

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

GRAND LODGE.

The usual dullness of the September communication of Grand Lodge—when the majority of the brethren are thinking more of green fields, the sea-side, or Continental excursions than of business—does not appear likely to be relieved by any very sprightly discussions at the meeting on Wednesday next. The only subject upon which anything like animation might be expected to be elicited, the appropriation of the Grand Lodge property having been for the present withdrawn; the Board of General Purposes announcing that they do not propose to press upon Grand Lodge at present the further consideration of the scheme contained in their Report of the 21st day of May last; but in compliance with a very general feeling expressed both in and out of Grand Lodge that the whole matter can be considered and carried out with greater benefit and profit to the Craft by a fixed Committee than by a Board, which, by its Constitution changes from year to year, the Board beg to recommend that, in the event of Grand Lodge agreeing to the alteration of Law 19, page 107, of the Book of Constitutions, as proposed by the M.W. the Grand Master, a Committee of seven members of Grand Lodge be appointed, with powers similar to those at present possessed by this Board, so far as the same relate to the improvement and adaptation of the aforesaid freehold property of Grand Lodge; and that such Committee have full power to call for all books, papers, deeds, documents, and accounts; to obtain the advice of any persons, architects, or others, and to cause such plans and estimates to be prepared as may seem to them expedient for the purpose of adopting a complete scheme for the improvement and adaptation of the said freehold property, subject to the approval of Grand Lodge.

Should the Grand Master propose a resolution in anything like the terms here indicated, we do not suppose that any of the brethren who have given notices of motions on the subject will press them; but at present all that the notice of motion under his Lordship's name proposes is, "that Law 19, page 107, in the Book of Constitutions, be altered, by prefixing thereto the following words: 'Except when otherwise specially directed by Resolution of Grand Lodge.'" Brother Herbert Lloyd has, however, given notice of a motion—

"That—in the event of Grand Lodge agreeing to the alteration of Law 19, page 107, of the *Book of Constitutions*, as proposed by the M.W. Grand Master—Grand Lodge be empowered to appoint a permanent Committee, consisting of seven members, to take into consideration the property belonging to the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of England, situate in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and to suggest a scheme for the consideration of Grand Lodge, as to the best method of appropriating the property, showing the statistics comprising the whole amount of cost for the several works including the purchases, solicitor's charges, stamps, architect's commission, &c., stating the amount under two distinct heads, viz., remunerative, or that portion for which a reasonable return for the outlay may be expected, together with the amount of the return; and unremunerative, or that portion which it will be necessary to expend for the purposes of the business of the Craft, and for which no return beyond the additional accommodation derived therefrom can reasonably be expected. Also stating how, or in what manner, the works should be carried out so as not to interfere with the business of the Craft. Also the time required, together with the probable amount of each section, and the means by which the cost of the several sections and the total amount is proposed to be paid. And that the said Committee, if appointed, shall have full power to prepare plans, and procure whatever information may be found necessary for the approval of Grand Lodge, either by competition or otherwise, and to carry out the said scheme if approved."

In the meantime the Board of General Purposes inform us, that, in pursuance of the Resolution of Grand Lodge of the 4th day of June last—"whereby this Board was directed to prepare such plans and estimates as they consider requisite for the appropriation of the property of Grand Lodge,—they have caused plans and approximate estimates, having reference to the scheme comprised in the Report of the Board of the 21st day of May last, to be prepared by the Grand Superintendent of Works, and have directed that the same be deposited at the Office of the Grand Secretary."

The plans are to be seen in the Temple; but as yet we have had no sufficient opportunity of examining them to judge of their merits—a matter of the less moment, inasmuch as the consideration of the subject is to be postponed for the present. But where the estimates are we know not, unless they are to be found in the Report of the Board of the 21st of May, when, if so, it will be seen that something like £23,000 or £25,000 are to be expended in adapting one-half of the property for the purposes of the Craft, leaving the other half to be appropriated hereafter; and which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with for a less sum, no matter by whom it be found, the Craft or the lessees of the tavern and hotel.

Brother Stebbing has given notice of a motion for limiting the expenditure to £19,000; but we trust it will not be proceeded with, at least until the Committee has been appointed; and even then we must object to tying their hands too closely before they have had time to enter on the duties of their office.

THE THREATENED SECESSION FROM
THE SUPREME GRAND ROYAL ARCH
CHAPTER OF SCOTLAND.

No. III.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The publicity given, through the pages of the *MAGAZINE*, to the report of the Special Meeting of Supreme Grand Chapter, and our strictures on the present position of Royal Arch Masonry in the West of Scotland, has had the effect, it seems, of raising the choler of the malcontents against us. The veracity of many of our statements is not only questioned, but boldly denied, and in proof of these counter-assertions we are treated to a view of the whole case as taken from the rebel stand-point, and elaborately coloured by their own artist, who, by the way, heralds his "statement of facts" with an introduction characteristic enough of its author, but scarcely meriting a reply. Lest, however, the "Interim Secretary" should feel slighted by our apparent non-appreciation of the wondrous acumen displayed in the few paragraphs he appears to have penned for your own Correspondent's special benefit, we beg to congratulate him upon the utter harmlessness of his recondite production. His sneer at "the source" whence is drawn our information affects us as little as it does the correctness of our report. His disavowal of being "influenced by feelings of animosity" towards those who, on the question in dispute, happen to differ from him, may be taken for what it is worth; his professions of respect for "the laws by which all have agreed to be governed" are irreconcilable with the facts of the case; and his aversion to being led into a "paper war" in defence of his position betrays a want of faith in the righteousness of the cause he has espoused, which we hesitate not to characterise as one of pure Masonic intolerance. Sinking, then, the individuality of the "Interim Secretary," we shall now proceed to the consideration of the Report which has been submitted to "the Royal Arch Masons throughout the world," by the Committee charged with that special service on behalf of certain companions who met in the Crow Hotel, Glasgow, on the evening of the 8th July last. That Report is divided into the three following parts:—

1st. A statement of facts bearing on and connected with our present position.

2nd. The decisions of Supreme Committee and Supreme Chapter relative thereto.

3rd. The reasons why the Royal Arch Masons, present at the meeting on 8th July, dissented from, and now earnestly invite the opinion of the several chapters connected therewith, as to what course ought to be followed.

"A statement of facts!" This must be a misnomer; for the very first "fact" laid before us presents no analogy to the case under discussion. Notwithstanding this, however, we hope to be able to make good use of it as a weapon turned against the Committee themselves. The reference to it

on their part proves their ignorance of the facts of the particular case cited, and shows the paucity of material possessed by the Committee upon which to found their Report, when, in furtherance of that object, they had to proceed to the examination of "various documents" connected with an old dispute in Chapter No. 18, which had its origin in circumstances not at all creditable to the Masonic acquirements of the three present Principals of that very Chapter, or to the parties in Glasgow who fomented the quarrel. The Committee give two reasons for noticing in their Report the case of No. 18. First—to show "the understanding then held by *Supreme Chapter* and *Supreme Committee* as to the powers of a remit, and—2nd, Because some of the *then* chief supporters of the First Principal of Chapter No. 18 in his irregularities, *are now* principal parties in bringing about the present state of affairs."

Well, then, as to the "powers of a remit." It is stated by the Committee, in their quotation of the case of No. 18, that upon petition and complaint being presented by several members of that Chapter against its then First Principal, Supreme Grand Chapter remitted the petition to the Prov. Gr. Superintendent, "that he might examine all books and documents, &c., in connection with said Chapter, and also to pronounce such sentence as he might deem proper." This the Superintendent did. He did more—he seized the books of No. 18 and carried them to Glasgow, and for that, and other proceedings in the course of his investigation of the case, Dr. Arnott, on presenting his Report to Supreme Chapter, received the thanks of that body; and upon this is based by the Committee an argument that Supreme Grand Chapter has acted inconsistently in now condemning what was formerly approved of. This argument is a fallacious one, and shows the unprincipled character of the Report.

It is quite true that Dr. Arnott did seize the books of Chapter No. 18, and that on presenting his Report he did receive the thanks of Supreme Chapter; but the important "fact" is studiously concealed that Dr. Arnott himself *applied for*, and obtained *special powers* to enable him to take possession of the Minute and Treasurer's Books of the said Chapter, clearly showing that then the Doctor was of opinion that such an act was an extraordinary exercise of power, and quite beyond his province as the Grand Superintendent of the Western District. The *additional powers* asked for by Dr. Arnott were granted to him by Supreme Grand Committee on the 3rd October, 1860, and were exercised by him on the 5th of the same month. In confirmation of this statement, we refer to the Supreme Chapter "*Reporter*" for 1860-61. This, then, for the Committee is an unfortunate case upon which to illustrate the powers of a remit. There are also several important discrepancies between the cases which we cannot permit to be lost sight of, and which go far

to destroy the parallel attempted to be drawn by the Committee.

In the case of No. 18, Dr. Arnott went himself to Ayr, and was strictly within the law. In the case of Chapter No. 80, he sent another.

In the case of No. 18, Dr. Arnott gave the Scribe E. of that Chapter at least seven days' notice of his intention to inspect the books. In the case of No. 80, not a moment's notice was given.

In the case of Chapter No. 18, it was with reference to a Chapter matter. In the case of No. 80, it had reference to a petition by private members of the Order; and in the case of No. 18, a petition and complaint were presented by members of the Chapter against their First Principal. In the case of No. 80, there was no complaint of any kind; and, in his answers, Dr. Arnott says, no irregularities in the case of No. 80, as a Chapter, were supposed or were found to exist.

The Report next goes on to say, that the Supreme Committee reported in favour of the disjunction of Ayrshire from the Western District, and its erection into a province, without consulting the Provincial Grand Chapter. But it does not say that every step taken was communicated to Dr. Arnott; and that in his first letter on the subject, and before the petition for disjunction was presented, the Doctor expressed his entire concurrence in the movement, and pledged himself to support it.

The next statement is, that Grand Scribe E. refused a copy of the petition to the Provincial Grand Chapter when asked for it. This is untrue. When at the meeting of Grand Chapter on the 23rd of May last, we heard Companion Mackersey, Grand Scribe E., read the letter he had sent to the Provincial Grand Scribe E. What was asked for was the petition itself (as we understood it); and Companion Mackersey's reply was, that he was ordered to send the papers to Dr. Arnott himself (the head of Provincial Grand Chapter), and would do so,—and this, we believe, he did.

The next "fact" worthy of notice is, that the books of Chapter No. 80 were "freely given up," and that no threats of suspension were held out. That this is a grossly false statement we have both written and oral evidence to prove. In his report of the manner in which the seizure of No. 80's books was effected, the Provincial Grand Scribe E. thus writes to Dr. Arnott, and we may well conceive the story to be told as favourably for the reporter as it was possibly for him to do. Having learned that the books were in the possession of the Second Principal of No. 80, the Provincial Grand Scribe E. waited upon that Companion at his own house, and presented his warrant for delivery of said books:—"I requested him to deliver them to me, and said I would give him an acknowledgment for the safe custody and speedy return of the same. After some conversation, in which he requested to know the reason of the books being called for, and

also if the books of Chapter No. 18 were likewise to go to Glasgow, I replied that I believed that the Provincial Grand Superintendent for the Western District of Scotland wished to inspect them; and that at present I had no instructions to demand the books of No. 18. He then expressed his astonishment that the Provincial Grand Superintendent should ask for the books, having so recently inspected and reported concerning them; and also his dislike at the demand being made without any previous notice, and his reluctance to give them up, especially as the First Principal was not in town. I replied that, in my opinion, you thought this the most expeditious and least expensive method of obtaining them. He (Companion Good) then consented to deliver them to me, and left the room where we were sitting for the purpose, as I thought, of obtaining them. He was absent for a considerable time—say about twenty minutes—which I thought unnecessarily long, and returned not with the books, but with two Companions of Chapter No. 80—viz., Companion Park, Treasurer; and another Companion, whose name I cannot at present remember. These Companions said the books of the Chapter should not be given up with their consent until the members of No. 80 were consulted in Chapter assembled, and advised Companion Good *not* to give them up. I told them that I had nothing to do with either them or Chapter No. 80, my only business being with the Companion in whose possession I found the books; and as Companion Good had said they were in his custody, it was him only I would hold responsible if the instructions of the Provincial Grand Superintendent were refused; adding, that of course I could not force this production; but, in the event of refusal, it would be my duty to report his having done so to the Provincial Grand Superintendent, and also to the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland; and that such disobedience would, in all likelihood, bring on him suspension from all Royal Arch Masonic privileges. After some further conversation of a similar nature, he, in the presence of the three Companions, consented to deliver the books to me."

In addition to the above refutation of the Committee's statement on this point by one of themselves, I have the authority of Companion Good for saying that the books were wrung from him through the threats of suspension for refusal which the Provincial Grand Scribe E. held before him; that he delivered up the books in direct opposition to the advice, protest, and entreaties of the Treasurer, Companion John Park, and the First Sojourner, Companion William Young; and so strongly did the Treasurer feel on the subject, that rather than witness what he considered a most illegal act, he left the room before the books were handed to the Provincial Grand Scribe.

So much, then, for the *freeness* with which the books of No. 80 were delivered up, and for the truthfulness of the Committee's "statement of facts."

The "decisions" of Supreme Chapter and Supreme Committee are next taken up and analyzed by the Glasgow Committee in their own way. The manner in which Grand Chapter disposed of the famous "Minute" which Companions D. Murray Lyon and George Good had the audacity to "sign," comes in for special attention, no less than three paragraphs being devoted to the consideration of it. It seems to be the unpardonable sin of Supreme Chapter that they refused, at the most urgent and reiterated request of Dr. Arnott, to deprive of Royal Arch privileges the representatives of those who had adopted the obnoxious Minute.

The Committee say "they cannot pretend to understand" how "the Supreme Committee considered it (the Minute) without also considering it required severe animadversion and reprehension." The "reason why" is very obvious. Both the Minute and the letter which provoked it were considered, and the unanimous opinion of Supreme Grand Chapter was, that the reckless statements made by Dr. Arnott as to falsifying books in a great measure excused the strong language of the Minute. In Grand Chapter, the Dr. pleaded hard and earnestly for the punishment of Companions Good and Lyon—suspension for twelve months would satisfy him—grant that, and he would waive all other claims. But the Supreme Chapter were inexorable, and unanimously agreed, "that it is incompetent to suspend any Companion without a formal petition and complaint, and in the manner proposed."

Again, in noticing the proceedings at the special meeting of Grand Chapter, it is stated by the Committee that Supreme Chapter decided the first proposition in Dr. Arnott's circular, calling the meeting in the affirmative, and therefore that their subsequent decisions were illogical. The Doctor's proposition was in these words:—"To consider whether, when a remit is made by the Supreme Chapter to a Companion, to report on any subject, he is prevented from taking such steps as ought to be taken by the Supreme Chapter itself, to procure the information he may deem necessary." Grand Chapter did *not* confirm that proposition; they only conceded that a reporter had the powers claimed when his actings were "consistent with the laws of the Supreme Chapter." (See our report of "Decisions" in MAGAZINE of 26th July.)

The Committee give six "REASONS" in justification of the rebellious movement they and their constituents have inaugurated. They demur to the "findings."

1. Because, by virtue of Secs. 4 and 12 of Cap. 10 of Supreme Chapter Laws, and also by the terms of commission to Provincial Grand Superintendent, a Provincial Grand Chapter or Provincial Grand Superintendent are entitled to call for the books of Subordinate Chapters at any time, and in any manner.

We have read the laws quoted in support of the above reason, as also the Commission, neither of which can be construed into any said meaning as that attached to it by the Glasgow Committee. Sec. 4 of Cap. 10 gives Provincial Grand Superintendents the power to appoint certain Provincial Grand

Office-bearers, and to "hold Provincial Grand Chapters whenever he shall think it expedient." "He is also empowered to visit the several subordinate Chapters in the district, to see that the laws and regulations of the Supreme Chapter are observed, to inquire into irregularities, and to report from time to time to the Supreme Chapter."

Sec. 12 of the same Chapter, says:—"A Provincial Grand Superintendent, or Provincial Grand Chapter, may hear and determine all subjects of Masonic complaint or irregularity respecting Chapters or Companions in their district, and for that purpose may summon the Office-bearers or Companions of any of these Chapters to appear before him or it, and to produce the charter and books of the Chapter, and may proceed to admonition, fine, or suspension, unless the party thinking himself aggrieved brings the matter by appeal before the Supreme Chapter." The "Commission" to a Provincial Grand Superintendent invests him with authority to "superintend the interests of the Holy Royal Arch Degree" . . . "by visiting personally the Chapters holding charters of us, and cultivating that intercourse and fellowship with them and other similar institutions of our exalted Order, which may be calculated to promote and extend the general good thereof."

Now we never disputed Dr. Arnott's right to call for the books of any Chapter; and had he gone himself to Ayr, or summoned any of the Office-bearers of No. 80 to appear before him and produce the books, his proceedings would have been *en regle*, and there could have been no objection. But it is quite a different thing to send down a third party to seize the books in the absence of the First Principal, under threats of suspension (and in addition to the Provincial Grand Scribe E.'s letter. Dr. Arnott admits in his answers that he would have suspended Companion Good had the books been refused) without previous warning—and when there was no complaint of any kind against the Chapter. The Supreme Chapter neither could nor would have done such a thing. They have more respect for the "laws by which all have agreed to be governed."

2. The second reason for dissent advanced by the Committee is that Dr. Arnott, by virtue of remit from the Supreme Chapter, had, independently of his being Provincial Grand Superintendent, full power to obtain "such information as he deemed necessary, and in the manner he thought would best tend to the good of the Order."

We answer—Companion Arnott was asked by Supreme Chapter to report "as to the statements in the petition" from private Companions as to the disjunction and erection of Ayrshire into a province—*not* to seize upon the books of any Chapter. (See *Reporter* for 1861-62). And as showing the indecent haste of the Doctor's proceedings, it is worthy of notice that the seizure complained against took place, as we have been informed, several days *before* the extract minute was sent to him containing the remit and his authority to report!

3. The Committee object to Grand Committee having entertained the petition and complaint against Dr. Arnott until he had reported to Supreme Chapter on the petition for disjunction.

We answer this objection by saying that the peti-

tion for disjunction of Ayrshire had nothing whatever to do with the seizure of the books of Chapter No. 80—that Chapter *not* being a petitioner.

4. The fourth reason given by the Committee is a most flimsy one. The extract referred to was stated, and correctly so, to be from minutes of the Supreme Chapter. The Committee ought to have known that all the minutes both of the Grand Chapter and Grand Committee are inserted in one minute-book—and the minutes of the Committee, being confirmed by Supreme Chapter, became part and parcel of its acts and records.

5. The fifth reason is also absurd. Here it is:—

Because in the finding of Supreme Committee none of the prayers of the petition and complaint were found revelant, thus no distinct redress was claimed, for the 1st and 2nd and part of 4th articles of said petition and complaint—which were all the Supreme Committee sustained—contained no petition for redress, therefore the Supreme Committee had no right to take them up, the Law of Supreme Chapter, chap. xiii., sec. 1st, not having been complied with.

In reply to the Committee, we beg to say that the petition and complaint prayed most specially for redress, as the following extract from that document will show:—

... beg most humbly but earnestly to pray that the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland may order the immediate restitution of your Petitioners' minute and cash books, accompanied with a suitable apology for the insult offered to your Petitioners by the highly offensive and vexatious manner in which the said books were demanded and taken possession of by Provincial Grand Scribe E.; and also that the Supreme Grand Chapter may protect your Petitioners, and all others, from being subjected to similar summary, unjust, and harassingly annoying treatment at the hands of any Provincial Grand Official.

It is not, we think, usual to sustain the relevancy of the prayer of a petition, which is merely a deduction from the preceding statement of facts. If the statement is held to be irrelevant, the prayer is refused *de plano*; if the relevancy is sustained, and afterwards proceeds, then the prayer is granted. We never recollect hearing of the relevancy of the *prayer* of a petition being sustained. "Such a mode of procedure," "Our own Correspondent" thinks, "would be somewhat novel."

6. The sixth objection is similar to the first, and has already been replied to.

Having, then, with as much brevity as it was possible for us to follow, endeavoured to show the unreasonableness and utter illegality of the powers claimed by the Committee on behalf of Provincial Grand Chapter—and in so doing having also defended our report from the charge of untruthfulness which the said Committee do not scruple to prefer against it—we shall, for the present at least, content ourselves with a mere glance at certain supplementary "reasons" for dissent now, for the first time authoritatively published to "the world." In their peroration the Committee express their exceeding regret "that they are forced to take this decided protest against the proceedings of the Supreme Chapter and Supreme Committee." Agreed. We have no doubt whatever that the ex-Provincial Grand Chapter of Glasgow, and its minions, bitterly deplore the circumstances which have forced them into their humiliating position. Their conceit has been considerably lowered through the

opposition successfully offered to their tyranny by the spirited little chapter in the West known as the "Ayr Kilwinning (No. 80)," whose office-bearers have, in the interpretation of the law, shown themselves superior to any or all of the learned clique lately standing at the head of the Royal Arch Order in the Western District. But while there is little doubt of their being mortified at their defeat, the "decisions" complained against have only had a secondary influence in bringing matters to their present state.

It will be in the recollection of the readers of the *MAGAZINE*, that in one of our recent communications, in speaking of the motives influencing the secessionists, we ventured to express ourselves in the following terms:—"Sympathy for any one, or a sincere regard to the peace, harmony, and prosperity of Masonry, have little to do in the movement now under consideration. Indeed, it is pretty generally believed that the result of the last election of Grand Royal Arch Office-bearers, and the merited censure which the unjustifiable suspension of the Lodge Glasgow Kilwinning brought down upon certain parties in Glasgow, have had more influence in shaping their present insane course than anything arising out of the late case."

These are still our views, and the concluding sentences of the Committee's Report seem but the echo of what we have quoted. They cannot conceal the true motive for secession; hence the cry they now raise against the "system of centralisation" which the Committee say obtains at head quarters, and which they never discovered until the exclusion from office in Grand Chapter of one of their magnates dissipated the darkness in which they had for so long a time been enveloped. Great offence is taken by the Committee that the Glasgow element should not predominate in the appointment of Supreme Grand office-bearers. They are thus, say they, "trampled upon" and made a "bye-word and laughing-stock throughout the world."

There may be some room for improvement in the filling up of Grand Offices, but to threaten to secede from Grand Chapter is not the legitimate way to work out that or any other to be desired improvement. We beg to ask those who now so loudly and intemperately condemn the Grand Chapter for its choice of office-bearers, elected annually according to the constitution of the Order, what amount of liberality they and those acting with them have ever shown in the distribution of Provincial Grand honours? How many Ayrshire companions have held office in Provincial Grand Chapter since that province was annexed to the Western District? It is notorious that the principal, if not the whole of the Provincial Grand Offices have been held by members of Glasgow chapters, to the exclusion of their provincial brethren. The protest of the Committee against "centralisation," then, comes with peculiarly bad grace from such a corps of monopolisers as the leaders in this crusade against the Supreme Chapter have ever shown themselves to be.

The Committee, in concluding their report, seem to be sensible of the impotence of the arguments by which they have sought to justify the rebellious attitude they have assumed, and now seek to overawe Supreme Grand Chapter by an exhibition of the physical force which the rebels, not only in the Western

Districts but throughout Scotland, can call to their aid in the annihilation of every obstacle to the attainment of supreme power over the Royal Arch Masonry of Scotland. Grand Chapter, we presume, will not so easily be frightened into a surrender of supreme power, neither is it at all likely that any of the rebels will ever be burdened with the cares of Masonic sovereignty.

We may probably, in our next communication on this subject, reply to the very chaste and dignified letter of "One of the Committee," which appeared in last week's MAGAZINE.

MASONS OF ENGLAND AND THEIR WORKS.

(Continued from page 145.)

During the sixteenth century, at the building of Hengrave Hall, 1525, the mason and all his company were to be boarded for 16*d.* per week; he was to be paid £200.—£10 when the foundations were begun, and "afterwards always as £20 worth of work was brought by estimation." For the erection of the spire of Louth Church, 1501, John Cole is specifically mentioned as "master mason of the broach, making moulds to it by four days, 2*s.* 5*d.*" Moulds are again recorded as being made, 1510, when the then master mason was paid 10*s.* for half a year's services, with 10*s.* in reward. About 1512, eight men, whose names are given, with other freemasons and setters, at Christ Church College, Oxford, had "xiid. in reward for their diligence in applying their labour in setting upon the new tower at the east end of the new hall of the said college, on Saturday, after their hour accustomed to leave work." Whilst the great hall at Hampton Court was in course of erection, in 1531, for King Henry VIII., John Molton was master mason at 1*s.* per day; William Reynolds, warden, at 5*s.* per week; the setters at 3*s.* 6*d.* per week; lodgemen 3*s.* 4*d.* per week; these may be presumed to have cut the moulded stones and ornaments; of the hard hewers, some had 4*s.*, others had 3*s.* 4*d.* per week. The more ornamental work, the "king's beastes," as they are called, the pendants, the crowned roses, &c. were executed specially by "karvers," at a certain price per set. At Durham, in 1543, the two warden masons received 3*s.* 4*d.* per week each, the masons 2*s.* 8*d.*, a warden quarryman 6*d.* per day, others 4*d.* I will also add, that in 1610, "A freemason which can draw his plot, work, and set accordingly, having charge over others," is considered worth 12*d.* a day before Michaelmas, and 10*d.* after it. "A rough mason which can take charge over others," is worth 10*d.* or 8*d.*, according to those seasons.

It was lately observed by Professor Willis, that at Westminster Abbey, in 1375, the king and the masons appear to have claimed the alternate holy days; on those falling to the king they worked and were paid; on those falling to the men no work was done, and of course there was no pay. It has already been stated how an allowance was to be made at York for certain feast days.

It had been my intention to insert here some remarks on the instructions given to the masons by their employers, founded upon the writs issued by the

monarchs, and the contracts which have been discovered of late years. As my paper, however, is sufficiently long without this portion, and as it is the intention of a brother member shortly to lay before you his own observations on this and kindred subjects, at greater length than I should have attempted, I have placed my notes in his hands, and therefore shall not anticipate the elucidation of those and other documents he may possess, further than to remind you of the paper read by my friend Mr. Burges last session,* recounting the great scarcity of drawings of this period found in England.

The Workshop, the residence, or the Lodge,† as it was technically called, may now demand a few words, so much having of late years been said of it. In 1200, the words "tabulatum domicialem," as the shed erected in front of St. Alban's Abbey Church whilst it was being rebuilt was called, may probably be an early intimation of such a building. If not so allowed, the entry, in 1321, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for straw to cover the mason's lodging, at the building of Carnarvon Castle, may perhaps be accepted. In 1330, a man at the Chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster, had, amongst his other work, to clean out the lodge. The workmen at York, 1335, were to breakfast, to dine, and such like, within the fabric lodge; all the masons, 1370, were to be each day at noon "in the lodge that is ordained to the masons at work in the close beside the church;" and, 1399, a list is giving of "the stores in the loge in the cemetery." In 1395, at the additions to Westminster Hall, the king engaged to find "herbergage" for the masons and their companions (journeymen?) for all the time they were employed on the works. In the same year is noted, two carpenters working upon the new house for the masons of Westminster Abbey, and another house in Tothill-street; and of 15*s.* 6*d.* being paid to the "dauber" for the lodge for the masons and the house in Tothill-street. The earliest of the Constitutions" cir. 1400, to which reference will be made presently, has "If in the logge the apprentice were taken;" and, also in the words of this poet,—

"The prevystye of the chamber telle he no mon,
Ny yn the logge whatsoever they done,"—

a satisfactory instance of the attempt at concealment of trade mysteries. Another may also be considered in the entry of 1405-6, "One runnyng bar for the door of the lodge;" but as it is not stated which side of the door the bar was to be placed, it clearly might, if fixed on the exterior, be applicable for confining those refractory workmen to be mentioned hereafter. In 1421, at Catterick Church, a "luge of tre" was to be made for the masons to work in, specified to be of four rooms of syelles (principles?) and of two "henforkes" (lean-tos?). The masons engaged to build Walberswick steeple, 1426, were to be provided with "a'how's" to work in, to eat and drink and to lay in, and to make "mete in; to be built near the place of working." A lodge, "properly tiled,"—I have already noted that they were formerly thatched,—is to be built at the expense of some parishioners in Suffolk, in which to hold the meetings, at least so

* Transactions, 1860-61, pp. 15-28.

† Loge, Anglo Norman; a lodge, habitation, lodging.—*Wright's Glossary to Chaucer's Poems.*

‡ Fitting, convenient.

says the extract, which I have not been able to verify.* In 1432, a "loge" was erected in the cemetery garth at Durham. In 1470, a "warden of the lodge of masons" at York Cathedral is mentioned. In 1529, an item occurs for "mending and repairing old blocks and hinges to serve for doors in Peckwater Inn, for the masons' lodgings, xviii d. ob.;" and lastly, in 1542-3, when Coventry Cross was to be built, the freemasons were at their own charges to procure, find, and make "an house or lodge for masons to work in" during the time of erecting the cross. The York documents already dwelt upon have clearly shown what the masons had to do when in lodge; and lastly, the manuscript constitutions referring to the subject of customs of trade, contain a provision that "no mason work moulds square or rule to any rough layers" (but these are dated so late as about 1646-59), or as it is expressed in one of still later date, about 1670, "you shall not make any mould square or rule to mould stones withal, but such as is allowed by the fraternity." The former codes also prescribe that "no mason set no layers within a lodge or without to hew nor mould stone with a mould of his own making;" but in the later manuscript this paragraph is wanting; whilst in the original manuscript poem, dating about 1400, and the original manuscript history lately published, dating about 1500, there is nothing of the kind mentioned, but rather the reverse, and exhibiting a more liberal spirit; as, "a cunning mason seeing his fellow at work," or, "working with him in his lodge," according to the later manuscript, "and at the point of spoiling the stone, he is to teach him how to amend it, for love, and that the work of the lord be not lost." Into this lodge the mason out of work is to be received, should there be employment for him; but if there be none, then money is to be given to him to help him forward to the workshop in the next town.

The next subject is the guilds and companies. When investigating, last year, in the first portion of this paper, the meaning of the word supervisor, I endeavoured to establish an understanding that a large number of the ecclesiastics and noblemen had no just claim to be considered as the architects of the buildings which were erected under their supervision. The application of this investigation to at least one well-known name was not accepted by those who held to the old opinions, founded, as was submitted, chiefly upon tradition and the misinterpretation of technical words. If, for what was then said, the execration of some four hundred Wykehamists has been promised, I may be permitted to fear the concentrated ire of some thousands of the members of that fellowship so well known in modern times, which availed itself of the name of Freemason, should I meddle with its history as usually received; but as I am now occasionally about to appear doing so, it is necessary to state that whenever the word freemason, simply, occurs, it must be understood only to apply to the practical mason who worked freestone; the reason for this will be developed presently. Two instances of an early date have been put forward of so-called fraternities of masons. The first is, that Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester, formed, in 1202, a confraternity for

* "The tylying of iii hossys for the masons to worke in;—the tylying of iii lodgys for the freemasons and for the brykehewers," are later examples (1533) of the word.

repairing his church during the five years ensuing. Such, says Milner, was probably the origin of the Society of Freemasons. The second is, as asserted by Anderson,* 1738, but not authenticated since his work, that the register of William Molart,† Prior of Canterbury Cathedral, records that a respectable lodge of freemasons was held in that city in 1429, under the patronage of Henry Chichele, the Archbishop, at which were present Thomas Stapylton, master, the warden, fifteen fellow-crafts, and three entered apprentices. After this investigation, I think some hesitation will be felt at receiving these statements to the extent intended, and conclude in both cases that the lodge, or whatever it may be called, is simply the staff formed to carry on the works at those cathedrals, as already shown at York, and were quite distinct from the trade guild or company which might have been in existence in those towns at the same periods. In fact each cathedral had its own staff of permanent workmen, and "took on" additional hands whenever the edifice was to be added to, or to be rebuilt; I say rebuilt, because I have not met with any accounts of restorations. In my previous paper‡ I explained that the household of the monarch comprised an office for carrying out royal works; and many of the king's masons have been mentioned herein. A Guild of Masons was undoubtedly in existence in London in 1375, 49th Edward III., when an enactment passed the whole assembled commonalty of the City of London, transferring the right of election of all the city dignitaries and officers, including members of Parliament, from the ward representatives to the trading companies; a few members of which were directed to be selected by the masters or wardens to attend Guildhall for election purposes. A list, drawn up in French, of the number of persons chosen by the several mysteries to be the Common Council the next year, 1376, shows that the companies sending members were increased from thirty-two to forty-eight; they sent 148 members, or about an average of three a piece; the masons sent four members and the *freemasons* two members, thus establishing the fact of two societies. It is stated by my authority§ that the latter, the freemasons, merged afterwards into the former, the masons; the time of this amalgamation, however, is not named, but it may perhaps have occurred between the above date of 1376 and of that of 1421-2, 9th Henry V., for in a document in the possession of the Brewers' Company, of that year, the *masons* stand 29th on a list of 112 companies, while the *freemasons* are not mentioned. Halliwell instances a single statement, that "a company of under masons was formed in London 12 Edward IV.," 1473, fifty years after the date of the above-named list. The incorporation of the Masons' Company in London is sometimes stated as having taken place as late as 1677 or 1678, but this date is without doubt the period when its charter was renewed by Charles II. That of 1411 is recorded in the usual subscription to the coat of arms, and it would accord with the supposed amalgamation above noticed. It is worth noting

* Constitutions of the Free and Accepted Masons.

† "William Molart, prior, 1428-33, celebrated for assisting in the re-edification of the cathedral, and for his liberality and purity of conduct."—*Woolnoth, Canterbury*.

‡ Transactions, 1859-60, p. 47.

§ Herbert, History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies.

that Stowe* remarks, "They were formerly called freemasons." I also find a notice of the "cementarii" guild in 1422 and 1423; and also that in 1501-2, the Masons' Company had then only eleven members.

There are certainly two curious coincidences connected with the above-mentioned date of 1375. The first is, that the earliest copy of the Histories and Constitutions, to which I shall presently refer, is in writing of that period. The second, that some writers have considered it advisable to place at that date the origin of a wonderful society, caused, as they urge, by a combination of masons undertaking not to work without an advance of wages, at the time when they were summoned from several counties, by writs of Edward III., more especially to assist in rebuilding and enlarging Windsor Castle, under the supervision of William of Wykeham and others. Accordingly, it is said that the masons agreed on certain signs and tokens by which they might know one another, and assist each other against the then common custom of being impressed; and further agreed not to work unless free and on their own terms, especially as the monarch would not pay them so highly as did his subjects. There is probability about much of this, but, I believe, no authority. The earliest of such writs of impress in my notes is dated 1333, and the circumstance is perhaps sufficiently well known to render it unnecessary for me to recite any of them; but one exceptional document is worth mentioning, of about the date of 1353, it being a special protection given to the workmen, consisting of ten masons, ten carpenters, and their servants, engaged upon the erection of the church at Stratford-on-Avon, until the edifice be completed.

But did any other circumstance occur previous to 1375 to render such a proceeding on the part of the masons probable? "The Statutes at Large," a small historical series into which I accidentally looked one day, affords much valuable and hitherto unsought for matter in this branch of the inquiry. In the statute of 1349, 23 Edward III., the earliest relating to the subject, it is stated that "a great part of the people and especially of workmen and servants late died of the pestilence, whereby many demand excessive wages and will not work,"—the hours of labour were therefore settled, because "that diverse artificers and labourers retained to work and serve, waste much part of the day and deserve not their wages, some time in late coming unto their work, early departing thereof, long sitting at their breakfast, at their dinner, and noon-meat, and long time of sleeping at afternoon, to the loss and hurt of such persons as retained them in their service." The statute of 1350-1, (only the next year) complains that "to their ease and singular covetise, (they) do withdraw themselves to serve (from serving?) great men and others, unless they have livery and wages to the double or treble of that they were wont." Their wages were then settled. In 1360-1, 34 Edward III., the statute declares that "carpenters and masons and all other labourers shall take from henceforth wages by the day and not by the week, nor in any other manner." It would thus almost appear that not only the architects of the present day had gone back to the mediæval times, but the master builders as well; and the workmen to re-

taliat, having struck, in a very modern fashion, the statute continues, "that all alliances and covines of masons and carpenters, (both trades it will be noticed), and congregations, chapters, ordinances and oaths betwixt them made or to be made, shall be from henceforth void and wholly annulled, so that every mason and carpenter of what condition that he be, shall be compelled by his master to whom he serveth, to do every work that to him pertaineth to do, or of free stone or of rough stone; and also every carpenter in his degree; but it shall be lawful to every lord or other to make bargain or covenant of their work in gross, so that they perform such works well and lawfully according to their bargain or covenant with them thereof made." I believe I am correct in stating that this important statute has been hitherto overlooked; it was, however, enforced by others dated 1368, 1378, 1414, 1423, and by the well-known statute of the 3rd Henry VI., 1425, again putting down all chapters and congregations held by masons (this time it is the masons only). This last act was passed at the "special request of the Commons." This special request may be found in the printed Rolls of Parliament, otherwise it has never been reprinted. Again, in 1436-7, 15th Henry VI., another statute was required to correct the "masters, wardens and people of the guilds, fraternities, and other companies incorporate, dwelling in divers parts of the realm, who make among themselves many unlawful and unreasonable ordinances, as well of many such things whereof the cognizance, punishment and correction all only pertaineth to the king, lords of franchises, and other persons,—and made for their singular profit and common damage to the people." All such wardens are to bring their letters patent to the justices and others where such guilds, fraternities, and companies be, for their approval. In 1503-4, it was declared that no ordinance is to be made or enforced without the approbation of the Chancellor. Again, in 1530-1, the complaint was still that the masters and others "have by cautell and subtil measures compassed and practised to defraud and delude the good and wholesome statutes; and have made acts and ordinances that apprentices shall pay," so much, "after their own sinister mind and pleasure, contrary to the meaning of the acts aforesaid." In 1548, the complaint was, that "artificers, handicraftmen, and labourers had made confederacies not to meddle with one another's work, but had decided how much they would do in a day, and what hours and what times they would work, contrary to the laws, to the great hurt and impoverishment of the King's Majesty's subjects." These statutes were of course superseded by the well-known statute of the 5th Elizabeth, 1562-3, which continued in force until so late as 1813, when that portion was repealed which empowered justices to rate the wages of artificers and labourers. In 1814, so much was repealed as forbade exercise of trades by persons not having served, and as regulated the mode of binding, &c., but at the same time the customs and privileges of cities and boroughs were saved.

It is certain, from all these observations, that there were fellowships or guilds of masons existing before the middle of the fourteenth century, but whether the one in London had any communication with other guilds then existing in the other corporate towns, or whether there was a supreme guild which led to a systematic working, is still without elucidation. All

* Seymour's Stowe, vol. ii.

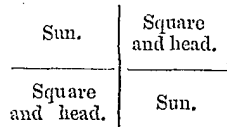
the documents, the contents of which have been detailed in this paper, have led me to believe that there was not any supreme guild in England, however probable the existence of such a body may appear. Thus the "Orders" supplied to the masons at work at York Cathedral in 1355, give but a poor notion of there being then existing in that city anything like a guild claiming authority in virtue of a charter given to it by Athelstan in 926, not only over that city but over all England. In Germany, it may be mentioned, it is clearly ascertained that the Grand Lodge of Masons of that country was not formed until so late as 1452.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

OLD MASONIC TOMBSTONE.

In the churchyard of Derrykeighan, Co. Antrim, is a very old tombstone with Masonic emblems. I will try to describe it. On a square stone is the following inscription in capital letters,—HEARE: LYETH: THE: BODY OF: ROBERT: KAR: WHO: DEPARTED: LIFE: THE: 7: OF: NOV: 1616: ALSO: SERA: KAR: WHO: DEPARTED: LIFE: THE: 2: OF NOV. The rest is illegible. On the top of this stone is what heralds would call a shield, but it is turned upside down, so that the top of the tombstone ends in a point. From this is drawn a line dividing the upper portion of the stone into two halves, and then another line bisects the former, and converts the top into quarters. On these quarters are two stars of eleven points, which I take to mean Suns, and in the other quarters are a deer's head surmounted by a square. They stand thus:—



Ex. Ex.

MASONS' MARKS.

Some of your correspondents have inquired if these marks have a decypherable meaning. I have long looked for anything like a reply in your columns, but without any practical result. Are Masons generally so unacquainted with antiquities—I well know they are with the whole of the liberal sciences—that they cannot tell the meaning of those emblems they claim as their own? What is that deeply learned and influential body, the Grand Mark Lodge, about, that none of its shining lights can help to dissipate the darkness in which Mark Masons are plunged? Either these marks have a story to tell or they have not—and either the Mark Masons understand those marks or they do not; and, if the latter, they cannot belong to them—which is it?—J. O. (Dublin).

INITIATION INTO THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

Who has the power to introduce candidates for the Order of the Temple.—CHEVALIER.—[Chap. 34 of the *Manual* treats "Of Conclaves of Initiation." Article 361 states,—“Conclaves of Initiation may be constituted in the jurisdiction of every postulancia. 362. Conclaves of Initiation are instituted by the Council of Institution. 363. Conclaves of Initiation consist of the congregation of an indefinite number of initiated novices. 364. The degrees of initiation are five (I.) Grand Adepts of the Black Eagle, of St. John the Apostolic. (II.) Oriental Adepts. (III.) Adepts. (IV.) The Intimate Initiated. (V.) The Initiated. 365. Conclaves of Initiation, in every Commandery, are designated 1st., 2nd., &c., according to the order of institution,” and so on for Articles up to 389.]

TEMPLARIA.

Where can I see a copy of *Templaria*, and on what portions of Templary does it treat?—E. W. S.—[In the British Museum. *Templaria Papers relative to the History, Privileges, and Possessions of the Scottish Knights Templar, and their Successors the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem.* 4to., 1828. The foregoing is the title. It was printed in four parts, and only twenty-five copies were worked; consequently it is very rare.]

BRO. J. A. MACONOCHIE.

Wanted, particulars of Bro. J. A. Maconochie, by—HARRIS.

BRO. ROBERT BURNS RETURNING THANKS.

In William Pearson's edition, 1835, of Lockhart's Burns, at page 258, we find a letter from Burns to John Ballantine, under date Edinburgh, January 14, 1787, in which the following passage occurs:—"I went to a Mason lodge yesternight, where the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Charters, and all the Grand Lodge of Scotland visited. The meeting was numerous and elegant; all the different lodges about town were present in all their pomp. The Grand Master, who presided with great solemnity and honour to himself as a gentleman and Mason, among other general toasts, gave 'Caledonia and Caledonia's Bard—Bro. Burns,' which rung through the whole assembly with multiplied honours and repeated acclamations. As I had no idea such a thing would happen, I was downright thunder-struck, and, trembling in every nerve, made the best return in my power. Just as I had finished, some of the Grand Officers said, so loud that I could hear, with a most comforting accent, 'Very well, indeed!' which set me something to rights again."

—F. C.

GRAND LODGE PICTURES.

How many pictures, portraits of various sizes, belong to Grand Lodge, and who are they intended to represent?—MAUL-STICK.

PRESERVATION OF STONE.—Nothing in this climate of ours is a greater enemy to buildings in stone than the weak carbonic acid in the atmosphere and rain-water. To obviate this has long been one of the problems architects have endeavoured to solve, but hitherto without avail. Now, however, by Messrs. Bartlett Brothers silicates of soda and potash, aluminiates of the same, indurating solutions, and siliceous paint, every class of building in stone can be preserved from decay. In these compounds natural products, blended by chemical affinities, are used to increase the durability of stone; in fact, it is cultivated nature assisting its uncultivated species to resist atmospheric deterioration. These preparations of Messrs. Bartlett are founded upon an analysis of the various constituents which form the different kinds of stone in use, so that by adopting one of these forms, according to the nature of the stone to be preserved, the recipient of the solution is enriched by just that one particular ingredient which renders it subject to atmospheric deterioration. This artificial process, which is manufactured without heat, indurates and preserves all stone subjected to its influence, and allows the original nature of the material to remain unchanged to the eye, the process being to lay the matter on in a liquid state, and it then forms a deposit identical with the substance operated upon. The value of such a discovery cannot be too greatly prized, for it will perpetuate in its pristine beauty the delicate tracery of the sculptor, the entirety of large masses of hewn stone, and be, perhaps, of even more utility in the arts, proving a medium for works of decoration, which will bid defiance to decay. The beauty of its appearance in this latter form is to be seen in the fresco of Mr. MacIise in the House of Lords, where he has used this as his medium, and through which his work is the most beautiful of the series, and undoubtedly the most lasting.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

GRAND LODGE.

The following is the Official Agenda of business to be transacted in Grand Lodge, on Wednesday next, September 3rd:—

The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 4th of June, to be read and put for confirmation.

The M.W. Grand Master will move—

1st. "That Law 19, page 107, in the *Book of Constitutions*, be altered, by prefixing thereto the following words:—"Except when otherwise specially directed by resolution of Grand Lodge."

2nd. "That Bro. Thomas Alexander Adams, late Grand Pursuivant, do take rank and wear clothing as Past Grand Pursuivant."

Business not disposed of in June last, viz.:—

The report of the Board of General Purposes of the 21st May last.

The annual report of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows will be laid before the Grand Lodge, and the following proposed alterations of the laws, which were agreed to at the Annual General Meeting of the Institution, held on Friday, the 16th May, will be submitted for the approval of Grand Lodge, viz.:—

1st. "That Rule 12 of the Rules and Regulations be amended, by erasing the name of the Right. Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, in each case in which it occurs in the said Rule, and substituting in each case the name of the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon."

2nd. "That it shall be lawful for the subscribers, at special general meetings of this Institution, to entertain motions for the adoption of any new regulation or law, or the abrogation or alteration of any existing regulation or law; provided such special general meeting be convened in conformity to Rule 8."—If carried, to form an addition to Rule 45.

3rd. "That no motion for the creation, increase, or diminution of any salary, or for the grant of any money (unless the object be for payment of *bond fide* debts) shall be entertained, without notice thereof being given at the meeting of the committee preceding that on which it is intended to make such motion."—And that it form part of, or immediately follow Rule IX.

The Report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz.:—

Brother James Winter, of the Derwent Lodge, (No 47, Hastings)	£30	0	0
Brother George Turner, of the Lodge of Unanimity (No. 361, Stockport)	30	0	0

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Board of General Purposes beg to report that, in pursuance of the Resolution of Grand Lodge of the 4th day of June last—whereby this Board was directed to prepare such plans and estimates as they consider requisite for the appropriation of the property of Grand Lodge—they have caused plans and approximate estimates, having reference to the scheme comprised in the Report of the Board of the 21st day of May last, to be prepared by the Grand Superintendent of Works, and have directed that the same be deposited at the Office of the Grand Secretary.

With reference, however, to the very difficult question of the best mode of dealing with the freehold property of Grand Lodge in Great Queen-street, with a view to its improvement and adaptation,

the Board do not propose to press upon Grand Lodge at present the further consideration of the scheme contained in their Report of the 21st day of May last, but in compliance with a very general feeling expressed both in and out of Grand Lodge, that the whole matter can be considered and carried out with greater benefit and profit to the Craft by a fixed Committee than by a Board, which, by its Constitution, changes from year to year, the Board beg to recommend that, in the event of Grand Lodge agreeing to the alteration of Law 19, page 107, of the Book of Constitutions, as proposed by the M.W. the Grand Master, a Committee of seven members of Grand Lodge be appointed, with powers similar to those at present possessed by this Board, so far as the same relate to the improvement and adaptation of the aforesaid freehold property of Grand Lodge, and that such Committee have full power to call for all books, papers, deeds, documents, and accounts; to obtain the advice of any persons, architects or others, and to cause such plans and estimates to be prepared as may seem to them expedient for the purpose of adopting a complete scheme for the improvement and adaptation of the said freehold property, subject to the approval of Grand Lodge.

In the case of the Derbyshire Lodge (No. 143), Longnor, the suspension whereof was continued by order of the Grand Lodge of the 4th day of September, 1861, for neglecting to comply with the peremptory summons of the Board to attend with and produce their warrant and lodge books, the warrant was subsequently duly deposited with the Grand Secretary and is still retained. A memorial has been since received from one of the Past Masters of the said Lodge, setting forth that the W.M. had died, and that the lodge books could not be found, and praying that the case might be taken into consideration, with a view to a removal of the suspension, and return of the warrant. The Board having had such Past Master before them at their meeting on the 19th of August instant, and having heard his statement, from which it appeared that the cause of the continued non-production of the books was owing, not to contumacy but to inability to find them, and also that the brethren were ready and anxious to recommence working, and being desirous to avoid the injury to the Lodge which would probably accrue by a suspension of their warrant beyond the September quarterly communication, resolved to recommend to Grand Lodge "that the suspension be removed, and the warrant returned, upon an application in writing being made, signed by seven members at least of the said Lodge, stating the facts, and declaring upon their Masonic obligation that they are ignorant as to where the books of the Lodge are to be found, and pledging themselves that the future meetings of the said Lodge shall be conducted with all Masonic regularity, especially in the summoning all the members of the said Lodge to attend its meetings." And subject to such application being duly made prior to the meeting of Grand Lodge in September next, the Board beg to recommend that the suspension of the Derbyshire Lodge (No. 143), be removed, and its warrant restored.

(Signed) J. LLEWELLYN EVANS, *President*.

Freemasons' Hall, 20th August, 1862.

To the report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge Accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 19th inst., showing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £1123 2s. 3d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £50. Of these sums there belongs to the Fund of Benevolence £457 16s. 6d.; to the Fund of General Purposes £184 11s. 11d.; and there is in the unappropriated account a sum of £530 13s. 10d., a portion of which belongs to the Grand Chapter.

An appeal from the Oriental Lodge, No. 988, Constantinople, against the ruling of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

By Bro. John Udall, P.G.D. :—

"That the sum of £50 be given from the Fund of General Purposes, to supply coals to the inmates of the Masonic Asylum at Croydon."

By Bro. Richard W. Motion, P.M., No. 663 :—

"That in consideration of the increasing number of applications for admission into the Royal Masonical Institution for Boys, it is desirable that further accommodation should be provided with as little delay as possible. That with a view to afford the Committee the means of meeting the additional requirements, the sum of £1000 be granted from the Fund of General Purposes."

By Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, P.M., No. 152 :—

"That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge it is not desirable that a larger sum than £19,000 be expended in additions to or improvements of Grand Lodge property, and that this resolution be an instruction to any Board or Committee appointed or to be appointed in reference to this subject."

By Bro. Henry G. Warren, P.M., Grand Stewards' Lodge :— on the Report of the Board of General Purposes relative to Grand Lodge property being brought under consideration, to move :—

"That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that the most appropriate site for the proposed new Hall and Tavern would be on the recently acquired property of Grand Lodge to the west of the present Hall."

In the event of the above resolution being carried, Bro. Warren to move—

"That this Grand Lodge is further of opinion that the present Tavern and Secretary's Offices, or so much of them as may be required, should be remodelled and devoted to the purposes of Masonry only, so soon as the erection of a new Tavern will admit."

By Bro. Henry G. Warren, P.M., Grand Stewards' Lodge :— to move to insert, at page 54 of the *Book of Constitutions*, the following Rule :—

"That every Provincial Grand Master shall, by himself, his Deputy Grand Master, or Provincial Grand Secretary, forward to the M.W. Grand Master a copy of the minutes of each Provincial Grand Lodge within one month of the holding thereof, together with the names of all brethren appointed to Provincial Grand Office, the names and numbers of the lodges to which they belong, and their respective residences."

By Bro. Herbert Lloyd, P.G.D. :—

"That—in the event of Grand Lodge agreeing to the alteration of Law 19, page 107, of the *Book of Constitutions*, as proposed by the W.M. Grand Master—Grand Lodge be empowered to appoint a permanent committee, consisting of seven members, to take into consideration the property belonging to the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of England, situate in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and to suggest a scheme for the consideration of Grand Lodge, as to the best method of appropriating the property, showing the statistics comprising the whole amount of cost for the several works, including the purchases, solicitor's charges, stamps, architect's commission, &c., stating the amount under two distinct heads, viz., remunerative, or that portion for which a reasonable return for the outlay may be expected, together with the amount of the return; and unremunerative, or that portion which it will be necessary to expend for the purposes of the business of the Craft, and for which no return beyond the additional accommodation derived therefrom can reasonably be expected. Also

stating how, or in what manner, the works should be carried out so as not to interfere with the business of the Craft. Also the time required, together with the probable amount of each section, and the means by which the cost of the several sections and the total amount is proposed to be paid. And that the said committee, if appointed, shall have full power to prepare plans, and procure whatever information may be found necessary for the approval of Grand Lodge, either by competition or otherwise, and to carry out the said scheme if approved."

FREEMASONS GIRLS' SCHOOL.

At a special meeting of the Governors of this Institution, on Thursday, the 21st inst., after a report had been read from Bro. Girard, the Hon. Solicitor, it was resolved to accept an award from the South Western Railway Company of £500, for a portion of the property required by them, and this notwithstanding that there is a deed in existence guaranteeing it should not be touched under a penalty of £1000.

METROPOLITAN.

BEADON LODGE (No. 902.)—The anniversary and installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday evening, August 20th, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. Bro. Edward Seaman, W.M., presided, supported by his officers, Bros. Blackburn, Potter, and Avery, P.M.s, and a large body of visitors. The Lodge having been duly opened and the minutes read, the W.M. passed Bros. Taylor, Cooke, Drake, and Clarke, to the second degree. The Lodge was then opened in the third degree, and the W.M. in a most able manner raised Bros. Clarke, Garland, and W. Seaman to the sublime degree of M.M. The W.M. then vacated the chair, which was taken by Bro. Alfred Avery, P.M., and Bro. Quelch, the Worshipful Master elect, was presented, the choice of the brethren having fallen upon him. Bro. Avery then proceeded to install Bro. Quelch into the chair of K.S. as W.M. for the ensuing year, and seldom has that important ceremony been performed in a more able manner than on this occasion, the several addresses being delivered in a style which elicited unanimous approbation. The W.M. then appointed his officers as follows :—Bros. C. T. M. Bell, S.W.; James William Avery, J.W.; Septimus King, S.D.; Richard May, J.D.; Abraham Peter Lennard, I.G.; W. F. Blackburn, Sec.; and R. Parker, Dir. of Cers. The Lodge was then closed and the brethren adjourned for refreshment, which was served up in Bro. Rackstraw's best style. After the cloth was drawn, the W.M. gave the loyal and Masonic toasts, which were duly honoured. The health of the visitors was next proposed in very complimentary terms, for which Bro. Henry Thompson, J.W. 206, returned thanks. The W.M. said the next toast he should have the pleasure of proposing, was one that he was sure would be most acceptable to every brother present, and that was, "The Health of Bro. Seaman, their immediate P.M." To dilate on the good qualities and virtues of Bro. Seaman, which had been active rather than passive, would be superfluous on his part, for, during the twelve months which he had occupied the chair, he seemed to have two objects mainly in view—one was the welfare of the Lodge, and the other was the comfort of the brethren. How he had performed them he would tell them as briefly as he could, as time pressed upon them; and he might say that never since the establishment of the Beadon Lodge had they had so many members, or so large a surplus in hand. That spoke well for the welfare of the Lodge; and as to the comfort of the brethren, by his undeviating kindness and courtesy, he had only to ask the members how well he had succeeded. Therefore, it was to him (the W.M.) a great pleasure to propose "The Health of Bro. Seaman;" but he had a still greater pleasure in presenting him with the jewel which had been voted to him by the Lodge for his special acceptance; and it was with the utmost satisfaction that he then affixed it to his breast, trusting that he might enjoy long life, health, and happiness to wear it. He then proposed "The Health of Bro. Seaman, P.M.," which was drunk with the utmost cordiality. (The jewel is a very handsome one, and bore an appropriate inscription).—Bro. SEAMAN, P.M., said, in rising to return thanks for the great compliment they had paid him, he knew no adequate terms to express his gratitude,

but he was sure that he did not deserve the encomiums passed upon him by the Worshipful Master; although no one could have exerted himself more to fulfil the duties of the office during the year that was past, and he felt flattered by their approbation. He should not have been able to pass so well through the year had he not been well supported by every member of the lodge. He should ever look upon the jewel which they had presented to him as a memento of the pleasant year of office he had spent as Worshipful Master of the Beadon Lodge.—Bro. SEAMAN again rose and said there was a privilege he possessed, which was to propose “The Health of the W.M.,” and he was the only individual in the lodge who was allowed to do so; and he felt sure under his guidance the Beadon Lodge would lose none of its lustre, for he would do all in his power to promote the comfort of the brethren. He begged to propose “The Health of Bro. Quelch, their W.M.” The W.M. thanked the brethren for the kind way in which his health had been drank, and he would do everything to the utmost of his ability to merit their approbation. The W.M. proposed “The Officers of the Lodge,” for which Bro. Bell, S.W., returned thanks. “The Health of the Past Masters of the Lodge” was then proposed and drank with great enthusiasm.—Bro. ALFRED AVERY, P.M., returned thanks for their appreciation of the manner in which he had performed the ceremony of the installation, and said he hoped to see their W.M. install his successor; and there was no reason why he should not. It should ever be his study to promote the interests of Freemasonry in general, and of that lodge in particular. Some other toasts were given, and the brethren broke up at ten o’clock, all highly delighted with the proceedings of the day.

PROVINCIAL.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual Provincial Grand Festival of this province was held in Whitehaven, on the 8th inst. Considering the wild and wet weather, there was a fair muster, representatives of the lodges at Penrith, Longtown, Carlisle, Allonby, Wigton, Maryport, and Whitehaven, being present. Amongst others we noticed Bros. W. T. Greaves, Penrith, D. Prov. G.M. for Cumberland and Westmorland; Binckes, Sec. to the Masonic Boys’ School; the Rev. Bro. Halifax, Bridekirk, Prov. G. Chap.; the Rev. Bro. Butler, Penrith, Prov. G. Chap.; Dees, Whitehaven, Prov. G.J.W.; H. Spencer, Whitehaven, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Lemon, Wigton, P. Prov. G.S.W.; McNay, Prov. G.S.S., and Pearson, Prov. G.S.D., Maryport; Wallas, Maryport, Prov. G.S.; Dr. Thompson, Whitehaven, Prov. G. Treas.; W. B. Clarke, Whitehaven; McNaughton, Wigton, Prov. G.D.; Pearson, Wigton, Prov. G. Sec.; Nicholson, Maryport, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Key, P. Prov. G.S.W. for Kent; Robinson, Penrith, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Davis, Whitehaven, P. Prov. G. Reg; Gibson, Whitehaven, P. Prov. G.J.D.; Wood, Maryport, P.M. Lodge 504; Haywood, Carlisle, P.M. Lodge 508; Howe, Carlisle, S.W.; J. Smith, Prov. G. Assist. Sec.; John Yeates, Prov. G. Reg.; J. Davis, P. Prov. G. Sword-bearer; H. Cook, I.G.; J. Matthews, A. Hodgetts, D. H. Thomas, John McGowan, J. J. Peile, J. Shepherd, John McKelvie, Capt. Thos. Kelly, Capt. Thomas Cowman, Christopher Hodgkin, W. H. Telford, John Towerson, William Cockbain, E. G. Hughes, Richard Conquest, William Heatly, C. Morton, S.W., Prov. G.S., &c., the number being swelled up to probably 130 by other members of the Order.

About two o’clock the Masons formed in order of procession in front of their Hall in College-street, one of the most commodious and, after the fashion of the Craft, beautifully furnished Masonic establishments in the north, and headed by the Volunteers’ band, marched to St. Nicholas Church. Despite the rain that was falling, Lowther-street was crowded by old and young of both sexes, eager to see “the merry Masons all marching along,” with music, insignia, &c., a spectacle as novel in this locality as it was interesting.

The choral services at church were conducted by Bro. J. Cooper, Prov. G. Org., organist of St. Nicholas, and formed a delightful part of the proceedings. Tallis’s beautiful service was used, the ladies and gentlemen forming the choir being Mrs. Cooper, Miss Key (from the Royal Freemasons’ School, London, and daughter of Bro. Key), Misses Pickering, Pearson, and Dixon; and Bros. Dr. Thompson, Cook, Nicholson, and Hughes and Mr. Shilton. Dr. Clarke Whitfield’s lovely anthem from Psalm 133, “Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to

dwell together in unity,” was also sung, Mr. Shilton rendering the solo. Mrs. Cooper and Miss Key gave the duet very effectively.

Prayers were intoned by the Rev. Bro. Butler, and an appropriate and admirable discourse was preached by the Rev. Bro. Halifax from 1 Cor. xiii., 13, “And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these three is charity.” In the course of his remarks the rev. gentleman made a feeling allusion to the losses the Order had recently sustained by death, referring particularly to the late Sir James Graham and his brother, their late Chaplain, the Rector of Arthuret.

After church service the brethren re-formed in order of procession, and returned to the Hall, where the business was resumed, and the following appointments to provincial rank were made, viz. :—

Bro. Jas. Dees, P.M. 138.....	Prov. G. S.W.
” T. F. McNay, P.M., W.M. 1114 ...	Prov. G. J.W.
” Halifax, 409	Prov. G. Chap.
” Butler, P.M. 424.....	Prov. G. Chap.
” Dr. Thompson, 138 and 1174.....	Prov. G. Treasurer.
” Horne, P.M., W.M. 151.....	Prov. G. Registrar.
” T. McNaughton, P.M. 409.....	Prov. G. Secretary.
” Jas. Smith, 138	Prov. G. Assist. Sec.
” Wallas, P.M. 508.....	Prov. G. S.D.
” W. Pearson, W.M. 508	Prov. G. J.D.
” Lawton, S.W. 1114.....	Prov. G. Supt. Wrks.
” Ryrie, 138	Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.
” Jas. White, 138	Prov. G. A. Dir. Cers.
” Halifax, sen., 409	Prov. G. Sword B.
” Yeates, 138	Prov. G. Standard B.
” Cooper, 138	Prov. G. Organist.
” George Wilson, W.M. 389.....	Prov. G. Pursuivant.
” Kenworthy, S.W. 1284	} Prov. G. Stewards.
” Towerson, S.W. 1174	
” C. Morton, J.W. 138	
” Lindsay, S.W. 508	
” Blacklock, S.W. 389	
” Owen, S.W. 151	

THE BANQUET.

After the above arrangements the Grand Lodge was closed in form, and the brethren retired to the Town Hall, where upwards of 130 of them sat down to dinner, prepared by Bro. Braithwaite, of the Black Lion Hotel.

In the absence, then, he tells us from indisposition, of the Prov. G.M., Bro. F. L. B. Dykes, of Dovenby (and late of Ingwell), the chair was taken by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Greaves, of Penrith.

After dinner, the D. Prov. G.M. proposed a loyal charger to the “Health of Her Majesty the Queen.”

The D. Prov. G.M. proposed “The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Officers.”

The D. Prov. G.M. then proposed the “Health of the Prov. Grand Master,” who, he could assure them, regretted he was so prostrated by recent illness that he was unable to be present at this festival.

Bro. DEES proposed the “Health of the D. Prov. Grand Master,” who replied in a neat address, and gave the “Prov. Grand Warden and Officers.”

Bro. GREAVES next gave “The Masonic Charities,” with Bro. Binckes’s name as the worthy Secretary of the Boys’ School.

Bro. BINCKES replied: to advocate whose claims to their support at this festival he had expressly come down from London. He pointed out the advantages of an education to boys suitable to the callings they were to follow, and the spheres in which they were to move; and stated that it was in contemplation to increase the number of youths received into the school under consideration. Extra contributions would, therefore, be required, and he hoped they would both be liberal in that respect, as became the order and the principles they professed, and give him a steward for the ensuing festival in March.

Bro. BINCKES’s appeal was most eloquent, and its first effect was that Bro. Dees at once rose and offered his assistance as a steward; its second, that the subscription cards, which were immediately passed round, on being returned to Bro. Binckes, were found to contain the brethren’s signatures to the handsome amount of £30.

The D. Prov. G.M. proposed “The Worshipful Master of 138, Bro. H. Spencer,” who, after a glee had been sung, returned thanks.

The D. Prov. G.M. next proposed “The Health of Bro. Key,” in conjunction with the Girls’ School.

Bro. KEY (who has for some time back been in Whitehaven zealously instructing the younger brethren in the truths and mysteries of the Craft) returned thanks. He gave an interesting account of the operations and admirable management of the (Girls' School, of which he had been a life-governor, and his daughter a life governess, for a number of years. He dwelt largely on the debt of gratitude they were all under to the fairer and weaker sex. "Man that is born of woman" is watched over by her with the tenderest solicitude, the fondest love, through good report and through evil report, from the cradle to the grave. When he comes into the world he is received in woman's arms; he grows up under her watchful eye; when he settles in life it is with her by his side to double his joys, lighten his cares, and divide his sorrows by half; and when he lies on the bed of death, again it is her hand that smooths his pillow and closes his eyelids. Whilst, therefore, they did their fraternal duty to the boys, he trusted they would not fail in the like duty they owed the girls, especially as the number of pupils in the Girls' School was also about to be increased.

Nor was Bro. Key's eloquence without its effect, for Bro. W. B. Clarke rose and volunteered his services as a Steward for the Girls' School festival in May next.

Bro. BINCKES proposed "Prosperity to Masonry in Cumberland," to which the D. Prov. G.M. responded.

The D. Prov. G.M. proposed "The Prov. G. Treas., Dr. Thompson," who returned thanks in a neat and effective speech.

The D. Prov. G.M. gave "The Prov. G. Organist."

Bro. COOPER returned thanks.

Bro. DEES proposed "The Health of Bro. William B. Gibson, Prov. W.M."

Bro. GIBSON made an effective reply.

Bro. W. B. CLARKE proposed "The Health of the Brethren" who, by their vocal talent, had so greatly contributed to the harmony of the festival.

Bro. H. COOK acknowledged the compliment, and electrified the brethren with his spirited rendering of "La Marseillaise." The hymn was encored, and Bro. Cook favoured the meeting with another.

The Parting Glee was then sung, after which, at an early hour (between seven and eight o'clock), the fraternal assembly broke up.

During the afternoon the volunteers' band, stationed in the corridor, played a great variety of airs. Considering that the greater number of them are amateurs, their performances were extremely creditable.

CARLISLE.—*Union Lodge* (No. 389).—A lodge of instruction was held on Tuesday night, August 19th, the officers for the night being Bros. Hayward, P.M.; L. M. Milbourne, W.M.; Blacklock, S.W.; Pulford, J.W.; Pratchell, S.D.; Pickring, J.D.; Hodgson, I.G.; and Story, Tyler. The W.M. opened the lodge in the first degree, when every necessary point was duly tested and accurately investigated. It was then opened in the Fellow-craft, when every care and attention was given to the most minute points; and a short time was spent in reciprocation of both the above-named degrees. The lodge was then closed down according to ancient custom. P.M. Hayward passed a high eulogium on Bro. Milbourne, the W.M., for the very efficient manner in which he had performed his Masonic duties; he must have applied himself very assiduously to Masonry; and he, the P.M., hoped that the whole of the younger brethren would still continue to persevere, in order to become proficient. The evening was spent in harmonious mutual improvement. A committee of nine held two meetings during the week, to revise the bye-laws. The names of the brethren composing the committee are:—Bros. Sherrington, Hayward, Ritson, Murray, Blacklock, Howe, Hodgson, Fowthian, and Fisher.

DORSETSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Provincial Grand Lodge of Masons was held in the Masonic Hall, Weymouth, on Thursday, August 21, for the transaction of the annual business of the province, and was very numerously attended by brethren of the Order. Among those present were the Bros. Joseph Gundry (High Sheriff of Dorset), V.W. Prov. G.M.; Thomas Pearce, V.W.D. Prov. G.M.; R. Phillips, S. Prov. G.W.; John Bosworth, J. Prov. G.W.; William Hannen, Prov. G. Treas.; Thomas Coombs, Prov. G. Sec.; C. Filliter, Prov. G. Reg.; T. W. Saunders, S. Prov. G. Deacon; George

Frampton, J. Prov. G.D.; John Bugden, Prov. G. Superintendent of Works; S. Pettet, Prov. G. Sword-bearer; J. Maunders, Prov. G. Dir. of Cens.; Thomas Patch, Prov. G. Org.; H. J. Feltham, Prov. G. Pursivant; R. Besant, Chick, Kettle, Edwards, and John Baunton, Prov. G. Stewards; J. Lundie, G. Standard-bearer; and John Lovelace, G. Tyler. There were also present Bros. Cosens, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Thomas Robinson, P. Prov. G.S.W.; C. Grooves, P. Prov. J.G.W.; G. R. Crielmay, P. Prov. G. Superintendent of Works; C. R. Rowe, P. Prov. G.R.; W. Bryant, P. Prov. G.J.D.; J. Sydenham, P. Prov. G.W.; D. Sydenham, P. Prov. G.J.D.; W. Maskell, Prov. G.S.B.; J. Stone, P. Prov. G.S.W.; M. Manley, P. Prov. G.R.; J. Robertson, P. Prov. G. Reg.; J. Jacob, P. Prov. J.W., P. Prov. G.S.; J. H. Harper, P. Prov. J.W.; J. H. Boyt, W.M., of the Lodge of Amity, Poole, No. 160, and eight other brethren; George Frampton, W.M., of All Souls' Lodge, Weymouth, &c. The Lodge of Unity, Wareham, No. 542, was represented by nine brethren; the Lodge of Faith and Unanimity, Dorchester, No. 605, by J. G. Gregory, W.M., and sixteen other brethren; the Lodge of Friendship and Sincerity, Shaftesbury, No. 694, by ten brethren; the Lodge of St. Cuthberga, Wimborne, No. 905, by J. Kerridge, W.M., and seven other brethren; St. Mary's Lodge, Bridport, No. 1009, by Feltham, W.M., and sixteen other brethren; and there were also twenty-eight visiting brethren, including Bro. Frederick Binckes, P.M., Sec. for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

The lodge having been opened in due form, and some routine business having been transacted, the brethren fell into rank, and proceeded to St. John's Church.

As the brethren entered church, the band, which during the progress of the procession had performed a Masonic march (the E.A.'s song), struck up the inspiring National Anthem, "God save the Queen," and at the same time the fine-toned organ of the church pealed forth with solemn and appropriate grandeur. Evening prayer was read by the Rev. J. Stephenson, the esteemed incumbent of the church, and after the third collect the admirably trained choir sang the Masonic hymn "Let there be Light," which was heartily joined in by the members of the fraternity. When prayers were concluded, the hymn, "Almighty Sire," was sung; and then the Prov. G. Chap., Bro. the Rev. J. Kingston (rector of Cattistock), ascended the pulpit, and preached a most excellent and appropriate sermon from 1 Peter ii. 15—17, "For so is the will of God, that with well-doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men; as free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God. Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the King." Manifest, indeed, said the Prov. G. Chap. were the trials through which the early Christians were passing when these words were addressed to them. "Without were fightings, within were fears," for charges the most gross and unfounded were alleged against them. If they refused to prostrate themselves before idols of wood and stone, they were charged with Atheism; if they met together to partake of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, they were accused of eating the flesh of a man whom they had previously put to death by untold cruelties; and if they met together in secret, through fear of their numerous and implacable enemies, to perform the solemnities of their religion, it was commonly reported that it was for the purposes of chambering and wantonness that they thus held their private and midnight assemblies. Such was the condition of the early Christians who pursued their course unaverted by persecution. Then turning to the prevalence of political and religious rancour in our own day, he contended that it was the duty of modern Christians to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men by the powerful and unanswerable logic of a good life. If, however, they were all bound thus to meet calumny, detraction, and persecution, surely the members of the institution, their love and adhesion to which they proclaimed to-day in the most solemn and public manner, had great necessity laid upon them deeply to drink in the precious and salutary words from the volume of sacred law which had just been read in their ears. None, indeed, had passed through so much persecution as Freemasons. The Pharisee and Sadducee of the present day were as malignant in their attacks upon them as the Pharisee and Sadducee of Apostolic times were upon the Primitive Christians. To the Sadducee Freemasonry must ever be an object of hatred, because it required from those who seek admission to its lodges a solemn profession of faith in Almighty God, and because it exalts the Word of God, charging the newly-initiated brother to consider it as the unerring standard of truth and justice, and to regulate his actions by the divine precepts it contains. To

the Pharisee in religion it is as wormwood and gall, because it re-echoes in unmistakable terms the words of St. James, that "faith without works is dead," and "pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." It is because Freemasonry is the only institution in the world of the members of which it can be said "see how they love one another," that it meets with such opposition of so many in the so-called religious world. They feel that our holy religion was intended to make us loving, kind, and charitable towards each other, and they see no such fruits in the lives of the bulk of those who "profess and call themselves Christians." Despite the machinations of the Pharisee and the Sadducee of early times, Christianity has diffused its blessings over the globe; and spite of the opposition of their modern representatives, Freemasonry, the hand-maiden and pioneer of Christianity, is progressing rapidly in all ranks of society, and smoothing away many asperities from life's path, drying many a widow's and orphan's tear, and uniting mankind in the golden links of charity and brotherhood. The words of Freemasonry are now throughout the world; her literature is extensively circulated and admired; her ethics, her ceremonies, her polity, her antiquities have been descanted on with great ability and research, by our reverend and venerable brother, Dr. Oliver, and other worthies, whose names will be held in reverence to the end of time. The wisest, and the noblest, and the best, ever have belonged to our Order. I assert it without fear of contradiction, that nearly all who have played important parts on the world's stage were brethren of the "mystic tie." Kings have not thought it derogatory to their dignity to exchange the sceptre for the trowel, or to leave their diadems outside the lodge's door. Prelates, philosophers, philanthropists, warriors, historians, antiquarians, and statesmen, delight to do our order homage, and to bear that testimony on its behalf which their exalted status render so valuable. The Rev. Prov. G. Chap. then proceeded to answer several objections which had been urged by the uninitiated in the outside world against the institution of Masonry, and in reply to the cruel insinuation that Masonry is a mere deistical system, he remarked as follows:—I would merely say that Christian Masons understand by the Great Architect of the Universe, to whom our prayers are addressed, Him "by whom all things were made," even the Lord Jesus Christ, who was in the beginning with God, and who was God. Our Hebrew brother may persist in misunderstanding the plain reference of our whole system to Christianity, that "religion which is applicable to all times, and adapted to every people that have at any time existed in the world." To quote the words of our Rev. Bro. Dr. Oliver, "I cannot throw odium or even doubt on the Cross of Christ; nor can I allow any contempt to be cast on that sacred atonement by which I trust to inherit the kingdom of heaven, either by my silence or connivance. I will admit my Hebrew (or deistical) brother into a Mason's lodge; I will exchange with him freely all the courtesies of civil and social life; but as he will not abandon his faith at my command—neither will I." The Rev. Prov. G. Chaplain then replied to several other objections, but as we understand the sermon will be published *in extenso*, in accordance with the resolution of the Prov. G. Lodge, any further notice in our columns is unnecessary.

The brethren, on their return from church, fell into the same order as was pursued in going, and, as the weather was delightfully fine, a vast number of spectators lined the road along which the procession passed, whilst at every window, and on every balcony, there were indications of the great and lively interest which the event occasioned.

On resuming the lodge, the minutes of the last Prov. Grand Lodge were read by the Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Coombs, after which communications were read from Bro. Lord Richard Grosvenor, Bro. Ker Seymer, and other brethren regretting their inability to be present.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then addressed the brethren at considerable length, and in the course of his observations remarked that the returns from the various lodges for the year 1861, showed a favourable addition to the ranks of Masonry; the initiations during the year had been considerably more than in the year which preceded it, and it was to be hoped that in the current year there would be still further and more satisfactory additions. In one or two lodges, owing to exceptional causes, there had not been the amount of progress they could have wished; but, on the whole, the results were very satisfactory. It was gratifying to him to be enabled to state that all returns from the various lodges had been sent in; and the additional information asked

for by the Secretary, to enable him to commence a new registrar had been furnished with a readiness and disregard of trouble, which had materially assisted him in his labour. The new bye-laws were now printed, and had been issued to the lodges and provincial Grand Officers, and appended to them was a calendar of the Grand Officers during the twenty years ending 1860, which would prove very useful for reference. The affliction which had befallen their beloved Queen, and the nation at large, in the death of the Prince Consort, since their last annual meeting, was fully recognised by the Masonic body. He (the Prov. G.M.) met many of them in a special Grand Lodge, which he caused to be summoned at Dorchester, at which an address to her Majesty was agreed upon and duly signed and forwarded, and they had heard the official acknowledgment of its receipt by the Home Secretary. In adopting this step he (the Prov. G.M.) believed he was acting in strict accordance with those principles of loyalty which had ever distinguished the Masonic body, and which they had heard so ably expounded and illustrated in the admirable sermon of their worthy Prov. G. Chap. Adverting to the financial position of the society, he was happy to say that, notwithstanding a grant of £25 to the benevolent fund and an extra expense attendant on printing the bye-laws and other expenses incidental to the new register, there was still a balance of £60 and upwards. The province was represented at the annual festival for the boys' school, by a brother from the province, a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge, who had the satisfaction of adding a handsome sum to the funds of the charity. During the past year, owing to his absence from the country in the previous year when visiting America, he had not been able, as he should have wished, to visit the lodges in the province, but he trusted in the coming year to repair the omission and to make himself more generally acquainted with the brethren of the Order. In considering the appointments to offices now to be made, he had endeavoured to dispense them with impartiality, and with strict reference to the advantage of their Order. Certain offices from their very nature could be best discharged by remaining in the hands of the same individual for several years, and, unfortunately, this did not leave a sufficient number to make as liberal a distribution as he could wish among the general body of members. It was his object, however, and his earnest desire, to recognise the services of all in their turn, and he must ask the forbearance of those whom he had been unavoidably obliged for a time to pass over. The R.W. Prov. G.M. concluded by remarking that the Provincial Grand Lodge would next year be held at the ancient and important town of Wimborne; the members of the local lodge having signified their readiness to receive them. The R.W. Prov. G.M. then resumed his seat amid considerable applause.

The Prov. G. Treas. (Bro. Hannen), whose financial statement was read by the Secretary, was then unanimously re-elected to the office, the proposer and seconder taking the opportunity to remark how much the province was indebted to him for the clear and satisfactory manner in which the accounts of the province were kept and presented.

Bro. HANNEN, Prov. G. Treas., returned thanks for the compliment now conferred on him for so many years, and expressed his anxiety to continue to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the province.

Petitions for relief from Lydia, widow of Bro. J. A. L., deceased, late of Lodge 199, and Bro. W. F., of Lodge 199, which had been favourably reported on by the committee, were acceded to, and grants of £5 each were made.

Bro. THOMAS COOMBS, Prov. G. Sec., then moved that the Prov. G. Treas. be empowered to pay the sum of ten guineas as a donation to either of the Masonic charities, for which any brother, being a subscribing member to a lodge in this province shall serve as steward, but so that not more than one such donation shall be made in any one year. If more than one brother shall serve as steward in one year, priority to be given to him who shall first announce his intention of so doing to the Prov. G. Sec. He justified the step he had taken in proposing the resolution, by some remarks which were echoed by the Prov. G.M., and the resolution having been duly seconded by D. Prov. G.M. Pearce, was carried unanimously.

In again nominating Bro. Coombs as Prov. G. Sec., the R.W. Prov. G.M. remarked how much the satisfactory working of a province depended on the mode in which the secretarial duties were performed. In Bro. Coombs they had an officer who discharged his duties in a most satisfactory manner, and who presented the business in such a lucid and systematic way as to call forth the admiration of every one acquainted with the

duties of his office. The Prov. G.M. also paid a high compliment to the Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. (Bro. Maunders) for the ability with which he had conducted the arrangements of their present meeting, and was happy to announce that he had consented to undertake the office for another year.

The Provincial Grand Master next appointed and invested his officers for the ensuing year, viz.:—Bros. Charles Reynolds Rowe, Prov. G.S.W., P.M. 905, P. Prov. G. Reg.; James Hunn Boyt, Prov. J.G.W., W.M. 160, P. Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Rev. H. Rawlinson, 1009, P.G. Chap.; Baruch Fox, P.G. Reg. 1009; Thomas Coombs, P.G. Sec., P.M. 605, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Benjamin John Kerridge, Prov. G.S.D., W.M. 905; Philip Henry Tapp, Prov. G.J.D., S.W. 542; George John Gregory Gregory, P.G. Superintendent of Works, W.M. 605; Joseph Maunders, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers, P.M. 199, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Richard Sydenham, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers., J.W. 160; George Freke, Prov. G.S.B., S.W. 694; Henry Herbert, Prov. G. Org., P.M. Sec. 905; John Lundie, Prov. G. Pursuivant, Sec. 199; W. George, 905; James Oakley Cuislett, 905; Thos. Cottman, 905; John Shepherd, 160; Tom Rickman, 160; and James Poynter, 542, G. Stewards; James Tanswell, 694; James Reynolds, 905, Prov. G. Standard-bearers; John Lovelace, Prov. G. Tyler, 605.

The minute books of the respective lodges were then submitted for the approval of the Prov. G.M.; and after some further business, including a vote of thanks to the Rev. J. Stephenson and the churchwardens of St. John's, for the use of their beautiful church, the Grand Lodge was closed at about half-past four o'clock.

It was resolved that the sermon of the Prov. G. Chap. should be printed.

THE BANQUET

took place at the Victoria Hotel, at five o'clock in the evening, and was attended by about one hundred of the brotherhood. The R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Gundry, High Sheriff of the county, occupied the chair, and most of the past and present officers of the province who had attended Prov. Grand Lodge were among the company. Grace before and after meat was said by the Prov. G. Chap., and on the withdrawal of the cloth,

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proposed, as the first toast, the "Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria," remarking that in a company of Masons it would be a work of supererogation to dilate upon her virtues. He would give the health of the Queen with the most heartfelt expressions of their sympathy, attachment, and loyalty. (Cheers.)

The next toast was that of the "Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." This was succeeded by the "Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," for which Bro. the Rev. G. Thompson returned thanks.

Bro. COSENS, P. Prov. J.G.W., then proposed the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," observing that he had a son and brother who were Masons; and that prior to his son entering the army he obtained through their Prov. G.M. a dispensation from the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master of England, for his son to be initiated as a minor. (Cheers.)

Bro. COOMBS, Prov. G. Sec., in a gallant and characteristic speech, returned thanks, remarking that he looked upon volunteerism as a minor species of Masonry. (Cheers.)

The R.W. Prov. G.M. next proposed the "Health of the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master of England," and alluded to the singular and warm affection which existed among the Masons of Canada for the institution of Masonry in England. (The toast was warmly received and drank with Masonic honours.)

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then gave the "Health of the Deputy Grand Master of England, Earl de Grey, and all the Grand Officers, Past and Present." Earl de Grey on this occasion deserved their special gratitude, because it was to him that their Prov. G. Secretary had applied for permission to take a number of the brethren over the Government works and prisons at Portland. Without hesitating for a moment, he applied to the Home Secretary for the permission which they desired to obtain. (The toast was drunk with loud cheers and Masonic honours.)

After the toast of the Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland had been duly honoured,

The Rev. Bro. PEARCE, D. Prov. G.M., said he had now to propose the toast of the evening. He believed he might congratulate them on having had one of the very best meetings they had ever had in the province of Dorset. Providence had favoured them with a fine day, the landlord had furnished them with a most excellent dinner, and he thought it was impossible for any brother to have placed before them, in the same space of time

and the same number of words, a more beautiful and correct representation of the principles of Freemasonry than had his Rev. friend and brother, the Prov. G. Chaplain, in his sermon that morning. More than this, they had the gratification of being presided over by a R.W. Prov. G.M., who, as though to refute the false charge of disloyalty that had been brought against Masons, had, while filling the chair of the province, been selected to discharge the duties of High Sheriff of the county of Dorset. (Cheers.) Their R.W. Prov. G.M. had at all times shown the greatest courtesy and kindness to every brother of the Order, and they had especial pleasure in meeting him that day in the high and distinguished position which he occupied. (Cheers and Masonic honours.)

The R.W. Prov. G.M. returned thanks in a speech marked by great cordiality and good feeling, and expressed his great obligations for the assistance he had at all times received from the officers and brethren of the province. (Cheers.)

After a song entitled the "Mason's Holiday," the health of the Prov. G.M.'s lady was proposed, and received with due honour, and to this succeeded the health of the D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Pearce, who, in acknowledging the compliment, said he had been a Mason more than twenty years—longer, in fact, than he had been a clergyman, and the circumstance that he and others retained their connection with Freemasonry after their ordination, must, he should think, show the world that there was something good and real in the principles of the Order. For his own part he could truly say that he had no desire to retain his present office in the Prov. Grand Lodge a single moment longer than the brethren wished him. He should be happy to take any office or serve in any capacity the Prov. Grand Lodge might mark out for him, for they ought all to be ready to take not only eminent, but very subordinate positions. (Applause and Masonic honours.)

Bro. JACOB, P. Prov. J.W., next proposed "The Health of their excellent Prov. G. Chap., Bro. Kingston," who attended the Dorchester Chapter, and had taken very high degrees in the Order. After paying a high compliment to the sermon, and dilating on the great fundamental principles of Masonry, he concluded by expressing his regret that they were likely to lose the Prov. G. Chap. from among them. (Masonic honours.)

The Rev. Bro. KINGSTON, P. Prov. G. Chap., returned thanks. He said on Holy Thursday, 1859, he came a perfect stranger into the county of Dorset, a poor unknown Irishman, with an income of £80 a year, barely sufficient to keep body and soul together; but thanks to the Great Architect of the Universe, he was now a clergyman of the Church of England, and, thanks to their Prov. G.M., he could sign himself P. Prov. G. Chap. of the Province of Dorset. From every person in the county with whom he had come in contact he had received the kindness of a Mason, though they might not belong to the Order; and wherever he might be placed, if within a convenient distance of the town in which they held their Provincial Grand Lodge meeting, he should feel it his duty to make every possible effort to be present among them. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Bro. PEARCE, D. Prov. G.M., then proposed "The Royal Arch Chapter of Dorset," for which Bro. JACOB returned thanks, remarking that until they came to the very highest order of the chapter they really did not know what Freemasonry was.

The Prov. G. MASTER then said the next toast was one of the most important of the evening. They all knew that one of the great principles upon which their Order was founded was that of charity; and one of the great inducements to persons of great social influence to become Masons was admiration for the excellent mode in which their charities were organised and administered. Among these Masonic charities the boys' school more especially required re-vivifying; and when they considered how excellently it was managed, he trusted it would henceforth be supported with increased liberality. He proposed to them "Success to the Masonic Charities," and he had the pleasure of coupling with that toast the name of Bro. Binckes, the Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. (Applause.)

Bro. BINCKES returned thanks, and in the course of a long and able speech drew attention to the fact that at the last meeting of their charity, Bro. Coombs, their worthy Secretary, who took the office of Steward, was enabled to present them with a very handsome sum towards the boys' school; and he was happy to announce that their R.W. Prov. G.M. had undertaken to accept the same office for the ensuing year. The girls' school, he was happy to say, was in good condition; but without wishing to injure others he was, of course, especially anxious to promote

the prosperity of the institution with which he was more intimately connected. Their demands were great; for the next election, when there would be only five vacancies, there were no less than twenty-one candidates; and speaking for himself, he should never be satisfied till the institution figured in the Oxford and Cambridge Middle Class Examinations, and they were able to point to it with as much pride as any other educational establishment in the country. (Hear, hear.)

The "Health of the W.M. and Officers of All Souls Lodge, Weymouth," was next given from the chair, after which, on the motion of Bro. Bosworth, seconded by Bro. J. Bevan, it was resolved that the admirable sermon preached in the morning by the Prov. G. Chaplain should be printed at the expense of the Prov. Grand Lodge. In this arrangement the Prov. G. Chaplain expressed his concurrence, and after the usual concluding toasts, the brethren separated highly delighted with the proceedings of the day, and more than ever fortified in their principles—Friendship, Love, and Truth.

On the following day (the 22nd) a party, consisting of about twenty-eight of the brethren, accompanied the Prov. G. Sec. over the Government works and fortifications, and the convict prison at Portland—he having, by the kind courtesy of Earl de Grey, been favoured with orders for the admission of the party. The brethren were received with the utmost attention by the authorities at the works, and by Captain Clay, the Governor of the prison, and passed a pleasant day.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Twelve Brothers Lodge* (No. 1087).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held at the Royal Hotel, when Capt. Thos. W. Sawyer, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was unanimously re-elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Dr. Clark, Treasurer.

Southampton Lodge (No. 555).—A special meeting has been held in consequence of the melancholy death of the J.W., Bro. J. George, Prov. G. Reg., and Mayor of Romsey, when it was resolved that an elegant illuminated address on vellum be presented to the widow of the deeply mourned and worthy brother.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual lodge of the Freemasons of the province of Staffordshire was held at the Shire Hall on Thursday, Aug. 21. In the absence of the R.W. Prov. G.M. Lieut.-Colonel Vernon, the D. Prov. G.M. Dr. John Burton presided; and there was a large and influential attendance of past and present officers, including Thomas Ward, P.D. Prov. G.M.; D. J. E. Armstrong, Prov. G. Chap.; James Downes, P. Prov. G. Chap.; F. A. Edwards, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Colonel Hogg, P. Prov. G.S.W.; C. T. Davenport, P. Prov. G.S.W.; W. Dutton, P. Prov. G.S.W.; J. Hallam, P. Prov. G.S.W.; James Drake, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Alfred Glover, P. Prov. G.S.W.; E. Yates, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Thomas James, P. Prov. G.S.W.; William Hopkins, P. Prov. G.J.W.; George Baker, P. Prov. G.J.W.; John Collis, P. Prov. G. Reg.; Frank James, Prov. G. Sec.; W. Dibbs, P. Prov. G. Sec.; Edwin Shargool, P. Prov. G. Org.; George Cooper, P. Prov. G. Purst.; J. R. Robinson, P. Prov. G. Purst.; W. Hawley, P. Prov. G. Purst.; David Peacock, P. Prov. G. Reg.; John Butterworth, P. Prov. G.S.D.; J. E. Warren, P. Prov. G.S.D.; George Spilbury, P. Prov. G.S.D.; Charles King, P. Prov. G.J.D.; W. J. Stubbs, P. Prov. G.J.D., &c. The following visitors were also present:—F. Binckes, Sec. to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; J. S. Barber, 1096; Henry Hadley, 55; John Gamble, 315; W. Masfield, P. Prov. G.S.W.; W. Bristow, jun., P. Prov. G.J.W. and Prov. G.S.; W. Glydon, 88.

The usual business of the lodge having been transacted, the following appointments were made for the ensuing year:—Horton Yates, S.W.; E. L. Bullock, J.W.; Dr. Armstrong, Chap.; H. Day, LL.D., Assist. Chap.; W. H. Folker, Reg.; W. Howells, Treas.; Frank James, Sec.; W. Large, S.D.; W. Webberley, J.D.; F. J. Camell, Supt. of Works; Samuel Hill, Dir. of Cers.; John Pearson, Assist. of Works; W. H. Hill, S.B.; Thomas Chantry, Org.; John Bloor, Purs.; David Wright, Standard Bearer; and Henry Baggeley, Tyler. The brethren then formed in procession and walked to St. Mary's Church. An exceedingly impressive and appropriate sermon was preached by the V. W. Prov. G. Chap. Dr. Armstrong, who took his text from the second epistle to the Corinthians, chap. 5, v. 17: "Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."

At the close of the service a collection was made, and a handsome sum was realised. Owing to there being an unusually large sum in the hands of the treasurer, the following donations were voted:—£21 to the Masonic Boys' School, £21 to the Girls' School, £21 to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, £5 5s. to the North Staffordshire Infirmary, £5 5s. to the Staffordshire General Infirmary, £5 5s. to the South Staffordshire Hospital, and £2 2s. to the funds of St. Mary's Schools, Stafford.

The banquet, as usual, took place in the Assembly-room of the Shire Hall, which was decorated with Masonic banners and emblems, as well as evergreens, and on the table, which extended from one end of the room to the other, were several handsome bouquets, the whole having a very pleasing effect. Ladies were admitted to the galleries, and for about four hours, during which the proceedings lasted, they appeared to be much interested. The dinner, which was of a *recherche* description and gave general satisfaction, was supplied by Brother James Senior, of the Vine Hotel, who exerted himself to his utmost to secure the comfort of the company, numbering upwards of 90 brethren. The chair was taken by the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. Dr. Burton; Bro. Horton Yates, Prov. G.S.W., and E. L. Bullock, Prov. G.J.W., occupying the vice chairs. Bro. S. Hill officiated as director of the ceremonies.

After the removal of the cloth, "the Queen," "the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," and "the Army, Navy, and Volunteers," were proposed by the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. Dr. Burton, and drunk with all due honours.

Bro. Col. Hogg responded on behalf of the army; and in the course of his remarks expressed a hope that the R.W. Prov. G.M. Lieut.-Col. Vernon, who had for so long a period filled the chair with great honour, would be in his place next year. No brother, whether as a Mason or an officer, could regret his absence more than he (Colonel Hogg); and he thought he was not doing wrong in expressing the feelings which he entertained upon the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. E. L. BULLOCK, Prov. J.G.W., returned thanks on behalf of the Volunteers.

The R.W. D. Prov. G.M., Dr. BURTON, then said the next toast on the list was one of peculiar interest to them as a body, it being "The Health of the Sovereign of our Craft, the M.W. G.M., the Earl of Zetland. (Loud cheers.) The merits of the nobleman who for nineteen years had presided over them had been so extensively felt and universally acknowledged, that were he to dwell upon the subject for the purpose of increasing their appreciation of those merits, it might be inferred either that he (the speaker) or they were unknown in the world of Masonry. In proposing the health of the Earl of Zetland, he believed he embraced every Masonic honour and virtue. (The toast was most cordially drunk.) After a short interval, the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., Dr. Burton, proposed, as the next toast, "The M.W. Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland—the Dukes of Athol and Leinster." (Applause.) He was a living example of the welcome which Scotch Masons received in England, and he was sure that Bro. Colonel Hogg would testify to the liberality extended to the brethren of his country (Ireland). He (Dr. Burton) referred to the desire of the Scotch and Irish Masons at all times to co-operate with those of England, and said he was sure they were acting in the cause of good Masonry in drinking the health of the M.W. Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland.

The toast having been drunk amid hearty cheers,

The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. Dr. BURTON gave as the next toast "The R.W.D. G.M. and Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge." The Earl de Grey and Ripon was worthy of the office of D. Prov. G.M., and the brethren of the Prov. Grand Lodge had felt the benefits of the cordial co-operation of him and the other officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge. The toast was duly honoured, and after a short pause, the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. Dr. Burton said the next toast upon the list was one which always came home to their hearts in a peculiar manner. It was the health of the R.W. Prov. G.M. Lieut.-Colonel Vernon—(loud cheers)—whose absence they had now to deplore. Since he had been raised to the office in which he had to rule over that province he had endeared himself to all the brethren, who would deeply regret his absence, and particularly when they remembered that the cause of it was bad health. He (the R.W.D. Prov. G.M.) was sure that he should best discharge his duty by at once asking them to join him in a fervent hope that their absent ruler and friend would soon be restored to health, and be again the cynosure of all eyes, as well as the beloved of all brethren. (The toast was drunk amid vociferous cheering.)

Bro. THOMAS WARD, P.D. Prov. G.M., on rising to propose the next toast, was most cordially greeted. He said, however gratified he might feel at their kind reception of himself, he was sure they would also receive with pleasure the toast which he was about to propose. He thought that if anything could lessen the regret which they felt at the absence of the R.W. Prov. G.M., and particularly the cause of that absence, it would be the admirable way in which the duties of his office had that day been performed by his deputy. (Applause.) It was disagreeable to speak of a brother in his presence, for there was always a danger of saying either too much or too little. His friend loved candour and honesty, and therefore did not expect any man to say more than he knew. He (Bro. Ward) might safely say that, so far as judgment, combined with kindness of feeling and sound Masonic knowledge went, they could not have had a better successor to the office which he (Bro. Ward) once held than their friend and brother, Dr. Burton. (Applause.) He hoped that he would live many years to enjoy his honours. (Applause.) If he did live long and continued to hold his present office, he would find it impossible to please everybody on all occasions, for every decision would fall lighter upon one than upon another; but in his decisions the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. would be guided by sound judgment, kindness, and true Masonic feeling. He hoped Dr. Burton might enjoy his post for many years. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and

The R.W. D. Prov. G.M. Dr. BURTON, on rising to respond, was again loudly cheered. After returning thanks for the compliment paid to him, he alluded to the worthy example set him by his predecessor in the office he now held, and said if he lived long he should try to merit their highest regard. They had acknowledged that his intention so far had been to do as well as he could, and he should always endeavour to merit their approbation. Notwithstanding the disagreeables, when they did come he discarded all personal feeling, and confined himself to the strict circle of Masonic conduct. (Hear, hear.) If that did not please the brethren nothing could. (Hear, hear.) He then observed that Bro. Binckes was present as an advocate of the Masonic charities, and was also one of the distinguished visitors. He (the R.W. D. Prov. G.M.) should not apologise for then proposing "The Health of their Visiting Brethren," as well as "Success to the Masonic Charities," with which he would couple the name of Bro. Binckes. (Applause.)

Bro. BINCKES, Secretary to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, said he felt obliged to the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. for the opportunity afforded him thus early to bring before their notice the claims of the Institution with which his name was more immediately associated, and on behalf of which he appeared before the brethren that day. From what he saw in the Prov. G.L., and from his conversation with the brethren during his short sojourn in Stafford, he felt confident that he should not appeal to them in vain, because he had seen how the objects of Masonry and the Masonic Institution for Boys were estimated; and he was himself a living evidence of their hospitality. He had travelled from Plymouth to attend their annual lodge, so that they might judge from that circumstance that he was earnest in endeavouring to enlist their sympathies and support in achieving the objects nearest and dearest to his heart. He need not expatiate at any length upon the benefits of Masonic institutions, for they were appreciated by the brethren of the province, who had that day accorded a donation in support of the funds of all three of them. Suffice it, therefore, to say that they had three great charities in connection with their order; and it was somewhat paradoxical, but nevertheless it was perfectly true, that whilst Freemasonry was not a charitable institution, there was no gainsaying the fact, that there was no body of men who dispensed so much eleemosynary aid as the Freemasons. (Hear, hear.) The Benevolent Institution in London administered aid to the amount of nearly £150 a month, and by its liberality many a heart was cheered. There was in connection with the Royal Benevolent Institution a fund for aged Freemasons and their widows—one of recent formation, but well known to them all because of the peculiarity of its constitution, and deriving greater aid from the Grand Lodge than any of the other institutions. There was also a school for female children, in which eighty girls were at the present time receiving an education not to be surpassed at any private school in the kingdom. The girls in that school were treated with kindness, and it would be gratifying to any of the brethren to witness the way in which it was conducted. Works were now in progress for increasing the accommodation, so that 100 children could be educated at a time, instead of only 80. Then came the Royal

Masonic Institution for Boys, which had brought him (Bro. Binckes) to Stafford that day. It had not occupied the position within a recent period equal to that occupied by other charities. Why this was the case he could not say, because no class more deserved the support of the brethren of the Order than the children of those Masons who had fallen in distress, and were not able to fight the battle of life. He was told about fifteen months ago that he should never make a boy as attractive as a girl. (A laugh.) Perhaps in the abstract he never should be able to do so; and, seeing so many fair faces around him, he should be wanting in gallantry if he said anything in opposition to the remark in favour of the latter. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) But if he appealed to their judgment, and regarded the matter in an educational point of view, the claims of the boys would stand before them rather differently. There were no institutions of which Englishmen were more proud than the schools of Eton, Harrow, and Rugby. And why was this so? Because they were what might be termed the nurseries of those who would maintain the honour and greatness of the country in future days, as their fathers had done in the past. (Hear, hear.) Now, he should like to know why the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys might not achieve a position equal to the schools he had mentioned, and send forth men who would distinguish themselves in promoting their country's welfare, and make every Mason feel a pleasure when he reflected that those great men were identified with their Order? The institution clothed, educated, and maintained seventy boys. The demands upon the institution were increasing, day by day and month by month, till for October there were twenty-one candidates and only five vacancies. The house, standing on ground purchased by the liberality of the brethren, was ill-adapted to the accommodation of such a large number of boys, and it was desired that a new building should be erected, which would accommodate a hundred boys, and in which they would receive a first-class education. He was present then to ask some brother or brethren to assist him in that great and glorious undertaking. He was labouring incessantly day by day in promoting the interests of the institution. On Friday he advocated its claim in Cumberland, on Tuesday in Devonshire, that day he was advocating it in Stafford, and a few days hence he should do the same in Yorkshire and other places. It was a labour of love, and he looked to the brethren for sympathy and encouragement, feeling confident that he should not appeal in vain. He was sure they would not allow him to go away empty-handed. He then alluded to the very kind manner in which he as a stranger had been received by the brethren, and remarked that if even personally he had not been welcomed, he should have felt certain that the motives by which he was actuated would have had the effect of securing him a hearing. He reminded them that the boys on behalf of whom he appealed were the sons of Masons, and expressed a hope that some of the brethren would give in their names to represent the province at the festival of the Institution in 1863, and to exert themselves in procuring local subscriptions in aid of the funds of the institution. He then concluded, amidst loud cheers, by returning thanks for the compliment which had been paid him.

Bro. W. BRISTOW then briefly returned thanks on behalf of the visiting brethren.

The R.W.D. Prov. G.M., Dr. BURTON, in complimentary terms, proposed "The V.W. Prov. Grand Chaplains, Past and Present," which having been cordially honoured,

Bro. JAMES DOWNES, P. Prov. G. Chap., made an appropriate acknowledgment.

The R.W.D. Prov. G.M., Dr. BURTON, then said they had again amongst them one of the most distinguished brethren they had hitherto met, or ever would meet in the province. He was speaking to those who were well acquainted with the merits of Bro. Ward and the other past officers, and therefore he need not say any more than that he had great pleasure in proposing as the next toast "The Health of the R.W.P.D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Ward, and the other Past Officers of the Province of Stafford." (Loud cheers.)

Bro. WARD, P.D. Prov. G.M., returned thanks, and said that the appointments made that day were of a very promising character, but he hoped that the brethren now in office would not be considered very much superior to the past officers, for the sake of the credit of the latter. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.)

The D. Prov. G.M., Dr. BURTON, then gave in succession "The Health of the Prov. G. Treas., Bro. Howells, and the Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Frank James," "The Ladies," to which Bro.

Greaves responded, and "The Prov. G. Stewards," on behalf of whom Bro. Lea replied.

The speeches after dinner were interspersed with some excellent vocal music by Bro. William Clydon, Bro. J. Senior, Mr. Farrell, and Mr. Stilliard, under the direction of Bro. E. Shargool, who presided at the pianoforte. A most harmonious and agreeable evening was spent.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA.—*Excelsior Lodge* (No. 1127).—This lodge celebrated its second anniversary at the Freemasons' Hall on the 15th May. Bro. Peter Anderson presided in the lodge-room, and Bro. Abbott at the banquet. The town band played a selection of music during dinner. A superb banquet was laid out by the Great Eastern Hotel Company. A variety of toasts were given. In returning thanks for the Knights Templar, Bro. Sandeman, Prov. G. Com., said:—I thank you, Worshipful Sir, for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to propose a toast to the Order of Knight Templars, and the compliment you have paid me as its head in Bengal. The honour you have done us will be appreciated, not only by myself and those of the Order who are present at your hospitable board this evening, but by every Knight Templar in the Province, who may see an account of your festive proceedings. At your last anniversary meeting, where I had the pleasure of responding to this same toast, I ventured to say that the circumstance of its not being usually introduced at the banquet table of a Craft Lodge, enhanced the value of the compliment; and I endeavoured to show that our Order, which is by many believed to be opposed to the principles of genuine Freemasonry, was not only not antagonistic to the Craft, but formed a powerful adjunct to it. Worshipful Sir, there is no Order in Freemasonry more jealous of the fair name, or more anxious for the welfare of the Craft, than that of the Knights Templars. Our legends serve to prove this, and the general conduct of Knights Templars in past as well as in modern times is in favour of my assertion. As regards the past, I need but allude to the persecutions, and even to the martyrdom suffered by many of our predecessors, in the reign of Philip the Fair of France, in defence of their Order, and which they preferred to undergo rather than betray their trust, to prove that they were Masons in deed as well as in word; and the history of the Crusades teaches us that to the Order of Knights Templars, Craft Masonry was not improbably indebted for the preservation of its ancient system, which might otherwise have perished in those trying times, when our ancient brethren banded themselves together as soldiers of the Cross, stood alone in the world as champions of charity, liberty, and of truth. If it is objected that the degree of the Knight Templar is inconsistent with the principles of universal Masonry as practised in the probationary degrees, we have our reply, not in a mere negative assertion, but in the assurance that we do but follow up those degrees from the old to the new dispensation, and that, not content with their beauties, perfected, as many of you will urge, in the Royal Arch, we pass on to the enjoyment of contemplating that true light, which is alluded to throughout the primary degrees, and without which many of our Masonic ceremonies would be meaningless and unintelligible. We force the Christian degrees upon none. We do not even search for proselytes; but the door of our encampment is open to the knock of any worthy Royal Arch Mason, who professes a belief in the Christian faith, and who has endeavoured, to the best of his ability, to fulfil the obligation which he voluntarily took at his initiation, that he would support and maintain our ancient and honourable fraternity, which, only on that understanding, condescended to extend to him its privileges. I could wish that this principle were more fully acted up to, and that every Mason would support the Craft through life, instead of neglecting the science when prompted by personal convenience or indifference to its interests. I again thank you, Worshipful Sir, on my own behalf, as well as on the behalf of those whom I have the honour to represent, for the kind manner in which our toast has been both proposed and received this evening.

CAWNPORE.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 641).—A meeting of this lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Cawnpore, on Wednesday, 4th June. Present—Bros. E. Mackintosh, W.M.; F. J. Jordan, S.W.; Capt. A. S. Allen, J.W. Bros. Edmonds, Blake, Little, Burnus, Speke, Leslie, Fagan, Clark, Morrow, &c. The Lodge

being opened in due form, the minutes, &c., of last meeting were read and confirmed, after which a candidate, Mr. Branigan, proposed at the last meeting, was approved by ballot and initiated. After the initiation, Bro. Leslie was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. It was proposed by Bro. Jordan, S.W., that the monument erected over the remains of our departed Bro. Cavanagh, previous to the mutiny, by the brethren of old Lodge "Harmony," but which was disfigured by the rebels, should be repaired, and a suitable marble tablet again erected to mark his resting-place. This proposition was seconded and carried unanimously by the Lodge. Also proposed by the same brother that a number of Masonic books, &c., now for sale in the Punjab, be bought for the use of Lodge Harmony. Also carried unanimously. Proposed by the W.M., that the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*, and also the *English Masonic Mirror*, be taken for the use of the lodge. This was also unanimously carried. The Brigadier commanding this station has expressed a wish that the foundation-stone of the great Memorial Church should be laid by the Freemasons, for which purpose the Prov. G.M., R.W. Bro. General Boileau, has been requested to attend and perform the ceremony. The lodge has unfurled its banners. The brethren are preparing their sashes, &c., and, as many of the neighbouring lodges will be invited to attend, we may expect this great national monument will be commenced with all due solemnity. The brethren then retired to the banquet-room, where a cold supper awaited them, to which they did ample justice. The cloth having been removed, the well-known toasts of obligation were given and responded to. Many choice songs were sung by Bros. Jordan, Morrow, Blake, Fagan, &c.

DUM-DUM.—*Lodge St. Luke* (No. 1150).—At a regular meeting held on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, Bro. John William Brown, Honorary P.M., presiding, the following gentlemen, candidates for initiation, were duly accepted by the order of the ballot:—Messrs. Albert Robinson Bulman, John Donald Berkeley, and Captain Thomas Carnegie Anderson. Of the above Mr. Bulman alone being present, was initiated by Bro. Brown. Bro. Richard Spear O'Connor, who was initiated last September, and subsequently passed, received the M.M. degree from Bro. Brown, who had presided at the ceremony of his initiation. Bro. O'Connor leaves by steamer for Assam, having obtained an appointment in the New Police. There were four brethren proposed as joining members. On a motion by Bro. Captain G. R. Fenwick, Past Warden of the Lodge, a vote of thanks was proposed to R.W. Bro. John Wm. Brown, Honorary P.M., for the services rendered to the lodge that evening. Bro. Fenwick spoke with great kindness of the aid given to the lodge by Bro. Brown at different times, laying much stress on the personal inconvenience Bro. Brown experienced in riding out such a distance from Calcutta to assist Saint Luke. The vote was carried by acclamation. Bro. Captain Patterson, immediate P.M. of the lodge, was elected as honorary member. Bro. Patterson is on the eve of departure from Dum-Dum to join his new appointment at Gonda, in Oudh. The Master of the lodge, Captain W. W. Clark, was detained by military duty at Barrackpore. The meeting was very full, notwithstanding a nor'-wester and heavy rain. These are trifles that deter not the zealous. The rain was refreshing after the grilling heat of the day.

CALCUTTA.—*Lodge St. John* (No. 715).—At a regular meeting held on the 16th May, Bro. William Robert Burkitt received the M.M. degree, which was administered by Bro. John William Brown, P.M. of the Lodge. Bro. Lumsdaine, of Lodge Saint Luke (No. 1150), holding at Dum-Dum, was duly elected a joining member of the lodge. Owing to the departure of Bro. John Knott, J.W., from Calcutta, the following changes in the Officers of the lodge ensued:—Bros. Captain William Durham, S.D., appointed J.W.; P. P. John, J.D., to be S.D.; A. T. Morgan, I.G., succeeds Bro. John as J.D.; and Bro. Rambart appointed I.G. The P.M. suitably admonished these brethren when investing them with the insignia of their respective offices.

CALCUTTA.—*Lodge Industry and Perseverance* (No. 126).—This lodge held a regular meeting on June 6th. Mr. Leon Curtis Tissendie was elected by ballot for initiation. Bro. Stephen Nation was elected a joining member. Bro. Nation was initiated, passed, and raised many years back in Lodge Independence with Philanthropy (No. 550), at Allahabad. The meeting was a very pleasant one. After refreshment, we had some capital songs from visiting Bros. Weston, Peach, and Teik.

SINGAPORE.—We regret to learn from a letter from Singapore, that R. W. Bro. J. C. Smith, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, has been compelled by ill-health to resign active connection with the Craft. The following letter was addressed to him by R. W. Bro. W. H. Read, Provincial Grand Master, on the 30th April. After a career of thirty-seven years in the Craft, such an acknowledgment of his worth must be cheering and grateful. Bro. Read was initiated by Bro. Smith, when Lodge Zetland, No. 748, was first opened.

"To Right Worshipful Brother J. C. Smith, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Singapore.

"Dear Sir and Brother,—I have received with great concern your letter of the 28th instant, because it informs me that, owing to the debilitated state of your health, you find yourself obliged to relinquish all further connection with the Craft.

"I should hesitate to accept your resignation of the office of Deputy Provincial Grand Master, had your wishes on the subject been less strongly expressed; but with the probability of my absence from the province at no distant time, and the physical impossibility on your part to perform the important duties of the position you wish to relinquish, I should be wanting in my duty to the Craft did I not, as I do most unwillingly, accept it.

"I need not assure you that I view with deep and sincere regret your retirement from among us; I shall never forget the personal and official kindness you have always shown to me during my Masonic career; and I feel sure that the same feeling pervades the Brethren of both Lodges. Should returning health permit you again to visit us, which I most sincerely trust it will, your reception among us will ever be such as to prove the high estimation in which you are held, and how truly your efforts to promote the prosperity of the Craft are appreciated.

"Believe me, dear Sir and R. W. Bro., yours very sincerely and fraternally,

(Signed) "W. H. READ, P.G.M., E.A.
"Singapore, 30th April, 1862."

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen has returned from Balmoral, and on Monday will sail for Antwerp.—Letters from Berlin mention that the royal family of Prussia are preparing to receive Prince Alfred, who is expected to visit the King at Babelsberg; that the infant daughter of the Crown Princess is to be baptised in presence of Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales standing godfather; and the Queen is to stay as the guest of her brother-in-law for four weeks.—It is pretty plainly stated that the marriage of the Prince of Wales will take place in the spring of next year. The choice of his Royal Highness has fallen upon the Princess Alexandrina of Denmark—a royal lady who is spoken of as "in every way worthy of her destiny." No alteration appears to have been made in the arrangement that the Prince of Wales shall remain on the Continent over the 9th of November, when his Royal Highness will attain his majority.—The first of the many projected monuments to the memory of the Prince Consort was commenced on Friday the 22nd, when the Queen performed the melancholy office of laying the first of a heap of stones, or "cairn," that is to be raised on the summit of Craig Laurigon, near Balmoral. The Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal family in the Highlands accompanied their royal mother on this sadly touching ceremony. We need hardly remind our readers that a great stone heap is one of the oldest forms of commemorating the death of a great chief, and that it prevailed in Scotland longer, perhaps, than anywhere else.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The usual summer diseases begin to make their mark on the health of the metropolitan population. The deaths from diarrhoea have nearly doubled since the beginning of the present month. The total number of deaths during the week was 1254, which is still below the ten years' corrected average; but if the deaths from the cholera which raged about

this season in 1854 were deducted, the number would then be 60 above the average. The births were 1850, which is 38 above the corrected average of the last ten years.—It is stated that the vacant primacy has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. M. G. Beresford, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, to the archiepiscopal see. It is added that the bishopric of Kilmore has been conferred on the Very Rev. H. Verschoyle, Dean of Ferris.—Mr. Roupell, whose extraordinary confession of his crime has been the subject of much comment, stands committed to take his trial at the September sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and is now lodged in Horsemonger-lane Gaol, Southwark. He is committed on his own confession; but there is some doubt whether, if he plead Not Guilty, that confession will be received as evidence against him; and it would be difficult to procure other evidence, as we believe the parties whose signatures are said to be forged are all dead.—The protracted examination of Constance Wilson, the woman accused of carrying on a wholesale system of poisoning, has been brought to a close, she being committed for trial on two separate charges of causing the deaths of Mrs. Mary Soames and Mrs. Ann Atkinson.—A melancholy case of poisoning by mistake has been elicited at a coroner's inquest. A woman went to a chemist's shop for a dose of salts for her husband, and was served by mistake with a packet of oxalic acid. The packet was labelled "poison" very conspicuously; but unfortunately neither husband nor wife was able to read. The poison was, therefore, administered, and in ten minutes the man was a corpse. The jury in their verdict censured the carelessness which could admit of a packet labelled "poison" being given away in a chemist's shop, where the shopmen, at any rate, if not their customers, are expected to be able to read.—At the Central Criminal Court, a man named Osbourn pleaded guilty to a charge of having unlawfully appropriated stock, standing in the Bank of England, of which he was trustee, to his own use. It was urged, in extenuation of punishment, that his head was affected, but Mr. Justice Williams sentenced him to three years' penal servitude.—George Wilkin, a young fellow who forged a cheque on the Bank of Ireland in Dublin, by which he got a draft on the Bank of England for £2,000, was brought up at the Mansion House, when application was made that he should be handed over to the Dublin authorities to be dealt with by them, and it was ordered that this should be done.—A man calling himself John Lee was brought up at the Town Hall, Brighton, on Tuesday, charged with uttering forged Bank of England notes. Several forged notes have been passed in Brighton, printed upon the paper which was stolen from the mills of Messrs. Portal and Co., and it is sworn that Lee changed one at least of these at a jeweller's shop. The notes passed have all false endorsements. Lee protested his innocence, but he was remanded for further examination.—George Gardiner, the murderer of his fellow-servant, Sarah Kirby, at Onthill Farm, near Redditch, on the 23rd of April, was executed at Warwick on Tuesday.—Richard Burke, who was convicted at the last Clonmel assizes for having poisoned his wife by the administrations of strychnine, was executed on Monday. The culprit appeared to be very contrite, but he made no public confession of his guilt.—On Tuesday the trial of the prisoners charged with the murder of Police Constable Jump was brought to a conclusion. The result was the conviction of Ward and Burke on the capital charge, and of Johnson for harbouring them with a guilty knowledge; but Hipwell was acquitted. In the cases of Warde and Burke, the jury added to their verdict a recommendation to mercy; but the Judge, in passing sentence of death upon them, said he saw but little chance of the recommendation being attended to. Johnson was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.—At the

Cork Infirmary, on Friday week, a woman named Elizabeth Cunningham died from the effects of a stab which she had received from her husband, Michael Cunningham. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against the husband, who, it appeared, was drunk when he inflicted the wound.—On Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in the extensive premises of the Patent Railway Carriage Works, New Cross, London, and spread with such rapidity that property estimated at £40,000 was destroyed before the fire could be overcome.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The *Moniteur* has published a declaration of the policy which the Emperor Napoleon will pursue regarding the agitation now prevalent in Italy. "In view of insolent threats, and the possible consequences of a demagogic insurrection, the duty of France and her military honour oblige her more than ever to defend the Holy Father;" for, we are told, "the world must be well aware that France does not abandon those to whom, when in danger, she extends her protection." This official announcement is accompanied by rumours that preparations are making to despatch reinforcements to the French garrison of Rome, and that the French Mediterranean squadron is to be assembled and increased.—The Emperor of the French had decided upon immediately calling into active service the 7858 young soldiers of the class of 1861 appointed to the marines by circular allotment last month; and the Paris journals announce that orders have been sent to the squadron of evolution in the Mediterranean to assemble forthwith at Toulon.—The Councils General of France were opened on Tuesday by the Duke de Morny in a speech carefully avoiding all reference to politics.—From Italy the intelligence reaches us that an overwhelming force is collected in Sicily, under the command of General La Marmora, who is adopting active measures for preventing a descent of the volunteers upon the neighbouring coast of Calabria. It is declared that nothing can be more satisfactory to the Italian Government than the feeling of both people and troops, whilst Palermo and Messina are perfectly quiet. The blockade of the Sicilian coast, an act which is a tacit acknowledgment of Garibaldi as a belligerent, the *Official Gazette of Turin* states, is to be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down by the Treaty of Paris. Private letters received in the latter city assert that in the event of a large force being sent against him, Garibaldi will disband his followers, and crossing over to Calabria, join a small but very efficient force which has been raised by General Dunne, an Englishman. Meanwhile it seems that about one thousand Garibaldians have already landed at Mileto. The blockade by Admiral Persano did not succeed in preventing the insurgent chief and his followers from crossing the Strait of Messina; and the Royal troops only succeeded in entering Catania in time to find that Garibaldi had quitted it. Garibaldi has issued a proclamation urging the Hungarians, and especially the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian service, to revolt again their foreign oppressors. This proclamation has elicited from General Klapka a letter declaring that Garibaldi's appeal would be successful if his volunteers were united with Victor Emmanuel's troops in a campaign against the House of Hapsburgh, but that now the Hungarians, warned by the fate of others, will wait for better times, when an insurrection may offer a greater promise of success.—The sentence of death pronounced upon Rzonka and Ryll, for an attempt on the life of the Marquis Wielopolski, having been confirmed by the Grand Duke Constantine, was carried into execution.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Calcutta Mail has arrived. The

failure of an opium firm at Hong-Kong, the liabilities reaching 1,500,000 dols., was attracting considerable attention. The news from Cabool, although of an indefinite character, shows that Dost Mahomed's troops have been successful.

AMERICA.—The advices brought by the *Australasian* are only one day later than the telegrams conveyed to this country by the *Etna* and *Nova Scotian*. Nothing important had happened in Virginia since the date of the previous accounts, General "Stonewall" Jackson's retreat across the Rapidan river, after his engagement with the Federals at Cedar Mountain, having been effected during the night of the 12th inst. The Confederates had given no evidence of any intention to attack General McClellan's army at Harrison's Landing; but they were said to have moved large bodies of troops to the south of the James river, and there were, it is reported, some apprehensions at Fort Monroe for the safety of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Portsmouth. In the southwest the Confederates continued to display great activity in harassing the Federals, and had captured the town of Independence, in Missouri, and the village of Gallatin, in Tennessee, with a considerable quantity of warlike stores, and several hundred prisoners. According to the Southern journals, the Confederates had likewise gained a victory in the neighbourhood of Cumberland Gap, General Stevenson having been attacked at Tazewell, by the Federal Generals Morgan and Bird, and having repulsed them with heavy loss. Southern accounts likewise announce that on the 6th inst.—after an action in which the Federal troops were defeated, and their commander, General Williams, was killed—Baton Rouge was captured by General Breckenridge, who took all the stores and camp equipage of the Federal forces, but who subsequently retired to a place some ten miles from Baton Rouge. General Butler had refused to permit negroes to be armed for the Federal service in New Orleans, and General Phelps had consequently resigned his command. A considerable number of vessels laden with munitions of war and other articles useful to the Confederates have been successful in running into Southern ports, and it is said that the vigilance of the Northern squadron is eluded without trouble. Nassau, we presume, is now the principal object of its care and attention.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- P. PROV. GRAND OFFICER.—1. A Prov. Grand Officer being a P.M. is entitled to wear the purple collar at all Masonic meetings within his province. His P.M.'s jewel should not be attached to his collar (excepting that it may be pinned upon it), but the jewel of the Prov. Grand Office he has held. 2. A P. Prov. Grand Officer is entitled to all the privileges of other P. Prov. Grand Officers. 3. Prov. Grand clothing includes the purple apron, collar, and gauntlets, but very few think of wearing the latter when visiting private lodges—they are in the way.
- S. A. D.—1. We hold that a brother initiated under the Irish Constitutions, and who has regularly served the office of Warden for 12 months, would on joining an English Lodge be eligible for the Mastership, without again filling the Warden's Chair. 2. The regalia of the Prov. G. Chapter is the same as the Supreme Grand Chapter as regards colours. The medals and past medals of officers are likewise similar, but should bear the name of the province. 3. The clothing of a Prov. G. Superintendent is the same as that of the Grand Z.