

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

A further step has been taken towards bringing about the arrangement of the Grand Lodge Property, Grand Lodge having, by a very large majority, adopted the recommendations of the Committee, and entrusted it with power to at once take the necessary steps for making such modifications in the plan selected, which is acknowledged to be far from perfect, as may be desirable; and for proceeding with the building with all possible despatch, whilst the trustees of the general funds of Grand Lodge have been requested to realise them from time to time as they may be required for the purpose of improving the property.

As we stated last week the mottoes of the three selected plans, together with the names of their authors were known; indeed they were published in several of the newspapers, in some instances as advertisements, a course which, we think, was far from proper.

Whether the information as to the successful plans came from the majority or the minority of the Committee, it is impossible to say (the names of the architects acknowledging the mottoes we suppose came from themselves), but the publication was evidently intended to prejudice the decision of Grand Lodge, and was so made use of by Bro. Sargood, who led the opposition to the reception of the report of the Committee, the only object of the opposition being, apparently, to delay the reception of the report, with a view to ulterior proceedings at some future Grand Lodge. What was to be the course of these proceedings it would be useless now to inquire, even if they had been decided upon, which we do not believe, the majority of Grand Lodge being so large as to evince that any further steps in the way of opposition would be altogether useless; and, indeed, the only effect on Wednesday evening was to protract the business to an unusually late hour.

We trust that now that the Committee have full power they will proceed vigorously with the work in hand, and that we may, at no distant date, have the pleasure of congratulating the brethren on the laying the foundation-stone of a new building which shall be alike an honour to the Craft, an and ornament to the metropolis.

FREEMASONRY IN CHINA.

We have great pleasure in referring our readers to a report of the proceedings of the Northern Lodge, Shanghai, which appears in another column, giving a most gratifying picture of the state of Freemasonry in that distant part of the world. That the

brethren do not forget those who may be in distress at home is shown by the following resolution, which was adopted at a meeting in March last:—

That as soon as the loan advanced by the brethren, for the erection of the building, has been paid off, the lodge shall annually remit to England the sum of £150 sterling to be apportioned to the following charities (provided always that the funds of the lodge are in a sufficiently flourishing condition to admit of it), say to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children, £50; Royal Masonic Institution for the Sons of indigent and deceased Freemasons, £50; Royal Benevolent Institution for aged Freemasons and their Widows, £50.

This is a noble resolution, and one which we commend to the consideration of a few of the lodges a little nearer home. If every English lodge would or could only do one fifth of what is proposed to be done by the Shanghai brethren, we should soon be in a position to boast that no distressed brother or his widow had occasion to come to us twice to seek for that assistance which the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, has in its power to bestow, or no Masons child need be without the means of education.

We hope that the Shanghai Lodge may long continue to prosper, and that its prosperity may only be exceeded by that of its members.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY, LXVII.

XI.—JUNO AND JANUARY.

The pundits, or Hindoo masters, like the Rabbis, or Hebrew doctors, have ever kept secret their sacred mysteries, or so interpreted and interpolated, solved and adapted them, as they would to suit the dispositions of their own fixed purposes. But the master key to the Jewish mysteries is the science of the hidden knowledge, whereas the master key to the Indian mysteries is the knowledge of the forbidden sciences. The Roman Priesthood of Christendom would separate the tares from the wheat, but they have not been behind the Levites in tampering with the holy mysteries. The clergy, or ministers of the reformed church, profess no secret science but the revealed mysteries, and their master key is the word of God made manifest in spirit, truth and flesh, God in Christ and Christ in God.

Of course there is no teaching for the welfare and health of the soul and body, that can be compared with truly holy Catholic and Apostolic instruction, that is to say, Godly tuition, for there is a tuition that is not godly all the world over, for some, not a few, make their self-gratification, their self-aggrandisement, their self-importance, their base, bad, brutal, covetous, vindictive passions, their Godhead, and humble themselves alone to some Genesa, Kali, or Kakodæmon, to consummate their invocation.

It is ordered in the administration of the Holy Communion that any person bearing either malice, or hatred against another person, is not to be a partaker of the Lord's Table until he "be content to forgive from the bottom of his heart all that that the other hath trespassed against him." And it is further ordained, that "no adoration is intended, or ought to be

done, either unto the sacramental bread or wine there bodily received, or unto any corporeal presence of Christ's natural flesh and blood. For the sacramental bread and wine remain still in their very natural substances, and, therefore, may not be adored; for that were idolatry, to be abhorred of all faithful christians; and the natural body and blood of our Saviour Christ are in Heaven," or only typically here; "it being against the truth of Christ's natural body to be at the same time in more places than one." These ordinances are spiritually and bodily educational, to the purification of the heart and the refinement of the soul, and to guard against incautiously offering the holy sacrament as an atonement in commemoration of the Lord's Supper to anyone unworthy of its reception. But according to the Greek and Roman doctrine, admitting as we do the miracle of faith, there is much mystification in administering the expiatory sacrament or holy communion. Consubstantiation becomes transubstantiation, or the sacramental element of the bread and of the wine in union or communion with Christ, is mutated or transmuted into the veritable body and blood of our Saviour. But as the bread and wine undergoes no perceptible change to the senses of sight and taste, and as we cannot find anything pleasing, edifying, rational, righteous, or Christ-like, in the contemplation of such an incomprehensibly demonstrated or unnatural conversion, we will not attempt its solution.

Under forms of government too strongly oligarchical to offer protection from cruel and savage oppressors, the powerful champions or ancient heroes of popular liberty, in treasured tradition of their virtues and superhuman achievements, as figuratively the Persian, Promethean, Æsculapian, Alcidean, &c., and in the progress of civilisation, or sooner or later after their death, they were honoured with the Apotheosis, or as the reborn gods and goddesses, they were exalted and worshipped. Similar events are recounted in the Theogonical history or sacred mythology of India. That is to say, many of the labours and exploits of the Hindoo deities, an indication of some overruling intervention of superior humanity, humbling the pride and power of those stiff-necked periods of obdurate cruelty and haughty ignorance, called the dark, barbarous, and monster ages. It was, as asserted by M. Sunnerat, in his *Voyage*, tom. 1, p. 158, &c., to establish social order, redress wrongs, and subdue and rid the world of violent and powerful oppressors, that Vishnu, a divinity of the highest governance, arrayed with immortal strength, is said to have become successively incarnate, transmigrated or transgenerated, in various human forms, and different places on earth.

HOW BOMBAY BECAME A SCOTCH PROVINCE.

In a report of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay lately forwarded to us, we (*Indian Freemasons' Friend*) find the following sketch of the manner in which the Grand Lodge of Scotland established its authority in Bombay, and the circumstance connected with the revival of English Masonry in that Presidency:

R. W. Bro. G. Taylor was presented for installation by R.W. Bro. G. S. Judge, and addressed by R.W. Bro.

James Gibbs, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, as follows:—

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—The Masons working under the Grand Lodge of England, hail this day as the beginning of what they cordially hope, and with confidence expect, will prove a most auspicious era in Freemasonry in this Province. England was the first to establish lodges in this presidency, and for many years held her rule supreme, without being interfered with by any other Grand Lodge; but from the Grand Master not being directly represented here by a Provincial Grand Master, as well as for other reasons, which it is better, at this distance of time, to pass over unnoticed, Scotland stepped in first, opened its proceedings by appointing R.W. Bro. J. Burnes, Provincial Grand Master, with the extraordinary power of constituting lodges, with this proviso, that they should hail from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. At that time, there was not a single lodge in the Bombay Presidency working under the Grand Lodge of Scotland; but Freemasonry soon saw the extraordinary and unprecedented exhibition of one lodge (*Perseverance*, No. 546,) leaving its natural mother, the Grand Lodge of England, and transferring itself bodily, with its name and all else belonging, to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which accepted the charge. It also saw the unnatural sight of Masons deserting their mother lodges working under England, to such an extent that their lodges fell into abeyance, in order that they might give their support to newly-constituted lodges working under Scotland.

The brother (R.W. Bro. J. Burnes), who was so appointed by the Grand Master of Scotland to rule over this province, was eminent as a Mason, and of position and character competent to make his influence generally felt. Under him, Scotch Masonry flourished, and English Masonry drooped, and finally became dormant, until the year 1848, when some English Masons applied for and obtained a warrant from the Grand Master of England to work a lodge, and Lodge St. George (No. 807), came into existence, and for some time alone supported English Masonry in this province. Some years afterwards, Lodge Orion in the West (No. 598), at Poona, aroused itself from its dormant state, and recommenced working. Shortly afterwards, Lodge Concord (No. 1059), was constituted in Bombay. In 1858, I had the honour, in conjunction with some other English Masons, to consecrate Lodge Union (No. 1069), at Kurachee, an offset of which has been lately constituted at Kotree, in Middle Sind, under the name of Industry (No. 1175).

As soon as the number of English Masonic lodges began to increase, it was felt that the only way by which the solidity of the English Masonic structure, thus rapidly resumed in this province, could be ensured, was to obtain a District Grand Lodge, and a petition from a large number of English Masons in this presidency was forwarded to the M.W. the Grand Master, who kindly granted their request by appointing you, Right Worshipful Brother, to be the first Provincial Grand Master of Bombay and its dependencies, and I greatly rejoice that the pleasing duty of installing you in the Eastern Chair has fallen upon me. Permit me, therefore, Right Worshipful Sir, to offer you the sincere congratulations of the brethren who work under the banner of England, on the present auspicious occasion, and to express their fervent wish, that the G.A.O.T.U. may grant you health and strength long to rule over the English Craft in Bombay,—that Masonry may extend its benign influence under your fostering care,—that not only may numbers of our own countrymen be induced to come under its banner, by a sincere wish to render themselves more generally serviceable to their fellow creatures,—but that to the natives of this country the true light may arise and shine, and that, in joining with us in the sacred tie of Masonry, brotherly love may be engendered, relief to the distressed be practised, and truth become the ruling principle of their lives.

FREEMASONS' HALL.

(From "The Builder.")

Nineteen or twenty designs for the buildings intended to be erected in Great Queen-street, by the Freemasons, or for additions to the existing hall have been received in competition, and have been on view during the past week, in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. Knowing the problem in this case submitted to our profession to be one of some difficulty, we applied in due time, for permission to see the drawings prior to their public exhibition. Our application, however, could not be acceded to; and the result is that we are not able to give to the subject the complete notice which we believe would be deserved.

The object in view was stated in the printed "instructions," or particulars, to be the provision of "a suitable Temple or Hall for Freemasonry," to include accommodation for the Grand Lodge, for the Grand Master and Executive Officers, and for private lodges and the Craft. The hall proper, and the apartments and offices were to be adjoining each the other, and to have convenient internal access to a tavern of the first class, as the case is at present; whilst in other respects, the two buildings, or parts of the whole, were to be distinct and separate. The ground shown by one of the plans furnished, at a stated charge, to intending competitors—and which plans should have been exhibited at the commencement of the week, with the competitors' drawings, to admit of the case being understood by visitors at that time—is described as about 19½ feet in depth, and about 132 feet in length. This ground would include the site of the present tavern, that of the Grand Secretary's offices east of it; the hall proper forming the back of the tavern; and additional space which has been obtained to the west. The "Hall" (illustrated in Britton and Pugin's *Public Buildings of London*) is used as well for gatherings of the Craft, as for public dinners in connection with the tavern, as most Londoners are aware. It measures 92 feet by 38 feet, its longer axis running north and south, but not exactly in the centre of the ground. It is important to note that this hall is intended to be preserved; whilst another hall capable of providing for 450 to 500 persons at dinner, and with a gallery for 150 spectators, is contemplated as part of the new tavern-building. Light from the exterior of the ground is obtainable only from Great Queen-street and from Middle yard. The printed particulars represented that it was "considered very desirable, but not imperative, that the portion westward" of the present hall (or the new ground, and the hall itself, should be "applied exclusively for the purposes of Masonry;" and further, it was said that the façade representing Freemasons' Hall, which was to be of Portland stone, and of a plain and elegant character, should extend in length to the east wall of the great hall, or about 89 feet, presuming the offices placed west, or about 88 feet should these Masonic offices have the east side of the property appropriated to them. The present tavern, together with the portion eastward of it, and now used as offices and including the Temple,—in all about 85 feet in length—is elsewhere distinctly required, with the exception of the façade and such rooms therein as may be appropriated to Masonic purposes, to be occupied by additions and alterations to the tavern, and to be separated from the Masonic portion. These several instructions have sufficed to lead most of the competitors to place the tavern as considered very desirable, and therefore the new banquetting-hall appertaining to the tavern, in the narrower of the two spaces, parallel with the hall, that were open for selection. The difference, in that rearward portion of the ground, is said to be some feet more than than the statements of figures of the frontage would show. It is obvious that the difference, whatever it is, is important, for, the question is of seating 450 people at least, and for this object, not an inch of ground is to spare. The portion of the frontage appropriated to the tavern, about 43 or 44 feet in length, was to be distinct in character from the Masonic building, and plain. It might be of brick with stone dressings. Some of the competitors, however, have offered designs bringing the whole frontage into one composition.

Some of the number, but we think a small minority, have arranged the plan with the offices in their present position, or to the east, appropriating the new ground west, to the tavern. This arrangement has several advantages beyond the one already

adverted to. It is important to note as an object which there is in addition to that of preservation of the "hall," the desirableness that the work should be "so arranged as to admit of being carried out with the least possible interference to the business of Grand Lodge, or that of the tenants of the present tavern," and that "in every case where parts of the present building can be conveniently appropriated, they are to be so converted as to form part of the new buildings." All these objects can best be attained by devoting the new or western ground to the tavern. The arrangement is adopted in a design marked 100, which treats the centre, the offices, and the tavern, in the front, in some measure as distinct buildings. They are shown in a boldly-drawn perspective view. The design, of an Italian character, has some features of detail which are good as well as novel. A similar arrangement of the hotel is found in a design marked 5, which is also of Italian character, though very different to the last. Again, the author of a design marked with two intersecting triangles coloured red and blue, shows the arrangement as an alternative. In fact, he shows at least the two arrangements of plan, and an elevation which could be equally adapted to the western or to the eastern principle, if we may so speak, of distribution. Besides skill in the planning, there is much freshness as well as taste in the design of the exterior in this set of drawings. It is of Renaissance character. The interior, however, is later Italian, still tasteful, but scarcely a judiciously chosen contrast. Some of the plans adopting the arrangement just mentioned, preserve the Temple—as they are able to do.

The Masonic requirements include a library, a coffee-room, Grand Secretary and clerks' offices, muniment-room, waiting-room, large committee-room, three offices for charities,—all these rooms suggested to be on the ground floor; and, further, they include the present hall; four lodge-rooms, each with an ante-room, having, where practicable, a small private room attached to it, but the small room not being a passage to the lodge-room; robing-room for the Grand Master, and one for Grand Officers; two or three small committee-rooms, should space allow; Grand Tyler's apartments, five rooms, in the basement; and other requisites. The tavern, already described as separated, generally, but required to have a good internal access provided from the Masonic portion of the building, is to include, besides the large banquetting-hall, a dining-room for 130 persons, one for 100, one for 50, and one for 20. The rooms known as the Sussex and the Cambridge; the Glee-room, and the Dining-room could be retained as dining-rooms in the tavern; and the present Clarence, with an addition, might be used as a coffee-room for Freemasons.

Premiums of £150, £100, and £50, were offered for the best designs, as our readers are aware; and three designs are pointed to as likely to receive the rewards. In the design with the motto "*L'Union fait la Force*," the tavern is placed to the east, and the Masonic portion of the building west. One part of the plan, the entrance, though treated so as to disguise the difference of centre between the corridor or hall of entrance, and the passage beyond it, and to that extent workmanlike, is in dimensions of doorway and its other features, altogether short of the requirements of the chief or only access to a building crowded on many occasions with persons entering. Several elevations, differing considerably, but all of Italian character, have been designed to the general plan here under notice. The design shown in the principal perspective view, having salient columns the height of two stories to carry statues, is, of the lot, the least satisfactory to us, some of the elevations are beautifully executed drawings. "Elevation No. 1" has the front, for the height of the principal stories, divided into three bays, by four bold rusticated piers. In each bay a specimens of loggia, with Corinthian columns, is formed; the window being set back. The entablature is common to the small order, and to the piers, which last have capitals ranging with the Corinthian capitals, and are terminated above the entablature by seated figures. These are in face of piers of an attic that terminates the building. The columns of the small order have vases over them. In the centre bay, the cantilever-cornice which crowns the attic, is interrupted; and raked mouldings of a pediment are introduced. Beneath, is a semi-circular window-arch—the archivolt carved with signs of the zodiac, the whole arrangement very difficult to treat efficiently. The banquetting-hall, seen internally, has a segmental ceiling divided by ribs, and the bays between them filled in at the haunches of the soffit with secondary ribs placed diagonally, and leaving on each side of the ceiling a coffer, set diamond-wise, in which is a circular opening for admission of light. The

drawing shows some good ornament in polychromy. The plan has several striking weaknesses scarcely to be got over.

In the design marked "Stability," the same position for the tavern is adopted. For the front, there are alternative designs, one an amplification of the chief part of the other. One of these makes the tavern-building subordinate in external character to the Masonic building; the other nearly duplicates the opposite end, and fills in a new centre. Taking the plan to be applicable to either case, the entrance is at the eastern extremity of the front of the Masonic building; and in the more simple design, there is a window corresponding at the west,—so that the arrangement recalls that of the Conservative Club, with which building there are some other, though trifling, resemblances. The corridor of entrance leads into a grand saloon or central hall, which is of the same family as that in the Reform Club, Bridgewater House, and other buildings of Sir Charles Barry; but the corridor enters it quite close to the angle. Otherwise there would be considerable effect in the steps up to the great hall, which occupy the whole width of the further end; and from the galleries surrounding, on the first floor. Whether the saloon occupies space to the disadvantage of specified requirements, we cannot say; these questions are only to be answered by detailed examination, for which time has not sufficed. Skill, however, is shown in provision of the requisite areas for light. The banquetting-hall of the tavern, placed as we have said, west,—and which is raised some steps higher than the Masonic hall,—has a very effective interior; but the construction of the support of the roof, we find it impossible to understand, and no explanation is discoverable in the drawings. The ceiling is waggon-headed with semi-circular openings for light, groining it; and each half of this vault and the entablature from which it rises, is carried upon the farthest projected edge of a cove of no small dimensions. Along the sides of the hall are wide galleries on cantilevers. The street front, in each form of the design, would be an imposing structure of the Sansovino character of architecture, with the entablature *cornicione* having the deep and richly-sculptured frieze pierced by oblong windows, a balustraded area, a continuous balcony with balusters and statues on the pedestals, and balusters to the roof. The arch-headed windows, with columns, in the first floor, between the masses of the angles, are well designed, and so are the open turrets, loggie, or belvederes with which the architect has crowned his angles. The author claims to have introduced each of the five orders somewhere in the front. In the expanded façade, central columnar features are more prominent, at least in the upper portion of the building.

In the design marked "Experientia," the hotel is still eastward, and treated as a different building externally. A *Rococo* character of Italian is observable in it. The plan, generally, seems to us made with superior knowledge of the site and of the Masonic as well as ordinary requirements; indeed, we suspect that if the east position of the tavern be decided upon, this plan will prove the best. The matter of lighting seems to have been properly studied. Decoratively the design is unequal to the last mentioned. The four stories of columns and pilasters are, after all that can be said in praise of their treatment here, but commonplace; whilst the banquetting-hall shown in the view, with segmental ceiling rising from pilasters, or some other features placed in the upper part of the walls, is less satisfactory than the interior in several other designs.

Could we have given a longer notice we might have entered into the merits of several sets of drawings. Amongst these designs is one marked "Ich Dien," wherein the Masonic-hall is reached by a too circuitous route, the result of making the entrance central in the Masonic building. It has a portico of six Corinthian columns between ante, in the upper part of the front, darkening the windows of two stories, but otherwise skilfully designed, as are also two angle-turrets. In the same design, the banquetting-hall is disposed with columns, after the plan of nave and aisles, the central space being vaulted, and the sides flat-ceiled. The whole of each square space between beams or ribs, is glazed; so that ample light is effectively introduced. Taste is exhibited also in polychromatic decoration. The design marked "Labor ipse voluptas," with a clever, somewhat Florentine, exterior, but heavy in appearance for London atmosphere; and designs marked "Concord," "Sic nos non Nobis," and "Pour y Parvenir," might deserve to be looked into.

A number of letters and some personal statements show us that there have been conflicting interests at work, antagonistic to that fairness in decision which a committee appealing to a profession owes to it. To this we may have to return.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

OLD LAWS AND THEIR BEARING ON MODERN PRACTICE.

I know very well that in "Masonic Notes and Queries" questions of Masonic law are inadmissible, but turning over a copy of Anderson's *Book of Constitutions*, dated 1746, at page 153, there are both the old and new "General Regulations of the Free and Accepted Masons," and I trust an extract may find a place as a note, without claiming for it anything beyond, in these columns.

OLD REGULATIONS.

"The Master of a particular lodge has the right and authority of congregating the members of his lodge into a chapter upon any emergency or occurrence; as well as to appoint the time and place of their usual forming; and in case of death or sickness, or necessary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden shall act as Master, *pro tempore*, if no brother is present who has been Master of that lodge before, for the *absent Master's* authority reverts to the *last Master present*, though he cannot act till the Senior Warden has congregated the lodge."

NEW REGULATIONS.

"II. On 25th November, 1723, it was agreed (but neglected to be recorded), that if a Master of a particular lodge is deposed or demits, the Senior Warden shall forthwith fill the Master's chair, till the next time of chusing; and ever since, in the Master's absence, he fills the chair, even though a former Master be present."

Does the word "Chapter," used in the old regulations, mean what we now understand by a R.A. Chapter, or does it signify a confederation congregation, or assembly of Masons?—Ex. Ex.

ONLY FOUR ORIGINAL GRAND OFFICERS.

I confess I was not a little startled to find, in the same page as the previous extract, that there were only four Grand Officers recognised in 1730-1. The words are "The Grand Lodge, to cure some irregularities, ordered that none but the *Grand Master*, his *Deputy*, and *Wardens* (who are the only *Grand Officers*), shall wear their jewels in gold pendant to blue ribbons," &c. This, I take it, admits of the number of Grand Officers being but four in all. How many fours do we get now?—Ex. Ex.

BISHOP HOADLY'S LODGE.

Bishop Hoadly was the champion of Freemasonry in the House of Lords, and most ably defended the Craft when it was sought to make it illegal. To what lodge did Bishop Hoadly belong?—L. H. D.

OPERATIVE CHARGES FOR WORK.

Some of the entries from the original accounts of works executed at Hampton Court Palace during the reign of Henry VIII., and preserved in the Public Record office, are here transcribed: "Free Masons at 3s. the weke, every of them working in freston upon dores, wyndowes, coynes for buttresses, and gresse tables for the King's New Hall." "Payd to John Ells of Wesmyster, freemason, for makyng and intayling of two bullyns in freston, standing in the Vowghte of the great baywyndow in the Kynges New Hall at 10s. the piece. Payd to John Whighte, of Wynchester, freemason, for &c., £6. Payd to John Wright, of South Memys, freemason, &c., by convensyon (contract) 22s. 6d. Payd to John Wright, freemason, for the working and makyng of a lyon and a dragon in ston, standyng at the gabyll ends of the Kyngs New Hall, at 16s. the pece. Payd to William Kyng, John Hobbs, freemason, for hewyng and setting the payng of the herthe in the Kynges new hall of Rygateston, conteynyng 16 fote at 11½ the fote."

Wages of Labour Freemasons.—The master John Molton, at 12d. the day. The Warden, William Reynolds, at 5s. the weke. Setters, 12 in number, at 3s. 6d. the weke each. Lodge men, 56 named and the cost placed against name each, 3s. 4d. the weke. Hard hewers, one at 4s., 10 at 3s. 4d. the weke.

Carpenters.—The master at 12d. the day. The Warden at 8d. the day. Prentises from 4d. to 8d. the day.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

GRAND LODGE.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

The regular quarterly meeting of Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday last, and was much more numerous attended than is usual at the June meetings, owing to its being known that the discussion relative to the Grand Lodge property was to come on. The throne was occupied by the M.W. Grand Master, who was supported by the Deputy Grand Master, Earl de Grey and Ripon; Lord Skelmersdale, S.G.W.; Bros. Legh, M.P., J.G.W.; Revs. Jno. Huyshe and A. F. A. Woodford, G. Chaps.; Tomkins, G. Treas.; McIntyre, G. Reg.; J. Ll. Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes; W. Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; B. Head, S.J.D.; Simpson and Webb, J.G.D.'s; A. W. Woods, G.D.C.; Banister, G.S.B.; Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.; Stimpson, G. Org.; Farmer and Dickie, G. Pursts.; Bros. Fawcett, Prov. G.M. Durham; Bagshaw, Prov. G.M. Essex; F. Dundas, J. Havers, and A. Perkins, P.G.W.'s; Rev. E. J. Cox, P.G. Chap.; Hervey, Gregory, Scott, Hopwood, Potter, J. N. Tomkins, Creaton, Savage, Crombie, and Udall, P.G.D.'s; Daukes, P.G.S.W.; Jennings, Bradford, and Symonds, P.G.D.'s C.; Le Veau, Patten, Pullen, C. Elkington, Spiers, Bridges, and Empson, P.G.S.B.'s; Adams, Breitling, and Smith, P.G. Pursts.; and nearly 300 other brethren.

The Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form and solemn prayer,

The Grand Secretary read the minutes of the last quarterly communication, which were put by the Grand Master and confirmed unanimously.

The minutes of the Grand Festival of the 29th of April were then read and confirmed.

GRAND LODGE OF PRUSSIA.

The Grand Master announced that Bro. Frederick Dundas had been appointed representative of the Royal York Grand Lodge of Prussia. (Applause.)

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES AND COLONIAL BOARD.

The Grand Secretary read the names of the brethren nominated as members of the Board of General Purposes and Colonial Board.

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Board of Benevolence was received, and recommendations for the following grants were agreed to unanimously:—

Bro. T. L., St. John's Lodge (No. 407), Pendleton	£30
" S. L., Joppa Lodge (No. 223), London	50
" J. S., Lodge of Relief (No. 50), Bury	30
" S. L., Lodge of Industry (No. 219), London	50
The widow of Bro. W. C., Lodge of Freedom (No. 91), Gravesend	50
Bro. H. C., Portsmouth Lodge (No. 717), Portsmouth	30

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

The President of the Board of General Purposes moved that the report, which had been printed, be taken as received, which was put and agreed to.

The President of the Board then referred to the third paragraph of the report, which mentioned the erasure of the Sussex Lodge (No. 705); and he stated that it had regularly contributed to the Grand Lodge, and, by some accident, it had been erased. He moved "That the Sussex Lodge, Dorchester, New Brunswick, having been erased in error, be reinstated and restored to its former position, and to all its Masonic privileges."

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Bro. Evans then moved—"That the Board of General Purposes be authorised to prepare and publish a fresh edition of the *Book of Constitutions*, both in 8vo. and 32mo., embodying therein such alterations and new laws as have been made and passed subsequent to the issue of the last edition, the price to remain the same as at present, and the copyright to be vested in the Grand Secretary."

To the Report is subjoined a Statement of the Grand Lodge Accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 15th instant, showing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £2131 19s. 8d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £50. Of these sums there belongs to the Fund of Benevolence £853 19s. 3d., to the Fund of General Purposes £891 7s. 1d., and in the unappropriated account £436 13s. 4d.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRAND LODGE PROPERTY,

On this subject being arrived at,

Bro. HAYERS said as the report of the Committee on the Grand Lodge Property was very long, and as it was in the hands of every brother, he would move that it be taken as read.

Bro. Dr. D. JONES said, although they had the report in their hands, as it had only been received as they entered the room, and as they had had no opportunity of reading it, he suggested that it ought to be read plainly, deliberately, and audibly, so that every brother might know its contents.

Bro. M'INTYRE said, this report had been sent round to the master of every lodge in the kingdom, and it was the duty of the master to lay it before the brethren.

Bro. Dr. D. JONES. When was it sent to the lodges.

Bro. HAYERS. Last Saturday week, and it has also been printed in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.

Bro. WATERS was most desirous that the report should be read.

Bro. SARGOOD hoped the Grand Master would take upon himself to order that the report should be read.

Bro. HAYERS said he would withdraw his motion.

The report was then read in extenso by the Grand Secretary, but upon his being about to read the notices of resolutions by the committee appended to it.

Bro. SARGOOD rose and said he wished to obtain the opinion of the Grand Master as to a point of order, or Grand Lodge might find itself placed in an awkward position in the discussion in which they would be involved that evening. The report of the committee by the ordinary mode of proceeding, should be received with the signature of the chairman appended to it, but he submitted that as regarded notices of motion under the 8th rule of the book of Constitutions, each notice required a signature. Therefore he contended that notices formed no portion of the report, and that, in discussing the report, they ought not to be embarrassed with any prospective resolution.

Bro. HAYERS said the committee had followed the ordinary practice, and the brother who had just addressed them had never before objected to it. He therefore asked Grand Lodge to proceed to the important business before them, and not entertain objections which might be almost interminable, and which were contrary to all their former practice. In discussing the reception of the report, it bound them to nothing.

Bro. Dr. JONES said it would, if the Grand Lodge received the report.

Bro. HAYERS said certainly not. The report, by being put on the minutes, bound them to nothing.

Bro. SARGOOD wished to ask his lordship if the notices of motion formed a portion of the report. If his lordship ruled that they did, he had no desire to pursue the question further, but he contended that they formed no portion of the report. If his lordship decided that they did, he would bow to his decision.

Bro. STEBBING wished to say, before his lordship gave his decision, that the question had been settled by the report of the Board of General Purposes; for he found on the paper a paragraph, which concluded by the following notice of motion:—

"That the Sussex Lodge, Dorchester, New Brunswick, having been erased in error, be reinstated and restored to all its Masonic privileges."

That motion so recommended was received and carried by Grand Lodge, and he could see no distinction between that and the resolutions in this case. He therefore hoped that they would, without further delay, assert the privileges of Grand Lodge.

The GRAND MASTER said he was about to state that he considered the report of the Committee on the Grand Lodge Property stood in exactly the same position as the report of the Board of General Purposes. Therefore he ruled that the resolutions stood in the same position as the resolutions of the Board of General Purposes.

Bro. HAYERS then rose and said, under ordinary circumstances he should have contented himself by simply moving that the report be received and entered on the minutes, but he had reason to believe that there were some present, and very many

absent, who had shown a determination to prevent them from considering this report. As they had appointed him on the committee, he had worked laboriously early and late for them, and he now wished to state what they had done, but not then to enter into a discussion of the merits of the plans. He moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes.

Bro. MASOY seconded the motion.

Bro. SARGOOD said he rose to oppose the motion, and was sure he would have from his lordship every indulgence in stating his views upon it. (Question.) He had expressed no opinion, and he asked for the patience of those whom he addressed. (Question, question.)

The GRAND MASTER hoped that every good Mason who wished to address them would have fair play, and that Grand Lodge would act dispassionately and attentively, so as to enable them to come to a proper and right conclusion on the subject before them.

Bro. SARGOOD then continued, and said, although he had the greatest respect for Bro. Havers, and no one entertained a higher sense of the labours he had performed, yet no opinion he had formed of him would prevent him from feeling and openly expressing in that august assembly what he believed to be right. They were asked to enter on the minutes one of the most important reports ever submitted to Grand Lodge, and he desired to discuss it on broad principles without a bias in favour of one party or another. He regretted to hear from Bro. Havers that, in his opinion, there was a desire on the part of some brethren to prevent them coming to the business of the evening, but he would assert that the subject was open to them for discussion the very moment after the report was read. As to entering the report on the minutes, that was, in his opinion, tantamount to the adoption of it, and he warned them as to that first step, and he would tell them why. He believed that the committee had not done themselves justice, or had the report done justice to Grand Lodge. He would tell them what his objections were to the report being entered on the minutes, for as they were to be asked to agree to the resolutions which followed it, he had no desire to precipitate them from the first step to the second, by agreeing to the report, which he held to be utterly useless in enabling them to come to a proper conclusion. They were to be asked to agree to it, and take action that night on a matter which was to last for centuries; and as the report was only seen by him last Thursday, he would ask how many within those walls as well as the thousands who were without them could be prepared in such information to agree at once to the recommendation of this report. They were asked to agree to the report, but the committee said they were not to know the reasons which had led them to their conclusions. The committee might tell them that they should go to St. Martin's Hall and see the plans for themselves, but in the course of the evening they would be called upon to agree to certain plans, and then, perhaps, they would know the views of the committee. He contended that the committee had not acted fairly by them, for when he went into St. Martin's Hall, his mind was all confusion amidst a mass of paper and drawings, and if they were on that evening called upon to express an opinion, he said that it would be a complete farce. If they were to be called upon at that stage to agree to the plan, he must say the committee had acted most unfairly, as they called upon the brethren to agree to the plans, but refused to give them the means of testing their value.

Bro. STEBBING rose to order, and said the question before Grand Lodge was not that the report should be adopted but that it should be received. It was according to etiquette and common practice to receive the report of every committee as a matter of courtesy, and right except under very peculiar circumstances. If they could show to Grand Lodge that there had been some fraud committed, some injustice done, or some great error or imposition committed, then that would form a great cause why they should not receive the report, but as it was their learned brother was making great use of words with considerable occupation of their time, on a very sultry evening in discussing the merits of the report on a motion for its reception. Unless he could shew that in the report there was some incompetency, something unjust or wrong, they were not justified in departing from the ordinary courtesies in receiving it, and he hoped that Grand Lodge would not allow that battle of tactics to prevent them from coming to the discussion of a great question which he hoped would be finally settled that evening.

The GRAND MASTER said he was unwilling to interfere, but he thought their learned brother was going beyond the fair limits of discussion. The question was that the report be received, but the learned brother was going into its merits. If they continued in such a course he could see no end to it.

Bro. SARGOOD said it was his intention to move an amendment. He could assure his lordship that he meant no discourtesy in giving his reasons why the report should not be received and entered on the minutes. He thought he was only pointing out, and he intended only to point out, the reasons why they should not receive the report. Bro. Sargood then read his amendment, which thanked the committee for their past exertions; recommended that the report should be referred back to them, and that they should be requested further to report to Grand Lodge the reasons which induced them to select the plan No. 1, and that these reasons should be published and circulated for the information of the Craft at large.

The GRAND MASTER said such an amendment could not be moved until the report had been received.

The DEPUTY GRAND MASTER said until a report was received it was not formally before Grand Lodge, and then it rested with Grand Lodge as to what course it would take with it, but certainly it could not be referred back to the committee. It was not before Grand Lodge until it had been received.

The GRAND MASTER then put the question that the report of the committee be received and entered on the minutes, which was agreed to.

Bro. SARGOOD wished to ask when he would be at liberty to move his amendment.

The GRAND MASTER said he could only introduce his amendment when the first resolution was moved.

Bro. SARGOOD said he was obliged to his lordship, and would take that course.

Bro. HAVERS said he had then to move the first resolution: "That this Grand Lodge do proceed to consider and decide upon the adoption, or otherwise, of a design distinguished by its motto or symbol only, and before the name of its author is declared." He said, unfortunately, the last resolution did not appear to be understood by the Grand Lodge, as it bound them to nothing, and he apprehended there would be no difficulty in carrying the resolution which he had proposed. This resolution, like the last, bound them to nothing as they could adopt, reject, or modify any plan which was distinguished by a motto, and that was the object of the committee in proposing the resolution they had put before the Grand Lodge. They desired that the plans themselves should be considered on their merits and their merits alone. The committee felt that they had been charged with a most important duty which was to obtain for Masonry the most dignified home which could be provided. In the next place they had considered the best course by which that result was to be arrived at, and although they desired that they should be in ignorance of the names of the authors of the plans, unfortunately in that respect, and no one could regret it more than himself, their object had been frustrated. At the time they came to a decision on the plans, however, the committee were in perfect ignorance of the names of the authors, and by the publication of names was so up to three days ago. He remained in perfect ignorance of them until, by mere accident, he was informed of the names of the authors of the three selected designs. Still, he felt in the interests of their society that they would decide on the merits of the plans, and the merits alone. The committee decided on them, but he thought it right to tell the Grand Lodge that they were not unanimous in their selection. Deeming it right that the brethren should know every fact connected with the matter, of which he was prepared to give any explanation, and, if he failed to do so if questions were put to him to elucidate any point, he would answer them to the best of his ability. The committee agreed, by a majority of 5 to 2, on the first and second selected plans, but on the third they were unanimous. Still, they felt that they ought to have the opinion of some competent professional persons with a view of strengthening them in their choice; and he believed that was a course that the majority of the brethren would have adopted under similar circumstances. It was considered right that they should obtain the opinions of gentlemen of professional celebrity, and of three gentlemen proposed two were agreed to unanimously. They accordingly placed the selected plans before them, and asked them to state their opinions upon them, and the result was, as regarded two of the plans,—the first and second,—they confirmed the opinion of the committee, but did not agree

with the committee as to the third. The business of the committee was not to ask about names, and all they had to do was to decide upon the merits. Some newspapers had very improperly published the names, but to the credit of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, which had the same opportunity of publishing the reports, it honourably refrained from doing so; for, true to its principles, it would not do that which might prove to be an injury to Freemasonry. He said it would be quite impossible for the Grand Lodge to form a competent opinion upon this subject, and therefore they had selected the committee for the purpose. He thought they had been rather hardly used, for they had as yet had no opportunity of stating why they had selected these plans. He hoped that they would consider the committee had done their duty, and therefore he asked Grand Lodge to accept the decision of that committee which they had themselves selected. They had done the work entrusted to them to the best of their ability, and, having selected plans and referred them to two architects, who had confirmed their opinion, he asked Grand Lodge to allow them to get over the first resolution, and then they could go into the merits of the whole case.

Bro. FOX conscientiously believed, that if the proposition which had emanated from their talented brother on the dais was carried, it would most completely consolidate Freemasonry, and that they should rest satisfied with the distinguishing symbols rather than ask for the names of the authors by whom those plans were produced. He urged that they should place the most complete reliance upon the honour and integrity of the committee, and that was the reason why he had come to the determination to second the proposition.

A BROTHER asked the indulgence of Grand Lodge to a young Mason, and said he was afraid if they passed the first resolution it would bind them to a plan of which they were not competent then to form an opinion.

Bro. SARGOOD said that the explanation which had been given by Bro. Havers was an additional reason why they should take time to see whether the committee were to be trusted. (Oh, oh.) He asked them what was the resolution to which they were about to pledge themselves. Why, it was that Grand Lodge do proceed to consider and decide upon the adoption, or otherwise, of a design, distinguished by its motto, or symbol only, and before the name of its author is declared.

Bro. SIMPSON said it appeared to him that Bro. Sargood had altogether mistaken the question, and the only motion before them was, whether they should consider and decide upon a plan which was distinguished by its motto or symbol only.

Bro. SARGOOD said that Bro. Havers had admitted that the object of the committee, in maintaining secrecy, had been frustrated, as the names of the competitors had been published, and, therefore, he thought the manner in which they were then going on was nothing but a farce. Under these circumstances he should oppose the resolution.

Bro. MASON said, the report did the committee great honour, although the principle of secrecy had not been maintained as to the authors, but that had nothing to do with the excellence of the designs. He therefore trusted that they would decide upon the plan, therefore, without calling for the names, and with a becoming and masonic feeling.

Bro. JONES rose to second the amendment, moved by Bro. Sargood.

The GRAND MASTER said, that Bro. Sargood had not moved any amendment.

Bro. SARGOOD said, he was willing to move it then.

The GRAND MASTER said, he had not moved any amendment, and he could not do so then, but could vote against the resolution.

Bro. HAVES said that he would now move the third resolution, and, on the part of the committee, announced that they had awarded the first prize to the plan distinguished by the motto "L'Union fait la Force." The second prize to the plan distinguished by the motto, "Stability," and the third to one marked, "Experientia," and he would then ask the Grand Secretary to read the opinion of the consulting architects upon them.

The GRAND SECRETARY then read the report, in which it was stated that the undersigned had carefully considered the designs submitted to them for the Freemasons' buildings, and it was their opinion that first in order was the plan bearing the motto, "L'Union fait la Force," the second, with the motto, "Stability," and the third, the plan distinguished by a double triangle.

Bro. HAVES said he would then, with the permission of

Grand Lodge, proceed to explain as briefly as he could the plans, and if there should be any shortcomings on his part, as he might have to occupy their attention for a considerable length of time, he claimed their indulgence, as he was suffering from ill-health, having been at work night and day for them and his own professional labours, but he hoped to give them clear and explicit reasons for arriving at their decision. The Grand Lodge having deputed to them certain duties, they applied themselves to the examination of the subject. First they took into consideration all the requirements of the Masonic body; second, all the requirements of the tavern and the public; and, thirdly, the cost. In order to obtain the opinion of every class, they invited brethren to write to them, or to attend their meetings, and they also circulated a letter, inviting the brethren to give them all the information in their power; they also requested the tenants of the tavern to give them information as to what they required; and, having done that, they went carefully over the cost which would be necessary to cover the ground with a building adequate to the wants of the Craft. In the instructions which they published for architects, they did not limit the cost, and say that such an amount should not be exceeded, as it was too often the practice of architects to make the design fit the cost specified. The estimates varied from £18,000 to £40,000, but for the five principal designs, the highest estimate was £40,000 and the lowest £38,680. Having ascertained what was required, they determined that there should be two separate buildings, one with a stone front, and devoted solely to Masonic purposes, and the other for the tavern property, as it was considered that the public might be admitted to the use of parts of the building, there being ground of sufficient space to occupy for Freemasonry, the building having a noble elevation, and also having ample accommodation for the tavern. He did not like to practise any sham, for it would be wrong to call it a temple for Freemasonry, and at the same time allow the public to use it as a tavern. Therefore, they gave the architect instructions to place the temple on the west side, and for which he would give the reasons, and which he believed that every member of Grand Lodge would consider to be sound. London lodges were not on the increase, as there had been but few new warrants in past years, and, therefore, they knew the requirements for London, and they were not likely to be more than they were at present. They also knew the accommodation required by the G. Master, Grand Officers, G. Secretary and his officers, but it was a very different thing as regarded the tavern. There was a very strong feeling that if this part of the building was properly carried out, it would prove a great commercial success, and in a few years they would require to extend it. If they were to build the tavern on the west side, they had not an inch of ground on which they could extend it; but if they built on the east side, they had land in their own hands which did not at present pay more than 2½ per cent., and on taking that they could nearly double the tavern in extent. The brethren would remember, on the last occasion they asked permission of Grand Lodge to enter into arrangements for the purchase of a piece of ground to get a back access to their property, and it appeared to be the opinion of some brethren that because they worked to obtain this back access that Grand Lodge were about to become their own caterers, but he believed that if ever Grand Lodge should adopt that course, that it must end in nothing but misfortune. Now, there was a request made by the G.M. that there should be no mention made in the public press as to this property being required; and the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE had most faithfully complied with that suggestion, but it did appear in several papers, and the consequence was that the tenants asked an enormous sum for the purchase of the property. They wished to enlarge their kitchens so as to be able to have banquets served up in the same way as was done at the Mansion House. Some proposed to erect a splendid Masonic temple on the site of the present hall, while others wished to make a clean sweep, but he was opposed to any interference with their hall, as it would destroy all its old associations. He was enthusiastic for its maintenance, but he wished to see their ancient lodge fitted up as a dignified home for Freemasonry and proper accommodation afforded whereby they could meet a friend at any hour of the day. They laid down in their instructions that the hall should be maintained, but in no other way did they fetter the architect, but the retention of the hall was made imperative. As it was at present they could accommodate fifty lodges and chapters, and within one mile there were twenty-three lodges, and within one mile and a-half, twenty-nine lodges. With the enlargement proposed they would be able to accommodate ninety-six lodges and chapters. He believed in the first instance they could increase from fifty to seventy lodges, and probably they could get a great many more. He then went into a variety of financial calculations with a view of showing that a great increase could be derived from contributions of lodges, subscribers to the coffee-room, and the rent of the tavern; and by borrowing £21,000 from the Board of General Purposes, and at some future time £20,000 or £25,000 from the Board of Benevolence, the whole amount required would be raised. Having gone into several details, he said the first duty of the committee was to judge of the plans as the authors had placed them before them, and then to consider whether they were

capable of improvement. As he had said, the committee are not unanimous as to the plans, for some of them had great merit and beauty of arrangement, and one he mentioned, designated by the motto of "Labor ipse volupias." In asking Grand Lodge to accept the design "L'Union fait la Force" the committee by no means asked them to carry it out in its entirety. They thought the entrances objectionable, and the stairs and access to the Sussex, Cambridge and glee-room, were most unsatisfactory. He then enumerated several other objections he had to the selected plan, but said they were matters of detail, and although they existed in this plan, they existed tenfold in the others. They would have two halls side by side on the same level, with suites of apartments, of which the equal could not be found in Europe. Having referred to the wretched place called the glee-room, he said, when this plan was carried out they would be able to receive ladies and their friends in the present hall and afford them the utmost comfort and convenience. The plan proposed had the advantage that it could be carried out in sections, and as it gave the greatest amount of comfort at a reasonable cost, the committee felt it to be their duty to award it the first prize, and they now asked Grand Lodge to adopt it. They would, at the same time, understand that they did not present it as a plan that would not admit of modification, but as a fit and proper home for Freemasonry, and a building that would not only be creditable to them, but an ornament to the metropolis.

A BROTHER wished to know the cost.

BRO. HAVERS said it would be £38,630. As to the architect who had drawn the first plan, they were not bound to employ him to carry it out. The designs having been paid for, they were their own, but after the trouble he had taken, any man would have legitimate reason to ask them to let him carry out his own design. They might be asked to adopt some other plan, or to adjourn the consideration of this to some future time, but he would not advise them to adopt either of those suggestions. If they, as a Grand Lodge, had not confidence in the committee, let them be dismissed, and take others in whom they had confidence, but an adjournment of the question would be fatal. If they were to consult other architects, and they should confirm their opinion, they would be just where they were then, but if they were to decide against them, then they would have two architects on one side, and two on the other, and they would then have to decide the question themselves. Therefore, he asked them, why should they not decide it at the present time. In conclusion, he said he left the question with the utmost confidence in their hands, and moved that Grand Lodge do adopt the plan distinguished by the motto "L'Union fait la Force."

After a few observations from Bros. BRUCE and Rev. J. Cox, BRO. CLAYTON said no necessity had been shown for this great outlay, and the present hall was sufficient for all reasonable purposes.

BRO. MEYMOTT rose and was called to order, and he then wished the discussion to be adjourned.

The GRAND MASTER said so long as any one continued to speak to the subject he would be listened to, and he could say for one that he was prepared to sit until six in the morning, if it was required.

BRO. MEYMOTT then made some further observations, but he was again called to order, and sat down.

BRO. SARGOOD said the time had come when he was in a position to move his amendment. He was not prepared to come to a vote of confidence in the committee. They were not there to receive any plan without having had time to consider it; without having had an opportunity of looking at it, and were not to adopt it, merely because the committee recommended it. He moved as an amendment to the effect, that the report should be referred back to the Committee on the Grand Lodge Property, thanking them for their past exertions, and that they should further report upon the names of the gentlemen who sent in such plans, and the reasons which induced the committee to select them.

The W.M. of Lodge 167, seconded the amendment.

The GRAND MASTER said it would be in the recollection of the brethren, when the subject was first mooted, it was considered to be the most practicable course Grand Lodge to appoint a committee to supersede the Board of General Purposes, and to place the question entirely in their hands, as it was considered impossible that a body like Grand Lodge could come to any conclusion. Bro. Sargood, who had addressed them, had said that he had been to see the designs, and that he seemed to have a confused idea on them. Now that must be the case with every member who visited the designs for an hour or two, without having any one to explain them. They therefore delegated their powers to the committee selected for their judgment to accomplish all they desired, and to obtain good accommodation for the Craft and a handsome building that was worthy of it. The committee accordingly endeavoured to carry out the wishes of Grand Lodge. As they had been told, by a majority of 5 to 2, they chose two plans; but not satisfied with that, they wished to strengthen their opinion, and they selected two eminent architects for the purpose of consulting them. They were unanimously chosen by the committee, and he had that morning invited those gentlemen to call and see him. Mr. Knowles had waited upon him, and they confirmed the choice, which the committee had previously made, of the first and second designs, and although there were some defects in the first plan, and some things

required to be altered; yet they had no hesitation in saying that that might be done, so as to combine everything that was desired by the committee and the Craft at large. The Grand Lodge having appointed the committee, who had taken every pains to meet their wishes, and strengthened as they were by two eminent architects, he hoped that Grand Lodge would support them in their opinion.

BRO. GOSWELL said there were two fatal defects in the plan "L'Union fait la Force." There was a corridor eight feet wide and ten feet long, which was a perfect gun barrel, and opposed to all rules in architecture. There would be four water closets in one room, several urinals, and washing places, and the only ventilation for all these is into a courtyard, but as that is covered over with glass the only escape for the smells would be into the corridor or into the coffee-room. If the great defects which he had pointed out were removed, he could assure Grand Lodge that he would offer no further opposition.

BRO. SAVAGE, as a member of the committee and one of the minority against the plan, objected to the culinary arrangements.

BRO. WATERS believed that sufficient time had not been allowed for the examination of the plans, as few had seen them, and although Bro. Havers was very proud of his own bantling, yet he was obliged to admit its great defects. He took exception to his financial calculations, and he, for one, was not prepared to spend so large a sum as £50,000 without further inquiry.

The GRAND MASTER then put the motion, which was carried with but seven dissentients.

BRO. HAVERS then moved that the seals of the letters, containing the names of the architects submitting these plans, be broken, which was carried.

The Grand Secretary opened the letters, and found the designer of the plan "L'Union fait la Force," was Mr. Cockerell, of Regent-street; "Stability," Mr. Edward Barry, of Old Palace-yard; and "Experientia," Mr. W. Dawkes, of Whitehall.

BRO. HAVERS then moved the third resolution:

"That the committee be authorized to enter into arrangements with the architects and builders, and to take all other steps necessary to proceed with the work with as much diligence as possible; to have full power to make such alterations as may seem to them requisite in the details of the accepted design, and to make such arrangements as regards employment and remuneration of architects as they may deem to be proper and just."

BRO. FOX seconded the resolution.

After a long irregular discussion,

The GRAND MASTER put the third resolution, which was carried with four dissentients.

BRO. HAVERS moved the fourth resolution:—

"That the Trustees be and are hereby instructed to make such arrangements when and so often as may be required for the selling out of stock now standing to the credit of the Fund of General Purposes, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the committee in the progress of the work."

The resolution having been seconded, was put and carried.

It was now approaching one o'clock, and Grand Lodge was closed in ample form and with solemn prayer.

METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 1173).—This select lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Wednesday, May 27th, at the Royal Oak Tavern, High street, Deptford (Bro. J. Stevens). The lodge was opened by Bro. George Wilton, W.M., assisted by his officers Bros. Stahr, Collington, Walters, Pembroke, Hodgson, Stevens and Blomely. The only business was the passing of Bro. John Hammond to the degree of a Fellow Craft Freemason, which was correctly and impressively done by the Worshipful Master, whose working is faultless. After business the brethren spent a few hours together in social reunion, Visitor Bro. R. Hurrell 87.

INSTRUCTION.

DOMATIC CHAPTER (No. 206).—This chapter of instruction has been removed from the Horns, Kenington, to the Masonic Hall, Comp. Ireland's, Fetter-lane, and the first meeting was held on Monday evening last. Comps. Dr. Ladd, as Z.; Brett, H.; Harris, J.; Murr, E.; Halsey, P.S.; Fontclur, N. There were upwards of twenty other companions present. The ceremony of exaltation was most ably and impressively worked by the M.E.Z., and the working altogether was extremely satisfactory. The M.E.Z. also gave an explanation of the banners. Several companions were proposed and elected members. In addition to the ceremony of exaltation the Royal Arch lectures will be worked once a fortnight, and occasionally Dr. Ladd will give the explanation of the jewel, banners, and staves.

PROVINCIAL.

CHANNEL ISLES.

JERSEY.—*Lodge La Césarée* (No. 860).—The usual monthly meeting was held on Thursday, May 28th, but as this was the day appointed for the installation of the W.M., all the work which was possible had been previously done at an emergency meeting. The lodge was opened in the first degree by Bro. Durell, W.M., assisted by Bros. Binet, P.M., acting as S.W., and C. Le Sueur, J.W. Many visitors were present, among them the R.W. the Prov. G.M., and Bro. Hadol, a distinguished French Mason, who, with his lady, is on a visit to Jersey, she being at the head of the affiliated lodges of female Freemasons, a branch not recognised in England. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read. The minutes were confirmed, as were also those of an emergency meeting. The S.W. now arrived and occupied his place of office. Bro. Schmitt, P.M., resumed the Master's chair, and opened the lodge in the second degree. The W.M., Bro. Durell, who had been duly elected for the second time, was presented by Past Masters Le Cras and E. D. Le Couteur to receive the benefit of installation, and gave his assent to the ordinary charges; after which he was duly installed. The following nominations to office were made by the W.M., the addresses and investitures being given by Bro. Schmitt. Bros. C. Le Sueur, S.W.; Ph. E. Le Sueur, J.W.; E. D. Le Couteur, Sec.; the Rev. De La Mare, Chap.; Goupillot, Treas.; E. Benest, S.D.; Chevalier, J.D.; Binet, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; Croad, Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Ph. Le Sueur, Organist; Catley, I.G.; H. Du Jardin, Tyler. Bro. Desmoulins proposed Bro. Desages as a joining member of the lodge. The financial statement was read, from which it appeared that there was a sum of upwards of £40 in hand, and about £80 due. The lodge was closed in the usual manner at about five o'clock. At six o'clock upwards of sixty of the brethren re-assembled at La Pomme d'Or, to partake of the annual banquet, which was served in very good style by the hostess, Madame Roisnet, (the widow of a Freemason), who evidently gave great satisfaction to the guests by her liberal provision for their entertainment. Bro. Durell, W.M., presided, supported on his right by the R.W. the Prov. G.M., &c.; and on his left by Bro. De La Mare, Chaplain; Manuel, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Dr. Hopkins and Gallichan, P.M.s, &c. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, not the least important of which was, "Success to the Masonic Temple," which it may be incidentally mentioned is now receiving the roof. Several spirited songs enlivened the proceedings, which were brought to a close at about nine o'clock.

ST. AUBIN'S LODGE (No 1260).—The first meeting of this lodge, after the day of consecration, was held on Tuesday, May 26th. Bro. Dr. Hopkins, W.M., presided, assisted by Bro. Durell, as S.W., and Bro. C. Le Sueur as J.W. (the proper officers being in England), supported on his left by Bro. Hammond, R.W. Prov. G.M., and on his right by the Rev. Bro. De La Mare, Chaplain. The lodge was opened in the first degree. The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. brought before the members the question of suitable premises for the permanent use of the lodge, with estimates of the cost of requisite alterations, which resulted in the appointment of himself, the J.W. and I.G. as a Committee, to enter into an agreement with the proprietor, with power to carry out the proposed arrangements. Estimates for printing the bye-laws were presented, and the W.M. was directed to see to the execution of the work. The ballot was taken for Mr. Holt as a candidate for initiation after satisfactory inquiries and information as to his eligibility, which proved unanimous in his favour, but his unavoidable absence from Jersey rendered it necessary to postpone the ceremony. The three brethren, who had been initiated on May 6th, were brought up, and received the usual charge from the W.M. Bro. Horman was proposed as a joining member. Several accounts were ordered to be paid. The W.M. called attention to a tabular register which he had instituted, showing at a glance the condition of the payments of each brother. The Prov. Grand Master announced the intention of his daughter, Miss Hammond, who had already marked her appreciation of Freemasonry in general and of this lodge in particular, by the presentation of the Volume of the Sacred Law, to add another act of kindness, by offering for its reception a cushion for the W.M.'s pedestal, which he hoped would be ready on the next evening of meeting. The W.M. briefly acknowledged the intended contribution reserving further comments for a future occasion. The lodge was closed in perfect harmony and

with solemn prayer at a quarter to nine. The brethren adjourned for refreshment, and spent an hour together in a most agreeable and sociable manner, paying the usual honours to the civil and Masonic authorities.

DEVONSHIRE.

TAVISTOCK.—*Bedford Lodge* (No. 351).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on June 1st, at four o'clock, p.m. Present: W. Bro. J. C. Wills, W.M., in the chair, several Provincial Grand Officers, and Past Masters. After the lodge had been opened the W.M. read a letter which he had received from the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., Bro. the Rev. John Huyshe, M.A., Grand Chaplain, intimating the probability of an election of a third annuitant on the Fortescue Memorial Fund at Midsummer next, and recommending increased energetic action on the part of that lodge to promote the cause, an infirm Brother, a member of the lodge, John Andrews, being an unsuccessful candidate at the last election. The rev. brother proceeded to observe that he had appointed Bros. Clare, Rodda, and Harfoot as a deputation from the Plymouth District Committee, to visit them, and he trusted that the W.M. would use his utmost influence to advance the good cause, which they (the deputation) came to advocate. The W.M. then called on the deputation to proceed, whereupon Bro. Cluse, in a clear, concise and comprehensive manner, gave a sketch of the history of the movement and its fitness as commemorating, in a most suitable manner, by a charitable memorial, the characteristic virtues of the late Prov. G.M., the Right Hon., the Earl of Fortescue. He showed what had been done, especially by the brethren and lodges of the three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, which had resulted already in the election of two annuitants at £26 a-year each, and expressed a hope that by firm united action, the Bedford Lodge (351) would come nobly forward, in imitation of their brethren in other parts of the province, and endeavour to secure the election of their own candidate. Bro. Rodda, as local treasurer of the "Fortescue Fund," next proceeded to observe that he highly esteemed the honour of coming to advocate so excellent a cause, which he had at heart, and earnestly exhorted the most strenuous exertions being made to secure, by a large increase of annual subscriptions, the election they desired. He showed that it was only by an immediate addition to the funds that the committee could be justified in proceeding with the contemplated election, because the amount already subscribed and invested, would only yield about £40 per annum, which added to £30 per annum, the maximum amount, which could be expected from the Provincial Grand Lodge, would leave a deficiency on three annuities, of £26 a year each, of £8. He might be told that they had "annual subscribers" of £100 and upwards, in addition to what he had stated, but it must be conceded that all well regulated societies proceeded on the principle of funding annual subscriptions, as a sure road to success, and he should be very jealous of any departure from so salutary a rule, for after all, annual subscriptions were very precarious, and not at all to be depended upon as a staple fund, and he thought that another £150 or £200 at least were necessary to place the third annuitant on a safe basis; and he believed that nothing was easier than to get that sum subscribed if they would only adopt and act upon the Cornish motto of "One and All." Bro. Harfoot felt much pleasure and honour in forming one of the deputation to urge so charitable a work on the notice of his brethren. He remarked that the late Lord Fortescue was the very impersonation of charity, that the brethren of Plymouth much regretted their inability to carry Bro. Andrews at the last election, but would no doubt use their most strenuous efforts on the next occasion; that as Masons it was their duty to do all in their power to render the declining years of their poor aged brother as free from pain and poverty as possible, that the time graciously vouchsafed them by the G.A.O.T.U. might be the more intently occupied in preparation for the great change which must be near them, that their hoary hairs might go down to the grave in peace; poverty and misery arose from the precarious charities of the world, and that as Masons, they should take care, as far as in them lay, that a brother's declining years should never be degraded by the cold and embittered assistance of more fortunate relatives. He concluded by observing that he had heard much of the case of Bro. Andrews, as being a very distressing one, but on his entrance into the lodge-room that day, and on the poor brother being pointed out to him, he could truly exclaim with the Queen of Sheba, "The half has not been told me." In answer to the appeal, the brethren who had previously

subscribed announced their intention to double their subscriptions, and those who had not before supported the Institution, became annual subscribers. The W.M. expressed his gratification at receiving the deputation, and tendered to them his own best thanks, and those of the lodge, for their kind visit, stating his determination to give this excellent charity his best support, and to use his utmost influence in forwarding its claims. This business being concluded, the W.M. adjourned the lodge until seven o'clock, in order that the deputation might return to Plymouth by the 8.15 train. Thus ended a very pleasant meeting, which we hope will be productive of great and happy results.

ESSEX.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual Grand Lodge of this province was held on Thursday, in the Grand Jury Room of the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, which had been most effectively furnished and prepared for the purpose by the officers of the Chelmsford Craft Lodge (No. 343). There was not only a very large muster in point of numbers, but an unusual proportion of distinguished brethren and past officers, whose jewels and decorations of merit helped to make up a most imposing *coup d'œil*. The lodge was presided over by the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Robert J. Bagshaw: who was supported on the dais by the R.W. D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Skinner; and the Rev. Bro. C. W. Arnold, Prov. G. Chap. There were also present Bros. Scott, P.G.J.D.; and Hopwood, P.G.J.D., of the Grand Lodge of England; Peter Matthews, Prov. G.D.C.; Joseph Walker, Lodge No. 7; and the following brethren representing their respective lodges:—

Lodge of Good Fellowship (No. 343), Chelmsford: Bros. Dr. Hilliard, W.M.; P.M's. A. Meggy, G. Wakeling, J. P. Sarel, S. Webb, A. Durrant, J. W. Myers, and Job Austin; A. Goodchild, S.W.; W. Humphreys, J.W.; J. Burton, P.M., Treas.; J. W. Hair, Sec.; F. Wood, S.D.; T. H. Wood, J.D.; S. Blyth and E. Robins, Stewards; F. G. Green, Inner Guard; W. Liddington, Tyler; Rev. F. B. Shepherd, J. F. Bott, E. Curtis, G. C. Chambers, J. French, D. B. Grout, W. Hay, J. W. Pond, P. Rutt, jun., T. Snee, J. R. Taylor, and W. Tippler.

Angel Lodge (No. 59), Colchester: Bros. A. E. Church, W.M.; J. Coppin and W. A. Bowler, P.M's.; T. Colyer, S.W.; N. Gluckstein, J.W.; W. Williams, Sec.; J. Hum, S.D.; J. W. Carr, T. Ralling, and O. Becker.

United Lodge (No. 998), Colchester: Bros. Major Burney, P. Prov. G.D., W.M.; Major Browne, S.W.; H. Joslin, Secretary; and F. Early.

Lodge Star in the East (No. 935), Harwich: Bros. W. O. Ward, W.M.; S. Owen, P.M., and J. Mann, P.M., Prov. Grand Secretary.

Brightlingsea Lodge (No. 627): Bros. W. Bishop, W.M.; W. Clare, P.M.; J. T. Harmer, H. York, and W. G. Walford.

Rochford Lodge (No. 138): Bro. James F. Wiseman, P.M.

Romford Lodge (No. 259): Rev. Bro. Walter Field, W.M.

Chigwell Lodge (No. 663): Bros. Charles Sanders, W.M.; F. Adlard, P. Prov. Assist. D.C.; R. W. Stewart, P. Prov. J.D.

The principal business of Grand Lodge was the investment of the Prov. G. Officers appointed by the Prov. G.M. for the ensuing year:—

Bro. Major Skinner	D.Prov. G.M.
„ Dr. Hilliard	Prov. S.G.W.
„ A. E. Church	Prov. J.G.W.
„ Joseph Burton	Prov. G. Treas.
„ Rev. C. W. Arnold	} Prov. G. Chaps.
„ F. B. Shepherd	
„ H. C. Joslin	Prov. G. Reg.
„ John Mann	Prov. G. Sec.
„ Major Browne	Prov. S.G.D.
„ A. Goodchild	Prov. J.G.D.
„ N. Gluckstein	Prov. G.S. of W.
„ Peter Matthews	Prov. G.D.C.
„ F. Adlard	Assist. ditto.
„ J. F. Wiseman	Prov. G.S.B.
„ Job Austin	Prov. G. Org.
„ W. Ward	Prov. G. Purst.
„ Liddington	Prov. G. Tyler
„ Becker	} Prov. G. Stewards
„ F. Wood	
„ Green	
„ Hair	
„ Curtis	
„ Bishop	

At three o'clock the lodge sitting was suspended, and the brethren, in full craft clothing, proceeded to the parish church, the use of which had been granted by the Rector, the Venerable Archdeacon Mildmay. The afternoon service was read by Bro. the Rev. Walter Field, one of the Past Grand Chaplains of the Province, assisted by Bro. the Rev. F. B. Shepherd, Rector of Margaret Roding; and Bro. the Rev. C. W. Arnold (Head Master of the Chelmsford Grammar School), the Grand Chaplain of the Province of Essex, preached a most eloquent and appropriate sermon from Galatians iii. 24—"The law was our school-master to bring us to Christ, that we might be justified by faith." The Choir was strengthened for the occasion by the assistance of several amateurs of the town (Bro. Job Austin, Provincial Grand Organist, presiding), and the whole service was most efficient and impressive.

On the return of the brethren in processional order to the Shire Hall a vote of thanks was passed to the Grand Chaplains for their services, with a request to Bro. Arnold that he would allow his admirable sermon to be printed and circulated at the expense of the lodge; and a vote of thanks for the use of the Church was also passed to the Ven. Archdeacon Mildmay, accompanied by a donation of £5 5s. through his hands to the Chelmsford Dispensary.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed in due form, and after dispersing for a short time, the brethren, at five o'clock, re-assembled at the White Hart Hotel to partake of an elegant and sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. Andrew Durrant, the host. Here, of course, the Right Worshipful Prov. G. M. Bro. Bagshaw was again in the Chair, supported by Bros. Scott, Hopwood, and Patten, Officers of the Grand Lodge of England; Rev. C. W. Arnold, Prov. G. Chaplain; Bros. Major Burney and Major Browne, the various officers of the Province, and most of the brethren whose names we have already recorded.

The edible portion of the repast having been justice to, the brethren drank in one toast "The Healths of Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Royal Family generally;" which was followed by "The Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland," whose services to Masonry generally, and in the reformations effected in Grand Lodge under his mastership, were glowingly dwelt upon by the Prov. G. M., the toast itself being given with full Masonic honours.

In proposing "The Deputy-Grand Master of England, Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the rest of the Grand Officers," the Prov. G. M. expressed his pleasure at being honoured with the presence of several Grand Officers, and especially alluded to the high position in the order attained by Bro. Hopwood as an instance of the value which the Grand Lodge set upon real merit, irrespective of the social rank and position of its members. (Applause.)

Bro. Hopwood, in returning thanks, said he felt it his duty to say a few words in acknowledgment of the toast of the Grand Master, as well as that of the Grand Officers. There could be no doubt of the Earl of Zetland's desire to promote everything that was valuable in the craft, and especially the sacred and important charities connected with the Order. The Grand Officers he knew were influenced by the same desire; and, for himself, he could not help expressing the pleasure he had derived from this visit to the province of Essex. He enjoyed the purity and freedom which were to be found among provincial brethren; and, if their working was not so strict and accurate as that of a London lodge, they did all that was proper and necessary for the maintenance and advancement of the order. But what had most delighted him that day was the attendance of the brethren at church to join in the praise of God, and to be edified by the most excellent discourse of their worthy Grand Chaplain, who had told them, what he (Mr. Hopwood) as a mason of between 40 and 50 years' standing could unhesitatingly confirm, that there was nothing in Masonry inconsistent with Christianity and religious feeling. A discourse of that kind could not but tend to remove the suspicion, too often felt by those unconnected with the order, that the Freemasons were not a religious body. Of course, as regarded the objections of the Roman Catholic Church, there was too much freedom of thought and intercourse in Freemasonry to be pleasing to them; but with respect to all other religious denominations he was sure that brethren could not be otherwise than edified to hear from a clergyman of the Church of England a discourse so calculated to promote amongst them and throughout the province the feeling of true brotherly love. (Applause.)

Bro. P. MATTHEWS said, although he should have preferred seeing the toast assigned to some brother of superior position in the craft, he could not but feel it a honour as well as a pleasure to propose "The health of the R.W. Prov. G.

Master of this Province, Bro. Bagshawe." (Applause.) He had known the Grand Master long enough to feel sure that his heart was centered in the prosperity of the lodges of Essex; and therefore he was sure that the reports read that day of the progress Freemasonry was making in Essex—for there was not a lodge which had not made some initiations—must be most satisfactory to the Grand Master, as well as the way in which he was supported that day, every lodge in the Province being duly represented. (Hear, hear.) He was sure it was the wish of all the brethren in the Province that Bro. Bagshaw might long enjoy the dignified position which he held in Masonry, and might also long enjoy the happiness and blessings of his own fireside. (Hear, and applause.)

The PROV. G. MASTER said, whatever might be his feelings of modesty upon ordinary occasions, he could not help some slight emotions of pride at the proceedings of that day. After having been connected for so many years with the Freemasons of Essex, he was glad to find that as one meeting followed another there were always some signs of progress and prosperity, and of an increase of mutual goodwill and regard; while to-day he had the pleasure of meeting a larger number of brethren than on any former occasion—all, he believed, with hearts devoted to the good cause of Masonry, and really sincere in their expressions of regard for him who very feebly, and, perhaps unworthily, presided over the Order in this county. (Applause.) He valued those good feelings very kindly; he had no other wish than to advance the cause of Freemasonry; and he enjoyed upon all occasions a degree of support that any Provincial Grand Master might be proud of. (Applause.) How much longer he might enjoy his present honour he could not say, for with increasing years he felt that he was less efficient—(No, no.)—and that he could not do a better thing for the Order than to look out for some younger blood to fill the chair of this province. (No, no.) Certainly he had received no discouragement from their treatment of him on the present occasion; and as long as he lived, whatever capacity he might fill, he should feel proud to enjoy their good opinion. (Applause.)

The PROV. G. M. said he had been asked to skip some of the customary toasts but if he were to omit the one he had now arrived at he should never be able to show his face in the Province again. For it was the "health of the R. W. Deputy-Grand Master, Bro. Skinner." (Much applause.) In the present company he was sure he need not expatiate upon his friend's worth; it was his own opinion that they ought to change places—(laughter)—but, at all events as long as Bro. Skinner was kind enough to sit on his right, he should feel under very great obligations to him; for he believed as Deputy-Grand Master they would not find Bro. Skinner's equal in all England. (Much applause.)

The D. Prov. G. M., in acknowledging the compliment, said he really could not express the pleasure with which he had witnessed that day's meeting in Prov. Grand Lodge; it was by far the largest gathering during the thirteen or fourteen years he had had the honour to fill the office of D. Prov. G. M.; and he believed that very much of its success was owing to the revival of the good old practice of attending Divine service on the day of their annual gatherings, which he hoped would be followed out on all future occasions. The cause of Masonry could be very little advanced by their meeting privately and secretly in the Shire Hall, or any other building; but by openly attending church they showed their reverence for religion; they were reminded by the preacher of their own duties; and the uninitiated were often made to see that many of their previous notions with regard to Freemasonry were altogether erroneous. (Hear, hear.) He was also pleased to hear so satisfactory a report of the progress of Masonry in the Province; and he could speak for the Chelmsford Lodge that there had been more initiations, passings, and raisings in the past year than he ever remembered. (Applause.) With regard to himself, when a man was getting near three score and ten he could not expect to be of much service; but he was far from saying that he did not accept a renewal of his office with gratification; and as long as God gave him health and strength to support the Prov. G. M. and to come amongst the Freemasons of Essex, he hoped they would never find him flinching from his duty. (Applause.)

The PROV. G. M., in allusion to a remark by Bro. Skinner, said although at their meetings at Chelmsford upon former occasions the Archdeacon had had some hesitation about allowing them the use of his church, they had attended divine service at Colchester upon two or three occasions; and, for his own

part, he assured them it was always a disappointment to him to have their annual festivals pass off without their having the opportunity of attending church. (Applause.)

The PROV. G. M. said he would now propose the health of the Grand Wardens and Officers appointed that day for the ensuing year. In those appointments he had endeavoured to make such a selection as would give satisfaction to the province and advance the general interests of Masonry. He hoped they would do their duty zealously; and if, in attending the meetings of Craft Lodges, they noticed any irregularity, it would be their duty to correct it. (Hear, hear.)

BRO. HILLIARD, S. W., in returning thanks, said he was sure he might say for his brother officers as well as for himself, that they should endeavour to carry out the orders of the Prov. G. M., hoping at the same time that any errors or omissions would be attributed, not to want of zeal, but to want of knowledge or ability. It would also be their study, in common with all the brethren of the province, as far as possible to act up to those principles which had been so ably impressed upon them from the pulpit that day. There was an opinion among the uninitiated world that there was in Masonry an antagonistic feeling towards Christianity and religion. Masons themselves knew it was not so; and that a good Mason must of necessity be a good man, a good husband, father, brother or a son. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, there was the contrary opinion abroad; and he believed that services like that in which they had been privileged to join that day, would do more to remove prejudices of that kind than anything else possibly could do. (Applause.)

The PROV. G. M., in giving the health of the Past Grand Officers, said he could not help specially mentioning the fact that Bro. Burton, after previously filling every other office open to him in the province with credit and satisfaction, had that day received the strongest possible proof of the confidence of the brethren by being elected to the office of Treasurer. (Applause.) They had the presence to-day of a Past Grand Officer and most distinguished Mason, Bro. Burney, who had made greater sacrifices for the Order than any brother he (the Prov. G. M.) ever knew. His residence out of the province precluded his acceptance of any office of distinction in the provincial lodge; yet they saw him at their meetings; and as W. M. of the United Lodge at Colchester, although he had to travel 100 miles to do so, he never failed to attend his monthly lodges. As Prov. G. M., he confessed he felt a peculiar interest in that Military Lodge. Having lived many years in India, he (Bro. Bagshaw) knew the blessings of Freemasonry to Englishmen in a foreign country; and with the constant change going on amongst its members he believed it to be doing more to disseminate Masonic principles far and wide over the face of the globe than almost any other lodge in England. (Applause.) The services of Bros. Arnold and Field as Past Grand Chaplains, and of Bro. John Mann as Grand Secretary, were also specially mentioned by the Prov. G. M. in connection with the toast; which was most cordially drunk, and duly acknowledged by the brethren mentioned.

The other toasts were—"The health of Bro. Matthews, with thanks for his services"; "The Masonic Charities, with the health of Bro. Patten, Secretary to the Girls' School"; and the Tyler's toast, "To all poor and distressed Masons, speedy relief." The brethren separated about 9 o'clock.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual Provincial Grand Lodge was held at the Assembly Rooms, Boston, on Thursday, May 28th. The Grand Lodge was opened in due form, at half past twelve, by the Right Worshipful the Duke of St. Albans, Prov. G. M., and the following hymn was sung, Bro. Keller, Prov. G. O., presiding at the harmonium:—

Hail Eternal! by whose aid
All created things were made!
Heaven and Earth Thy vast design,—
Hear us Architect Divine!
May our work, begun in Thee,
Ever blest with ORDER be;
And may we when labours cease,
Part in HARMONY and PEACE.
By Thy glorious Majesty,—
By the TRUST we place in Thee,—
By the badge and mystic sign,
Hear us Architect Divine!

A procession was then formed, and proceeded to the Masonic Hall, the brethren numbering about 170.

The corner stone of the new Masonic Hall was laid on the 20th April, 1860, with Masonic honours, by the W. the Rev. Bro. Nairne, D. Prov. G. M. The portico is pure Egyptian, and the design for it was taken from the Temple of Dandour, one of the smallest temples in Nubia. The two cylindrical pillars were copied from the grand porticoes of temples at Edfou and Philæ. The base of the pillars is formed of leaves, and the capitals of palm leaves and fruit. The shafts are decorated with symbols, five pointed stars, and crosses, and the abacus of each column, and the tabature are enriched with hieroglyphic decorations. Overspreading the entrance, as well as the cove of the cornice, is the winged sphere and serpents. The building consists of a spacious entrance hall, banquet and other rooms and conveniences on the ground floor, and a lodge-room on the first floor, 40ft. by 20ft. Bro. George Hackford is the architect. The interior of the hall has just been decorated, under the direction of a committee, consisting of Bro. Snart, W.M., and Bros. Pocklington, Clegg, and Bailes, P.Ms., and is most chaste and elegant. The walls of the lodge-room are of a chocolate colour, with ornaments in golden bronze, and symbols in gold, from Edfou, Karnac, &c. The ceiling, which is domed (like that of the temple at Philæ), is of a royal blue, studded with stars, and a burnished gold symbol of the sun in the centre. The centre of the floor is ornamented with a Mosaic pavement, and covered with a crimson carpet.

The brethren entered the hall in procession, to solemn music, the musical portion of the service there being conducted by Bro. Burland, Organist of the Lodge of Harmony. The vessels containing incense, corn, wine, oil, and salt were placed on a table in front of the Prov. G.M.'s pedestal, covered, and encompassed by the three luminaries.

The D. Prov. G.M. (Bro. HARVEY) informed the Prov. G.M. that the members of the Lodge of Harmony had, at great pains, and very considerable expense, erected a Masonic Hall, for the convenience of the Fraternity, and were desirous that the same should be solemnly dedicated to Masonic purposes, agreeably to ancient form. The Prov. G.M. gave his assent, and directed the Prov. G. Chaplain (Bro. Larken) to proceed with the ceremony.

The Prov. G. Chaplain read a passage of Scripture taken from the 1st Kings, 1th chap., 1st to 6th verses, and the following anthem was then sung:—

Hail! Great First Cause, Eternal God,
Supreme, Unbounded, and Alone!
Earth rose at Thy creative nod,
And clouds of glory veiled Thy throne!
Thou, who for ever art the same,
Hear us invoke Thy Sacred Name!

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling-place,
Through years of old, and ages past,
And still Thy laws we seek to trace,
On Thee our trust we humbly cast.
Father of Light! Builder Divine!
Behold our work and make it Thine!

The architect of the building, in the absence of the Prov. G. Supt. of Works, delivered to the Prov. G.M. the implements of his profession, entrusted to him for the erection of the building, and announced that the work had been completed according to the plans and specifications.

The Prov. G.M. then, in highly eulogistic terms, congratulated the Brethren on the completion of the work.

The Prov. G. CHAPLAIN, then taking up the censer, diffused incense over the room, and the Prov. G. Officers having formed in procession, made the circuit of the lodge to solemn music, and the Prov. G.M. having reached the east, Bro. Snart, the W.M. of the Lodge of Harmony, presented the cornucopia of corn to the Prov. G.M., who strewed the lodge with corn, saying—"We strew this corn as an emblem of plenty."

The Prov. G. CHAPLAIN, then read the 11th verse of the 72nd psalm, and the Prov. G.M. said, "I declare this Hall duly dedicated to Masonry, in the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be all glory and honour."

A second circuit of the lodge was then made, and Bro. Close the immediate P.M. 339, presented the chalice of wine, to the Prov. G.M. Whilst the lodge was being sprinkled with wine, the Prov. G.M. said—"We pour this wine as the emblem of cheerfulness and joy."

A third circuit of the lodge was made, the Dep. Prov. G.M. presented the cruet of oil to the Prov. G.M., who said, "We pour this oil as the emblem of prosperity and happiness."—The Prov. G.M. strewed salt, saying—"We strew this salt as the emblem of wisdom, fidelity, and prosperity," and the Prov. G. Chap. having read the 25th and 26th verses of the 30th chap. of Exodus, the Prov. G.M. said, "I declare this hall duly dedicated to universal benevolence."—The brethren then sang, "Glory be to Thee O God."

The Prov. G.M. further said, "May the all bounteous author of nature, bless this ancient borough, the county, and the kingdom at large, with abundance of corn, and wine, and oil, and all the necessities, comforts, and conveniences of life, and may the same Almighty Power, preserve the brethren in peace, unity, and brotherly love."

The following anthem was then sung:—

The Heavens declare Thy glory Lord,
The stars thy handy work display
To Thee, the Truth, the Living Word,—
Creator God! to Thee we pray!

This symbol'd wall and graven stone,
Will be, when time with us is o'er
Oh! Thou, Most High, when life is done,
Raise us to life for ever more!

Bro. CLEGG then illustrated the various symbols depicted in the lodge, prefacing his remarks by an explanation of the hieroglyphic inscription over the portico. The centre symbol of the sun, he remarked, was from the Temple of Tantira, and had been adapted to his present purpose by introducing an equilateral triangle in pure white in its centre, symbolical of the true God. The Master's symbol was from the temple of Edfou, and represented the triangle upon rays of light, with the Master's hand in the centre, holding the key of life and knowledge. The northern symbol represented a plant of the poppy, resting upon a triangle, surrounded by an endless serpent, and beyond all, rays of glory—the poppy representing, in the various periods of its growth, infancy, youth, manhood, and old age; whilst the serpent represented eternity—the symbol being Eleusinian. The winged globe over the entrances was from the Temple of Karnac, and represented the world flying through space, and bearing death in the form of twisted asps around it; but, beyond all, immortality, represented by the rays of glory. Galileo, 300 years ago, was sentenced to the stake for saying the earth moved; and yet, centuries before Christ, the Egyptians had discovered that it not only did move, but depicted illustrations of it over all their entrances, and upon many of the ceilings of their temples. The beetles over the doorways were also from Karnac, and represented the sacred Scarabeus of the Egyptians, which signified secrecy, patience, and industry. It would be remembered that the Prince of Wales brought with him from Egypt a Scarabeus, in the form of a brooch, which he presented to his bride, and which she wore on her wedding day.

The brethren, having re-formed in procession, returned to the Assembly Rooms, where the Prov. G.M., the Duke of St. Albans, appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—R. S. Harvey, D. Prov. G.M.; Captain Smyth, Prov. S.G.W.; Walter Clegg, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. E. R. Larken, Prov. G. Chaplain; G. H. Shipley, Prov. G. Treasurer; R. C. Moore, Prov. G. Registrar; R. Hall, Prov. G. Secretary; Cupiss, Prov. S.G.D.; Waite, Prov. J.G.D.; Fowler, Prov. G. Supt. Wks.; Greenwood, Prov. G.D.C.; Jacobson, Assist. Prov. G.D.C.; Noonan, Prov. G.S.B.; Keller, Prov. G. Organist; G. M. Fox, Prov. G. Purst.; Cotton, Prov. G. Tyler; Major Taylor, Capt. Grantham, T. Oldman, R. Payne, W. Snart, and W. L. Mason, Prov. G. Stewards. The remaining business of the province was then disposed of, and after singing an appropriate hymn the Grand Lodge was closed.

The several hymns were written for the Lodge of Harmony (No. 339), expressly by Bro. Clegg, of Boston, P.M. of that lodge.

THE BANQUET.

At three o'clock, at the Assembly-rooms, the brethren, to the number of about 120, sat down to one of the most sumptuous and elegant banquets which has ever been served in the borough, and for which the most unbounded credit is due to Bro. Jackson, of the Peacock Hotel.

His Grace the Duke of St. Albans presided, being supported on the right by Bros. Cooke, Colman, Smyth, Hall, Shipley, &c., and on the left by Bros. Harvey, D. Prov. G.M., Larken, Dr.

Roberts, Rev. W. H. Roberts, Mackinder, and Jacobson. Bro. Smart, W.M. of the Lodge of Harmony, and Bro. Hackford, W.M. of Lady Franklin Lodge, occupied the vice-chairs. Grace was said by Bro. the Rev. E. R. Larken, and after the repast the usual toasts were given and responded to.

The banquet concluded in the most harmonious and fraternal manner, and was, on the whole, the most successful gathering of Masons held in Boston of late years.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABERGAVENNY.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 1120).—At a regular meeting of this lodge, held on the 8th day of May, it was proposed by the S.W. (Bro. Freeman), seconded by the W.M. (Bro. Browning) and unanimously carried that a congratulatory address should be sent to Bro. J. E. Rolls on his appointment as R.W. Prov. G.M. of Monmouthshire) and Bro. Higginson, P.M., was requested to express the feelings of the brethren on this occasion. The letter was couched in the following terms: "That the Philanthropic Lodge respectfully offers to Bro. Rolls its congratulations on his recent appointment. The brethren hail with delight an appointment so much in unison with the feelings of the craft at large, and while they feel certain that the interests of Freemasonry will be promoted and strengthened in Monmouthshire, they cannot but record their thanks to their Prov. G.M. for the first appointment he has made on entering his office, viz., that of Bro. Lyne as his Deputy Prov. G.M. The brethren fervently pray that it may please the G.A.O.T.U. to grant Bro. Rolls long life, health and happiness." In reply the R.W. Prov. G.M. has been pleased to write as follows: "I assure you nothing could give me greater pleasure than receiving the congratulations of the brethren of my province on the appointment to the distinguished honour that has just been conferred on me, and may express my most sincere thanks to the W.M., officers, and brethren of the Philanthropic Lodge for the very kind and flattering way they have been pleased to express themselves towards me, and assure them that it will be a great satisfaction to me to endeavour to promote the interests of Freemasonry in every way in my power."

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Lodge of Perfect Friendship* (No. 522).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Great White Horse Hotel, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. The chair was occupied by Bro. Stephen B. Ving, W.M., supported by Bros. H. Luff, S.W.; George Turner, J.W.; and the S.D. and J.D. There was a full attendance of brethren, including many visitors, amongst whom were Bros. Schulen, P.M. 131; A. Barber, Sec. 131; F. Gull, 131; Henry Thomas, 131; W. Bruff, J.D. 383; S. Turner, W.M. 272; J. Richmond, P. Prov. S.G.D., 272; J. Head, R. Girling, J. Crispin, W. Spalding, J. A. Pettitt, R. Burrows, P.M.'s 522. Mr. W. Elliston, M.D., and Mr. Richard Fegan, M.D., both of Ipswich, were unanimously elected to become members of this honourable and ancient Order. The ceremony of initiation was impressively performed by the W.M., assisted by Bro. A. Pettitt, as J.D. The W.M. called upon Bro. J. Franks, P.M. and Sec. of 522, to explain the working tools in the first degree, which was ably performed by the respected Secretary. The Prov. G. Chap., Bro. the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, 522, then, at the request of the W.M., explained the tracing board in the first degree, to Bros. Elliston and Fegan. This was done by Bro. Sanderson in a most impressive and effective manner. The Secretary called the attention of the lodge to the proposed new arrangement, with reference to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, and considered that the matter was deserving the attention and support of all Masons. He would propose that the lodge expend the sum of £10 in the purchase of shares, in order that the views of the Directors might be carried out. The proposition was seconded by Bro. Luff, S.W. Bro. Westgate proposed, as an amendment, that the matter should stand over until next lodge night, in order to give the brethren time to consider the matter, as probably many of them had not seen the prospectus issued by the committee of management. This having been seconded, it was unanimously agreed to. The lodge was then closed in the third degree, and the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment. The W.M. presided at the banquet, and between twenty and thirty brethren, including the visiting brethren, assembled round the festive board. After the toasts of the Royal Family had been honoured those of the Masonic officers followed, and then came the toast of the evening, "The Newly Initiated

Brothers." This was drunk in a manner known only to the Craft, and ably responded to by Bros. Elliston and Fegan. Several of the brethren contributed to the harmony of the evening by singing some pleasing songs. The brethren did not separate until after the iron tongue of midnight had tolled twelve.

SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

CARDIFF.—*Bute Lodge* (No. 1262).—The warrant for holding the above lodge has been in the hands of Bro. Thorpe, P.M. and W.M. elect, for some weeks, and the brethren are now only awaiting a convenient day for opening and consecrating the same. An excellent lodge room has been secured, even of larger dimensions than the Masonic hall in the town, being the former committee room of the Taff Vale Railway Company, in their late offices at the Bute Docks. It is expected that the consecration will take place on the 30th inst., and that the ceremony will be performed by Bro. Dr. Bird, D. Prov. G.M., of which proceedings we hope to give a full report. At a preliminary meeting held on Wednesday, 27th ult., no less than twenty-six candidates for initiation and upwards of twenty joining members were proposed—a very good start for a lodge not yet consecrated,—and with so indefatigable a W.M., and so zealous and efficient a batch of brethren as those which appear upon the petition for the Bute Lodge, we expect, very shortly, to see it one of the most flourishing in the province.

CHINA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI.—*Northern Lodge* (No. 832).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge took place at the Masonic Hall on the 11th of March, the brethren mustering in great force on the occasion of the evening's work being of an unusually important and interesting nature. The following office-bearers were present:—Bros. Dunlop (Canongate Kilwinning, No. 2 S.C.) immediate P.M., as W.M.; Thorne (Moira Lodge, No. 1045) P.M.; Ewing (I.G. No. 1045) as S.W.; Nutt, J.W.; Parker, S.D.; Hardy, J.D.; Gordon, Sec.; Markham, I.G.; and there was a numerous attendance of members and visitors. All preliminary business being despatched, the W.M. addressed the lodge as follows:—"Brethren, before proceeding with the regular business of the evening, I have a duty to perform that I feel to be a very pleasant one, and the performance of which gives me, personally, great satisfaction. It may be within the recollection of some among you that, a considerable time ago (I am afraid to say how long), this lodge passed a resolution to the effect that, a P.M.'s jewel should be ordered from home and presented to Bro. Thorne, as a mark of the regard and esteem felt for him personally by the brethren, and also of their gratitude for the many services he has rendered to the cause of Freemasonry at Shanghai. The brother who was requested to write for the jewel unfortunately left Shanghai immediately afterwards, and the commission entrusted to him seems altogether to have escaped his memory. I am also ashamed to say that by those who remained, it was equally forgotten. Comparatively recently, the subject again recurred to our memories. The P.M.'s jewel was on this occasion really ordered, and I received it by the last mail from England. It is not my intention to dwell at any length on the services rendered to Freemasonry by Bro. Thorne, nor is it necessary that I should, as they are apparent to you all. Suffice it to say that, to him chiefly, if not entirely, you owe it that there is at this moment an active and flourishing lodge in existence at Shanghai. Some brethren present may remember, as I do, the time when Masonry in this settlement was at a very low ebb, lodge meetings being rarely, if ever, held, for although the W.M. and one or two equally zealous brethren used to attend, seldom did it happen that there was a sufficient number to form a lodge. A little later, matters became worse, the lodge was in debt, and sold its building, Masonry for a brief season becoming all but extinct. It was then that Bro. Thorne took the initiative, and well do I remember the energy with which he acted, and his many attempts (crowned with success) to infuse into other members of the Craft a little of the zeal of which he has such an abundant supply in his own composition. At last his efforts were successful; a few promised to give their best assistance; meetings were resumed, old members returned,

recruits flocked to our standards, and now we are here in our own building, which will almost certainly be free from debt in less than three years, with a list of members increasing so rapidly that it is only by hard work that we can keep pace with the aspirations of our initiates; and with an income of more than £2000 per annum, independently of what we receive in the shape of rent for the spare rooms in the building. Certainly, this is a most satisfactory state of affairs, and we owe it all to Bro. Thorne. I will add no more, but have very great pleasure in presenting you, Bro. Thorne, with this P.M.'s jewel, in token of our esteem and regard for you as a brother, and also of our gratitude for the many valuable services rendered by you to the lodge, and I trust you may long be spared to render further assistance to the cause of Freemasonry here or elsewhere." At the termination of this speech the W.M. fastened the P.M.'s jewel (an article of exquisite workmanship) on Bro. Thorne's breast, amid the evident, though partially repressed, plaudits of all present. Bro. THORNE, to whom the foregoing address was the first intimation of the jewel, so long since voted to him, having been received at Shanghai, immediately afterwards rose, and in a tone of deep feeling, said—"W.M. and brethren, I can assure you, I was never more taken by surprise in my life than on the present occasion. Whilst thanking you all for the magnificent jewel which my esteemed friend and brother, the immediate P.M., has just fastened on my breast, I would remark that if I have ever deserved the title of an earnest Mason, it is because I have always considered there is something more in the Craft than is apparent to the superficial observer, and that fidelity to its tenets guides a brother's thoughts to the study of that book (pointing to a volume of the Sacred Law), and that, whilst steadily progressing in Masonry, he is none the less qualifying himself for the civil duties of life. With regard to the state of Masonic anarchy that we were fast drifting into a few years since, and which has been so vividly depicted, I gladly embrace this public opportunity of stating that to the cordial and energetic co-operation of the various office-bearers, during my occupancy of the chair, is mainly due the commendation which, with no stinted hand, our worthy P.M. has just dispensed—and by Bro. Dunlop's own brilliant mastership, so recently terminated, the key-stone in our arch of success, if I may so express it, has been fixed with a solidity, presaging, as far as human foresight can penetrate, a lengthened period of immunity from the perilous consequences of a second breakdown. W.M. and brethren, once more accept my thanks for your kind present, which it will be my pride to wear as an enduring remembrance of the many happy moments I have spent in Masonic pursuits at Shanghai." Bro. Thorne, whose reply was listened to in breathless silence and with the respect his words at all times command, then resumed his seat, amid the whispered congratulations of the lodge. The following resolution, proposed for incorporation with the bye-laws, was then read and unanimously agreed to:—"That so soon as the loan advanced by the brethren, for the erection of the building, has been paid off, the lodge shall annually remit to England the sum of £150 sterling, to be apportioned to the following charities (provided always that the funds of the lodge are in a sufficiently flourishing condition, to admit of it), say to the Royal Freemasons' School of female children, £50; Royal Masonic Institution for the Sons of indigent and deceased Freemasons, £50; Royal Benevolent Institution for aged Freemasons and their Widows, £50. The W.M. then referred to a communication of interest recently received from Bro. W. Medhurst, H.M., Consul, and noticing that brother to be present, requested that he would read his letter to the lodge, which was complied with, to the following effect, "To P. Underwood, Esq., W.M., Northern Lodge of China:—Shanghai, 4th March. 1863. Dear Sir and Brother,—I have ventured to address you on a subject which I have often thought of since I became aware that the brethren of Shanghai had succeeded in securing a permanent building for a lodge-room, and which I think is one of no small importance to the fraternity, involving as it does the respectability of the institution in the eyes of the Chinese. I refer to the choice of a suitable Chinese name for the Masonic Hall. Every public building and private establishment in the place has a designation of some kind, which is found not only useful but indispensable to meet the necessities of business and general intercourse. Most of these names are what the Chinese call 'lucky,' having been given by compradores or servants interested in the respectability and 'good-look-see' of their employers. A few, however, have not been so happily selected, the sound of the foreign name having simply been represented

by native characters, and the Chinese asked to do this, have by a fatuity peculiar to the race, chosen words of not the most appropriate or agreeable meanings. Instances exist, where the precaution of giving a name to a house has not been taken, and in such, the Chinese, who have rare occasions to refer to the place, have dubbed it with some designation of their own, probably derived from some notable or ridiculous peculiarity either of the establishment or its owners. In the case of the lodge the natives at present know it, I believe, by the name that the library has, but I have not the slightest doubt that ere long the mysterious character of the ceremonies conducted within it will reach their inquisitive eyes and ears, and their diseased imaginations will infallibly hit upon a solution of the mysteries, by no means complimentary to the fraternity, and the lodge-room will be named accordingly. You will at once see, how detrimental this result may prove to the name of Masonry in this port and even beyond it, more especially if you call to mind the fact that, to a Chinese, everything that is vile and horrible is associated with the very idea of a secret society. If I have carried you with me thus far, the next question is, what the lodge had better be called, on this head I crave your patient perusal of the following remarks. Mencius, who, as you know, was a Chinese sage of ancient days, happened, curiously enough, in the course of his teachings to touch on the subject of the compass and square, and to demonstrate therefrom to his disciples that, as those instruments were the origin of the circle and square, so the good man was the perfect exhibition of the relations of human society: his remark, which will be found in Dr. Legge's excellent translation of Chinese classics, vol. II., page 168, was as follows: 'The compass and square produce perfect circles and squares, by the sages the human relations are perfectly exhibited.' In consequence, I presume, of this association of ideas, the Chinese terms for compass and square have in the course of ages come to express, order, regularity, propriety, and at this moment the colloquial Chinese equivalent for the sentence 'in a proper manner,' or, 'in accordance with propriety,' is 'Chao Kway Ku,' which being interpreted literally means 'on the compass and square.' This employment of the names of two instruments, which are important emblems of the craft, to express a moral characteristic, is curiously coincident with some of the first principles of Masonry, and it has struck me that the identity may be happily taken advantage of in selecting a suitable name for the Masonic Hall. I propose therefore the Chinese name of 'Kway-Kee-Kang,' meaning 'Compass and Square Hall,' as the most fitting designation that can be adopted: this title will at once associate the building, and the fraternity who congregate in it, in the minds of the uneducated natives, with all that is right and orderly; and to a Chinese who knows anything of his country's literature, the name will carry his memory back to the sacred words I have before referred to, as uttered by the sage, and which, fortunately perhaps, but none the less distinctly, convey so masonic an idea to the mind. I beg leave to mention here a fact which strongly corroborates the truth of my impression that the mystery connected with a Lodge, unless veiled or explained by a suitable name, is calculated with the ignorant and superstitious heathen to lead to conclusions injurious to the fame of masonry. There is a Lodge in Batavia, in which place I spent many years of my life, learning of course, as I have done here, the language of the country: long before I ever heard of masonry I received impressions inimical to its fame, repeatedly having had the Lodge there pointed out to me as 'Roomah Saitan,' that is 'the dwelling of Beelzebub,' by which it was then, and I dare say still is, known amongst the native population. I may also add, that a simple translation of the word 'free mason,' or 'masonic lodge' into Chinese, would fail to convey any idea beyond that of a 'free bricklayer' or 'stone mason,' or 'the Lodge of bricklayers.' The Chinese language possesses no equivalent for 'Mason,' and hence they call a Stonemason a 'Stone-worker,' and a 'bricklayer' a 'mud and water worker.' It would be impossible therefore to express the term 'Mason' alone. I must apologize for the length of this letter, and my best excuse for addressing it to you at all, must be the importance of the subject on which it treats. Should the brethren and yourself not view the matter in the same light as I do, I trust you will even then pardon me, in the belief that my anxiety for the good of Masonry has prompted my intrusion of it on your notice. Apologies are also due from me for writing, when, having had the honor of admission into the lodge as a visiting brother, I might, perhaps, with more propriety have mentioned the subject *vis à vis*. I should certainly have adopted the latter course, had I not feared to occupy too much of the

brethren's time, and been diffident of my ability to speak in public with any chance of securing attention. Should you feel inclined to adopt my suggestion, or should you think of some other appellation, which you would like to have put into Chinese, as more suitable than the one I have proposed, I beg you will command my services without scruple, and I shall have much pleasure either in getting the character I have thought of, nicely and properly depicted, or in trying to find out any others you may prefer in their place.—I am, dear sir and brother, yours fraternally, Walter Medhurst." The reading of Bro. Medhurst's letter, which was listened to with every indication of extreme interest by the brethren, being concluded, the following propositions were successively laid before the Lodge, put from the chair, and carried by acclamation:—By the W.M. and Bro. Nutt, that the Chinese name for the Masonic Hall, as suggested by Bro. Medhurst, H.M. Consul, be adopted. By Bro. Thorne, P.M. and the W.M., that the sincere thanks of the Northern Lodge of China, be tendered to Bro. Medhurst for the valuable communication that had just been read, evincing as it does the great interest he feels in the welfare of the craft in China, and believing that a subject of such vast importance as that referred to in his very able letter would prove interesting to the Masonic fraternity at large, he be requested to allow a copy of the said letter to be transmitted to the Editor of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, for publication in that journal. Bro. Medhurst briefly responded, and said his letter was at the disposal of the lodge. The ceremonial duties of the evening were then entered upon, the W.M. first passing Bros. Hutchings and Jameson, and then raising Bro. St. Croix to the sublime degree of Master mason, the entire work being accomplished in the masterly style for which he is so remarkable. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to Bro. Horwell, for his effective supervision of the musical arrangements, which on so many occasions have enhanced the interest of the evening's labour. The W.M. informed the brethren that since their last assemblage (11th February) a Lodge of Instruction had been organized, and after a brief summary of the advantages likely to accrue, in consequence, to the parent lodge, proposed that the use of the Masonic Hall be granted, free of expense, to the Assiduity Lodge of Instruction, and Bro. Nutt seconding the proposition, it was put, and carried *nem. con.* The Secretary was directed to order a new edition of the Bye-laws. One candidate was proposed for joining, and five for initiation, and all business being concluded, the lodge was closed.

INSTRUCTION.

LODGE ASSIDUITY (No. 832).—The members of this flourishing lodge of instruction met on Saturday, March 14th. Present: Bros. Thorne, of the Moira Lodge (No. 109), and P.M. 832, Preceptor; Gould, P.M. 178 and 1045; Dunlop, P.M. 832; and the following brethren as officers for the evening, Bros. Murray, W.M.; Wheelock, S.W.; Ewing, J.W.; Hardy, S.D.; Gordon, J.D.; and Campbell, I.G. The ceremony of raising having been performed, the four last sections of the 1st lecture were worked as follows, 4th, Bros. Gould and Dunlop; 5th, Bros. Dunlop and Gould; 6th, Bros. Thorne and Dunlop; 7th, Bros. Gould and Thorne.

INDIA.

(From the Indian Freemasons' Friend.)

BENGAL.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

A quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 21st March, 1863. Bro. Sandeman, Prov. G.M., presided, and fifty-four brethren were present.

A letter was read from the Grand Secretary in England, communicating the following resolution of the Grand Lodge:—

"That every Provincial Grand Master shall, by himself, his Deputy Grand Master, or Provincial Grand Secretary, forward to the Most Worshipful Grand Master a summary 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."

The Provincial Grand Master addressed the brethren as follows:—"Before commencing the regular work of the evening,

I would wish to say a few words upon the present position as well as the prospects of Freemasonry in this province. It is important that the Provincial Grand Lodge should be kept aware of what is going on from time to time in the district, and the quarterly communication held in March of each year appears, as being the first of our annual meetings, to be a suitable season for the brethren to have a short account of the progress of the Order during the preceding twelve months. During the year 1862, there were twenty-seven lodges working under the District Grand Lodge. At the commencement of the year there were, in the lodges which have sent in their returns, 492 subscribing members. Their numbers were affected during the year in the following manner:—

Number of subscribing members at beginning of 1862	492
Initiated during the year	174
Joined	166
	<hr/> 340
	832
Dead or resigned	154
Excluded	7
Transferred to absent list	127
	<hr/> 288
Balance, number of subscribing members at close of 1862	544

As only one-half of the lodges have submitted their returns for 1862, these figures may be deemed satisfactory; yet it is believed that they represent but a very small portion of the actual number of Freemasons residing in India, as many are unattached to lodges. At our special meeting of the 29th of October last, I reported to you that there were five lodges in abeyance. Of these, the warrants of Lodge True Brothers (No. 609), at Dinapore, and of Lodge Stability (No. 1138), at Gonda, have been returned to the Provincial Grand Secretary. The Lodges Star of Delhi (No. 1180), at Delhi, and Faith, Hope, and Charity (No. 1190), at Roy Bareilly, in Oude, are still in abeyance, without, it is feared, any hope of resuscitation. An application has been received, signed by ten registered Masons, to remove the Lodge Triune Brotherhood (No. 984) from Kussowlee to Dugshaie, as the only possible means of saving the warrant from extinction. As the application is reasonable, and no dissentient voice has been raised, it has been complied with, and I trust that the resuscitated lodge may long continue to enjoy a prosperous career. An application has been received from certain brethren residing at Jullunder, to re-open Lodge Jullunder (No. 906), at that station. I have, however, been obliged to decline complying with the application, because the lodge, having been erased by order of the Grand Lodge of England in March last, can only be restored by the same authority. The brethren have therefore been recommended to apply for a fresh warrant, and may be allowed to work under dispensation pending its receipt, should they petition the Grand Lodge as recommended. It should be noticed that the Jullunder Lodge has itself only to blame for the erasure of its number; it had remained silent for a long time, and the late Deputy Grand Master, having failed in his efforts to get any communication from its Master, felt obliged to report the case specially to the then Grand Master, General Boileau. No returns for 1860 or 1861 were received, and it is a question whether the property of the lodge should not be sold for the benefit of our Fund of Benevolence, under the 27th bye-law of the District Grand Lodge. Seeing, however, that the brethren now at Jullunder are making earnest endeavour to work a Lodge, and that it would not perhaps be advisable to throw any obstacle or impediment in their way, I would recommend that they be permitted to retain the property, after, of course, satisfying the dues of the District Grand Lodge, which are standing to the debit of the late Master. The Lodge Independence with Philanthropy (No. 550), at Allahabad, has applied for a remission of the dues to Provincial Grand Lodge for 1860 and 1861, aggregating 557 rupees. The application has been referred to the Finance Committee, and forms a portion of their report, which will be laid before you this evening for consideration. I will here only remark that I quite concur in the decision at which they have arrived, and think that the purport of the 15th Constitution, under the head of 'Private Lodges,' cannot be too strongly impressed upon Worshipful Masters of lodges, viz., that fees or dues on account of Grand and Provincial Grand

Lodge should be deposited with the Master, and not with the Treasurer, and that they should be kept separate and distinct from the moneys belonging to the Lodge. It follows, obviously, that the Master is personally responsible for such fees and dues, and if he accepts office and takes the chair of a lodge, such dues, although owing by his predecessor, are carried to his debit, and it is his duty to ascertain, in the first instance, whether any such fees or dues are outstanding. The remaining lodges, both in Calcutta and in the Mofussil, are, I am glad to report, generally working well and satisfactorily. I have much pleasure in reporting to the Grand Lodge a very praiseworthy and charitable action on the part of Miss Clinger, the daughter of a mason, who, in his lifetime, was held in high esteem by the craft, in giving a public concert in aid of the Masonic Fund of Benevolence. The nett proceeds of this concert amount to 1050 rupees, and I think that our special thanks are due to this excellent lady for having so handsomely contributed to our charity, seeing that she proposed the concert unsolicited, and solely from a feeling of admiration of our order, and an ardent desire to do good. During the past quarter I have paid several official visits to private lodges, and while I have been much gratified at the kind and cordial manner in which I have, without exception, been received, I am enabled to state, with great pleasure, that I have invariably found our lodges well and ably conducted, and their books kept in a methodical and business-like manner. Our V. W. Bro. Callan, Past Provincial Grand Registrar, who is now in the North-Western Provinces, has kindly undertaken to visit any lodges that he may meet with during his tour, and to give information regarding their welfare. It is hoped that a stimulus will thus be afforded, both in Calcutta and in the Mofussil, to energy and to zeal on the part of our brethren in the craft, while it cannot fail to be interesting to members of Grand Lodge to hear from time to time how our order is progressing generally throughout the Province. I have two remarks to make, which have suggested themselves to me in the course of my official visits; the first of these is on the subject of printed rituals or memoranda, intended to assist Masons in the study of what should only be communicated orally. I was surprised at one lodge (and it is but fair to say that the W.M. at once checked and condemned the proceeding) to see a candidate for a higher degree standing up for his examination with a printed set of questions and answers in his hand. I need scarcely dilate upon the extreme irregularity of such a course, or upon the impropriety of introducing into a lodge any written or printed matter connected with those secrets which we have all solemnly promised never to commit to paper. I sincerely hope that the W.M.s will not allow such a practice, which is fortunately exceptional, to creep into their lodges, and I would solicit their attention to a circular issued on the 31st of May, 1861, by Bro. Hoff, late D. Prov. G.M. on the subject. It is true that the circular refers to manuals only, but the subject is a general one, and it may be made to apply with equal force to any description of Masonic work which is thus improperly rendered both legible and intelligible. I observe that in many lodges it is the custom to present newly initiated members with the bye-laws of the lodge only, and not with the *Book of Constitutions*, although the ceremony of initiation provides that both should be presented. It certainly appears anomalous that the *Book of Constitutions* should be formally presented to a candidate, and then recovered from him immediately after he has been charged to study it with care; and I would, therefore, suggest to W.M.s whether it would not be advisable to obtain from England a sufficient supply of the *Book of Constitutions*, to enable them to present each candidate with a copy, either at his own cost or at that of the lodge. I may mention that a neat pocket edition of the *Constitutions* is published by the Grand Secretary in London, by the authority of the United Grand Lodge, and may be obtained from Bro. Spencer, of 26, Great Queen street, at the small cost of 2s. 6d. per copy. I regret that our Bro. J. B. Roberts has resigned his office of Custodian of Freemasons' Hall. The duties of the office are somewhat onerous, and I feel that I am not asking too much in soliciting the Grand Lodge to pass a cordial vote of thanks to our excellent brother for the energetic manner in which he has performed those duties, involving, as they frequently do, the necessity of considerable tact and sound judgment, which he has always exercised with impartial justice and discrimination. Bro. Hoff has kindly consented to become *interim* Custodian of our Hall, until a successor to Bro. Roberts is appointed. It is satisfactory to add, that there are no cases of Masonic complaint or punishment to lay before you; so that with increasing good on the one hand,

and an absence of all offence on the other, we may fairly hope that the science of Freemasonry in Bengal is really progressing favourably, and that in addition to the benefits which we derive from her instructions, she may rise in the estimation of those of the outward world, who, without understanding our art, or appreciating our motives, from uncharitable conclusions of our body, by attributing frequently individual shortcomings to a defect in our collective system. May we be so united and knit together, saying or doing nothing which may hinder brotherly love and good offices to be renewed and continued, that all may see the benign influence of Masonry, as true Masons have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the end of time. So mote it be!"

A letter was read from Miss Clinger, forwarding the nett proceeds of the concert given by her in aid of the Masonic Fund of Benevolence, amounting to 1050 rupees. As an acknowledgment of the exertions which had produced this handsome result, the District Grand Lodge resolved that a bracelet should be purchased from the jewellers to the District Grand Lodge, and presented to Miss Clinger by the Prov. G.M.

The Prov. G.M. then proceeded to appoint the Officers of the District Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, and to invest them with their badges of office.

The following brethren were appointed, and suitable remarks were addressed to each by the P.G.M.:—

Bros. Fred. Jennings, 279	D.Prov. G.M.
" John W. Brown, 715	Prov. S.G.W.
" William Clark, C.E., 80	Prov. J.G.W.
" William H. Abbott, 1127	Prov. G.Reg.
" William H. Hoff, 279	Prov. G. Sec.
" Charles J. Evans, 282	Prov. S.G.D.
" J. H. Linton, 551	Prov. J.G.D.
" W. Bourne, C.E., 80	Prov. G.S. of Works.
" W. M. Benwell, 265	Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.
" J. B. Knight, 279	Prov. Asst. D.C.
" John Bennett, 284	Prov. G.S.B.
" Thomas Risely, 80	Prov. G. Org.
" Alexander Simson, 80	Prov. G. Purst.
" W. Bourne, M.D. 80	Prov. G. Stewards.
" F. F. Wyman, 282	
" W. G. Baxter, 715	
" Thomas Dickson*, 126	
" T. A. Rampart, 551	
" Charles K. Dove, 265	Prov. G. Tyler.
" D. J. Daniel	

The Prov. G.M. intimated that R.W. Bro. Clark, having just received from Government an appointment at Lahore, was consequently unable to stand for re-election to the office of Prov. G. Treasurer, which he had ably filled for many years, and that it was therefore necessary that some other brother should be nominated.

Bro. Roberts stated that the retirement of Bro. Clark from the office of Prov. G. Treasurer, afforded him the opportunity of expressing his opinion that the duties should not be entrusted to a brother holding an office in the District Grand Lodge, although he saw no objection to the election of a Past Grand Officer.

Two Past Grand Officers were then successively nominated; but as they declined the office, Bro. Jennings proposed Bro. Thomas Dickson, one of the newly-appointed Prov. G. Stewards, who signified his willingness to stand for election.

The Prov. G.M. supported the proposition, and there being no other nominee, Bro. Dickson was elected Prov. G. Treasurer by acclamation.

Bro. Howe was of opinion that Bro. Clark should not be allowed to retire from the duties of Prov. G. Treasurer without some mark of the sense entertained by the District Grand Lodge of the trouble he had taken for many years in that onerous and responsible office. He remembered that, when a former Prov. G. Treasurer, Bro. King, was about to leave Calcutta for Australia, a testimonial was presented to him. He therefore proposed that a testimonial, not exceeding Rs. 500 in value, be presented to Bro. Clark by the District Grand Lodge.

The proposition was heartily seconded by Bro. Roberts, and was unanimously carried.

The Prov. G. Secretary read the Report of the Finance Committee. The balance in hand of the District Grand Lodge Fund

* The following appointment has since been made in the room of Bro. Thos. Dickson, 126, elected Prov. G. Treas.—Bro. S. B. Parly, 80, Prov. G. Steward.

amounted to Rupees 3063, and of the Fund of Benevolence to Rupees 4014.

The following recommendations of the Finance Committee, on certain cases which had been referred to them, were also read.

"The Allahabad Lodge (No. 550) applies for a remission of its dues to the District Grand Lodge and the Fund of Benevolence for 1860 and 1861, on the ground that the Lodge had been in extreme difficulty in 1860, from which it was only partially relieved in 1861 by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Knollys, whose death, and the removal of the 75th Regiment from Allahabad, threw it again into difficulties. The lodge came under charge of the present Worshipful Master early in 1862, under whose management it is now out of debt, but in a depressed condition, and without funds to meet its arrears of dues.

"The committee remark that, in the present instance, the 15th clause of the constitutions, under the private lodges, page 64, has been violated. Had the Worshipful Master considered the dues to Grand Lodge of the first importance; and kept these sums apart from the general funds of the lodge, and in his own custody, the present application would have been unnecessary. The committee regret to observe the frequent inattention, even at the Presidency, to the clause of the constitution above cited, which results in frequent delays in the payment of the Grand Lodge dues for two, and sometimes three, quarters after the returns for them have been submitted and admitted to be correct. In the case under review, the appropriation of Grand Lodge dues for the general purposes of the private lodge does not appear to them to afford any ground, under the law, for the remission of the debt.

"The Gonda Lodge is in abeyance, has sold some of its property, and remitted, 228 rupees to the Provincial Grand Secretary. The lodge has not furnished returns for some time, and is, for that period, indebted to the District Grand Lodge in dues. Under the 27th bye-law of the District Grand Lodge, proceeds of property under such circumstances are required to be paid over to the Fund of Benevolence. The committee consider that this bye-law can only refer to what might justly be construed as surplus funds after the debts of the lodge are satisfied. They suggest that the bye-laws should be altered to this effect, and that till returns are rendered up to the date of the lodge being placed in abeyance, the remittance received should be held in suspense.

"The recommendations of the committee in the case of the Gonda Lodge, applies also to the lodge at Jullunder. If the dues to the Grand Lodge are not satisfied, the property of the lodge should, the committee think, be sold and held in suspense till those claims are ascertained and discharged; or the property might be made over to any other lodge that may be established there, at a fair valuation, surplus funds only being paid over to the Fund of Benevolence."

The above suggestions were adopted by a resolution of the District Grand Lodge.

The Provincial Grand Secretary read the following report of the committee appointed for the construction of a Masonic Hall:—

"It was determined that the first step to be taken in the measure was to obtain a suitable site, as the building would require to be adapted to the area to be built upon. Several desirable positions came under review, and those were abandoned which were situated in back or crowded streets, it being considered that the structure in contemplation should be in a prominent and open locality, at a convenient distance from the residences of those who form the bulk of our Masonic community, and so situated as to agree with the style of the neighbouring buildings, and to be an ornament to the City, and worthy of the large and permanent section of the community for which it is intended. Such a site has at length been fixed upon, and measures are in progress for its purchase. These arrangements, however, will be subject to some little delay in ascertaining the price of the ground, which must be done with considerable caution, and through the agency of middle-men. Meanwhile, however, it was resolved that a prospectus should be put forward immediately, with the view of raising money for the purchase of the land, and of commencing upon the building as early as practicable. Two plans for the Masonic Temple are also under consideration, which, with the prospectus, will shortly be published."

It being nine o'clock, the hour after which no fresh matter is introduced into the District Grand Lodge, the Provincial Grand Master deferred the consideration of the remainder of the business entered in the Agenda Paper, viz., the proceedings of the

committee appointed for the revision of bye-laws; and the District Grand Lodge was then closed in due form and adjourned.

CALCUTTA.

LODGE HUMILITY WITH FORTITUDE.—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Monday the 18th March. Present, at the opening of the lodge:—Bros. J. B. Knight, W.M.; J. G. Bowerman, P.M.; F. Jennings, P.M.; W. H. Hoff, P.M.; J. G. R. MacGregor, S.W. and Treas.; J. Bruce Gillon, J.W.; J. Walter Beatson, Secretary; A. L. Le Franc, S.D.; A. D'Cruz, junior, officiating as J.D.; E. Symonds, I.G.; A. Davies, M.C., and several others. Among the visitors were the Masters of most of the Calcutta lodges: Bros. Major J. H. Brooks, J.W. of Lodge Morning Star, (No. 810), of Lucknow; and N. P. Pogose, of Lodge Good Hope, of Dacca. The R.W. the Prov. G.M., attended by Bros. W. Clark, D. Prov. G.M.; J. W. Brown, as S.G.W.; and W. Clark, C.E., Prov. S.G.D., as J.G.W., paid an official visit to the lodge. The Provincial Grand Master was conducted into the lodge by a deputation consisting of the Past Masters, Deacons, and the Master of ceremonies. On his approach, the W.M. descended from the dais, and offered the Hiram of the lodge to the Provincial Grand Master, who courteously declined it. The customary salute was then given to the Provincial Grand Master and returned by him; after which the business of the lodge was gone through. A stipend of twenty rupees per month was continued to a widow for six months longer, and a candidate was proposed for initiation. At the banquet table, the Provincial Grand Master, in proposing the health of the Master, paid him and the lodge a very handsome compliment.

LODGE INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE (No. 126).—An emergent meeting was held on Friday, the 13th March, for the purpose of balloting for Bro. Pierce Lowen, an E.A., who desired to be advanced to the second degree. Bro. Lowen was accepted by ballot. It was arranged that the ceremony of passing would take place in the Sister Lodge Saint John (No. 715).

LODGE SAINT JOHN (No. 715).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, the 13th March. Bro. Pierce Lowen was passed to the second degree by the W.M., Bro. Doctor Frank Powell, on account of Lodge Industry and Perseverance. Bro. Doctor John Smith, W.M. of that lodge, acknowledged the aid thus rendered to his lodge. Bro. Doctor Frank Powell stated that he was happy in having had an opportunity of being of service to the sister lodge, and that he was prepared at all times to do the like service to any of the lodges holding in this place. Another meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, the 27th March. Present: Bros. Doctor Frank Powell, W.M.; John Wm. Brown, P.M.; Bro. Pittar S.W.; John Knett, P. Warden, as J.W.; Morgan, S.D.; Torrens, J.D.; Strong, I.G.; Daniel, Tyler. It was resolved to continue a contribution towards the relief of the widow of a P.M. (deceased) of one of the Calcutta lodges. Relief was also voted to the wife of a brother now in affliction. Bro. Charles Piffard, M.A., was proposed a joining member. Mr. Edgar Hyde, M.A., was proposed a candidate for initiation at the next regular meeting.

LODGE ST. LUKE (No. 1150).—A regular meeting was holden at Dum Dum on the 12th of March, present—Captain G. R. Fenwick, W.M., presiding; John Wm. Brown, Hon. P.M.; Dr. Frank Powell, W.M. of Lodge St. John (No. 715), as S.W.; Bro. Pritchard, J.W.; the Rev. Dr. Lindstedt, Sec.; Bro. Mannets, S.D.; Barron, J.D.; Stuart, Wroughton, and Smith, H.M. 13th L. I., were elected joining members, and Bros. Mosely and Ross were raised to the third degree. Another meeting was convened on Wednesday the 1st of April, present—Bros. Captain G. R. Fenwick, W.M.; John Wm. Brown, Hon. P.M.; Bick, S.W.; Pittar J.W.; the Rev. Dr. Lindstedt, Sec., W. Bro. Dr. Frank Powell, Treas.; and several others. Bro. Girdlestone, of a lodge holding at Oxford, was duly elected a joining member. Bro. Stuart was passed to the second degree. Bro. Wroughton, was appointed J.D. W. Bro. Thomas Lane, a P.M., lately arrived in India, visited the lodge.

INDIAN MEMS.

On the 1st April, the Provincial Grand Master paid a visit to Lodge Anchor and Hope, at Howrah, and received the compliment of being elected an honorary member. The lodge now meets in what is called the Ice House (in which there is no ice),

and occupies rooms more spacious than those of the Freemasons' Hall in Cossitollah.

The Provincial Grand Master has presented several volumes to the Library at the Freemasons' Hall.

On the 25th March, Bro. Roberts made over charge of the Freemasons' Hall to Bro. W. H. Hoff, who will be custodian till some other brother competent for the office, and willing to take it, is found.

The banquets of the District Grand Lodge will, in future, be under the Provincial Grand Stewards, who will be formed into a board, with the Grand Steward of the Senior Lodge as chairman.

The bracelet presented to Miss Clinger bears the following inscription on a pendant:—"Presented to Miss Clinger by the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, 21st March, 1863, as a slight return for a kindly deed."

The brethren at Jullunder have proposed to name their new Lodge Wahab, or Benevolent, as a compliment to the worthy and zealous brother through whose exertions Masonry has been revived at Jullunder. A distinguished brother wrote to us lately—"I was very glad, in passing through Jullunder, to learn that Lodge 906, which I founded, was not only being revived, but supported by good staunch men."

ROYAL ARCH.

HAMPSHIRE.

LYMINGTON.—*New Forest Chapter* (No. 401).—A convocation of this chapter took place in the Chapter Room of the Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, the 1st June inst., when a goodly number of companions were present. The following companions were elected, and the three Principals installed into their respective chairs:—M.E.C. Hayward, Z., First Principal; M.E.C. Stebbing, H., Second Principal; M.E.C. Bromley, J., Third Principal; M.E.C. Payne, P.S.; E.C. Buttery, A.S.; E.C. Milner, S.E.; E.C. Doman, S.N.; E.C. Lobb, J. The ceremony of exaltation was then most impressively performed by M.E.C. Stebbing. Several propositions were submitted, after which the chapter was closed, and the companions partook of elegant banquet generously provided by the M.E.Z. Comp. Hayward.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.—*Zion Chapter* (No. 832).—An emergency meeting of this chapter took place on the 17th March, at the Masonic hall. Present: Comps. Thorne, M.E.Z.; Rawson, Prov. G. Supt., as H.; Dunlop, J.; Murray, P.S.; Nutt, Scribe N.; Ewing, as Scribe N.; together with a numerous attendance of members and visitors. The following companions, proposed at the previous meeting, were elected joining members, Capt. Gammell, 31st Regt., D.A.Q.M., and of Chapter No. 20; Capt. Adams, Paymaster 31st Regt., and Capt. Cassidy, 31st Regt., of Chapter No. 68 (S.C.) Bros. Marston, Globe Lodge (No. 23); I. P. Tate, 332; Capt. Hamilton, 31st Regt., 1045; Lient. A. C. Gow, 31st Regt., 1045; and W. Howell, 332, having been balloted for and accepted, and being in attendance were exalted to this supreme degree. One candidate was proposed for exaltation at the next meeting, and all business despatched the chapter was closed with solemn prayer.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA.—*Chapter Hope* (No. 126).—A convocation of Chapter Hope, attached to Lodge Industry and Perseverance (No. 126), was held on the 30th March. E. Comp. William Clark, C.E., and E. Comp. Bowerman, were installed Third Principals. E. Comp. Wm. Clark, C.E., under a dispensation from the Grand Superintendent, was installed Second Principal; and V.E. Comp. John Wm. Brown was installed First Principal. Bros. Fenn Captain E. H. Power, and R. Berrill, of Rangoon, and Denham were exalted in due form. M.E. Comp. Brown directed the Scribe E. to record on the minutes a vote of thanks to the immediate Past First Principal, M. E. Comp. Jennings, V.E. Comp. Bowerman also spoke on the same subject; and a suggestion made by V.E. Comp. Roberts that the chapter should contribute to the subscription set on foot for presenting a testimonial to M. E. Comp. Jennings was adopted.—*Indian Freemason's Friend.*

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

METROPOLITAN.

KEMEYS TYNTE ENCAMPMENT.—The usual bi-monthly meeting of the Kemys Tynte Encampment, took place at the Freemason's Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on Friday the 22nd inst., when the following Sir Knts. were present: Colonel Clerk, as E.C.; Capt. Boyle, as 1st Capt.; J. W. Figg, as 2nd Capt.; P. Laird, Registrar; Thompson, Expert; Lyons, Captain of Lines; Bayley and Matthew Cooke. This being the usual time to install the E.C. for the year, Captain Boyle, who had served in that capacity before, was obligated, inducted, and saluted. He addressed the Sir Knts., thanking them for the honour they had done him and expressed his determination to do his duty to the best of his ability. He was then pleased to appoint his officers as follows: Sir Knt. Hewitt, 1st Capt.; Henry George Warren, 2nd Capt.; Rev. Dr. Richards, Prelate; Dr. Hinxman, re-elected, Treasurer; P. Laird, re-appointed, Registrar; Thompson, Expert; Matthew Cooke, Director of Ceremonies and Organist; Lyons, Capt. of Lines. A vote of thanks was proposed to P.E.C. Figg, for his exertions during the last year in the absence of the elected M.E.C. The encampment was afterwards closed, and the Sir Knts. adjourned to Bro. De Grey's to dinner, where the evening was spent with that mutual love and instruction which so eminently distinguish the meetings of Templary and the high grades in Woolwich.

INDIA.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

(From the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*.)

A meeting of the Provincial Grand Conclave was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 4th March. The following Knts. were present—H. D. Sandeman, Prov. G. Commander; J. B. Roberts, W. Clark, F. Jennings, Jas. W. Browne, John Smith, W. B. Collins, and J. H. Linton, and the following visitors—Major John Brooks, of Lucknow, and John Bennett, of Howrah.

The Prov. G. Commander made the following appointments for the ensuing year:—

W. E. Ball (of Lahore).....	D. Prov. G. Com.
F. F. Mavuchelli, D.D.	Prov. G. Prelate
W. H. Abbott	1st. Prov. G. Cap.
F. Jennings	2nd Prov. G. Cap.
James W. Browne.....	Prov. G. Chan.
R. T. Callan	Prov. G. Reg.
George Stone	Prov. G. Expert
W. B. Collins	1st. Prov. G. Std. B.
G. Hutchinson	2nd Prov. G. Std. B.
J. H. Linton	Prov. G. Almoner
John Bennett.....	D. Prov. Cap. of Lines
D. J. Daniel	1st. Prov. G. Equerry
William Claxton	2nd. Prov. G. Equerry

Sir Knt. James W. Browne was unanimously elected Treasurer for the ensuing year. The Prov. G. Commander said, with reference to the position of Knight Templar Freemasonry in Bengal, that he regretted to be obliged to report unfavourably as compared with his reports of former years. The Encampments of Sepulchre, in Calcutta, and St. Augustine, at Lahore, although in a sound and healthy state, had not exhibited the same vigour which had hitherto characterised them, having admitted but five new candidates into the Order. He had been obliged to recall the warrant of the Encampment of St. John at Simla. It would be in the recollection of Sir Knts. that this encampment had been unfavourably spoken of at the last meeting of the Prov. Grand Conclave in March, 1862, as having neglected to make any returns for the previous year. Since then the Eminent Commander had been frequently addressed, but without result, as no replies had been vouchsafed to any of the letters that had left the Prov. G. Chancellor's office. In the face of such marked discourtesy and contempt of authority, the Prov. G. Commander felt that no alternative was left him but to recall the warrant, which he had accordingly done. He had to announce, on the other hand, the formation of a new encampment in Calcutta, under the title of Royal Kent, whose existence was only recently made known to him, and quite by chance. It appeared that the Sir Knts. had obtained their warrant direct from England, not knowing at the time that it should have been applied for through the local authority in Bengal, and the Grand Vice Chancellor had issued their warrant

direct, instead of referring the Sir Knts. to the Prov. G. Commander, as the proper local authority through whom such application should be made. He (the Prov. G. Commander) was of opinion that the Grand Vice Chancellor had not acted with propriety in thus ignoring a power which emanated from the Supreme Grand Master of the Order. It was due, however, to the Eminent Commander of Royal Kent to say that, on discovering his error, he had immediately and cheerfully submitted in every way to the authority of the Prov. Grand Conclave. The Prov. G. Treasurer's account showed a balance of 407 rupees.

After some further work, the Prov. G. Conclave was closed according to due and ancient form.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the younger members of the Royal family continue at Balmoral. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been leading a comparatively quiet life, though they have visited the Opera once or twice. The Duke of Cambridge presided on Wednesday evening at a meeting of the Society of Arts. Mr. Hawes read a paper on the results of the late International Exhibition, and after some smart discussion, the Duke of Cambridge delivered an address on the general subject of international exhibitions. He approved of them highly, but expressed his opinion that in order to realise their highest results they should not be held too frequently, certainly not oftener than once in ten years.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—The HOUSE OF LORDS re-assembled on Monday night, after the Whitsuntide recess. In reply to a question from Lord Brougham, who complained of the high rate of speed at which railway trains are run, Lord Granville said the Government had no intention of introducing a bill on the subject. Lord Ebury moved an address for a royal commission, "to consider what steps should be taken to obviate the evils complained of as arising from the present compulsory and indiscriminate use of the burial service of the Church of England. Some discussion followed, in which the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London took part, and ultimately Lord Ebury withdrew his motion on the understanding that the subject should be dealt with by the Episcopal Bench. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, and the Stock Certificates to Bearer Bill, were read a third time and passed.—On Tuesday, the business transacted was very unimportant.—The HOUSE OF COMMONS re-assembled on Thursday, the 30th ult., after the Whitsuntide recess. Mr. O'Hagan, the Attorney-General for Ireland, took the oath and his seat, and soon afterwards he made what may be called his maiden essay in Parliament by informing Mr. Pope Hennessy that it had been decided to stay the proceedings which had been taken against the Rev. P. Lavelle, and other persons, who were charged, with rioting. The setting aside of Mr. Churchward's contract for the mail service between Dover and Calais was again the subject of discussion. Mr. Walpole moved a resolution which, in effect, proposed that the House should reverse its recent decision against Mr. Churchward, but the proposition was, of course, strongly opposed by the Government, which, on a division, triumphed by a majority of 14. Mr. Gladstone's resolutions with reference to the taxing of railway traffic were passed, after a short discussion.—On Friday, Mr. Roebuck gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Crown, "praying that her Majesty would cause negotiations to be entered into with the European Powers, with a view to the recognition of the Confederate States of America." Lord Robert Montague will move an amendment to this proposition.—One or two questions of minor importance having been put and answered, Mr. Gregory made a vehement attack on the Turkish Government, more especially with regard to its treatment of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and he trusted that the influence of England would not be exerted to prop up "the decrepid institutions" of the Ottoman empire. Mr. Layard warmly replied, defending the policy of the Government, and contending that Turkey was not the "sick man" Mr. Gregory imagined. After some discussion, Mr. Gregory's motion for papers was negatived.—On Monday, Sir Robert Peel confirmed the statements which have been repeatedly made and as repeatedly contradicted, that Federal agents have been at work in Ireland. They had not, however, recruited openly, and although the authorities were "following the matter up," it was hard to arrive at the facts. On the consideration of the Inland Revenue Bill, as amended, Mr. Hunt moved the addition of a clause exempting deeds, contracts, &c., under the Highway Act of last Session from stamp duty. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and after some discussion the House divided, when the Government obtained a majority of 30.—On Tuesday, in reply to a question from Mr. Gregory, with reference to the intended purchase of the Exhibition building, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said Lord Palmerston, in moving the vote, would explain the objects to which it was proposed to devote the building.—The Attorney-

General stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Hopwood, that the Alexandra case would come on for trial on the 15th inst.—Mr. Whalley moved his annual motion with reference to the Maynooth grant, and was, as usual, beaten on division.—Mr. Fenwick asked for a royal commission to inquire into the best means of protecting our sea fisheries, which, as the hon. gentleman urged, are threatened with destruction from the trawling so extensively practised at present. Several members opposed the motion, and Mr. Milner Gibson thought it would be inexpedient to appoint a commission until the negotiations now going on with France for a joint inquiry were brought to a conclusion. On a division, however, Mr. Fenwick's proposition was carried by a majority of 23. The House was counted out at a quarter-past eight o'clock, during a speech from Mr. Hassard on the laws relating to charitable property in Ireland.—On Wednesday, the House was occupied with the discussion of the bill for closing public-houses on Sundays. Mr. Somes moved the second reading of the bill. He and the hon. members who supported the measure contended that it was demanded by the working-classes, and that it would decrease drunkenness, and thereby diminish crime and pauperism. Captain Jervis moved the rejection of the bill. The grounds of opposition to it were that it was an unfair restriction, and would operate hardly on the working classes. Sir G. Grey in the course of the debate, while opposing the bill, quoted some very interesting statistics to show that there had been a general decrease of drunkenness in the country. Eventually on a division the bill was rejected by a majority of 175, the numbers being—for the bill, 103; against it, 278.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of the metropolis last week somewhat exceeded that of the week previous. There were 1296 deaths in the course of the week, while the corrected average for the last ten years only amounts to 1139. This is a high rate of excess so near to Midsummer. The average of births is, however, also in excess. There were 1997 children born; the average being 1770. Small-pox still continues to be fatal in numerous instances.—Mr. Farnall's weekly return shows a further decrease of 5822 in the number of recipients of parochial relief.—A correspondence which passed between M. Moreira and Lord Russell immediately before the former applied for his passports, has been published. The Brazilian Minister, writing on the 5th of May, said his government had no desire to reopen the question arising out of the circumstances which preceded the recourse of this country to reprisals; but, as the susceptibilities of the people of Brazil had been wounded by the measures taken by Admiral Warren, he asked her Majesty's Government to express "regret at the acts which accompanied the reprisals," to declare that it had no intention of violating the territorial sovereignty of Brazil, and to acknowledge the justice of the demands made for reparation by the persons whose property had been seized. Lord Russell, while repudiating any designs of aggression on the Emperor's territory, declined to accept this ultimatum, and M. Moreira, in a very tart rejoinder, demanded his passports. Lord Russell, of course, complied with his wishes, but expressed his regret at "this needless interruption of diplomatic relations."—There was a rather stormy meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, on Wednesday. The meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. The report stated that on various occasions grants had been refused by the Committee of Council to schools promoted by the society, and complained of the obstacles thus thrown in the way of the dissemination of education on Church principles. After a rather warm discussion, a resolution was carried asserting that the fact of a school being founded exclusively for Church teaching was not by the terms of union excluded from union with the National Society.—An anti-slavery conference was held in Manchester, on Wednesday, followed by a public meeting at the Free Trade Hall, in the evening. The meeting was marked by the greatest uproar and confusion, and it was not without difficulty that the partisans of the North got through their programme. No resolutions were proposed. Mr. Joseph Barker made an attempt to reply to the speeches of Mr. Lincoln's friends, but he was forced down, and the demonstration ended, as it begun, amid scenes of disorder.—The Government has agreed to take the International Exhibition building off the hands of the Royal Commissioners and the contractors. It is estimated that £484,000 will be required for the purpose of the site and structure, and for carrying out various alterations. but for the present year it is only proposed to take a vote of £172,000.—The *Lord Clyde*, a Clyde steamer of remarkable speed, arrived at Cardiff from Greenock the other day, and after taking on board a number of packages of a "neat appearance," she steamed away on Saturday morning under the eyes of the United States Consul, who had made several unsuccessful efforts to ascertain the nature of her cargo. The *Lord Clyde* cleared for Nassau.—Dublin possesses a "public analyst," and that officer has just made a disclosure to which it may be useful to give prominence. He was employed by the South Dublin Board of Guardians to examine the brandy and sugar supplied to the workhouse. The brandy he found to be "spirits of wine," flavoured with prunes and coloured with burnt sugar. The sugar proved on analysis to be a really horrible compound. In the first place, it contained "a large proportion of treacle, and a considerable amount of such impurities as sporules of fungus, particles of cane, albumen and starch granules," but, worse than all, he discovered

in every pound of the vile mixture 100,000 minute beetles, "closely resembling in appearance and nature the insect which, by burrowing into the skin, produces the itch." It is not surprising that the Guardians have resolved to take proceedings against the contractors."—The Court of Probate has been occupied in inquiring into the legitimacy of a son of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Upton—a branch of the Templemore family. It appeared the parties were married in Paris by Bishop Luscombe: and hence arose some little difficulty in establishing the marriage according to the English form, but after hearing evidence, the judge said there could be no doubt on the point, and gave formal judgment in favour of the legitimacy of the child.—A shocking accident has occurred at Yarmouth. A professional acrobat went up to the top of Nelson's Pillar there, and then, getting outside, he clambered up to the helmet which surmounts the figure of Britannia, on the top of the pillar, and there he began out of mere wantonness, as it appeared, to perform some of his gambols, when he lost his balance, fell, and was dashed to pieces at the foot of the statue.—A railway calamity, marked by incidents of a singularly painful character, occurred on the London and Brighton Railway, on Friday evening. A heavy express train, consisting of some sixteen carriages, two of which were occupied by two companies of the Grenadier Guards, ran off the line near Streatham, and immediately afterwards the engine boiler exploded. The train at once became one vast wreck. The engine driver, two Guardsmen and a lady were killed; a large number of Guardsmen and other passengers were either dangerously or severely wounded. Dr. Cureton, the well-known canon of Westminster, and several members of his family are among the injured. It would seem that the train was behind time, and the driver was pressing on at an excessive rate of speed when the accident occurred.—A woman, named Oran, has been remanded by the Chester magistrates, on a charge of attempting to poison her husband.—A melancholy case of homicide has occurred at Oldham. On Monday, a young man, named George Wright, of the firm of George Wright and Brothers, cotton spinners, in that town, had a quarrel with a man named Bates, who struck him. On the following day Wright watched Bates as he was on his way to his work, and struck him a severe blow on the head with a bludgeon. Bates died in the course of a few hours, and Wright absconded. He has not since been heard of.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The result of the French elections are nearly all known. They may be briefly and generally stated. In Paris the Opposition had an entire triumph, in the departments it underwent a total defeat. The famous "five" are all re-elected. Thiers, Berryer, Jules Simon, Eugene Pellatan, and other distinguished men have likewise been successful. Montalembert, Odilon Barrot, Prevost Paradol, St. Mark Girardin, and other eminent candidates have been defeated. The Imperial victory in the provinces, although of course it materially renders the Opposition triumph in Paris fruitless, cannot in the least diminish the great moral effect which the result of the voting in the capital will produce. The Corsican voting has yet to take place, and some of the French provincial returns have not arrived, while in a few cases there must be a new ballot, as the requisite absolute majority was not obtained. But the general character of the elections will not undergo any alteration.—A telegram from Kallach reports that a sanguinary engagement between the Polish insurgents and the Russian troops has taken place near Grochow, and that up to the time at which the despatch left, the Poles remained Masters of the field. A large number of waggons with wounded Russians had arrived at Kallsch, and fresh troops were being despatched to the scene of action. The insurgents were stated to have captured two pieces of cannon.—The official *Moniteur* of Berlin has published a Royal decree empowering the administrative authorities to prohibit temporarily or altogether, after two warnings, the publication of any newspapers which appear on the whole dangerous to the public welfare. The Ministry is also authorised to prohibit the introduction into Prussia of any foreign newspaper they may think objectionable. The decree is described as based upon article sixty-three of the Constitution.—In St. Petersburg, according to the journal which bears the name of that city, a general impression prevailed that war with some of the Western Powers—France above all—is inevitable. The Russian Emperor, the *Journal of St. Petersburg* declares, would never listen to any diplomatic proposal for an armistice. But we much doubt whether there is any substantial determination to support all this vapouring.—It is reported that two vessels laden with Albanians, who had been hired by Bourbonist agents for employment as brigands in the Neapolitan provinces, have been captured by an Italian frigate on the Calabrian coast.—The King of Denmark will receive the Greek deputation formally on Saturday in a "solemn audience" and will announce to them the acceptance of the crown by Prince William. A grand State banquet will subsequently take place.—In opening the session of the Brazilian Chambers, the Emperor said that the solution of the dispute with England depended on the King of the Belgians; and the address in reply to the imperial speech declared that "all Brazilians are ready to make the sacrifices necessary to maintain the honour of Brazil."—The Calcutta and China mail has arrived; but it brings no political intelligence of much importance. The British Envoy at Peking had declared that Chinese inhabiting the "foreign concessions" at Shanghai were not exempt from Chinese authority, and that the British Government never claimed nor desired

to exercise a protectorate over them. Admiral Duper had arrived with his squadron at Yokohama, and had opened communications with the Japanese government: but the nature and probable result of these communications had not been made known. A dispatch anticipating the advices brought by the Bombay mail informs us that the Indian budget has been published, and that it showed a satisfactory surplus of not much less than £1,440,084 for this and next years. Sir Charles Trevelyan proposed to lower the import duties on iron, beer and wine, and to diminish the rate of the income tax by one per cent.

AMERICA.—The *City of New York* and the *Bohemian* have brought us important news from the Valley of the Mississippi. It appears from an official report of the Confederate General Johnston, that on the 16th ult. a portion of the army of General Grant—who is asserted to have destroyed the town of Jackson on the 14th ult.—attacked the Confederate General Pemberton near Edward's Depot, on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railway; and after an engagement, which lasted nine hours, General Pemberton was compelled to retire behind the Big Black river. In this engagement the Southern journals admit that the Confederate loss amounted to 3000 men, but assert that the Federal loss was much greater. Sundry contradictory rumours respecting the subsequent movements of the two armies had reached New York; but the latest telegram brought to us by the *Bohemian* states that official reports to the 20th ult. had been received in Washington from General Grant's army. These reports stated that General Grant had taken the Confederate works at Haines Bluff, which barred the ascent of the Yazoo River, and likewise all the Confederate defences at Vicksburg, with a great number of prisoners and 57 pieces of artillery. They added that "the battle was still raging, with a prospect of capturing the entire Confederate force in Vicksburg," and that General Grant occupied Jackson, the Big Black River bridge, and Vicksburg. The Federal mortar flotilla was reported to have again bombarded Port Hudson, though without material result; but, was nevertheless supposed in New Orleans that the Confederates would evacuate the place, as General Banks and Admiral Porter were about to attack the works from below and Admiral Farragut from above. While these important events were occurring in the Valley of the Mississippi, it was reported that General Hooker's army would retire from the line of the Rappahannock to the Potomac, as there were indications that the Confederate commanders contemplated an invasion of Maryland by way of the Upper Potomac. President Lincoln had changed Mr. Warren to one of transportation beyond the Federal lines. But his arrest and trial had caused a fierce excitement, especially in the Western States. A great meeting has been held at Indianapolis for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Vallandigham's arrest, and the policy of the Government; and it was deemed necessary to employ a military force to watch the meeting and arrest a number of persons who cheered for Mr. Jefferson Davis. Some men afterwards fired on the soldiers while they were leaving Indianapolis by the evening trains; but they were subsequently arrested when the trains reached their destinations, and some 500 revolvers were taken from the passengers. The newspapers in all the Western cities were under military supervision, and in Indiana, free press discussion was entirely suppressed by General Hascall.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARCH MASON will find the names of the Officers of Grand Chapter by referring to the report of Grand Chapter in our number of May 9th.

J. R.—Mark Masonry is not acknowledged by the Supreme Grand Lodge of England—nor is it likely to be. There is a Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, of which the Earl of Carnarvon is Grand Master.

A. JERSEY BROTHER.—No W.M. has the power of allowing the obligation to be taken otherwise than on the V.S.L. Any Master doing so would subject himself to severe censure and the deprivation of his Masonic rights. 2. A Brother refusing to sign the by-laws of a lodge, after they have been legally approved ceases to be a member of the lodge.

Q. IN THE CORNER.—We do not understand your question. You appear to have made a strange confusion between the Royal Arch, the Templar, and the Royal Order of Scotland. We should think you went through all the orders, if you have gone through them at all, in about 48 hours, and nevertheless the trouble to consider the import of any one of your obligations.

The reports of the De Tabley Lodge, Chester, the Lodge of Economy, Winchester, and others, we are compelled to hold over for want of space.