would be delightful. “Must it be so?” said she. “Ah me, how great has been my joy in this place.”

THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR ART INSTITUTIONS.

For several years every one who has taken even a faint interest in the management of our art-collections has been convinced of the utter inadequacy of the existing system to fulfil the duties which fall upon it. It has no public defenders. Its only armour is that which has in the course of years sluggishly grown upon it, but at the sound of approaching opposition instinct rather than activity causes it to enfold itself in this impenetrable and mysterious veil; calm and, apparently, indifferent, it evinces no sign of animation, however heavy or stinging may be the attacks upon it. Vulnerable points are periodically discovered, and sharp weapons are sheathed therein to their very hilts, but no quiver betokens internal disturbance or discomfort. There is no ebb of the vital tide, no relaxation of its tenacious grasp. There is neither life nor usefulness apparent in it until the spring-time comes, when it opens its voracious mouth, swallows the yearly-increasing Parliamentary grant, and then sinks again into a state of abnormous lethargy. In all other public matters we have some minister responsible for the expenditure upon them. The funds devoted to our art-galleries escape such inconvenient interference. The money may be improperly expended; pictures may be bought as works of art and sold as rubbish; but an elegantly turned sentence from the Chancellor of the Exchequer repudiating all responsibility is all the satisfaction which Government can afford to any complainant. The keeper of the National Portrait Gallery may enjoy his "dignified repose" at the public expense in Great George-street, but the only answer to inquiry is that it "is still an infant institution;" we must, therefore, make no clamorous noise around its cot, but submit meekly to the thraldom of its expensive monthly nurse, thankful that even the smallest of brass plates indicates the whereabouts of the bantling, and that we are even occasionally allowed to look, and expected, of course, to smile approvingly, upon its undeveloped beauty. The British Museum may be covered with unhealthy spots, its treatment may be condemned by its own officers, but no public control must, on any account, interfere with it. "The Trustees" are professedly responsible, but for any real responsibility which we can touch and handle as tangibly as they touch the public money, we might as profitably have a Board of Afghans or New Zealanders. Ministers who never otherwise go near the British Museum will, when they are wanted, go there to pass a cut-and-dried resolution, but they go as *ex officio* Trustees and not as Ministers who have to answer to the House of Commons for their actions.

The rotten system is defended by no Government, and yet each successive Chancellor of the Exchequer, whilst acknowledging the evil, puts forth some kind of palliation for, and asks us to submit a little longer to it. Whenever the subject is brought before Parliament it offers an opportunity for a very ingenious speech. No one could fence more skilfully with the question than did Mr. Gladstone lately but throughout the whole of his speech he never for an instant grappled it fairly and manfully. The real point demanded was that for the preparation of any estimate, and for the expenditure of any money, voted in aid of the British Museum, the National Gallery, and other art-institutions, one minister of the Crown should be responsible to the House of Commons. The resolution was clearly understood by every member, and by no one more so than by Mr. Gladstone; yet, how did he answer it? By admitting that the motion contained "little that is open to dispute;" that the speech of Lord H. Lennox was one "tending in the right direction towards unity, responsibility, and efficiency in the management of institutions of great public importance;" and then, without venturing to offer a negative to the motion, he cleverly led the members off on a wrong scent, by showing that the mover and seconder of the address differed in the details

of their respective remedies. Because Lord H. Lennox and Mr. Gregory did not agree in a minor manner, he "passed by" that portion of the subject; because the National Portrait Gallery is an infant institution, he finds therein a reason for passing by also the criticism applied to it. It is to no purpose that Lord Lennox showed that the National Portrait Gallery costs the country something like 18s. for every visitor to it. The charge is avoided—not met. But he proposed to make a stand on behalf of the British Museum. Committee after committee, we are told, has sat upon the British Museum, which shows that the mind of the country and of Parliament was beginning, for the first time in our history, to be turned to the subjects of art and science and education, as matters of political concern. The very fact of those committees sitting one after the other proves, we should have thought, that the government of those institutions was imperfect—that there existed obstacles to their full development, and barriers to their improvement; and when we call to mind that the deliberate opinions of those committees have been disregarded, and that the constitution of the Museum remains unchanged in spite of them, we cannot be far wrong in concluding that the time is come when a resolution founded mainly upon their reports should be adopted by the House of Commons.

Throughout the whole of his dexterous address Mr. Gladstone proceeded on one plan. In one sentence he admitted the statements of the proposer of the resolution, and then, in the next, threw a veil over the concession. Whilst we say that the administration of these institutions is practically defective, the Chancellor of the Exchequer says they are "theoretically and speculatively imperfect." Whilst we think that the sooner the batch of administrative irresponsible Trustees are replaced by one responsible minister of the Crown the better will it be for the growth of art, Mr. Gladstone thinks that the constitution of the administrative body may fairly, "at some future time," be submitted to reconsideration and revision. Having admitted so much, he trotted out the subject of a removal of the Natural History Collection in order to distract the attention of the House from the main question, which was, that whatever public money is to be expended, and whatever arrangements are made in consequence of that expenditure, ought to be placed under the direction of a responsible minister of the Crown.

Within the last fourteen years upwards of £2,200,000 has been voted without the faintest personal or individual responsibility. We know that we have different Boards of Trustees composed of the heterogeneous members, and of the most cumbrous character; that the greater half of them are as ignorant of, as they are indifferent to, what the lesser half does; that some hold their offices on account of theological, and others on account of political, eminence; that some have a seat at the Board because their great ancestors took and interest in some special department of antiquities, and either gave or sold them to the nation; but that few take their seats at the Boards in consequence of their knowledge of art, or of their ability to give time to promoting its growth. Moreover, we know that the opinions of the working few can at any meeting be overruled by the majority, who know nothing about the subject, and who consequently think it wise to allow things to remain as they are rather than necessitate even a small amount of thought upon the consequence of any proposed change; that whatever jobbery oozes out, we might as well grasp at a ball of quicksilver as attempt to get hold of a responsible person.

We are asked to reserve our strictures until the proper time for considering the matter, and, after waiting, are then told that proper time has gone by. Every kind of evasion is resorted to in order to silence opponents, and every subterfuge adopted to stifle inquiry. A plea of guilty is put in to avoid exposure, and then a point of

law is raised why sentence should be deferred, thus making the discussion refer but slightly to the indictment.

It is high time that these tactics should be abandoned, and that the question should be decided upon its merits. Lord H. Lennox may see a vista of promise in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We can discern there only a desert mirage, and on reaching it we shall expect another attempt to flatter us into silence by a repetition of the illusive promise.

What is required for the interest of art is, a minister with a seat in the Cabinet, who shall be entrusted with authority over our art-institutions, and over our public monuments, and who shall be responsible to the House of Commons, and through it to the country, for the expended money and for the works it is spent upon. When we have that concession made to us we shall have plenty of improvements to make in the management of our art-institutions, but until we possess a responsible director of this department, all reports of committees on the subject and all suggestions as to their adoption are, it is to be feared, but as seed scattered in stony places.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The first of May, 1862, will long be remembered as one of the finest of summer days on which was inaugurated with great pomp and splendour the opening of the second of England's world fairs—though none could attend it without some feelings of gloom, in the remembrance that the loss of him who alike was the projector and the promoter of the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, deprived it of the presence of the Queen and the more immediate members of her family—a presence which for upwards of twenty years has added brightness to every ceremony in which she has taken part.

As early as two o'clock this morning the approaches to the new Exhibition building presented a most striking scene, and carriages were arriving in quick succession at the various entrances, filled with ladies in bright summer costume, and gentlemen in every variety of uniform; and, long before twelve o'clock, every space which would command a view of the proposed ceremony was crowded—whilst hundreds amused themselves with lounging about amongst the various courts. During the interval awaiting the arrival of the procession, the military bands of the Grenadiers, the Coldstreams, and the Scots Fusilier Guards played a choice selection of music. At a quarter past one, a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the Royal Commissioners, when a procession was formed (the Duke of Cambridge being accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia and Prince Oscar of Sweden) and proceeded to the western dome, where, after the National Anthem had been sung, an address was delivered by the Earl Granville, K.G., chairman of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and an answer returned by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., on behalf of the Queen's Commissioners for opening the Exhibition.

The procession then moved down the nave to the east dome, where the special musical performances took place; the orchestra, consisting of 2000 voices and 400 instrumentalists, being presided over by Bro. Costa.

The music, specially composed for this occasion, consisted of a grand overture by Meyerbeer; a chorale, by Dr. Sterndale Bennett (the words by the Poet Laureate); and a Grand March by Auber.

The following are the words of the Chorale:—

“Uplift a thousand voices full and sweet,
In this wide hall with earth's invention stored,
And praise th' invisible universal Lord,
Who lets once more in peace the nations meet,
Where Science, Art, and Labour have outpour'd
Their myriad horns of plenty at our feet.
O, silent father of our Kings to be,
Mourn'd in this golden hour of jubilee,
For this, for all, we weep our thanks to thee!
The world compelling plan was thine,
And, lo! the long laborious miles
Of Palace; lo! the giant aisles,
Rich in model and design;
Harvest-tool and husbandry,
Loom and wheel and engine'ry,
Secrets of the sullen mine.
Steel and gold, and corn and wine,
Fabric rough, or Fairy fine,
Sunny tokens of the line,
Polar marvels, and a feast
Of wonder, out of West and East,
And shapes and hues of art divine!
All of beauty, all of use,
That one fair planet can produce,
Brought from under every star,
Blown from over every main,
And mixt, as life is mixt with pain,
The works of peace with works of war.
And is the goal so far away?
Far—how far no man can say;
Let us have our dream to-day.

O ye, the wise who think, the wise who reign,
From growing commerce loose her latest chain,
And let the fair white-winged peacemaker fly
To happy havens under all the sky,
And mix the seasons and the golden hours,
Till each man find his own in all men's good,
And all men work in noble brotherhood,
Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers,
And ruling by obeying nature's powers,
And gathering all the fruits of peace, and crowned with
all her flowers.”

At the conclusion of the special music, which was admirably performed, and listened to with great attention, the procession proceeded to the throne in the centre of the nave. A prayer was then offered by the Bishop of London, and the Hallelujah Chorus and the National Anthem sung, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge declared the Exhibition open.

The declaration having been made, it was announced to the public by a flourish of trumpets, and by the firing of a salute on the north side of the Serpentine.

The procession then proceeded to the picture galleries, and the barriers were removed, the military bands playing a further selection of music, and the public being free to enjoy the various beauties of the palace, which presented a very gay and animated appearance.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—During the approaching season, it is expected that many illustrious foreigners will honour the Metropolis with their presence; conspicuous among whom will be the French Monarch and the Empress. As usual during such royal visits, the establishments of the principal London tradesmen will be inspected; but we doubt whether so much gratification will be experienced at any, as will be, even by their critical taste, at the magnificent emporium, No. 154, Regent-street, where Messrs. T. A. Simpson and Co. seem to have taxed all the efforts of art and talent to produce perfection. Combining the most valuable materials, with the most graceful creations of artistic skill, they have collected an assemblage of wares, that, to quote the nursery ballad, is indeed fit “to set before a king.” There is therefore little doubt but that several of Messrs. Simpson's *chefs d'œuvres* will hereafter find a treasured home in many Continental palaces; unless our own English nobility and gentry, who daily visit 154, Regent-street, be first in the field, and obtain a prior right to the possession of the much-admired articles of utility and elegance with which this establishment abounds.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ARTICLES OF THE GRAND LODGES OF GERMANY.

It is very interesting to compare the articles or constitutions of the various Grand Lodges, and as a contribution towards that end I send the following, cut from a Masonic periodical now discontinued.—Ex. Ex.

"Some of the articles of the Grand National Lodge of the Freemasons of Germany, may be cited in an abridged form. They are eleven in number, but the first five are common, more or less, to every lodge. The sixth declares that the most excellent duties of a Mason are as follows:—'A tender love towards all mankind, especially towards a brother, even be he the remotest stranger; a spotless and honest behaviour; a determined warfare against the enemies of virtue; the conscientious endeavour to build up a spiritual Solomon's temple, through the times three; and, the unreserved maintenance of the asserts—Unity is surest tie of the Order, and its throne is built laws, customs, and usages of the Order, for ever. The seventh on uprightness. A Mason's word and assertion must be held more than holy among us, and hitherto they never have been broken. Hence a Mason's word and promise is prized more highly, if that be possible, than the word and promise of a honest man.' The eighth article ought to be assuring to all rulers:—'When a Mason is aware that the evil intentions are harboured towards authorities, it is his duty, as soon as he has proof of the same, to advertise it to the master of his lodge, who will acquaint the Grand Master of the country with all the facts, so that he may communicate with the government of the country.' We should highly object to this article, were we not assured 'that a Mason's prudence is equal to his patriotism and honor.' The ninth article, again, would place the power of doing great political and domestic mischief in the hands of all but a prudent and honest man.—'When the brother cannot communicate with the Grand Master of his Lodge, he must communicate directly with the government, and afterwards inform his Grand Master by words or in writing what he has done.' The tenth article prescribes; 'That Master, Brethren, and Apprentices when they have the opportunity of being alone with their Masters and brethren, must always occupy themselves with the work brought before them, and so become acquainted with it; it is thus imposed upon them to be prudent and never taken by surprise.' The spirit of the eleventh article is, that an apprentice ought to be well instructed before he takes upon himself to meddle in high matters. We come now to The Grand Lodge 'Royal York,' whose first and highest aim is declared to be to quicken, to nourish, and to extend, remote from all political and confessional tendencies, according to the fundamental rules of Christianity, and through the means of Masonry, pure religion noble and high sentiments, internal rectitude, patriotism, veneration, obedience and love towards rulers, confidence, brotherly love, and every other virtue. The maintenance and spread of Freemasonry is its second object. The Saxony Lodges bind themselves to labor, through common endeavour, for the good of Freemasonry. Hence they make themselves independent of the one-sidedness of systems, as well of all influence of foreign Lodges; put forward, as the guide of Freemasonry, useful truths and regulations, for common acceptance, and advocate one Lodge policy, and one Grand Lodge. The league ordains, by statutes, the greatest possible freedom of opinion, as well to individual brothers as to individual lodges. Entire Freemasonry, in the Saxon league, is limited to three degrees of the Craft, Apprentices, Fellows, and Masters. It recognises no higher degrees as essential or necessary; but it permits them. According to original agreement of the Grand Mother Lodge of the Freemasons 'of the Sun,' the active principle is made to depend on the confidence of brothers in one another; but the laws determine the rights of individual members, as well as those of the whole society. The Grand Lodge, in order to carry out its beneficent objects, requires certain means, but care is taken against favoritism and profane use of the means. The Masonic League of 'Concord' recognises as an irrevocable principle, 'the laboring for the elevation of its members, and the happiness of all mankind, remote from every political or confessional tendency, and according to the principles of Christianity, and particularly of Christian morals.'" Such are the principles and aims of the German Grand Lodges, differing now and then in the letter, but according in spirit and intention, and

embodying nothing, certainly, which a Mason should hesitate to acknowledge, or which a government should fear to find as the spring of action of any section of its subjects. We are not here making ourselves the apologists of continental brethren, they are strong enough and sagacious enough to take their own part; but the same time it is well that English brethren should be aware of their aims and principles."

NEW COSTUME OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Having beside me a description of the new costume adopted by the American Knights Templars, I have much pleasure in forwarding you a copy of the same, in response to a brother's query, contained in the FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE of April 19th.—D. MURRAYHYON.

Templar's Uniform.—A white surcoat or tunic, made without sleeves, worn over a black coat, and reaching to the knees; made full and fastened around the waist with a red leather belt, two inches wide, buckled at the right side. The red passion cross four inches high on the left breast.

Scarf.—Five inches wide in the whole, of white, bordered with black, one inch on either side; a strip of navy lace, one-fourth of an inch wide at the inner edge of the black. On the front centre of the scarf, a metal star of nine points, in allusion to the nine founders of the Temple Order, enclosing the passion cross, surrounded by the Latin motto, "In hoc Signo Vinces;" the star to be three and three quarter inches in diameter. The scarf to be worn from the right shoulder to the left hip, with the ends extending six inches below the point of intersection.

Cloak.—Of white merino, worn on the left shoulder, so as to leave the sword arm free, and reaching down to the lower edge of the tunic behind; bordered with black velvet, one inch in width, and having on the left breast a templar cross of scarlet velvet six inches in width.

Gauntlets.—Of stiff leather, the flap to extend four inches upwards from the wrist, and to have the appropriate cross of red velvet, two inches in length.

Sword.—Thirty-four to forty inches, inclusive of scabbard, helmet head, cross handles, and metal scabbard.

Chapeau.—The military chapeau, trimmed with black binding, and with black or white plumes.

Distinctions.—The Sir Knights will wear white metal wherever metal appears; Commanders and past Commanders, Grand and past Grand Officers, gold.

Crosses.—Sir Knights, Commanders, and Past Commanders, will wear the passion cross, Grand and Past Grand Officers of States, the templar cross; Grand and Past Grand Officers of the United States, the patriarchal cross; the M.E. Grand Master and Past Grand Masters of the United States, the cross of Salem; which is the patriarchal cross with an additional bar in the centre. The various crosses, as designated, to be worn on the side of the chapeau, and on the sheath of the sword. Those on chapeau to be three inches in height, on the sword one inch.

Ratigue.—Black frock coat, the white scarf and sword, red belt and a black cloth navy cap, having the appropriate cross in front.

Spurs.—Will be of the appropriate colours as above provided. *Hangings for Jewels.*—The hangings of state Grand Bodies and Subordinates may remain as at present.

Grand Standard.—Is of white woollen stuff, six feet in height and five feet in width, made tripartite at the bottom, fastened at the top to the cross bar by a ring, in the centre of the field a blood-red passion cross, over which is the motto "In hoc Signo Vinces," and under "Non nobis Domine? non nobis, sed Nomini tuo da Gloriam?" The cross to be four feet high, and the upright and bar to be seven inches wide; on the top of the staff a gilded globe or ball, four inches in diameter, surmounted by the patriarchal cross, twelve inches in height. The cross to be crimson, edged with gold.

Beauseant.—Of woollen or silk stuff, same form and dimensions as the Grand Standard, and suspended in the same manner. The upper half of the standard is black, the lower half white.

Prelates Robes.—A full white linen or muslin robe, opened behind, reaching down to within six inches of the feet, fastened around the neck below the cravat, which should be white; and having flowing sleeves reaching to the middle of the hand. A white woollen cloak, lined with white, fastened around the neck,

and extending down to the bottom of the robe; on the front a red templar cross, six inches in width. A blue silk stole reaching down in front to within six inches of the bottom of the robes, and having on it three templar crosses of red silk. Mitre of white merino, bordered with gold, lined with green, having the red templar cross extending to the edges, and surmounted by a passion cross three inches high. The special badge of his office is a Crozier.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE OLD REGULATIONS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In answer to a letter in your paper some weeks back, touching who should preside in case of the non-attendance of the W.M. in lodge, I find in Dr. Anderson's work of *The History and Constitutions of Free and Accepted Masons*, printed by Robinson, "in the regular year of masonry 5746"—page 153, under the head "The General Regulations of the Free and Accepted Masons," compiled by Bro. George Payns in 1720, &c. the following:—

OLD REGULATIONS.—"The master of a particular lodge has the right and authority of congregating the members of the lodge into chapter upon any emergency or occurrence as well as to appoint the time and place of their usual forming. And in case of death or sickness or necessary absence of the W.M., the S.W., shall act as W.M. pro tem., if no brother is present who has been a W.M., of that lodge before. For the absent W.M.'s authority reverts to the last W.M. present, though he cannot act till the S.W. has congregated the lodge."

NEW REGULATIONS.—"On 25th Nov., 1723, it was agreed that if a W.M. of a particular lodge is deposed or demits, the S.W. shall forthwith fill the W.M.'s chair till the next time of choosing and ever since in the W.M.'s absence, he fills the chair, even though a former W.M. be present."

I think the above fully answers the point in question. I beg to remain, dear Sir and Brother, Yours faithfully and fraternally,

T. G. RICHARD.
Moira Lodge, &c.

21st April, 1862.

PRIVATE LODGE SEALS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—With reference to the *Book of Constitutions*, page 89, it is stated as follows:—"Every private lodge should have a Masonic seal, to be affixed to all documents proper to be issued." I would therefore wish you will have the goodness to call attention to this rule, as I think it is of much importance to Masonry. I myself received a paper purporting to be Masonically official, signed by the Secretary of Lodge No. 172, but without the seal; it is therefore worthless, for any person might write the same, and of course I cannot show it to a brother out of this locality as a legal and genuine Masonic document.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours Fraternally,
J. W. W.

Døptford, April 4th, 1862.

REMOVAL OF LODGES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—In the *Book of Constitutions* under the above head, it is stated that "Any lodge may be removed from one house to another, within the same town or place, at the discretion of its members," &c., and then it points out certain regulations to be complied with.

Now supposing the members of a lodge be duly summoned, and the requisite majority obtained for

removal from one house to another, "within the same town or place," is the consent or sanction of the Prov. Grand Master or any other Masonic authority requisite, before such removal? Of course a copy of the minutes must be sent according to regulation 3.

I am aware that no lodge can be removed from "one town or place to another" without such consent.

I shall be obliged if either yourself or any of your correspondents will reply to the above.

Yours fraternally,

April 29th, 1862.

P. M.

[The permission of the Prov. G. Master is not required.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In No. 142 (22nd March) of your valuable Magazine, the worthy and beloved Bro. M. H. Shuttleworth, pronounced his regret that I was an adversary of the non-Masonic so-called High Grades. Allow me, therefore, if you please, a few remarks.

The history of Freemasonry gives evidence that there were no High Grades in existence before 1740; it further gives proof that the High Grades were the cause of innumerable errors, confusions, and controversies, and consequently of much evil. It is known that the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland declared themselves several times against all higher degrees (pure ancient Freemasonry consists of three degrees and no more), and it cannot be denied that the universality of the Craft and the equality of all its members would be abolished through the High Grades. Besides they are all grounded on false statements, as they pretend to be older than they actually are; they thereby contradict historical truth. For these and many other reasons I am an opponent to all higher degrees—nobody can become more than a Master of our royal art. If I declare myself against them, it is with the good intention to promote the interests of the Craft and to warn younger brethren, but I do not wish to offend any brother. I have only the matter in view, not at all persons. Bro. A. Thory, the author of the *Acta Latomorum*, although he estimated the Grand Master and other members personally, judged the modern Order of the Templars to be "child's-play and sublime nonsense."

I love Bro. Shuttleworth as well as any other brother, although I dispute that the Degree of Rose Croix was instituted in Palestine, and that the Order of H.R.D.M. was practised before 1750-60. It would be much easier to prove that James Watt lived in 1188 in Palestine, and that the *Monitor* of Ericson was built by Robert Bruce, 1314, than to prove that any higher degree was invented and practised anywhere before 1725-40. The great "Orden-sluge" of the Scottish Rite, ancient and accepted, has been discovered long ago, and still it is always reiterated. Lately this falsehood has been refuted with much precision by the Grand Master of the Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes at Berlin (See *Die Bauhütte*, 1862, No. 17.) I also refer to the lately published work, *The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; A full and complete History*. By Rob. B. Folger, M.D., P.M. 33rd, Ex. Sec. General. New York, 1862.

Should I have expressed myself in terms too strong, the cause arises not from my heart, but from deficient knowledge of the English language, which I understand better than I can express. On my part I do not wish to violate the motto, "Brotherly love, relief, and truth," in the least against the brethren of the great glorious English nation, in whose bosom the pure old Freemasonry originated. I wish most sincerely that the Masonic lodges of all countries and nations may more and more combine themselves in love with one another, that the whole Fraternity may become one Grand Lodge and one Temple of the Holy Ghost!

I am, dear Sir and Brother, fraternally yours,

BRO. I. G. FINDEL, Editor *Die Bauhütte*,
and Author of the *History of Freemasonry*.

DEGREES OF FREEMASONRY.—(Continued from Page 304.)

Name of Rite, Order, &c.	Where Practised.	Under what Authority.	General Remarks.
Elected Cohens, or Priests.....			Another name for Martinism, <i>q. v. infra</i> .
Fessler's Rite	In Germany.....	{The Royal York of Friendship, at Berlin, but now abandoned by that G. L.}	{Like everything really German, it abounded in metaphysical allusions.
French Rite (<i>Rite Français ou Moderne</i>)	{France, Brazil, and America	G. O. of France	{Founded 1786, to consolidate the high grades with Blue Masonry.
Harodim, Grand Chapter of	Formerly in London ...	{Said to be founded by Preston	{Of an ancient date, but re-opened in 1787, as a means for giving instruction in every department of Masonry. <i>Vide</i> Dr. Oliver's <i>Preston's Illustrations</i> . New ed. p. 235.
Heredom, Rite of			<i>Vide infra</i> Rite of Perfection.
Hermetic Rite.....	Avignon, France.....	Pernetti	{Commenced about 1770. Its object was to teach alchemy symbolically. Now extinct.
High Priesthood.....	{Ireland, Scotland, and America	Under R. A. Chapters...	
Hiramites.....	Everywhere	S. G. C.....	{Intimately associated with the Ancient and Accepted Rite.
H—R—M.	Scotland	Robert Bruce	{Another name, or designation, for the Royal Order of Scotland, <i>q. v. infra</i> .
Illuminated Theosophists	Paris and London	Chastanier	{A reformed system of the Illuminati, <i>q. v. infra</i> .
Illuminati	{Formerly in Germany, France, and scattered all over Europe	Adam Weishaupt	{Founded, in Bavaria, in 1776. It was political and revolutionary in its teachings, and, though distinct from Freemasonry, was founded on our system, and practised under the cover of lodges of Freemasons.
————, of Avignon	Avignon, France.....	{Founded by Pernetti and Gabrianca ...}	{Instituted 1760. Its chief object was to incorporate Swedenborgianism with Masonry.
India, Mysteries of.....	India		{ <i>See</i> Maurice, Oliver, Sir W. Jones, <i>Asiatic Review</i> , &c.
Irish Master.....	{Amongst the Jacobites in Scotland, and on the Continent.}	Chevalier Ramsay	{About 1715—30. This was a Political Masonic Rite, founded in the interest of, and to amalgamate, the followers of the Stuarts. There was a peculiarity about it which Masons will readily understand if they place Charles I. in the place of Hiram-Abiff, and Oliver Cromwell and his followers in that of the three F. C.'s.
————, Perfect			
————, Puissant			
Johannite Masonry.....	Formerly in England...	{The Grand Lodge of York	{Another name for the Old York Rite, <i>q. v. infra</i> .
John's Brothers	Cologne.....		{The Charter of Cologne, a document purporting to be written about 1535, states that, before that date, all Freemasons were called John's Brothers.
Knights Templar	Everywhere	{Grand Masters and G. Conclaves	{Founded, A.D., 1118, as a Christian military brotherhood. Suppressed, but not extinguished, by Pope Clement V. and Philip the Fair, of France, A.D., 1314.
Martinism	{Formerly at Lyons, in Germany, and Russia.....}	Marquis de St. Martin...	{A Reform of the Rite of Paschalis, called Elected Cohens, or Priests. This Rite was introduced about 1775—90.
Memphis, Rite of	{Paris, Brussels, and Marseilles	{Adapted by Messrs. Marconis and Moutet}	{A modification of the Rite of Misraim, <i>q. v. infra</i> . Established at Paris in 1839. It had ninety-one degrees. Now extinct.
Misraim, Rite of.....	{Commenced at Milan, and carried to France, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, and Ireland}	{Formed by Masons who had been refused admission to some S. G. C.'s.}	{Founded in 1805. Sometimes called the Rite of Egypt, and is composed of 90°.
Mithras, Mysteries of.....	Persia	Zoroaster	<i>See</i> Maurice's <i>Indian Antiquities</i> .
Mopses	Germany	{Roman Catholic Brethren, in consequence of the issue of Pope Clement XII. Bull against Freemasonry in 1738.....}	{Founded 1740. Became an Andrygonous Order in 1776.
Mustard-Seeds, Order of	Germany	The Moravians	{Instituted 1739, and styled by its founders, "The Fraternity of Moravian Brothers of the Order of Religious Freemasons."

(To be continued.)

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

We again direct the attention of the brethren to the case of Mrs. ELIZABETH PIPER, who, in her 77th year, now appeals for the eighth time to be elected on the funds of this Institution, and now have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the following votes:—

Votes already announced	336
E. S. S.....	8
Bro. Haward	16
„ Barker.....	8
Lodge 1006.....	8
Instruction 1006.....	8
Lodge de Grey and Ripon.....	8
Chapter 778.....	4
Total.....	396

We have also received male votes from Bro. Haward, the Camden and de Grey and Ripon Lodges, and Polish Chapter.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of Grand Lodge for the re-investment of Grand Master and appointment of Grand Officers was held in the Temple on Wednesday last. The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, who, we regretted to see, was labouring under indisposition, presided, supported by the Earl de Grey and Ripon. Dep. G.M.; Lord Richard Grosvenor, S.G.W.; Bros. Novelli, J.G.W.; the Rev. Dr. Senior and W. P. R. Bedford, G. Chaps.; Roxburgh, G.R.; W. G. Clarke, G.S.; Brandt, G.S. for German correspondence; E. McIntyre, S.G.D.; C. H. Gregory, J.G.D.; S. W. Daukes, G. Sup. of Works; A. W. Woods, G. Dir. of Cers.; J. Symonds, Asst. G. Dir. of Cers.; W. Farnfield, Asst. G.S.; T. A. Adams, G. Purst.; D. R. Farmer, Asst. G. Purst.;—Bros. Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. G.M. for Hants; Dobie, Prov. G.M. Surrey; Capt. Bowyer, Prov. G.M. Oxfordshire; Col. Adair, Prov. G.M. Suffolk; Bagshaw, Prov. G.M. Essex; Hamilton, Prov. G.M. East Jamaica. Bros. Pattison, Perkins, and Dundas, P.G.W.'s; Bros. Crombie, Wheeler, Hoopwood, Potter, Savage, F. White, King, Scott, Nelson, Havers, Tomkins, and Slight, P.G.D.'s; Bros. Jennings and Harcourt, P.G.D.C.'s; Evans, Spiers, C. Elkington, Patten, Brydges, Walmsley, Le Veau, and Pocock, P.G.S.B.'s; Bro. Smith, G. Purst., the Master, Past Masters, and Wardens of the Grand Stewards' Lodge and numerous other brethren.

The minutes of the last Grand Lodge, so far as concerns the re-election of the M.W.G.M., and G. Treas., having been confirmed, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Baron Dundas, &c., was duly proclaimed and saluted as Grand Master.

The M.W.G.M. returned his most grateful thanks to the brethren for the manner in which he had been elected, and thy cordiality of his reception. He could assure them that he highly appreciated the honour conferred upon him, and was proud of their continued confidence, which he should always endeavour to deserve. He regretted however to say that though he was still able to attend to the business of Grand Lodge the state of his health was not such as to permit him to join the brethren at their festivals. Indeed he should be unable to stay with them that evening, but he was gratified in being able to state that his place would be supplied by the R.W. D.G.M. who had kindly undertaken to preside for him, and he was sure the brethren would be no losers by the change. He had again to thank them for the confidence reposed in him, and he should always endeavour to show by his acts, his anxious desire to merit a continuance of the confidence of the brethren. The Noble Lord concluded by nominating the Earl de Grey and Ripon as D.G.M. who was duly saluted.

The Earl de Grey and Ripon begged to thank the M.W. Grand Master for his re-appointment and the brethren for the manner in which they had received his name. He could assure them that it was a source of great gratification to him to find

that he continued to possess the confidence of the G.M. and the Craft, and he was pleased at being allowed to continue in his office for another year. He was well aware of his shortcomings (no, no), but he could assure them that in the year to come he would endeavour, to the best of his abilities, to show that he was deserving of the proud position he now held in the Craft to which he, in common with the brethren he saw around him, was deeply attached, and they would find him ever earnest in his endeavours to merit their good opinion.

The M.W. G.M. then proceeded to appoint the Grand Officers for the ensuing year as follows, apologising for the absence of the new S.G.W., who he knew had intended to be present, but whom he supposed was detained by unavoidable circumstances.

Bro. Sir Hedworth Williamson, <i>Deart</i> , S.G.W.	
„ John Havers, P.G.D., J.G.W.	
„ Rev. W. K. R. Bedford,	} G. Chaps.
„ Rev. Jno Huyshe,	
„ S. Tomkins, G. Treas. (re-elected.)	
„ E. J. McIntyre, G. Reg.	
„ W. G. Clarke, G. Sec.	
„ R. Brandt, G. Sec. for German Correspondence.	
„ J. Ll. Evans,	} S. G. Deacons.
„ C. Deacon,	
„ J. L. Creaton,	} J. G. Deacons.
„ J. J. Blake,	
„ S. W. Daukes, G. Supt. of Works.	
„ A. W. Woods, G. Dir. of Cers.	
„ Nich. Bradford, A. G.D.C.	
„ Henry Empson, G.S.B.	
„ W. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.	
„ Jas Stimpson, G. Org.	
„ D. R. Farmer, G. Purst.	
„ Thos. Dickie, A. G. Purst.	
„ C. Payne, G. Tyler.	

Bros. Havers, Evans, Blake, and Dickie were received with loud applause, the other names being received in comparative quietness.

The Grand Stewards for the ensuing year (whose names we will give next week) were then presented and approved.

The M.W.G.M. then rose and said: Bro. Junior Grand Warden, I have the pleasing duty of presenting you with this testimonial [a vote of Grand Lodge, elegantly engrossed on vellum, framed and glazed], voted to you by Grand Lodge. I need hardly say to the brethren, that, in this compliment to Bro. Havers, I most fully concur; and I may add, I am sure, that no brother has ever deserved the approbation of the Craft more than he has done. I have now very great pleasure in handing to you, Bro. Junior Grand Warden, this testimonial of the appreciation in which you are held by the brethren, and I trust you will accept it as a well-merited testimonial from Grand Lodge. Before presenting it, however, I will read it:—

UNITED GRAND LODGE

OF

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ZETLAND

Most Worshipful Grand Master.

At a Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge,

holden at Freemasons' Hall, on

Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1861,

It was resolved unanimously,

That this Grand Lodge desire to offer its most cordial thanks to the late

President of the Board of General Purposes,

THE WORSHIPFUL BROTHER JOHN HAVERS,

PAST SENIOR GRAND DEACON,

for his unremitting attention to the important duties of his late office; for his indefatigable devotion to the business, and successful efforts in facilitating the labour of the said Board; and especially for his long and valuable services to Freemasonry.

It was further resolved, that this Vote of Thanks and Acknowledgment of the Worshipful Brother Havers' services be written on vellum, and framed and glazed, and presented to Bro. Havers in the name of the Grand Lodge.

By Order of the Grand Lodge,

WM. GRAY CLARKE, Grand Secretary.

Bro. HAVERS, J.G.W., rose amidst loud applause, and said the almost uniform kindness he had experienced at

the hands of the brethren, the confidence given him by the Grand Master, and the notice which had been taken by Grand Lodge of his services, had almost deprived him of the power of properly expressing his thanks. He could assure them that he was most grateful for their kindness, of which the testimonial just presented him would ever be an abiding proof. Hitherto he had experienced great assistance and support from Grand Lodge, which he trusted he should never give them cause to abate one iota. It would be out of place and contrary to good taste were he to refer at any length to himself or the services he had been enabled to render to the Craft. For the success which had attended his labours he claimed no credit to himself, feeling that it was mainly due to the zeal and confidence of his friends—nay, he would add to the forbearance and kindness of his opponents—the good feeling of all the brethren, and mainly to the co-operation and support which he had received from the Grand Master (Cheers), and it would be arrogant and ungrateful on his part were he to claim any merit to himself for what had taken place. The days of difficulty were past—at least for the present—and he hoped that now all animosities would be forgotten and all offences forgiven, as they should be, (Cheers.) He saw for Masonry a glorious future if they were but true to themselves, and so long as his health permitted he would spare no exertions to lighten the labour of the Grand Master and to promote the interests of an institution to which he was so ardently attached. (Cheers.)

No other business offering, the lodge was closed in ancient form with prayer.

THE FESTIVAL.

Shortly before six o'clock about one hundred and fifty brethren assembled in the Grand Hall, according to ancient custom, for the festival, consequent on the appointment of Grand Officers, the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Dep. G.M., presiding, supported by a number of past and present Grand Officers. The dinner was most elegantly served under the personal superintendence of Bros. Shewsbury and Elkington, and on the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to with acclamation. The Dep. G.M. in proposing the health of the Grand Master, feelingly alluded to the state of his health, which deprived them of his presence, trusting that his health might ere long be restored and the noble lord be long spared to preside over them; Bro. Havers, J.G.D., eloquently acknowledged the toast of the officers; Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. G.M. for Hants, proposed "The Health of the Dep. Grand Master," which he appropriately responded to, assuring the brethren that so far as his official duties would permit, his services should always be at their command. Bro. Hamilton, Prov. G.M. for East Jamaica, replied for the Prov. G. Masters, and Bro. Patten, Sec. of the Girls' School, for the charities, reminding the brethren that their annual festival would take place on the 14th of May, when he hoped to see a numerous attendance of the brethren. The toasts of "The Stewards and "The Ladies, closed the proceedings, of which we decline to give a fuller report, not having been favoured with an invitation by the Grand Stewards; and if those brethren do not think that in doing honour to the Grand Master and his officers it is worth 15s. to have a representative of THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE present, neither do we think it necessary to pay a gentleman double that sum to report the proceedings.

Having, however, been present ourselves, though not at the expense of tenpence a man to the Grand Stewards, we bear willing testimony to the excellence of the arrangements, and above all congratulate the brethren that having for once been relieved from the trammels of a Grand Organist, they were presented with a musical entertainment worthy of the name, under the direction of Bro. Winn. Indeed, it was all that could be desired, and included the talents of Madlle. Parepa, Mrs. Winn, Miss Eyles, and Bros. Montem Smith, Donald King, Allan Irving, Lawler, and J. L. Hatton, who presided at the Piano-forte. Bro. Thomas Spencer made an excellent toastmaster.

A musical performance in the glee room (when shall we have music room worthy of the name?) brought the labours and the musements of the evening to a close.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 87).—This celebrated old lodge met on Tuesday, April 15th at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark. Bro. R. Slade, W.M. assisted by his officers F.

Walters, S.W.; R. B. Newsome, J.W.; E. A. Levy, S.D.; and H. Moore, J.D., opened the lodge. There were two brothers raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and two others passed to the degree of Fellow Craft Freemasons. The whole of the working was performed in an able and efficient manner, and reflected great credit on the lodge. There was no banquet, so the brethren separated directly the lodge was over.

PYTHAGOREAN LODGE (No. 93).—This old and prosperous lodge met as usual at Bro. Moore's, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, on Monday March 31st. The most important event was the discussion of the propriety of signing the petition for a new lodge to be called the Royal Yacht Lodge, and to be held at the Yacht Tavern, Greenwich. After mature deliberation on the subject, it was not considered requisite by the lodge to sign the petition, because they considered another lodge as not being at the present time required, so the Bro. who brought the subject under their notice withdrew his motion. Bro. H. A. Collington was unanimously elected an honorary member of the lodge.

LODGE OF JUSTICE (No. 172).—This well known and old established lodge met on Wednesday, April 9th, at the Royal Albert Tavern, New Cross Road, Deptford, Kent. Bro. J. Cavell, W.M., in an able and efficient manner, initiated one gentleman into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. The brethren afterwards sat down to banquet and spent an agreeable evening.

WELLINGTON LODGE (No. 805).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at Bro. Hay's, Lord Duncan Tavern, Broadway, Deptford, on Tuesday, April 8th. The all-important business of the evening was, the discussion of the propriety of moving the lodge to the Clarendon Tavern, Upper Lewisham Road, when it was unanimously decided that it should be removed. In future therefore, this lodge will meet at the Clarendon Tavern. There will be one more meeting next month before the recess.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 1173).—This select and flourishing lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Wednesday, April 23rd, at Bro. Stevens's, Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, Kent. The W.M. Bro. W. Scott, assisted by his officers, Bros. G. Wilton, C. Stahr, F. Walters, J. Stevens, J. W. Weir, J. H. Pembroke, and R. Mills, in his well-known and most efficient manner, raised Bros. Dr. P. Kavanagh, D. Masson, D. O. Dwyer, and E. G. Kelsey to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Each candidate was introduced separately, and the entire ceremony gone through. The W.M. never tired; for, although he had three or four Past Masters at his elbow—viz., Bros. Dr. Dixon, H. A. Collington, G. Edington, and J. W. Weir—he persevered without the slightest help from anyone. The traditional history and tracing-board called forth the unanimous approbation of all the brethren. The W.M.'s working and ruling the lodge has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, for he seems every successive lodge meeting to excel his previous efforts. The whole of the officers are also well up to their work. Bro. F. Walters announced to the brethren that the lodge had given one guinea to the Girls' School, this now making the third Masonic charity the lodge has been able to support during the few months it has been in existence. Bro. Henry Ellis, Lodge of Justice (No. 172), was unanimously elected a joining member of this lodge. The business being ended, the lodge was closed, according to ancient custom. The brethren then sat down to a cold collation, served up in Bro. Stevens' superior style. Bro. Scott was compelled by professional duties to leave early, and Bro. Wilton, S.W. (by the kind courtesy of all the Past Masters) was allowed to preside over the festive board. The usual loyal Masonic toasts were given and received. After a well-spent evening, replete with every comfort, the brethren separated. The only visitor was Bro. H. R. Palmer, Gihon Lodge (No. 57).

PROVINCIAL.

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.—United Lodge. (No. 998).—The annual festival and installation of Worshipful Master of this lodge, which have been delayed by unavoidable circumstances, took place on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at the lodge room, George Hotel. There was a large muster of influential brethren present, including the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Robert Bagshaw: the D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Major Skinner, R.A., &c. Bro. Francis Pender, Captain 5th

Fusiliers, who has twice before filled the office, and who had been duly elected a third time at a previous lodge meeting, was installed W.M. for the ensuing year, the ceremony and charges being most impressively rendered by Bro. Peter Matthews, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. for Essex. The officers of the lodge were then appointed by the W.M. as follows:—Bros. Jackson, Capt. R.N., S.W.; Adair, Capt. 5th Regt., J.W.; J.H. Anderson, Qr.-Mas. 10th Dep. Bat., Treas.; Henry Joslyn, Sec.; Lieut. Hume, 38th Regt., Dir. of Cers.; Nicols, Lieut, 5th Fusiliers, S.D.; Davidson, Armourer-Sergt., J.D.; Paul, Colour-Sergt., 38th Regt., I.G.; Capt. Bennet, 6th, and Capt. Torrens, 66th Regt., Stewards; Witten, Tyler. At the close of the business Bro. Matthews invited the support of the lodge towards the election of Elizabeth Piper, of Rochford, to a widow's almshouse, which several London brethren were actively endeavouring to secure, she having been unsuccessful in eight previous applications, which they could not but look upon as a stigma upon the craft. At six o'clock about forty brethren again assembled in the lodge room to partake of a repast admirably served by Bro. Guiver, the host of the George Hotel. The W.M., Capt. Pender presided, supported by Bros. R. Bagshaw, Prov. G.M. for Essex; Major Skinner, R.A., D. Prov. G.M. for Essex; Rev. W. Westall, P.M., 356, and P.G. Steward, 27; P. Matthews, P. Prov. J.G.M., and Prov. G.D.C., Essex; G. E. Tompson; J. Mann, Prov. G. Secretary; Major Craster, 38th Regt., Capt. Adair, 5th; Lieuts. Nicols, 5th, Lampen, 34th, Hume, 38th; Quarter-Master Anderson, W. Wiseman, T. Moy, South Harwich, 935. J. Coppin, W.M., T. Hall, P.M., W. Williams, P.M., and T. Ralling, Angel Lodge, No. 59. J. Webb, P.M., W. R. Clargy, P.M., and J. T. Harner, S.W., Lodge of Hope, Brightlingsea; Armourer-Sergt. Davidson, Paymaster-Sergt. F. Early, Colour-Sergts. Lloyd, 34th, Paul, 38th, Vance, 54th, Pepper, 66th; Tyler, Witten, &c., &c. "The Health of Her Majesty," and of "the Grand Master" (Earl Zetland), and "Deputy-Grand Master of the Order" (Earl de Grey and Ripon, (having been duly honoured, the W.M. proposed "The Health of the R.W. Prov.-Grand Master for Essex," thanking him for his presence and assistance on many occasions, ever since the formation of the lodge. (Honours.) Bro. BAGSHAW, Prov. G.M., expressed his deep gratitude for the kindness and consideration he had met with on every visit to the United Lodge, which was one of the lodges first formed after his appointment to the province; and which he felt especially proud of, because it took a most important part in the advancement of masonry not only here, but throughout the whole world; indeed he believed it had been the means of sending more masons to India, the colonies, and some of the remotest parts of the world, than almost any other lodge in England. (Applause) It was commenced under very favourable auspices, and he was glad to know that it continued to be in a very prosperous condition. (Applause.) The W.M. next proposed "the D. Prov. P.G.M., Major Skinner, and the rest of the grand officers." (Applause.) Bro. SKINNER, in returning thanks, said he had many pleasing recollections connected with this Lodge; he was present at its consecration; he had attended more than once at its annual festivals; and, as an old soldier, he was extremely pleased to meet in lodge brethren wearing her Majesty's uniform. (Hear, hear.) It reminded him of the period, forty years ago, when he wore the same uniform, and was made a mason in a grand military lodge at Halifax, presided over by the late Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor of North America. He hardly remembered in any other lodge meeting so many brethren wearing that distinguished uniform; and he agreed with the Grand Master that it had done more for the spread of Masonry than any lodge in the kingdom, by sending out young officers to her Majesty's colonies, who would there find the benefit of the Masonic principles with which they had become imbued in this lodge, and help to give those principles a still wider range. In this country, no doubt, the benefits of Freemasonry were not felt to their full extent; but when a man went abroad, either in the army or navy, or merely in a civil capacity, he then found masonry a real advantage; and he could not too strongly impress upon young officers likely to be sent abroad the desirableness of becoming masons before they left their own shores. (Hear and applause.) The Prov. G.M. proposed "The Health of the W.M. of the United Lodge," adverting to the services Bro. Pender had rendered, and the distinguished honour to which he had attained in being chosen Master for the third time. (Applause.) A man more thoroughly possessed with the masonic spirit was seldom to be met with; and if similar qualities were more generally possessed and appreciated among the brethren, masonry would be a very different institution to what, he

regretted to say, it was at present in many parts of this country where conviviality seemed to take too much the place of masonic feeling, and where little or none of the true spirit of Masonry existed at all. (Hear, hear.) It was in our colonies and dependencies that the benefit of Masonry was chiefly experienced; and from a long residence in India he could testify that it was of the greatest value and comfort to any one going to that part of the world to be able to associate himself with the lodges he would find there at all the principal stations. (Hear, hear.) He would now call upon them to drink the health of the W.M. (Honours.) The W.M. acknowledged the compliment. He felt most grateful for the way in which his humble services had been appreciated; and assured the brethren of his anxiety to do everything he could for Freemasonry, and especially for the prosperity of this lodge. (Applause.) The next toast from the chair was the "Health of Bro. Hall, P.M.," with thanks for the frequent assistance he had rendered to the lodge in the ceremonies of initiation and otherwise. (Drank with honours.) Bro. Hall returned thanks, and expressed his readiness to promote in every possible way the spread of Masonic principles. The W.M., after expressing a deep sense of his services on this and other occasions, proposed the health of the "Installing Master, Bro. P. MATTHEWS." Bro. Matthews, in acknowledging the toast, said he had always felt a deep interest both in this lodge and in the whole province of Essex; and he was anxious in so large a province to promote to a greater extent the spread of the precepts and principles of Freemasonry. (Applause.) With regard to this lodge, there was the peculiarity of seeing fresh faces at almost every visit, and he had been struck by the fact that among those present he could only recognize a very few of those whom he met on a similar occasion last year. Such changes were incident to the profession of arms; and it was gratifying to know that, although deprived of their society here they had gone forth with the knowledge of the principles of Freemasonry acquired in this lodge to practice and propagate them under other skies. The W.M. said it was a great pleasure and privilege to have the presence of a Rev. Bro., especially of one whom he believed they might almost look upon as one of the pillars of the craft, and he trusted they should see him amongst them on many future occasions. He begged to propose "The Visitors," coupling with it in the name of Bro. Westall. The Rev. W. WESTALL said he felt almost ashamed to respond to the toasts of the visitors, for, having been a working Mason in London, he felt that now he had become a resident in Colchester he ought to have appeared to-day as a member rather than a visitor; and, indeed, if he might shift any portion of blame from his own shoulders, he believed that the fact of his not being a member was in some degree attributable to the delay of a brother whom he had asked to propose him, and but for whose omission he had been led to believe that he should have been placed to-day in a very high office in connexion with their lodge. (Hear, hear.) However, he hoped that very few more weeks would elapse before they would be asked to accept him as a member; and having himself worked a lodge in which he initiated upwards of thirty brethren, he should be very glad to render any services that might be required of him. (Applause.) The other toasts were "The Health of the Wardens and Officers," acknowledged by Bro. Adair; "The Health of Bro. Col. Maydwell, founder of the lodge," proposed by the Prov. G.M.; "The W.M. of the Angel Lodge," acknowledged by Bro. Coppin; "The Brightlingsea Brethren," acknowledged by Bro. Webb; "The Press, with the Health of Bro. Ralling," proposed by the W.M.; &c. In the course of the evening some excellent songs were sung by Lieut. Hume, Bro. Matthews, Bro. Anderson, Sergs. Danison, Lloyd, Paul, &c.; and Bro. Webb gave a Masonic recitation in his usual capital style.

KENT.

CHATHAM.—Lodge of *Antiquity*, (No. 20).—This Lodge was held at the Sun Hotel, on Wednesday, April 23rd inst, at half-past five o'clock, when Bro. George Arthur Everist, W.M. proceeded to initiate the following persons, after being ballotted for and accepted—Messrs. Edward Joseph Hart, John Smith, Charles Howell, William Ransom. He also passed to the second degree—Bros. Field, Warne, and Grose, which was performed in a most excellent manner. After some other business of the Lodge had been gone through, the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet provided by the worthy host, which was well appreciated by all concerned and a very convivial evening was

spent. There seems no doubt that this very ancient Lodge will be selected to entertain the Provincial Grand Lodge, at the next Festival which is expected will take place in July.

DOVER.—*Lodge Peace and Harmony* (No. 235).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening, 7th April, at the Royal Oak Inn, Bro. Adamson, Prov. G.A.D.C. Kent, W.M., presiding, supported by Bros. Cox, P.M.; Boyton, P.M.; Duke, P.M.; Page, P.M.; and Doorne, P.M. Among the visitors who numbered about forty, were the following brethren:—Bros. W. F. Dobson, Dep. Prov. G.M. Kent; H. Bathurst, P. Prov. G. Reg., W.M. 155; Brook Jones, P. Prov. G.M., P.M. 91; G. C. Philcox, P. Prov. J.W., P.M. 376; J. S. Pembroke, P. Prov. G.D., P.M. 1086; R. Spencer, P. Prov. J.G.W., P.M. 91; G. B. Shirubsole, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, S.W. 184; J. Gardner, P. Prov. G.W., P.M. 91; H. Stock, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, P.M. 816; Edward Wates, Prov. G.A.S., P.M. 91; J. Vanderlyn, P.M. 223; H. Muggeridge, P.M. 227; Alfred Pratt, P.M. 22; J. Tolput, W.M. 816; Edward Somalin, W.M. 147; John E. Apps, W.M. 1086; Noah Martin, W.M. 376; Frederick White, W.M. 709; Thomas Nettlingham, W.M. 91; S. E. Moss, S.W. 218. The lodge was opened at six o'clock, and after the minutes of the last regular lodge, committee, and lodge of emergency were read and confirmed, the W.M. opened the lodge in the second degree, after which the W.M. vacated the chair for Bro. Muggeridge, who proceeded to install Bro. A. J. Vanderlyn, W.M. elect, into the chair according to ancient custom, in a style which elicited the greatest approbation from all present. After the usual honours, the W.M. appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Coram, S.W.; Prescott, J.W.; Dallimore, S.D.; Greenwald, J.D.; Groves, I.G. Bro. Cox, P.M., proposed and Bro. Boyton, P.M., seconded, that a vote of thanks be recorded on the books of the lodge, for the very efficient manner in which the immediate P.M., Bro. Adamson, fulfilled his duties in the chair. Bro. P.M. Adamson proposed, and Bro. P.M. Duke seconded, that a vote of thanks be given to Bro. Dobson, Dep. Prov. G.M., for the honour conferred on the lodge by his presence. Bro. P.M. Duke, proposed and Bro. P.M. Page seconded, a vote of thanks to Bro. Muggeridge. The W.M. brought before the lodge two petitions, which were voted sums of money in accordance with the necessities of the petitioners.—The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was provided by Bro. Philpot and to which nearly 80 brethren sat down. After the usual loyal and masonic toasts the W.M. then gave "The Health of Bro. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M.," and took occasion to express the very highest gratification he felt at welcoming him on this happy occasion.—Bro. Donson responded in a most fraternal address, replete with all masonic sentiment; he took occasion to thank the Dover lodge for his kind reception, and alluded very flatteringly to the cordial assistance rendered to him on behalf of the Boys' School by his Kentish brethren.—"The Prov. and Past Prov. Grand Officers and Visitor," were then given, and responded to by Bro. Philcox Prov. J.G.W., and Bro. Spencer, P. Prov. G.W., who in returning thanks acquainted the brethren that above four years and a-half since he was in company with the W.M., on the occasion of his initiation into the order.—"The Health of the Installing Master" was then given, to which Bro. Muggeridge responded, after which Bro. Dobson proposed "The Health of the W.M."—Bro. VANDERLYN, in answer, expressed his embarrassment, as the compliment, Bro. Dobson had been pleased to pass on him had not been merited; he was very desirous of promoting freemasonry and if he could give the brethren satisfaction in the performance of his duties that would be to him a sufficient reward. "The Health of the Past Masters" was then proposed.—Bro. ADAMSON, P.M., said he rose with great pleasure to return thanks on behalf of the Past Masters of the Dover Lodge for the first time; he thanked the brethren for the kind manner which they had supported him during his year of office and hoped that the same might be continued to his successor; he wished every year to see another P.M. added to their number, and he explained to the brethren that the only way to be able to reach that chair was by a punctual attendance at the Lodge of Instruction. It was not the intention of any P.M. to put himself in nomination for the mastership, only in case of proficiency not being shown by those below the chair.—"The Healths of the Wardens" were then given, and responded to by Bro. Cowan, S.W. "The Assistant Officers," by Bro. Dallimore. The Past Officers' healths were then proposed, and responded to by Bro. G. W. Prescott, P.S.W.—Bro. F. PRESCOTT, J.W., proposed "The Health of Bro. Vanderlyn, sen., the father of the W.M.,

and expressed the great pleasure the Dover Lodge had by his presence.—Bro. VANDERLYN briefly acknowledged the toast, and thanked the brethren for the reception he had met with. It was very pleasing to him to witness the installation of his son as W.M. of so numerous and prosperous a lodge as this was. Bro. Duke, P.M., proposed the healths of the several W.M.'s. of the provinces who had visited them that evening, Bro. Tolpot, W.M., 816, responded. "The Health of the Host," responded to by Bro. Philpot. The evening was enlightened by the songs of Bros. Coram, Spencer, Tomalin, Philpot, and several others; the Tyler's toast brought to a conclusion one of the most numerous gatherings of private lodges witnessed in the province.

GRAVESEND.—*Lodge of Freedom* (No. 91). This Lodge was held at the Falcon Hotel, East Street, on Monday the 14th inst at half-past four o'clock by a special dispensation; as the Town Hall was previously engaged—also the regular Lodge night would in due course have occurred on Easter Monday, which would have been very inconvenient to most of the brethren to attend. The Lodge was opened in due form—the brethren then proceeded to ballot for Mr. Sandle who was elected and the W.M., Bro. Thomas Nettlingham, then initiated him into the mysteries of the Craft, and after giving him the charge he, in his usual and solemn manner, proceeded to raise to the sublime degree of M.M. Bros. Hollingum and Jacobs. The business of the lodge being completed, the brethren adjourned to banquet, which was served in excellent style by Bro. Woodford, at the above hotel. There were about thirty-five of the Brethren and several visitors. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and "The Visitors" were duly considered and very neatly responded to. The evening's entertainment was greatly enlivened by some excellent singing from several of the brethren, after which they parted in good fellowship.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 173).—The members of this lodge assembled for their usual monthly meeting on Monday the 28th April, at the Blackburn Arms Hotel; present, Bros. Pilling, W.M.; H. B. White, S.W.; J. Knight, J.W.; J. Bowes, Pro. J.W., and an average number of other members. Bro. James Hamer, Prov. G. Treas., took his seat as an honorary member of the lodge. Bro. Aldritch, W.M. 267, visited, as also Bro. Nixon Porter, who is a member of Lodge 40, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland. After the confirmation of the minutes, Bro. Worthington was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, Bro. Aldritch very ably officiating as W.M., and Bro. Hamer as S.D., to both of whom votes of thanks were afterwards proposed and carried unanimously. Bro. Hamer thanked the lodge for the honour they had done him in electing him an honorary member. Bro. S. M. Webster was balloted for and unanimously approved as a re-joining member. A gentleman was proposed for initiation. The S.W. called the attention of the lodge to a person named Weaver, who had recently been gaining subscribers amongst the members to a work called *Faiths of the World*, under the false pretence that it was connected with Freemasonry, and was published by direction of Grand Lodge, and recommended all who had been deceived to refuse to continue subscribers to the work. The brethren then adjourned for refreshment.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

LODGE LA CESAREE (No. 860).—Thursday, April 24th, being the day appointed for the monthly meeting, about fifty of the members assembled, besides visitors, among whom were several of the new Royal Alfred Lodge. The chair was taken soon after six o'clock by Bro. Baudains, W.M., assisted by Bro. John Durell, acting as S.W., and Bro. Ph. Le Sœur, J.W. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The names of the new candidates for initiation having been mentioned, several of the brethren recommended them as worthy to become members of our honourable institution, both as regards their moral worth and their social respectability. The ballot was then taken, which was unanimous in their favour. The names of the proposed joining members were laid before the meeting, ample testimony was afforded of the good reputation of each as men

and as Masons, the ballot was taken for each one separately, resulting in the unanimous admission of the following brethren: James Grimmond, P.M. 306, and P. Prov. S.G.W.; Frederick Brooks of St. John's Lodge, 214, Scotch Registry; Ph. Benest, of St. Buldrich Lodge, 313, Scotch Registry; and James Adams. The chair having, at the request of the W.M., been taken by Bro. Schmitt, P.M., the usual examination was made as to the progress of Ph. Le Brun in the preceding degree, and this proving satisfactory, was, with the usual formalities, passed to the degree of Fellow-Craft. The chair having been resumed by the W.M., the candidates, Mr. Hardy and Mr. Chevalier, having received the benefit of initiation, expressed their intention to become subscribing members. The next business on the programme for the evening was the election of W.M., the Treasurer, and the Tyler for the ensuing year. The By-Laws having been read according to custom, a scrutiny took place, accompanied by considerable excitement. The Deacons having distributed the balloting papers, they were afterwards collected and placed in the hands of Bro. Ph. Le Cras and A. Schmitt as scrutineers, who declared Bro. John Durell almost unanimously elected to fill the President's chair. A general feeling of satisfaction was strongly manifested at the appointment of a brother so worthy in all respects to rule the lodge. Bro. DURELL, deeply moved at so unexpected a demonstration of confidence and esteem, rose to thank the brethren for the honour just conferred upon him, and in appropriate terms expressed his firm determination to work with ardour and zeal, with the view of promoting the prosperity of the Order in general, and of this lodge in particular; not, however, ignorant of the difficulties and the responsibility of his exalted position. He solemnly declared his fixed intention to devote himself, soul and body, to the best interests of the lodge, in order to prove to the brethren that, by giving their suffrages in his favour, they had not built their hopes and expectations on a false foundation. In concluding, he said "Be assured, my brethren, that my constant and anxious care will be to cause harmony, peace, and concord to reign among us at all times and under all circumstances." The two other appointments were then made, namely, that of Bro. N. Le Goupillot, as Treas., and of Bro. H. Du Jardin, as Tyler. An audit committee was completed by the addition to it of Bros. Thos. C. Le Gros and F. Le Maistre for the examination of the Treasurer's accounts during the past year, the W.M. being duly authorised to summon the members for the purpose at a suitable time. It was decided that the annual banquet should take place on May 26th, instead of the 27th, the latter falling on Saturday, at the Pomme d'Or, after the installation of the new W.M. and his officers. Bros. Ph. Le Cras, G. F. Perrot, and Fr. J. Le Maistre were appointed stewards, and charged with the preparation of the necessary arrangements.—Bro. SCHMITT, P.M., proposed that an address of condolence should be presented by the lodge to the highly esteemed Bro. Chas. J. Hocquard, in consequence of the calamity which had just fallen on him by the death of his excellent wife, as a mark of sincere sympathy, and of the esteem in which he is held by all the members.—The proposition was carried, and Bros. Schmitt, Baudains, and Alavoine were appointed to prepare the document, and to present it to the bereaved and honoured brother, in the name of the lodge, couched in the following terms:—"Dear Sir and Brother—The members of Lodge La Césarée, at their regular meeting, on April 24th, 1862, have desired us to express to you, on the part of the whole body, its participation in the affliction by which you have been lately visited, and in which it takes a deep interest. May this token of sympathetic esteem afford some consolation to the grief of a brother, whom we have all learned to love and respect.—Signed, &c.—To the V.W. Bro. Chas. J. Hocquard, P.M. 306, P. Prov. S.G.W., &c."—A donation of £2 was ordered to be made to a poor distressed widow. Mr. Berrest was proposed as a candidate for initiation at the next meeting of the lodge. The business having been concluded, the lodge was closed with the usual ceremonies. An adjournment having taken place to the refreshment room, the evening was spent in a most cheerful manner, all present appearing to be inspired with joy and satisfaction at the proceedings of the meeting, and the future prospects of the lodge. On the withdrawal of the cloth, the usual toasts were given from the chair, including "The Queen and Craft," "The M.W.G.M. and the Grand Lodge of England," "The newly Initiated Brethren," "The Joining Members," &c. Bro. SCHMITT rose to state that he had just received a communication from Bro. Ratier, orator of Lodge La Césarée, but now residing at Lorient, in France, whose name is always dear to the brethren,

and calls forth delightful reminiscences of the past. He said that in anticipation of the election of Bro. John Durell, Bro. Ratier had commissioned him by proxy to propose a toast in his honour, and to the prosperity of the lodge under his guidance. This announcement was received with the most rapturous enthusiasm. The following is a translation of the document, which was written in French;—"To Lodge La Césarée—to its W.M. elect, Bro Durell. Lodge La Césarée has prospered—it will prosper. It has given to Freemasonry in the province of Jersey an impulse which it is impossible that any one can succeed in arresting. It has prospered, because it has contained and cherished in its bosom elements of force and of morality, because harmony has reigned in all its objects and desires, as it has prevailed in all its labours. It will prosper, because it still contains these same elements; because it has comprehended the law of progress; because it knows that though resistance may for a time arrest its onward course, as the embankment stops the current of the waters, that resistance, like the embankment, will, in a short period, be broken through, and that then will roll from its bosom waves of light, increasing in intensity and brilliance in proportion as they have been restrained for a longer or shorter period. It will prosper, because its children, though temporarily alienated, will return to follow its fortunes, to guide it into good and pleasant paths, and to afford to Freemasons an example of self-denials in the face of injustice and error, thus preventing the severance of that chain of union, the enduring symbol of the Fraternity. It will prosper, lastly, because deeply imbued with a sense of the sacredness of our institution, it has been convinced that a temple was needful, worthy of its greatness, without blemish, without confusion, into which worldly thoughts may not enter, to turn it aside from the concentration necessary for the successful prosecution of its labours. To Lodge La Césarée.—To Bro. Durell, the newly-elected W.M. To him who, for so many years, little anxious about his own advancement, has contented himself with a modest participation in the duties of the lodge; who, without vanity and without pride, with a distrust of himself, has so often declined the honours of the first chair; who will make use of his gavel with so much the more independence, inasmuch as he has not been ambitious to grasp it. He, in his character as a benefactor, his heart expanding with love and with goodness, will know how in the minds of some to cast oblivion over the pains of injustice, and to cause others to feel the vanity of triumph, in which morality and virtue do not form the escort to the car of the victors. To Bro. Durell, the hope of Lodge La Césarée, who will be powerful to cause harmony, peace, and joy to reign in its bosom. GUSTAVE RATIER." This toast was drunk with the most lively demonstrations of joy. The proceedings of the evening were brought to a termination by still one more toast in honour of the afflicted Bro. Hocquard, and to the memory of the departed partner of his life, which was appropriately received in solemn silence.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—ST. MARK'S LODGE FESTIVAL.

The ninety-fifth annual festival of St. Mark's Lodge (No. 102) was held on April 25, in the Hall, 213, Buchanan-street. Covers were laid for about sixty brethren, under the presidency of Bro. Dr. Edward W. Pritchard, R.W.M., who was supported by Bros. G. Walker Arnott, LL.D., Professor of Botany in the University; John Deuchar, G.B.B.; Donald Campbell, S. Prov. G.M.; F. A. Barrow, P.M.; Daniel Mackay, D.M.; J. S. Clark, Treas.; Adam McLellan; Gordon Smith; and John Davidson. Bros. William Scott, S.W., and Robert Scott, J.W., were in their places; and in the body of the hall we observed Bros. Councillor Binnie, R.W.M. Glasgow Kilwinning (No. 4); John Lawrie, R.W.M. Caledonian Railway Lodge (No. 354); W. H. Dingley, R.W.M. Lodge Commercial (No. 360); — Smith, R.W.M. Athol Lodge; Andrew Park; David Haire; J. R. Swan; Gebbie, Sec., St. Mark's, and others. Dinner was served up in excellent style by Bro. Charles Wilson, of the Royal Restaurant, West Nile-street; and, after the removal of the cloth, the R.W.M. gave in succession the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. These included "The Queen and Craft," after which a Masonic version of the National Anthem, referring in appropriate terms to the death of the Prince Consort, was sung by the company; "The Prince of Wales

and other members of the Royal Family," and "The Grand Lodge of Scotland." Bro. Mackay proposed "The Grand Lodge of England," and Bro. Miller "The Grand Lodge of Ireland," both of which were heartily responded to. Dr. Deuchar gave "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow," which was duly honoured. Bro. Davidson made a suitable reply. Bro. J. G. Houston gave "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," which was acknowledged by Bro. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker Arnott; and Bro. McLellan proposed "The Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow," coupled with Bro. Councillor Binnie, who replied. The toast of the evening, "Prosperity to St. Mark's Lodge, and the R.W.M. and other Office-Bearers," was submitted by Bro. Deuchar, and warmly received. The R.W.M. made an eloquent and appropriate response. Bro. F. A. Barrow was then presented by the R.W.M., in name of the brethren, with an illuminated address, adorned by a number of Masonic emblems, testifying to the value of his services as R.W.M. of the lodge for two years.

The R.W.M. in presenting the testimonial to Bro. P. M. F. A. Barrow, observed—This beautiful specimen of penmanship expresses in few words, the regard and appreciation of your services for two years, which the brethren of this lodge so thoroughly feel—it was a spontaneous motion, and the result of a single meeting in full lodge assembled. I might be met by some brother with the observation, we should like to have had an opportunity of testifying still more markedly to Bro. Barrow's worth, or may be the words I knew nothing of the kind was to be done, my reply is—do you attend your Lodge? if not do so more regularly. This I would style a mere ribbon of our gratitude to Bro. F. A. Barrow, and long may he live to see it adorn his fireside—and I trust in his acceptance of this most skillfully executed certificate, as a first instalment of our intended reward of genuine goodness of heart, united in a worthy brother, who has done his best to advance the interest of this Lodge and Freemasonry in general.

Bro. F. A. BARROWS replied as follows:—Brethren I accept with pride this mark of your generosity. Believe me I consider it a reward for the time and trouble I took in helping to sever this Lodge from the connection it once held with publicans. She is now free, and her name stands high in the roll of masonry, with an independent hall, beautifully adorned, second to none in the United Kingdom. In the present Master she is also peculiarly blessed, one while he wield's the Gavel—can also relate travels in distant scenes that falls to the lot of few to witness—whose heart is modelled on three great principles of Relief, Truth and Brotherly love—I thank you.

The other toasts were:—"The Past Masters and Bro. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., P.G.M.," by Bro. Davidson, responded to by Bro. Donald Campbell.

"The Visiting Brethren of the Province," was proposed by Bro. SCOTT, S.W., who said:—As S.W., I have much pleasure in proposing to you the next toast on the card. It is "The Visiting Brethren of the Province." In days gone by, the office-bearers of St. Mark's Lodge have had the honour of bidding welcome to their hospitality many whose names are inscribed in Fame's fair scroll in the neutral as well as the Masonic world, but at no previous part of the lodge's existence has the welcome come from truer and more sincere hearts than those with which we greet the visiting brethren of the province to-night. We are ever glad in being associated with our sister lodges in every matter pertaining to the noble principles of Freemasonry; and if it be true, as some aver it is, that Masonry might well be depicted as in a stooping position, with eyes bedimmed with tears, we call upon you to join us in breathing so much of our own life into it as shall make it stand noble and erect, as the personification of much that is true and good. This remark I have given utterance to because of the hints which have been thrown out by more than one brother in the course of the evening, showing us that the days have been with this lodge, and are at present with some sister lodges, when our glorious principles were not set forth in a manner calculated to do good. It is really no compliment to be compared by our brothers on the other side of the Atlantic to rough ashlers. I hope better days are yet in store for Masonry. Let us do all we can to hasten their coming. The cloud may be thick and dark which hangs over it, but methinks I see a rainbow clear and bright, telling me of brighter and sunnier days. Let us all, who are brothers good and true, unite in endeavours to raise the principles of our noble Order to that high point of honour which shall commend it to all as in every way worthy of their respect. Be upstanding, brethren

of St. Mark's, and bid the visiting brethren of the province a cordial welcome to your festive board. (Drunk with all the honours.)

Mr. BINNIE R.W.M., in returning thanks for the Glasgow Kilwinning Lodge (No. 4), said, that it gave him much pleasure to be present on this festive occasion. He could have wished much to have seen some of his brethren in the City Council here to share in the brotherly love that every one present seemed to enjoy. Although there were many lodges in the western province holding charters under different names, he trusted they were all as one great body in promoting the cause of Freemasonry, so dear to every true brother of the Order. He remarked, that, if it were but possible that the neutral world could get a glimpse within these walls, they would be struck with wonder and admiration at the harmony and order that reigned triumphant. He said that the lodge which he had the honour of presiding over, contemplated a removal to the opposite side of the street, a circumstance, he had no doubt, which would tend to the further prosperity of both lodges; and, although they might be situated on different sides of the street, he trusted they would always be found engaged on the same side in promoting the cause of Freemasonry, so dear to the heart of every true brother. He concluded, by wishing every success to the St. Mark's Lodge, and the worthy brother Dr. Pritchard, who so ably presided over them, and for the honour they had conferred on the brethren of the Glasgow Kilwinning Lodge, who had had the good fortune of being present on that occasion.

Bro. SMITH, R.W.M., of the Athol Lodge, then said,—R.W.M. and brethren, after the very eloquent reply we have just listened to from Bro. Binnie, any remarks from me might be considered superfluous were it not a duty which I owe to my mother lodge—the Lodge Athol 413—and as her senior office-bearer present, I now raise my voice with diffidence to make reply in her behalf to the foregoing eloquently proposed and enthusiastically received toast of the visiting brethren. Lodge Athol is young; in fact, she is the infant lodge of Scotland. 'Tis little more than a year since the spark of masonic light was first kindled in her bosom, but I am proud to say, though I say it with all becoming modesty, that spark now burns a flame; certainly a little flame, but still one of bright intensity. When last year our charter was obtained, our roll book shewed but one and twenty names—we now number about one hundred members. Last winter we had a series of monthly lectures delivered, and that course was inaugurated in a most eloquent manner by your own R.W.M. Other lectures followed suit, and though they could not bring to bear the same heavy mental ordnance that Bro. Dr. Pritchard so pre-eminently possesses, yet they did their best, and mortal man can do no better; besides, it was but the insertion of the small end of the wedge, that wedge which will I trust next winter be driven home; and I also trust, that Master Masons with master minds, perhaps some of those who now adorn this board, will be ready and willing comparatively to descend from that lofty pinnacle of their mental greatness, and unuzzle some small portion of their wisdom in the body of Lodge Athol. Before sitting down, I would testify to you my very high appreciation of the manner in which this lodge is wrought. Upon the first occasion that I was privileged to visit here, I was delighted to find St. Mark so well and ably supported by the respective representatives of the three grand pillars of Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty. Upon that occasion the first objects that met my gaze upon entering the hall, were maps and diagrams of burning mountains hung in the east, in the west, in the north, and the south; and after the business in hand had been disposed of in a manner alike remarkable for its purity of ritual and elegance of style, the R.W.M. proceeded to deliver a deeply interesting and highly instructive lecture upon the evidences and probable origin of volcanic action in various parts of the world. He graphically conducted our mental vision from the hot springs of Iceland, through the blazing craters of South America, and the South Sea Islands, to the fertile shores of the Mediterranean, with all the striking enthusiasm of the eye-witness and the traveller, and I am sure that every brother present that night went home highly delighted and much instructed. That system of lecturing in open lodge, I regard as a grand stride in the right direction. The diffusion of intellectual nutriment in conjunction with the propagation of these ancient mysteries and privileges, which it is the duty of our order to confer, must ever be regarded as having a tendency beneficially elevating. I beg to offer you, in name of Lodge Athol (No. 413), my best and most sincere thanks for the kind and cordial manner in which this toast has been proposed, and likewise for

the enthusiastic reception with which it has universally been met. And I also, beg to assure you, and in doing so I but echo the sentiments of all my brethren of the Athole, that this night we have enjoyed ourselves to the full, not only in a gastronomic sense, but also through those higher perceptions, those intellectual qualities that invest man's better motives. Brethren I beg to thank you.

"The Last Link of St. Mark's," was proposed by Bro. Barrow; "The Visiting Brethren from a Distance," by Bro. Thomson; "The Trustees of St. Mark's," by Bro. Clark; "The Proxy Masters and Wardens," by Bro. Arnott; and "Happy to Meet, &c.," by the R.W.M.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from several influential Masons, including Bro. Sheriff Alison, who was detained at the Circuit Court; but the meeting throughout was a most harmonious one. Songs were sung by various brethren, which greatly enlivened the proceedings, and Bro. A. W. Banks presided at the harmonium in his usual efficient style. Altogether an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent, such as only "brethren of the mystic tie" can possibly enjoy.

INDIA.

BOMBAY.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

On Wednesday the 19th February, 1862, the first District Grand Lodge ever formed in this Province under the Grand Lodge of England and Wales was opened in Bombay in the building occupied by Lodge Concord (No. 1059), under a patent of appointment as Prov. Grand Master granted by the M.W. the Grand Master of England and Wales to R.W. Bro. Geo. Taylor, Barrister at Law and Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Equity side.

At the time appointed, half-past five, P.M., R.W. Bro. James Gibbs, of the Bombay Civil Service, P.M. of Lodge Union (No. 1062), who had been previously appointed Deputy Prov. G.M. with full powers by the R. W. Prov. G.M., opened the District Grand Lodge in due form, aided by Bros. G. S. Judge, P.M. Lodge, No. 265, as S. Prov. G. Warden; H. Wickham, P.M. Lodge No. 715, as J. Prov. G. Warden; W. C. Sillar, W.M., Lodge No. 807, as S. Prov. G. Deacon; A. King, S.W. Lodge No. 1059, as J. Prov. G. Deacon; J. Firth, of Lodge No. 1059, as Prov. G. Pursuivant; W. K. Watson, Tyler of Lodge No. 1059, as Prov. G. Tyler; and the Representatives of the Lodges of Bombay.

The summons convening the meeting and the patent of the R.W. the P.G. Master having been read, it was announced that R.W. Bro. G. Taylor was at the door, whereupon, by command of the D. Prov. G. M., he was waited upon by a deputation consisting of the officiating Prov. G. Wardens, the officiating Prov. G. Deacons and other brethren, and conducted into the District Grand Lodge with the honour and respect due to his high Masonic rank, after which he was presented for installation by the officiating S. Prov. G. Warden and addressed by the D. Prov. G.M. as follows:—

"R.W., Sir and Brother, the Masons working under the Grand Lodge of England hail this day as the beginning of what they fondly hope, and with confidence expect, will prove a most auspicious era in Freemasonry in this Province. England was the first to establish Lodges in this Presidency, and for many years held her rule supreme, but from the G.M. not being directly represented here by a Prov. Grand Master, as well as for other reasons which it is better at this distance of time to pass over without further notice, Scotland stepped in and took the lead, opening its proceedings by appointing a Prov. Grand Master with full power to constitute lodges, with this proviso that they should hail from the Grand Lodge of Scotland (*). Freemasonry then saw the extraordinary and unprecedented exhibition of one lodge (†) leaving its natural mother, the Grand Lodge of England and transferring itself bodily with its name and all else belonging to it as an adopted child to the Grand Lodge of Scotland who accepted the charge—it also saw the unnatural sight of Masons deserting their mother lodges, work-

* Vide Laurie's *List of Freemasonry*, Ed. of 1859, pp. 219 and 395, from which it appears that on the 30th November, 1836, a time when Scotland had not a single lodge working in this province, she appointed a Prov. G. Master for Western India!

† The lodge here referred to is Lodge Perseverance, (No. 516) of England, but now No. 351 of Scotland.

ing under England, to such an extent that their lodges fell into abeyance, in order that they might give their support to newly constituted lodges working under Scotland. The Brother who was appointed by the Grand Master of Scotland to rule over this Province was eminent as a mason, and of position and character competent to make his influence generally felt. Under him Scotch Masonry flourished and English Masonry drooped and finally became dormant. About the year 1849 some English Masons applied for and obtained a Warrant from the Grand Lodge of England to work a Lodge, and Lodge St. George (No. 807), came into existence, and for some time alone supported English Masonry in this Province. Some years afterwards Lodge Orion in the West, (No. 598), which had long been dormant, was resuscitated, and shortly afterwards Lodge Concord, (No. 1059) was established. In 1858, I had the honour, in conjunction with some other English Masons, to consecrate Lodge Union, (No. 1069) at Kurrachee, an offset of which has lately been formed at Kotree in Middle Sind, under the name of Industry (No. 1175.) As soon as the number of English Lodges began to increase it was felt that the only way by which the solidity of the English Masonic structure, thus happily resumed in this Province, could be ensured was to obtain a District Grand Lodge, and a petition from a large number of English Masons in this Presidency was forwarded to the M.W. the Grand Master, who kindly granted their request by appointing you, R.W. Brother, to be the first Prov. G.M. of Bombay and its dependencies, and I greatly rejoice that the pleasing duty of installing you in the E. Chair has fallen upon me. Permit me, therefore, R.W. Sir, to offer you the sincere congratulations of the brethren, who work under the Banner of England, on the present auspicious occasion, and to express their fervent wish that the G.A.O.T.U., may grant you health and strength long to rule over the English Craft in Bombay, that masonry may extend its benign influence under your fostering care, that not only may numbers of our own countrymen be induced to come under its banner by a sincere wish to render themselves more generally servicable to their fellow creatures, but that to the natives of this country the true light may arise and shine, and that, in joining with us in the sacred tie of Masonry, brotherly love may be engendered, relief to the distressed be practised, and truth become the ruling principle of their lives."

The D. Prov. G.M., R.W. Bro. Gibbs, then proceeded with the ceremony of installation, which was completed in the usual manner, and the proper honours having been given, the R.W. Prov. Grand Master invested and installed the principal officers, and invested the rest with an appropriate address to each, which was suitably acknowledged.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Bros. J. Gibbs, P.M. No. 1069, D. Prov. G. M.; G. S. Judge, P.M. No. 265, Sen. Prov. G. Warden; H. Wickham P.M. No. 715, Jun. Prov. G. Warden; the Rev. J. J. Farnham, W.M. No. 1059, Prov. G. Chaplain; J. P. Comforth, No. 807, elected Prov. G. Treas.; W. C. Sillar, W.M. No. 807, Prov. G. Reg.; G. S. Judge, P.M. No. 265, Prov. G. Sec.; D. Hepworth, P.M. No. 1059, Sen. Prov. G.D.; W. T. Roper, P.W. No. 807, Jun. Prov. G.D.; J. Brunton, W.M. No. 1069, Prov. G. Sup. of Works; R. T. Thompson, Sec. No. 598, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; R. J. Morris of No. 1069, Prov. G. S.B.; John Firth of No. 1059, Prov. G. Purs.; W. K. Watson, Tyler of No. 1059, Prov. G. Tyler. Bros. A King, S.W. No. 1059, W. H. Walker, J.W. No. 1059, and Moosa Khan of No. 1059, be Prov. G. Stewards.

The R.W. Prov. G.M., then intimated to the brethren that he would appoint the other Prov. Grand Stewards on a future occasion.

In installing R.W. Bro. James Gibbs in the Chair of D. Prov. G.M., the R.W. Prov. G.M. said it afforded him great pleasure to confer that honour upon him, because by his zeal and talents as a Mason he had gained the esteem and respect of the brethren, and by his amiable disposition he had gained their affections.

In installing R.W. Bros. G. S. Judge and H. Wickham respectively in the chairs of Sen. and Jun. Prov. G. Wardens the R.W. Prov. G.M. said it gratified him very much to confer that honour upon them because from a long intercourse with them in Masonry both in Bengal and Bombay he knew them to be not only good and worthy masons, but full of zeal and talent. Their experience moreover would be of great assistance to him, for their ability had already been acknowledged in Bengal by their having sat in the District Grand Lodge of that Province in the very chairs in which he had now the pleasure of installing them in the District Grand Lodge of Bombay.

A vote of thanks was then given to the D. Prov. G.M. for the trouble he had taken in getting up the regalia of the District Grand Lodge, and for the able manner in which he had conducted the proceedings and the ceremony of installation, for which R.W. Bro. J. Gibbs returned thanks.

The District Grand Lodge was then closed in due form by the R.W. Prov. G. M. and the brethren returned home.

BOMBAY.

CONCORD LODGE (No. 1059).—On the 16th of November, 1861, the brethren, in regular lodge assembled, unanimously recorded their hearty fraternal esteem for their respected brother Mirza Ali Mahommed Khan Shoostey, and also their desire to testify the sense of the obligation the lodge was under to him for his great generosity in placing his house at the disposal of the lodge for a period of two years and a half without receiving any pecuniary equivalent. It was, therefore, resolved, that an Address, expressive of their gratitude for his munificence, be presented to him, with their best wishes for his health, prosperity, and happiness.

CHINA.

HONG KONG.—Zetland Lodge (No. 768).—On St. John's Day, 27th December, 1861, the brethren of this lodge assembled in large numbers at their rooms, in Victoria. The installation of Bro. A. Coxon, as W.M., was very impressively performed by Bro. W. M. Richards, P.M. of this lodge, after which the W.M. appointed the following brethren officers for the ensuing year, viz.—F. J. Hazeland, S.W.; H. Cohen, J.W.; G. H. Laurence, Treas.; E. Leitchfield, Sec.; F. T. Smith, S.D.; J. Dodd, J.D.; R. Reed, Tyler. Upwards of seventy brethren sat down to banquet, and all expressed themselves highly delighted at the arrangements for the comfort, so admirably carried out by the Stewards.

TIEN-TSIN.—Meridian Lodge (No. 1045).—A meeting of this lodge took place on Friday, the 17th January. Present:—Bros. F. Y. Cassidy, W.M.; B. T. Giraud, S.W., acting; W. Woodward, J.W.; G. Hamilton, Treas.; S. Deacon, Sec.; A. Ewing, S.D., acting; F. Shannon, J.D.; W. H. James, M.C.; Gould, P.M.; Adams, P.M.; Parsons, Aires, Harbor, and C. H. Giraud. The ordinary business having been transacted, the W.M. vacated the chair, and Bro. W. E. Adams, W.M. elect, was duly installed by Bro. Gould, P.M. The various elections and appointments to office for the ensuing year, were then notified, and the brethren designated, were successively invested. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to the retiring W.M. and officers, two candidates were proposed for initiation and one for joining, and all business being concluded, the lodge was closed.

COLONIAL.

BAHAMAS.

TURK'S ISLANDS.—Forth Lodge (No. 930).—The ceremony of installation, which is usually performed in this lodge on St. John the Evangelist's day, did not take place at that festival in December last, in consequence of the absence at the same time of the Master elect from the colony. A meeting was therefore held on Wednesday the 19th of February for the transaction of that and other masonic business. His honor President Inglis, who is an honorary member of the lodge, was present during the installation of W.M. and the investiture of officers. All business being ended the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren separated for a short time. They re-assembled at the Union Hotel, where they were again honored with the company of President Inglis and several of the principal gentlemen of the place, and all sat down to an excellent banquet provided by that kindly and highly esteemed hostess Madame Thomas Francisco, the widow of a late venerable brother of that name. The proceedings of the evening passed off in a most pleasant and agreeable manner, and the enjoyment of the company was greatly enlanced by Bro. S. H. F. Briens, who contributed some excel-

lent singing. The following is a list of officers of the lodge for the present year:—Bros. A. G. Wynns, W. M.; T. Ockenden, S. W.; J. C. Crisson, J. W. C. R. Hinson, P. M., Treas., N. T. Godet, P.M., Sec.; Thos. Frith, S.D.; T. J. Godet, J.D.; H. J. Murray; I.G.; A. C. Darrell, Tyler.

ROYAL ARCH.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The following is the Report of the Committee of General Purposes to be presented to Grand Chapter on Wednesday next:—

To the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, The Committee of General Purposes beg to Report that they have examined the Accounts from the 15th January to the 16th April, 1862, which they find to be as follows:—

Balance, 15th January, 1862	£170 17 8
Subsequent Receipts	225 9 6
	<hr/>
	396 7 2
Disbursements	119 9 0
	<hr/>
Leaving a Balance of	£276 18 2

which Balance is in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., Bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

The Committee have also to Report that they have received a Petition from Companions Thomas Bohn as Z, Samuel Hill as H, William Ditchman as J, and seven others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Canonbury Lodge (No. 995), Islington, to be called the "Canonbury Chapter," and to meet at the Canonbury Tavern, St. Mary's Road, in the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, on the fourth Monday of every month.

The petition is in all respects regular, and the Committee, having ascertained that the Canonbury Lodge is sufficiently numerous to warrant a reasonable expectation that a chapter in connection therewith may be efficiently maintained, recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

The committee have also received a petition from Companions George Smith as Z, James Clarke, as H, George Coleby as J, and eight others, for a chapter to be attached to the Lodge of Unanimity (No. 119), North Walsham, to be called the "Chapter of Unanimity," and to meet at the King's Arm's Inn, North Walsham, in the county of Norfolk, on the Wednesday nearest the new moon in the months of January, April, July, and October in each year.

This petition is in all respects regular, and the committee therefore recommend that the prayer thereof be granted.

The committee have further to report that they have received a petition from fifteen Royal Arch Masons who belonged to the Chapter of Loyalty and Virtue (No. 312), Barnstaple, which was erased by order of the Supreme Grand Chapter on the 7th August, 1861, for neglecting to make the prescribed returns, or take any notice of the summonses that were sent from time to time calling for such returns. The petitioners represent that they have received no communications of any description from the Grand Chapter; and were not aware that their chapter had been erased until they received an application from another Chapter inviting them to dispose of their furniture. The petitioners also represent that the meetings of the chapter were regularly held, and principals duly elected and installed annually up to the year 1859; and that they have only now discovered that no return had been made since 1855, subsequent to which date fourteen members have either died, left the neighbourhood, or seceded; and amongst them the last elected First Principal, the Scribe, and other active members. The petitioners conclude by praying that they may be permitted to re-open the chapter, and resume work, having a good prospect of being able to continue the same in a regular way.

The Committee taking into consideration, the statements made by the petitioners, and having regard to the fact that there is no other Royal Arch Chapter within forty miles of Barnstaple; and further that the chapter had prior to the year 1855, been regular in making its returns to the Grand Chapter, recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the resolution, erasing the Chapter, be rescinded.

The Committee have finally to report that in auditing the accounts for the past quarter, their attention has again been drawn to the anomaly of the salary of the Grand Scribe E being less in amount than that of one of his clerks.

The Committee are of opinion that in fairness to the Grand Scribe E, this anomaly ought not be continued, and they therefore recommend that the sum of £20 be added to the yearly salary of the Grand Scribe E.

(Signed) FREDERICK PATTISON, President.
Freemasons' Hall, London, 16th April, 1862.

SCOTLAND.

AYR.—Bro. Henry Smith, of the Star Hotel, has, on occasion of his leaving Ayr for England, been presented with a set of Masonic jewels by the Royal Arch chapter (No. 165), in testimony of their regard for him as a member of that chapter. Bro. M. Pollock presided.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

CHESHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE.—The Prov. Grand Conclave of the orders of the Temple, &c., in Cheshire, met on the 23rd inst., at the Macclesfield Arms Hotel, Macclesfield. The Prov. Grand Commander, Sir Knight Wm. Courtenay Cruttenden, assumed the throne at 3 o'clock.—Sir Knight Roberts (Dir. of Cers. for Yorkshire) acting as Dir. of Cers.—and opened the encampment in due form. The minutes of the last meeting were then read, and letters of apology for absence from several Knights. Invitations to the meeting of the Prov. Grand Conclave of Lancashire on the 2nd May at Liverpool, kindly forwarded by the Prov. Grand Chancellor of that province, Sir Knight W. H. Wright, were distributed. The statutes &c., for the government of this province, which had received the sanction of the Prov. Committee, were brought forward, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed; and a vote of thanks passed to Sir Knight John Yarker for his kindness in preparing the same. The Treasurer for the ensuing year was elected, and the following appointments and investments took place. Capt. R. Cope, D. Prov. G.C.; Rev. S. L. Wilson, Prov. G. Prior; J. Smith, Prov. G.S.P.; Rev. B. Lowther, Prov. G. Prelate; Capt. H. A. Bennett, 1st. Capt.; H. Whitmore, 2nd Capt.; S. P. Leather, Prov. G.C.; J. Yarker, Prov. G.V.C.; A. Loomer, Prov. G.R.; W. Smith (elected) Treas.; A. Beswick, Prov. G. Chamberlain; C. Ellis, Prov. G. Hospit. F. J. Rowen, M.D., Prov. G., 1st Ex.; T. Cheetham, Prov. G., 2nd Ex.; T. Neale, Prov. G., 1st S.D.; R. Andrew, Prov. G. S.B.; P. Cheetham, Prov. G. Al.; G. M. Hooley, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. Swindells, Prov. G. 1st Aide-de-C.; T. Wildgoose, 2nd Aide-de-C.; W. Bradbury, 1st C. of L.; W. H. Brown, 2nd C. of L.; H. Ditchfield, Prov. G.S.B.; J. H. Brown, Prov. G., 1st Hd.; W. Mitchell, Prov. G. 2nd Hd.; J. Brierley, Prov. G., Org.; W. Bates, Prov. G.B.R.; Fraters, Spencer and Hayter, Equerries. Prov. G., Conclave elected the following Sir Knights Members of Committee:—Wilson, Bland, Whitmore, and Ellis, and the P.G.C., added the following, Andrews, Smethurst, and Rowen. The Prov. Grand Conclave was closed at half-past five o'clock, and the Knights adjourned to an excellent banquet. The usual toasts &c. followed, and a most agreeable and social evening was spent.

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH.—*Loyal Brunswick Encampment.*—The regular quarterly convocation of the above encampment was held in the Freemasons' Chapter Room, St. George's Hall, on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1862; present, the following Sir Knights:—Dowse, P.E.C., Evans, Rodd, Triscott, Mills, Blight, Thomas, Harfoot, Dupre Fitzgerald, Edwards, O'Hara, &c. The encampment was opened in due form under the command of Sir Knight Dowse, at four o'clock, p.m. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for the following companions of the Royal Arch as candidates for admission to the order—Comp. E. T. Carlyon of Chapter No. 89, and Comp. Richard Rodda of Chapter No. 122. The same proving unanimous, and they having signed the required declaration, they were introduced in the ancient form and duly installed Sir Knights of the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and

Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar. The ceremony of installing the Eminent Commander elect, Sir Knight Evans, was then proceeded with. He being introduced in due form to the presiding E.C. for the benefit of installation to the chair, the ceremony was performed in ancient form by P.E.C. Sir Knight Dowse, who in placing Sir Knight Evans in the chair, presented him with the baton of office, warrant of encampment, statutes of the Grand Conclave and bye-laws. He was then proclaimed Eminent Commander in form, and saluted with the honours due to his rank. He then appointed and invested with the badges of their offices, the following Sir Knights as officers of the encampment for the ensuing year:—Sir Knts. Rodd, 1st Capt.; Mills, 2nd Capt.; Merrifield, Prelate; Thomas, Registrar; Dowse, P.E.C., Treasurer; Harfoot, Expert; Dupre, Almoner; Blight, Capt. of Lines; O'Hara, 1st Herald; Fitzgerald, 2nd ditto; Rogers, Equerry. The interesting ceremony being over and business being disposed of, the encampment was closed in solemn form with prayer at half-past six o'clock. The Sir Knights then retired to, their annual banquet at the Globe Hotel, where they partook of an excellent dinner, and passed an evening of true Masonic enjoyment. The encampment has now on its muster-roll twenty-eight subscribing members, twenty-two of whom have been admitted to the order since its resuscitation (after an abeyance of eight years) in August 1857.

SCOTLAND.

AYR.—*Ayr Priory* (No. 4).—On Thursday week a special meeting of the Sir Knights of this priory was held in the Tam o' Shanter Hall for the purpose of electing a Commander, in room of Sir Knt. Major Thornton, who, in contemplation of his immediate removal from Scotland, had resigned that office. The priory having been opened and the roll passed, the Sub-Prior, Sir Knt. Andrew Glass, proposed that Sir Knt. D. Murray Lyon should be appointed to the office of Prior of the Ayr Priory. The circumstances of the priory required that a Sir Knight of energy, influence, and Masonic talent should be at its head, and he was sure (remarked the Sub-Prior) that all present would unite in saying that Sir Knt. Lyon possessed these qualifications. He felt a peculiar pleasure in nominating for the office of Prior a Masonic son of his own, and one whose Masonic career had been so bright and honourable as to reflect credit upon those who had been instrumental in introducing him into the Craft. In lodge, chapter, and encampment Frater Lyon had distinguished himself as an expert Mason, and he felt confident that his being advanced to the Commandership would be for the interest of the Priory. Their late Prior had also expressed his assurance that the Priory of Ayr would, were he elected, flourish under the banner of Frater Lyon. Sir Knt. William Livingston said he most cordially begged to second their Sub-Prior's motion. He, in common with the other members of the encampment, admired Frater Lyon's character and qualifications as a man and as a Mason, and he was quite certain that he would continue to devote his talents to the service of the priory, and should he do so with anything like the spirit which characterised his career in the capacity of their Secretary, the priory was bound to prosper. The motion having been unanimously and most enthusiastically agreed to, Frater Lyon signified his acceptance of the office, and thanked the Sir Knights for his renewed expression of their confidence in him. He was then duly installed into the office of Prior. There was a large attendance of Sir Knights on this occasion, and after the business they partook of refreshment, the Sub-Prior in the chair. Sir Knt. Sergt. David Wallace proposed the health of the new Prior, which was well received, and suitably responded to by Sir Knt. Lyon, who assured the Sir Knights that he would leave no stone unturned in the defence of the rights and furtherance of the interests of the Priory over which he had so unexpectedly been called to preside. He reciprocated the spirit in which their Sub-Prior had alluded to, his being one of his Masonic sons, and he was proud to acknowledge having received the orders of Craft, Royal Arch and Templar Masonry from the hands of so indefatigable a worker in the Masonic vineyard as Frater Glass, than whom he could say, without fear of contradiction, there were none in Ayrshire who had seen more Masonic service. Like other good men, Sub-Prior Glass had his enemies; but, when the lamps of all such were hopelessly extinguished, the light emitted from Bro. Glass's Masonic taper would continue to shed its radiance in the minds of many a novice. The newly-elected Prior called for the dedication of a bumper to the health of the Sub-Prior. On retiring from the office of Prior, Major Thornton

presented Frater Lyon with a silver drinking flask, of chaste design and beautiful workmanship, bearing the following inscription:—"A parting token of esteem to Sir Knight D. Murray Lyon, from Sir Knight Major Thornton, C.E., Past Prior, for the assiduity and ability he displayed as Secretary of Ayr Priory (No. 4), March 3, 1862.

MARK MASONRY.

"SOUTHWARK LODGE, (No. 11. S. C).—This select and flourishing lodge of Mark-masters held their usual monthly meeting at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, Kent, (Bro. Stevens's) on Monday, April 7th. The lodge was opened by Bro. R. Slade, R.W.M. assisted by his officers, Bros. John Thomas, S.W.; F. Walters, J.W.; C. H. Murr, S.O.; H. A. Collington, J.O.; J. H. Pembroke, Cou.; C. Stahr, J.D.; M. Spier, T.K. Immediately after the opening of the lodge the R.W.M. was compelled to return home through indisposition. The Chair was then taken by Bro. E. A. Levy, the immediate P.R.W.M. who in a very able manner, assisted by the two P. Masters, Bro. Dr. Dixon, who acted as Deputy Master, and Bro. J. W. Weir, who so ably filled the Junior Warden's chair, advanced Bro. J. C. Gooddy to the honourable degree of a Mark Master in a superior manner. The business being ended the lodge was closed. The brethren then sat down to an excellent banquet replete with every comfort. After spending an agreeable evening together, the brethren separated well pleased with their happy reunion. Visitor Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, W.M. No. 8.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen still remains in comparative retirement. Amongst the royal arrivals in England are the Prince Royal of Prussia, Prince Oscar of Sweden, and Christina ex-Queen of Spain. An unusual number of garters have been vacant of late, and the Queen has at last filled them up. Two are awarded to Cabinet Ministers, the Duke of Somerset and Earl Russell; and the others to the Earl Fitzwilliam; and Earl Canning.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—The House of Lords reassembled on Tuesday, and after a short sitting adjourned till Friday. In the House of Commons on Monday, in reply to Mr. Bentinck, Sir G. Lewis said it was intended to construct a fort at Spithead behind the breakwater, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Defence Commission. Sir Stafford Northcote announced, in answer to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Mr. Disraeli intended, on the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, to deliver another speech on our financial position, and that he (Sir Stafford Northcote) himself intended to "make some observations" partly having reference to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech at Manchester. There was, however, no intention to impede the passage of the bill through the House. On the motion for going into committee of supply, General Peel asked whether any decision had been come to in regard to the Army Reserve Fund, so which the attention of Parliament was specially called in the report of the committee on military organization? Sir G. Lewis, in reply, said that last session an account was for the first time laid on the table of the House, showing how the fund had been appropriated, and a similar account up to the 1st of May would be shortly produced. He should be ready to assent to any mode of auditing the fund which might meet with the approval of the House. After some observations from Sir de Lacy Evans and Lord Hotham the matter dropped. The House went into committee of supply on the civil service estimates, and were occupied for some hours in the discussion of several votes. The vote of £150,000 for harbours of refuge

was postponed.—On Tuesday, in reply to Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Layard said the Government had received information that owing to the interference of the Spanish authorities at Seville the English consul there had been compelled to suspend the celebration of Protestant worship in the consular premises. Our ambassador at Madrid had expostulated with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, who at once said he would cause inquiries to be made. A despatch had been sent by the British Government to their representative at Madrid, directing him to obtain full information on the subject.—Mr. Baillie Cochrane moved for the issue of a commission to inquire into the state of the public buildings erected by Parliamentary grants within the last twenty years, with a view to greater economy and and unity of design in their construction. Since 1821, independently of the Houses of Parliament, 500,000*l.* had been spent on public buildings. More would have to be spent, and his object was to obtain that, by its expenditure, public buildings should be produced which would be worthy of the country and an ornament to the metropolis. Mr. Cowper sympathised with the motion, but objected that the commission proposed would, if appointed, supersede the responsibility of the executive Government in regard to such matters, which was the real security for economy. After a discussion, in which Lord J. Manners, Sir M. Peto, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir J. Shelley took part, the motion was negatived on a division by 116 to 49.—Mr. Horsfall moved for a select committee to inquire into the practicability of consolidating the Inland Revenue and Customs Departments. He urged the necessity of such a committee in order to reduce the expense of management. The Chancellor of the Exchequer assented to the appointment of the committee, and the motion was therefore agreed to.—Mr. Moffatt moved for a select committee to inquire into the bearing of the taxes on bills of lading and other petty charges on commerce. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in acceding to the appointment of the committee, said he had previously stated his opinion that the charges on the entry of goods inwards were not in principle defensive. But some of them were useful for statistical information. Whether such information should be collected at the expense of the mercantile community was a question to be considered by the committee.—On the motion of Mr. Crawford, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the present scale of sugar duties. The select committee on the Clergy Relief Bill was nominated. On the bringing up of the report of the votes agreed to in supply on the previous evening, a long discussion ensued on the vote of 350,000*l.* for convict establishments, objection being taken to the item of 550*l.* for Roman Catholic chaplains. On a division, however, the vote was agreed to. The other votes were passed.—On Wednesday the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill, a measure described by Mr. Sotheron Estcourt as intended to meet some defects in the law relating to co-operative societies, was read a second time. The House then went into committee on the Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Bill, and was occupied with the consideration of its clauses until a quarter to six o'clock, when, in accordance with the standing orders, the discussion was abruptly terminated.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—There has been a steady advance in the mortality of London for the last three weeks, contrary to what might have been expected from the genial state of the weather. Three weeks ago the mortality was 1252, a fortnight ago it was 1331, and last week it rose to 1394, which last amount is 148 in excess of the average of that week (corrected according to the population) during the last ten years. The principal increase appears to be in diseases of the chest and lungs; scarlatina is also prevalent and fatal.

There were 1959 children born during the week, which was 72 above the average.—Lord Clyde's report on the volunteer review at Brighton has been published. He praises the excellence of the arrangements by which, together with the punctuality and order of the volunteers themselves, a force of 20,000 men was brought to the places of rendezvous and told off for drill and manœuvre. The marching past was, he says, on the whole admirably performed. The manœuvres which followed had no other object than to practise the volunteer brigades and battalions in the changing position, and working together in a large body. He speaks in highly eulogistic terms of the fine spirit of the volunteers, and says the manner in which they were commanded, and "the intelligent ready way in which they obeyed the orders they received, proved how zealously both officers and men had applied themselves to the patriotic object that all have in view." In forwarding this report to the commanding officers of the volunteer corps which took part in the review, the Secretary of War expresses his gratification that they should have obtained the approval of Lord Clyde.—A number of gentlemen interested in the cotton manufacture, and carrying on business in the city of London, waited upon the Lord Mayor, on Friday, to request His Lordship to receive subscriptions for the relief of the distressed operatives of Lancashire. The Lord Mayor, who said "he had heard and read enough on the subject to satisfy his mind that the emergency was such as justly to command public attention and sympathy," readily assented to the proposal, and the deputation agreed to form themselves into a provisional committee, to correspond with any local committee which might be organized in some central part of the distressed districts.—The unemployed operatives of Manchester held a meeting on Tuesday evening, to take steps for procuring an extension of the relief afforded by the Poor-law authorities. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the relief now given is totally inadequate, and that the "present mode of applying the labour test is unjust in principle, and cruel in its operation on the labouring classes. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Mayor of Manchester and the Poor-law Guardians.—Another murder is reported from Ireland. M. Thiebault, a French gentleman who had only recently purchased the Rockwell estate, near Cahir, was shot dead while walking on the high road, near to his house, on Monday afternoon. Three persons are in custody suspected of being concerned in the assassination.—Mary Reed, alias Timney, was put to death on the scaffold at Dumfries, on Tuesday morning, in the presence of 2000 or 3000 spectators. The wretched woman was convicted of the murder of Ann Hannah, at Carpshead.—The final decision in the court-martial on Captain Robertson, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, has at length been published. One of the three charges brought against him the Court found him guilty of that one which charged him with having, after having received an insult, "failed to take proper lawful steps to vindicate his honour," and they therefore sentenced him to be cashiered." The Duke of Cambridge, however, on the opinion of Mr. Headlam, Judge Advocate General, that this finding could not be sustained, advised her Majesty that the proceedings should not be confirmed; and Captain Robertson has therefore been acquitted, and released from arrest.—Dr. Bernard, the refugee who was so intimately concerned in the Orsini plot, and whose defence formed such a prominent era in the career of Mr. Edwin James, has been confined in the Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum.—Dr. Smethurst's claim to propound the will of Miss Isabella Bankes was confirmed by a jury on Saturday. The verdict is stated to have been received "with evident surprise by a crowded court."—The Abbey Mills, West Ham, were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Large quantities of grain and flour were consumed. The cause of the fire has not been traced.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The King of Italy arrived in Naples at half-past four on Monday evening, escorted by three Italian and four French frigates. He was saluted by the cannon of the forts and of some English vessels. He passed through the streets in an open carriage, and was everywhere welcomed with the most unmistakable demonstrations of enthusiasm. When he arrived at the Palace he had to appear at the balcony and shew himself several times to the people. A general illumination of the city took place in the evening. Bourbonians, however, appear to have been at work; the discovery in Milan of a conspiracy among the soldiers of the old Neapolitan army is announced. It was found that they had been secretly supplied with poniards, pistols, and other weapons easily hidden, and

that their object was to attempt getting up a reactionary movement in Lombardy. About forty of them had been arrested, and a military commission of inquiry has been appointed. Several priests, who were believed to have supplied them with arms and money, have been also placed under arrest.—A letter from Turin affirms that the Pope has arranged with the cardinals that he should, prior to the approaching convocation in Rome, name him whom he would desire to be his successor; and that the choice has fallen upon Cardinal De Angelis, Archbishop of Parma. The negotiations between Rome and Russia for the reception by the latter of a Papal nuncio have failed. The Emperor insisted that the nuncio should maintain his relations with the Russian clergy through the Minister of Public Worship. This condition displeased the Pope, and his Holiness has determined not to send a nuncio to St. Petersburg.—The Hanoverian Government has declined to accede to the commercial treaty between Prussia and France till Bavaria and Wurtemberg shall have returned an answer. The chief reason assigned is that Hanover would, under no circumstances, adopt any act which might endanger the existence of the Zollverein.—The great constitutional principle of ministerial responsibility has been resolved on by the Emperor of Austria, in a Council of his Ministers. Concurrently with this important step another of great importance in the present state of the Austrian finances has been taken—the reduction in the army of 8000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry. The first iron-cased Austrian frigate has been launched at Trieste, and three others are being built.—The new Prussian Ministers have at least partially yielded the very demand which caused their predecessor's resignation; for they have determined that more detailed estimates of revenue and expenditure shall be laid before the Chamber.—The state of affairs of Greece is becoming more settled. The King and Queen are well received by the people at Athens, and the Chambers are summoned for the 7th of May, when it is said several popular measures will be brought forward. The King has ordered the establishment of a national guard on the Belgian principle.—A Vienna telegram informs us of another defeat of the Turks by the Montenegro insurgents. The former lost 2000 men and 1000 horses.

AMERICA.—The Niagara, from Boston and Halifax, brings no account of any engagement in front of Yorktown. The Confederates there had received large reinforcements—their troops having, it was said, been withdrawn from Fredericksburg to Richmond and Yorktown—and it was supposed that "the siege and defence would be on an extensive scale." No further "decisive movements," we are told, had been made by the Merrimac. General Beauregard's official report of the second day's engagement at Pittsburg states, that, on the previous day, the Confederates captured 36 guns and 8000 to 10,000 prisoners, and that they retired to their intrenchments at Corinth. On the other hand, a "semi-official" Federal despatch narrating the battle asserts that the Confederates were "routed," that they were pursued "as far as General Grant's previous orders permitted," and that they were "shut up" in Corinth. The Federal General Mitchell had prosecuted his operations from Huntsville, and had occupied 100 miles of the Charleston and Memphis Railway. Fort Pulaski—the communications between the fort and Savannah having for some time been intercepted—had surrendered unconditionally to the Federal gunboats. The steamer Nashville, once more eluding the vigilance of the Federal blockading squadrons, was reported to have arrived at Charleston.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LODGE OF HONOR (No. 769).—We are informed that at the last meeting of this lodge, a vote of condemnation was on the motion of the W.M., passed on the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE and a resolution come to, to decline taking it in future. We have no doubt we shall be able to live without the patronage of such a W.M., (who evidently does not wish to do that which he has sworn he will, improve himself in knowledge,) and we believe the only effect will be to increase our sale in Wolverhampton, as we cannot suppose all the brethren of the lodge to be as idiotic as their Master.

BRO. THE REV. A. F. A. WOODFORD.—Your letter is unavoidably postponed until next week.

BRO. BARKER.—You are correct; you shall hear from us forthwith.