

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.

A meeting of the friends of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, will be held on Tuesday next, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the Directors of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE COMPANY (LIMITED), will lay a statement before them, with the view of making arrangements to commence publishing the MAGAZINE on behalf of the Company, from the commencement of next month; and those brethren who have promised to take shares are earnestly requested to pay in their deposits, to the London and Middlesex Bank, Finch Lane, Cornhill, on or before that day.

All brethren, whether Shareholders in the Company or not, are invited to attend the meeting. The chair will be taken at five o'clock p.m., precisely.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY, LXVIII.

XII.—JUNO AND JANUARY.

The belief of the Indians in Asia and the Greeks in Europe—two early civilized nations of those great divisions of the earth—was in many respects identical, and especially that over every movement and occurrence of the natural order of the world, and over every motive and function of mental and animal life some influential deity presided. The conditions and offices of these superintending powers may be similarly arranged, and, allowing for the difference of language, for instance, almost every nation had its Agnée, Ignis, or Jupiter, the *Deus Naturæ*, or governing principal, or *θεός*, (*theos*) deity, and *εἰδωλον*, (*eidolon*) idol of fire; Varoon, or Neptune, the *Deus Naturæ*, or God of the Ocean; Vayoo, or Æolus, the *Deus Naturæ*, or God of the Wind; Camdeo, or Cupid, the *Deus Naturæ*, or God of Love. Now, although the Hebrews, as an ancient nation, had many names for the Almighty, as Jehovah and Elohim, &c., and as Jehovah-Jireh, and Jehovah-Shalom, &c., they did not signify that there were two Gods Almighty, as the God Eros, of love, and the Lord Sabaoth, of armies, or a god of this or that place, thing, or purpose, but that of one sole Godhead, in spiritual union, holiness, and power, or God in Himself Almighty, the Creator of all things, and the Disposer and Ruler of all events, according to the administration of the Majesty of Heaven, or theocracy in Lordship or Angelship, as recounted by Moses, who, having spoken face to face with the Almighty, or Lord in the Godhead, most clearly relates the knowledge of that supernally spiritual mystery as none other could have done for him, and so, thereby, sempiternally identifies himself with the authorship of his works and the primordially of the Holy Scriptures.

There cannot be a greater benefit to mankind than that conferred by true religion which, by setting before men's eyes a standard of perfect excellence, to endeavour faithfully and surely to resemble, may literally be said to have brought down to earth wisdom and virtue from heaven, to form the human mind and

mould the human heart after a divine model commemorative of a celestial advent. Without religion men would be savages, lower in order than "the poor Indian, whose untutored mind sees God in clouds, or hears Him in the wind." But such a human race has never been. For, although in extracting, abstracting, and fabricating systems of false religion from the true, that is to say, the scriptures, have led men to deify the beings they admired for greatness of soul, heroism, or skilfulness, and ascribed to their deities a debasing order of human qualities and passions, and even the raising of brute creatures and other things connected with superstition and evil purposes, into idols and gods, yet, nevertheless, their worship has formed a conscience sensitively amenable to religion, and a prevalent all-pervading religion, more or less inductively disseminated, ensured the expectancy of salvation through the mediation of a Saviour. We would not have the significancy of our words confounded *salus* (*à salvus*), in some old translations of the Vulgate, is rendered "helthe" (health), but as *salvo* (to save), as the same root in the Greek, salvation, therefore, is its right bearing; the text *Evangelium salvatorium*, literally as it ought to be, "the gospel of salvation," could never have read correctly as the "gospelle of helthe." A man may be in excellent health, but that would not save him from committing crimes, or from their penalties if he were condemned, nor from a shot, a fall, nor death. It might be said the exact relative words of the Vulgate may be rendered "the Evangel, glad tiding, or gospel of safety, or of healing;" still, however, an imperfection of the Vulgate would be seen in this instance, and, at any rate, must certainly account for many of the errors in its Anglo-Saxon, and following early (A.D. 1500 or 1600) translations.

Moses also erected an altar, and consecrated it to Jehovah Nissi, because the Lord, that is, Jehovah, or the Lord Jehovah, had commanded him to note down, "for a memorial, in a book." The Exodus is in fact implied, "I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven," or, as explained, "the Lord hath sworn that the Lord will have war with Amalek from generation to generation."

Striking similarity, or imitation, of scriptural events is met with amongst the Greeks and Romans. By such supplications to Jupiter, the Greeks, having been delivered from the Medes, dedicated a temple to him under the name of *Σωτηρ*, (*Soter*), the Saviour. Quirius, or Romulus, the oracularly proclaimed son of a virgin, the reputed founder and first King of Rome,* about the time of Isaiah, 750 years before Christ, A.U.C. 3, having raised a fierce and long war with the Sabines by his seizure of their daughters who had come to the public at Rome, as like and for the same purpose as did the Benjaminites, who took to themselves wives of the daughters of Shiloh that came to dance at the "Feast of the Lord." The Romans were in want of women, and when his army despondently engaged with the Sabines, Romulus vowed unto heaven that, should he conquer, he would build a temple to Jupiter Stator, *Templum Statori Jovi*, (*à sisto et Jehovah*), that is, God the Supporter. Another name of Jehovah,

* It appears quite probable that Rome was built by Roma, as stated by Marinus.

although comprised of many letters, went to point out that he was the god of four letters, as the ancients called him, namely, Tetragrammaton, because in the Hebrew his name consists of only four letters. So, likewise, *Jovis* was both the nominative and genitive of Jehovah, as, (ver. Heb. *Jebav*), *Jovis Arbor*, the Jovis-tree, the Royal Oak, or of Jove, &c., the Tree of Jove; *Jovis Barba*, the Jove-beard, the houseleek, (major,) or of Jove, &c., Jove's beard; as also, for instance, *ales Jovis*; *servatoris Jovis*; and *Jovis Arbellus*, the surname of Jupiter, which may, or may not, perhaps, be derived from Arbela, on the east of the ancient Ninus the Nineveh of the Scriptures; or from Arbella, the eastern bounds of Judea; but there was another very ancient city in Sicily, called Arbela, and altogether more probably its etymon is of *Belos*, the compass of the firmament, or rather from *Belus*, the father of Ninus, or, the first King of Assyria, Nimrod, who some call incorrectly Saturn, so, in the like manner, Juno had the surname of Argiva.

ON THE ART COLLECTIONS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, CONSIDERED IN REFERENCE TO ARCHITECTURE.*

It is easy to dilate in a merely general manner on the educational influence of museums and galleries of art. Everybody agrees that such collections are important objects of national concern, as civilising and refining agencies; and there is an implicit belief in the minds of most people, that somebody else, entire classes in fact, are making a profound and earnest use of them in directly practical ways. Few care to think of museums as mere shows or places of pleasant recreation; though in truth, ninety-nine out of a hundred use them as such. I wish I could show that our national art collections were as extensively frequented and as intimately studied by artists as the non-professional world imagines to be the case; but unfortunately, alike amongst architects, painters, and sculptors, the systematic students of our museums and galleries are but few in number; they are, I fear, but rare exceptions to the general rule of almost contemptuous indifference.

To point out in detail the positive educational value and relation of a collection to any given art or subject of inquiry, on the other hand, is not an easy matter; to begin with, it pre-supposes in the illustrator an adequate knowledge of the particular speciality, and a perfect acquaintance with the collection in question. In reference to the former qualification, it would be the height of presumption in me to omit to bespeak the kind indulgence of such an audience as the present; in the latter I have more confidence, inasmuch as this collection has grown up, in great measure under my hands.

I am, I trust, sufficiently impressed with a sense of my own inability to deal adequately with this subject, and particularly with a feeling of the vastness, complexity, and inherent difficulty of the subject of architecture in

general; far as I estimate the province of architecture as a fine art, I am obliged to confess to myself that it includes, in a greater or less degree, nearly all the other arts; and that, to grasp and fully master all its branches, would seem almost a superhuman work, scarcely possible within the limits of a life.

As we all know, this was the view of the father of architectural literature, Vitruvius; but, if the ideal architect of Vitruvius seems to us a being of impossible perfections, what must be our estimate of that great master who shall grasp the enormous mass of knowledge and precedent which has accumulated since Vitruvius's day? Doubtless there is danger of confusing ourselves with visionary and impractical ideas; in other words, of forming an overstrained estimate of the extent and limits of architecture. I am convinced, however, that there is no evil in rating any art or concern at its highest value; and I shall, therefore, adhere to the highest view of the status of the modern architect.

But there have been men who have mastered the sum of all arts and practical knowledge of their epoch,—I allude to those true universalists the great artists of the period of the revival in Italy; to Brunelleschi, Bramante, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raffaello,—all architects in the fullest sense of the term.

Under our modern system of subdivision of arts and labour, the versatility of these great men seems to us inexplicable; and we are apt to look back to them in despair as to a superior race of beings. Rather let us ask on what system were their vast powers acquired. By what previous training, for instance, was Raffaello enabled to give to the world the beautiful Pandolfini Palace; his Madonnas, and life-like portraits; the great philosophical and religious fresco pictures of the Vatican; the arabesques of the Loggie, and the marble Jonah of the Chigi Chapel?

The answer I would give is,—Less by any methodic or strictly academic system of training than by a tacit belief in the inherent unity of art, which induced a habit of studying and taking daily—nay, even hourly—note of its monuments of every kind. It is well known that the vast and varied æsthetic knowledge displayed in the works of Raffaele, setting aside his wonderful natural aptitude, resulted from the enthusiastic zeal with which he studied the monuments of precedent art around him.

But, it may be said, what has this to do with the question of modern museums? The Vatican in Raffaele's day was not the vast art gallery it has since become. True, but to Raffaele Rome itself was one vast museum. It was well-known that Raffaele was one of the most enthusiastic connoisseurs of the age—an eager collector, giving up much of his precious time to the acquisition of antique remains, either for himself or the enlightened princes and prelates, who were only too happy to avail themselves of his knowledge and taste; and we have evidence enough, in his drawings and sketches, that every ancient relic he acquired was a lesson to him, its particular facts of design or *technique* being assimilated in his mind, transmuted by the subtle alchemy of genius, and reproduced in new and noble guise. Now, if we are to have Raffaelles and Michelangelos in our own day, I am convinced they must be formed in the same way.

A principal object of my lecture to-night, then, is to show that this metropolis contains in its various collections a vast, perhaps an unequalled treasure of works of art, far beyond anything Raffaele or Michelangelo can have had access to; and to impress on young students and art-workmen in particular, the fact that, with such sources of instruction, the attainment of excellence in art is freely in their power—that there is now, indeed, no excuse for ignorance—that, in future, there need be no more, so called, self-taught architects—no blundering half-artists—no incompetent art-workmen, unable to get

* By Mr. J. C. Robinson, F.S.A., &c., read at the Architectural Museum, on the 2nd inst.

out of the hackneyed grooves; no more complaints, in short, of want of the means of instruction.

When Lorenzo de Medici gave Michelangelo the run of his garden, filled with antique statues, the boy quickly understood that he was expected to teach himself, and that there were masters all around him, each on his pedestal—mute marbles, it is true, and yet speaking to him with the voices of Phidias, Scopas, and Praxiteles.

Here, too, is a garden better stored than the good Lorenzo's:—here, indeed, Michelangelo teaches in his turn!

I have not the felicitous expression of your excellent President, and therefore I the more admired the just and striking manner in which, in his opening address, he made it evident that the non-acquaintance of artists with precedent monuments of art led but to a laborious travelling over old ground, to a finding out of supposed novelties, which had nothing new in them,—in short, to a constant striving without any real progress.

I cannot but think that when a man knows little or nothing of what past generations have done, he will himself produce little or nothing of good for the future: for obvious reasons, the ignorant are rarely, if ever, original: it is impossible even for the most self-reliant or indifferent artist entirely to escape the influence of the monuments of art around him: and, if he be ignorant of the historical development of art, he will only the more be influenced by the passing fashion; that is, he will blindly follow some favourite model, who, for aught he knows, is but an imitator himself: need I say this is the evil of our day?

It is an old objection, that too great a familiarity with precedent art is liable to enslave and deaden the inventive faculties. I shall not stop to expose this fallacy; it is, however, true, that at the present day we have too many special devotees of special styles, of which they know but the husk: this comes of getting a smattering only: it is exactly what a wider and more universal range of study would prevent.

Let us then see what the South Kensington Museum in particular offers to the architectural student.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the Museum is but, as it were, a creation of yesterday; that the collections are still rapidly growing; that they are only provisionally arranged; and that from necessary causes they are liable to continual shifting and displacement: at present, therefore, the Art Museum must be regarded as a rich treasury, in which all may make research; in which discoveries may be made, sometimes the more interesting even from their being unexpected; but not as a completely methodised institution.

It must not, however, be supposed that these art collections have been got together without design or definite system: on the contrary, a methodic and well-understood scheme has from the first been carried out.

The museum, on its first foundation in 1852, was specially intended to serve as an adjunct and necessary complement to the Government Schools of Art,—and, generally speaking, to forward the interests of industrial or ornamental design: with the latter view the incipient collection was, of course, soon made accessible to the public, and a new national museum was founded.

Two leading principles thereupon, as it were, came to the surface, and have never since been lost sight of; the first was, that it was not desirable to trench on the province of any existing public collection; and the second, that whatever were its range or speciality, it should be developed on the widest and most liberal basis; that the collection should in fact become the national museum in its own speciality. Now the nation already possess—a vast and rapidly-increasing collection of works of art of the classical epochs; the arts of Greece and Rome,—of all Pagan antiquity, in short,—were well represented at the British Museum; but there they stopped. A beginning, it is true, had been made in the direction of Mediæval art, but efforts in that direction were not very

kindly looked upon by the governing body of that great institution; and whilst France, for instance, with her Musée de Cluny, possessed a most valuable and practically useful collection of works of Mediæval and Renaissance art, England had taken but the first timid step in that direction.

The work to be done was thus clearly indicated; and thenceforth the creation of a collection, illustrating all art, of what we may term the modern or Christian epoch, other than painting and its accessory developments,—branches already provided for elsewhere,—was undertaken; and I think we may now point with satisfaction to the progress made in ten years' time; for at this moment we have a collection almost as much superior to the Musée de Cluny as the latter was to the Mediæval collections of the British Museum in 1852. The South Kensington Museum, then, offers to all and especially to architects, as the true masters and leaders of all industrial artists, a treasure of works of decorative art in almost every vehicle, ranging from the first timid efforts of the Byzantine artists of the early centuries, when art awoke in Europe from the night of barbarism which had eclipsed the old Roman Empire; through the successive phases of Mediæval Christian art; Gothic, as it is still convenient to term it; Renaissance, or Cinque-cento in all its varieties,—Louis Quatorze, Rococo, Baroco, &c., down to the revived Gothic of our own day, and the brilliant and facile styles of modern France.

To follow all these phases in detail would be far beyond my present limits. I am embarrassed with the abundance of materials at my choice. I have selected,—not, it is true, at random, but with great indecision,—the beautiful objects you see before you, to serve me in some respects as texts for the imperfect and discursive illustrations which are, I fear, alone possible to-night. But, in the first place, let us say a few words on the great question of the present aspect of art in reference to the revival of obsolete styles; because I fancy it will occur to some of my hearers to suppose, that I am going to advocate an eclectic system of culling forms and details from first one object and then another, from styles and local peculiarities, from characteristic features induced by specialities of material or vehicle, &c.; and so forming as it were a modern composite order of architecture. Now this is exactly what I wish to guard against; and though I fear the endeavour is beyond my skill, I am most anxious to show that this is not the true use of precedent art; and that, on the contrary, as I have said before, the wider and more liberal are the studies of the true artist, the more completely exempt will he be from the enthralling influence of obsolete styles. My wish is to show that a close and earnest analysis of beautiful works of art will not lead to their vulgar imitation; but, on the contrary, to a healthy perception of the great principles which are, as it were, latent in them, and which, when truly apprehended, will exercise such a general refining and instructive influence on the student as will strengthen and invigorate his original powers, and not warp and fetter them as the weak fibre of ignorance.

There is a great chain of art, as it were, reaching down from classical antiquity almost to our own times. I say almost, for the only sudden breaks in the links have been in our own day, by the eclectic revivals of the present century: we are now, in fact, operating a great Renaissance. Just as, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, European society at large reverted with passionate eagerness to the arts and literature of classical antiquity; so now we, in this present age, are reviving Mediævalism,—we are even reproducing the Renaissance itself. Unhappily, however, these revivals are for the most part only liberal resuscitations of extinct styles; from what cause I scarcely know, they nearly always lack that vitality, that creative or rather transmuting force, which, in the Middle ages, laid hold of precedent art, and gave an entirely new colouring, fresh and distinctive garbs

of beauty, to old and well-known forms; it is this which we cannot do now-a-days,

That there is great impatience of this thralldom of the styles, as I may characterize it, amongst young architects, I am quite aware; and on all hands we witness endeavours to escape from bondage; but these efforts, unfortunately too often take the shape of—earnest it may be, but—inevitably cold-blooded attempts to achieve absolute originality. Now, I believe, there is some occult law in nature—some fatality, which makes itself felt in all such instances; usually achieves either novel ugliness and absurdity, or at best a new medleysome, glaring and disjointed pasticcio.

What, then, remains for us? In plain words, how is the young architect to form a consistent and truthful style for himself? Certainly on the basis of learning and respect for previous canons,—we have already assumed this principle.

First and foremost, I hold that he must teach himself how to get professional knowledge—how to observe. Now there are two methods of looking at architectural monuments; I mean ancient buildings, and also such works of art as are on the table before us. The first is the historical or archaeological view. This of course is very important to the architect: he should so critically study such works as to master their principal facts of style, in reference to their date and conditions of productions. Knowledge of this kind should underlie every other. In many ways, impossible to be specified, such knowledge will improve the practical judgment and power of the architect. Next, all these things should be studied abstractedly or analytically, that is, taking up, for instance, any one of these objects; knowing, at a glance, all that is necessary about its history, origin, use, or intention. The student should ask himself, "And now what is the inherent æsthetic value of the object?" "What can I gather from it of direct use to me or my art?" "What particular facts of form, colour, materials, juxta-position of details, arrangement, contract, balance of parts, &c., can I learn from it?" "Can I assimilate, as it were, certain valuable facts embodied therein,—and in some future act of my art show that I have practically gained by this analysis. Mind, I do not advocate any tedious turning and turning about, sketching, and note-writing, about every interesting specimen met with: life is scarcely long enough for this; but it is astonishing how rapidly,—intuitively as it were,—valuable facts and impressions are apprehended by the mind which has trained itself to habits of active observation and analysis of this nature: a few brief glances will then often tell the student more than he could detail in ten pages of description.

Let us take up this object, the famous Gloucester candlestick,—one of the bronze altar candlesticks of Gloucester Cathedral at about the year 1115; perhaps made at Gloucester, but more likely at Cologne.

Now, on our principle of culling knowledge from every source; if I had any particular subject uppermost in my mind, it is pretty certain I should be immediately struck with any fact or peculiarity seeming to have a bearing on that subject. Now, this is a specimen of very remarkable and indeed beautiful art in cast metal; and it strikes me that it offers valuable suggestions for the treatment of cast metal—cast-iron, I mean,—employed on a grander scale; for observe how completely this utensil is architectural in treatment. Of course it was designed, and perhaps executed, by an architect,—by an artist, in short,—who in all probability could have built a great minster, as well as executed its ritualistic furniture, and all with the same noble uniformity and congruity of style.

Doubtless the maker of this object was a cloistered monk, working to the glory of God in this his practical way. But let us consider this work. Have we not to all intents and purposes a rich and beautiful column, with its base and capital, intervening shaft, and central band

or knopp? Now it strikes me that the rich and intricate interlaced ornamentation is admirably suggestive for the modern treatment of cast-iron work. Of course, considered as a column, we might elongate its proportions to any extent, even to that of the slenderest shaft. Now the proper artistic treatment of cast-iron in architecture is a most interesting and important problem—one that architects are bound to take serious note of; for it is certain that this material, whether we like it or not, will play a far more important part in architecture than it has hitherto done; and on the suggestive qualities of the material itself, together with a coincident reference to the peculiar treatment, the æsthetic expression, if I may so call it, of monuments in cast metal of past epochs or styles, alone, I think, can be gradually concreted the leading features of a consistent and genuine style of treatment of this new material. I have not time to dwell in detail in this matter, otherwise I could enlarge on the radical difference of artistic expression which should be made to prevail betwixt works in cast and wrought metal; how ornamentation in cast metal should not suggest carving in wood or stone; how, in consequence, it should rather be in full high relief, under-cut, or in open work, than in bas-relief; and taking up one specimen after another of different ages and schools from amongst our collections, I could show how leading principles were embodied and illustrated by them. But to show how intimately the different arts are connected with each other in the question of cast-iron ornamental architecture, we are not concerned with form alone: colour, also, forces itself strongly upon us. *We must paint iron. It cannot be left with its irregular coating of rust and dirt.* Iron architecture, moreover, naturally takes the shape of a slender framework or skeleton—shafts, girders, slender arch-bands, spandrils, string-courses, narrow horizontal fascia; and, generally speaking, a multiplicity of detail necessarily results from the physical qualities of the material; and the very meagreness, the linear character, and multiplicity of parts, at once suggest the use of colours as the natural means of giving emphasis, richness, and variety to decorative construction in this material. Here, then, at once a field of the widest and most interesting nature presents itself; and surely here, if anywhere, the trammels of bygone styles may be shaken off.

This one subject, colour as applied to interior architecture, would alone furnish ample matter for a lecture: it is a field in which precedent example will be most precious, and where, happily, this museum can boast an unequalled store of illustrative matter. For instance, there is first an admirable series of original drawings of painted wall decorations, from the principal monuments of Italian art; some of them are hung around this room; but here, again, the student must cull from indirect sources; and here, under my hand, occurs an original monument, which illustrates this theme in a very interesting manne. I allude to this splendid chasse or reliquary of the same period, and, perhaps, the same school as the Gloucester candlestick; what, indeed, could be more suggestive than the striking contrasts of sculptured metal and brilliant colour here exhibited? How rich, and yet how harmonious and free from gaudiness are the champlévé enamels of this fine work. Note the admirable taste with which these miniature columns are picked out in gold and colours; each of different design, yet harmonising perfectly one with another. Here is no want of balance; nothing fragmentary or disturbing; no discordant contrasts interfering with the general repose or stability of the composition as a whole. In short, I cannot but regard this object, and others of similar style in our collections,—for instance, this beautiful enamelled tryptich, as practical examples of the highest value; and I maintain that their great historical or archaeological importance is at least equalled by their actual suggestive use to the art studied.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ANCIENT MASONRY.

The following, from a document printed in 1725, and preserved amongst the Rawlinson papers, published in the old series of the *MAGAZINE*, will, I think, answer "Ex. Ex." so far as 1724 and the "Ancient" Masons are concerned, and proves the truthfulness of Dermott. Referring to Dr. Rawlinson, it states he "styles himself R.S.S. and L.L.D. He makes wonderful brags of being of the *fifth* order, (4° p.m.) * * * The Doctor pretends he has found out a mysterious *Hocus-pocus* word, and that against whomsoever he, as a member of the *fifth* order, shall pronounce the terrible word, the person shall instantly drop down dead." One word in reference to the treatment the High Grades have experienced from the Grand Secretary and his followers, It is clear that operative masters had no ceremony whatever, and that they became masters when they commenced business, also that simply operative bodies had in no degree officers placed in their present mystic situation, and little or no ceremonies beyond the communication of a word and a mark; also that in 1650 there were two Speculative Masters' degrees, or why was the Rose Croix styled the *Vere-adeptus*,—(In Rosecrucian lore as learned, as he that Vere-adeptus earned)—also that the present system of Templar Masonry was known on the Continent in the 15th century. Have your readers noticed that whilst Ashmole admits the Masonic origin of the 13th century Architects, he endeavours to find a separate origin for the York masons? The reasons were as obvious then as in 1750.—△

BRO. LORD DERWENTWATER.

An occasional literary correspondent, representative of a family long established at Besançon, has a large collection of extracts from Masonic works, printed and manuscript. The collection was made by his grandfather, a zealous member of the Craft, in the days of Napoleon the First, killed in a skirmish with the Cossacks, some where on the frontier, in the spring of 1814. Turning over the leaves of some late numbers of the *FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE*, my correspondent's attention was caught by the article "Lord Kilmarnock," in the "Notes and Queries," and this article induces him to think that the following passages in his collection respecting Lord Derwentwater, will not be devoid of interest for some of the numerous subscribers to that periodical.—"Vert la fin de l'année 1725, le Lord Derwentwater et quelques autres Anglais établissent une Loge à Paris. En moins de dix ans, la réputation de cette loge attira cinq à six cents frères dans la Maçonnerie, et fit établir d'autres loges. Le Lord Derwentwater étoit alors regardé comme Grand Maître de la Maçonnerie Française. Le Lord Derwentwater fut l'un des plus zèles et des plus courageux partisans des Stuarts. Réfugié en France avec sa famille, il repassa en Angleterre dès qu'il crut pouvoir être utile au petit fils de Jacques II., qu'il regardait comme son légitime souverain. Livré au parti vainqueur, il eut la tête tranchée en Novembre, 1746. Son frère aîné étoit mort pour la même cause en 1715. Ce fut lui qui voulait que son fils, encore enfant, monter sur l'échafaud, et qui lui dit; 'Soyez couvert de mon sang, et apprenez à mourir pour vos rois.' Après la mort du Lord Derwentwater, le lord d'Harnouester fut choisi Grand Maître par quatre loges existantes à Paris. Il fut le premier Grand Maître régulièrement élu."—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

DISCIPLINA ARCANI.

What was the disciplina arcani so frequently spoken of in ancient theological authors—was it Masonic?—D.S.B.—[On the latter portion of the query we pronounce no opinion, because if D.S.B. is well up in the ritual and customs of several degrees he can judge for himself, but some few illustrations which we append may, perhaps, interest him as well as others. The disciplina arcani were certain mysteries of the early church which were concealed from the catechumens, jews, and heretics.

These doctrines and practices were kept secret and only handed down by tradition, not committed to writing lest they should fall into the hands of any of the before mentioned, and kept secret, as the hidden mysteries of religion, which were not to be divulged to any but such as were initiated and prepared to know them. Tertullian says "there was a secrecy and silence observed in all mysteries" and those which were more especially concealed were Baptism, Unction, or Confirmation, Ordination of Priests, the Liturgy, the Doctrine of the Trinity, and the Celebration of the Eucharist. The Second Council of Orange decreed that none but the initiated should enter or look into the Baptistery. St. Basil says these were things the uninitiated were not allowed to look upon. St. Cyril says we do not speak openly, but deliver many things covertly, that the faithful who knew them may understand us, and they who do not may receive no harm. Theodoret says we discourse of the mysteries because of the unbaptized, but when they are gone, we speak plainly before the initiated. Nazanzien says, you have heard so much of the mystery as we are allowed to speak publicly in the ears of all, and the rest you shall hear privately, which you must retain secret within yourself. Palladius, in his *Life of Chrysostom*, says that the enemies of the latter gave occasion to the uninitiated to break into the church and see those things which it was not lawful for them to set their eyes upon. There was also a division made between the moral and mysterious mysteries, and it was said that in the writings of St. Chrysostom the expression, "The initiated know what we say," is repeated above fifty times.]

QUOTATION WANTED.

Wanted the rest of the lines :—

"Our loyal Craftsmen have a soul,
Whose love extends from pole to pole,
No place our sacred fire can smother,
Where breathes a Mason there's a brother."

Also who wrote them? They are printed in the report of the Grand Chapter of Canada for 1862.—J. W.

THE DOOR OF FREEMASONRY BATTERED IN BY A LADY'S FAN.

The Italian Freemasons have acted with a gallantry that should put all our brothers in England to the blush. They have determined upon admitting ladies into their different lodges. There are now to be sister matrons, venerables, great mistresses, &c. This is but right and fair. It is a well-known rule in all houses, as well as lodges, where love is supposed to prevail, that brothers never conduct themselves so well as when they have their sisters with them. Besides, is it not the natural and graceful sphere of woman to wear an apron? What beautiful patterns the darling dears will make to be sure. Freemasonry will indeed be an Order now that ladies will be present, always to maintain it. It will be their special duty to attend to the music, and to make the coffee, and to see that the gentlemen do not drink too much, for we have heard strange stories, founded on strong female authority, about Masons, who had undoubtedly taken several degrees of we will not say what, experiencing the greatest difficulty, on returning home rather late, in fitting the keyhole with the latchkey. They could open a lodge in less time than they could do their own door.—*Hereford Times*.

RIDICULOUS INTOLERANCE.

A Dominican monk, named Ludwig Greinemaun, a lecturer on theology, endeavoured to prove, by a course of sermons preached in Lent, that the Jews who crucified our Saviour were Freemasons; that Pilate and Herod were the wardens of a Masonic lodge; that Judas, before he betrayed his Master, was initiated in the synagogue; and that when he returned the thirty pieces of silver, he did no more than to pay the fees for initiation into the Order. The magistrates, to quiet the commotion raised among the people by these discourses, published a decree which provided, that "if any one shall

offer a refuge in his house to the Freemasons, or allow them to assemble there, he shall be punished for the first offence with a fine of one hundred florins; for the second offence two hundred florins; and for the third offence with perpetual banishment from the city and its territories.—D.E.A.

BRO. THOMAS SMITH WEBB.

I have latterly been in the company of some American brethren, and they speak very much about the Webb working. Is its originator dead or alive?—ONE NEW TO THE ORDER.—[Webb's working is that of the Grand Stewards Lodge amongst us. He could not originate a new style in Freemasonry, but took the legitimate working of Preston to America. He has been dead about 44 years, as you will see by the following extract, from a letter published in the *Rhode Island American*, July 6th, 1819. The letter was written at Cleveland, Ohio: "Mr. Webb came to this place yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, in the steamboat, apparently in perfect health, and informed me that he wished to get a conveyance to Columbus, in this State, but did not succeed until this morning, when he purchased a horse, waggon and harness, and got ready to start. At about eight o'clock this morning, he went into his lodging room, as it appears, to change his clothes, and was there, as near as could be ascertained, about one hour, when Mr. Merwin went to his room to inform him that his carriage was ready, and found him in bed in a fit. Physicians were with him immediately, and every exertion was made to save him, but in vain. He breathed his last at ten minutes before seven o'clock afternoon, with scarcely a struggle. He never had his senses nor spoke after he was first discovered in the fit. The physicians gave it as their opinion that he died in apoplexy. His remains will be interred to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock, in Masonic Order.]

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MASONRY.

Can you give me some idea of the reason for which there are differences of work, uniformity, and usage between the English and American lodges?—J. M.

[Americans state that the remarkable discrepancies between the English and American Masonic usages chiefly grow out of the fact that Masonry was planted in America much more than a century ago, and has never been altered by law since, while Masonry in England has. True, they say Webb re-shaped it slightly and Cross still more, while later lecturers have done what they could to make their marks upon it, but no Grand Lodge has attempted an innovation of any sort; and the Constitutions, &c., of the Grand Lodges of the United States to-day contain all the features, with but few original ones, of the Ancient Charges and Anderson's Constitutions, so-called, of 1723. Not so with our English brethren. Within seventeen years of the time of publishing their first Constitutions, the basis of all the American Grand Lodge Constitutions, they had authorised a second edition, more adverse to the first than to any one Grand Lodge Constitution in the United States differs from another. And so they went on, each edition at variance with the last, until 1813. Then the two opposing Grand Lodges, that had warred for sixty years or thereabouts, united under a new Constitution, more diverse, more anomalous, more filled with innovations, than all that had preceded it. The result is, that the English are the most modern set of Constitutions now in vogue in the world. The conclusion is that as the Jews, the old conservators of the divine treasures, forfeited them to a nation that had not known God, so has the English Grand Lodge voluntarily resigned the old Constitutions inherited from the men of the olden times—the Andersons, the Wrens, the Ashmoles, the Edwins, the St. Albans—and given them into the hands of their new people, to pass down unimpaired, it is devoutly hoped, to all coming time. Masonry exists in America in a form more ancient and less innovated upon than it does in England.]

Obituary.

BRO. DR. HAMILTON, OF BEECHGROVE, MANCHLINE, AYRSHIRE.

The grave has just closed upon another contemporary of Burns—Bro. Dr. Dugald Stuart Hamilton, of Beechgrove. The Doctor, who was the youngest and last surviving son of the friend and patron of Burns, was born in the year that saw the poet's father relieved from his earthly cares, and was a boy of about twelve years old when Burns himself died. It is unnecessary here to enter into a lengthened eulogy of Bro. Hamilton's character. Suffice it to say, that when the hand of him who is now numbered with the dead was stretched forth with kindness, it was not with pompous stinginess or Phara-saical parade. His charity was spontaneous, springing from a sense of duty or necessity. As a magistrate, the balance was not held unevenly in his hand, and the equity with which he exercised his judicial functions is well attested. He stood high in his profession of a physician, and, although he had given up regular practice for more than a quarter of a century, yet, if requested to attend the poorest, he did so, free of charge. These are matters which speak for themselves, with far more force than a fine panegyric will do. Our deceased brother was initiated in Machline St. Mungo's, and but recently retired from the chair of Tarbolton Kilwinning St. James, of which lodge he was an affiliated member.

BRO. WILLIAM GIDLEY EMMETT.

Devonport on the evening of Saturday, May 23rd, was visited by a conflagration of a very serious nature, resulting in the destruction of six or seven houses, the damaging of at least three or four more, and worst of all, the loss of Bro. Emmett. The deceased was a grocer, carrying on business at 71, Princess-street, and was likewise a dealer in cazeline, colza, turpentine, and other oils. On the evening in question he was visited by a tradesman, asking if he could then supply him with a gallon of turpentine, being answered in the affirmative, the deceased proceeded with a candle to a cellar under the shop, where the oils, &c., were kept; an explosion instantly took place, and in less than an hour, seven or eight houses were in flames. Every exertion was made to discover the deceased, but not till two o'clock the next day did they find his body. Such was the manner of his death.

Bro. Emmett was a member of Lodge Friendship (No. 238), in which lodge he had served the office of J.W.; he was also a member of Lodge St. Aubin (No. 1256); a member of the Town Council for Morice Ward, one of the Commissioners for the parish, a joint Secretary of the Sunday School Union, and a member of the Wesleyan body. At the time of his death he was 39 years of age.

An inquest was held on his body, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts returned. His interment took place in the Cemetery on Thursday, May 29th, attended by a very large number of friends and brethren, prominent among which were from his mother lodge No. 238. Bros. Crocker, W.M.; Murch, S.W.; Jennings, Fox, and Rogers, F.M.s; the S.D., and other officers and brethren. From his other lodge, St. Aubin (No. 1256), were the W.M., his two Wardens, the two Deacons (acting as bearers), and other brethren; the seven other lodges of the neighbourhood being duly represented. Many well-known and worthy brethren were present, to pay a last farewell, to drop their sprig of acacia, and say "Alas! my brother."

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

GRAND LODGE.

Owing to the length of the report of Grand Lodge proceedings, we were unavoidably compelled to omit the names of the two following boards, who were chosen thus:—

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

Nominated by the M.W.G.M.:—

- W. Bro. John L. Evans, President.
- „ Aeneas J. McIntyre.
- „ William H. White.
- „ Benjamin Head.
- „ Charles Looock Webb.
- „ S. Barton Wilson.
- „ Albert W. Woods.
- „ R. W. Jennings.
- „ John Creaton.
- „ Abraham Le Veau.
- „ Joseph Smith.

Elected by Grand Lodge:—

- Bro. Samuel Leith Tomkins, W.M. 2.
- „ William Collard Moutri, W.M. 11.
- „ Edward John Fraser, W.M. 27.
- „ John Studdy Leigh, W.M. 32.
- „ Jabez Hogg, W.M. 201.
- „ George Spencer States, W.M. 202.
- „ John Morson Clabou, W.M. 286.
- „ Frederick Adlard, P.M. 7.
- „ John Savage, P.M. 19.
- „ John Stevens Pullen, P.M. 54.
- „ William Young, P.M. 72.
- „ John Rankin Stebbing, P.M. 152.
- „ Thomas Fenn, P.M. 188.
- „ Edward Cox, P.M. 955.

- W. Bro. Lord Skelmersdale, S.G.W.
- „ G. Cornwall Legh, M.P., J.G.W.

COLONIAL BOARD.

Nominated by the M.W.G.M.:—

- W. Bro. John S. S. Hopwood, President.
- „ Albert W. Woods.
- „ Joseph Smith.

Elected by Grand Lodge:—

- W. Bro. Colonel Jas. R. Western, Vice President.
- „ J. C. Shackleton.
- „ Benjamin Head.
- „ Brackston Baker.
- „ Nicholas Bradford.
- „ James Mason.
- „ R. Horton Smith.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 87).—This lodge held an emergency meeting on Monday, June 8, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, (Bro. Spencer's.) Bro. Frederick Walters, W.M., assisted by his officers, opened the lodge. The first ceremony was initiating Mr. Phillips. The entire ceremony was gone through. The W.M. gave the lecture on the first tracing board and the charge to the newly initiated. The next ceremony was raising Bro. Nunn to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, the traditional history and tracing board of this degree was also given. The brethren expressed their approbation of the superior and correct working of each degree, and warmly thanked the W.M. for his kindness in giving the tracing boards in such an excellent manner. The lodge was then closed. Visitors: G. Chapman, J.D. 172; J. S. Blomeley, W.S. 1173, &c.

WELLINGTON LODGE (No. 805).—This prosperous lodge held its usual meeting at the Clarendon Arms Tavern, Upper Lewis-ham-road, Deptford, Kent, on Tuesday, June 9th. The lodge was presided over by Bro. John Stevens, W.M., who, in a first-class style and in an able and impressive manner, separately initiated two gentlemen into the secrets of ancient Freemasonry. Time being pressing, the W.M. only gave the charge, which he did in such an able manner as to elicit the unanimous approbation of all the brethren. A Past Master's jewel was then voted to the immediate P.M., Bro. Bentley. After the business was ended the brethren sat down to a superior banquet replete with every comfort. Visitors: Bros. F. Walters, W.M. 87; Phillips, 87; G. Chapman, J.D. 172; J. Patte, T.G. 172; J. W. Weir, P.M. 25; H. J. H. Pembroke, S.D. 1173, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE (No. 1044).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 4th inst., at the Crystal Palace, and was numerously attended. Bro. W. T. Thompson, W.M., presided, and all the officers were present. There were several visitors, amongst whom were Bros. T. Alexander Adams, P.G.Purst., Emmens. P.M. and Sec. 201; Nicholson, P.M. 201, &c. The lodge was opened at the early hour of one o'clock, and after the minutes had been read and confirmed, Bro. Sheigernald, who had previously given satisfactory proof of his progress in the science, was, in a most impressive manner, raised to the sublime degree of M.M., when Bros. Mackenzie, Stevens, Bottom, and Coppock, and Brettle (of the Globe Lodge), were passed to the degree of F.C. The W.M. then resigned the chair to Bro. Palmer, P.M., when Bro. Oliver, the W.M. elect, received from him the benefits of installation. This ceremony was performed by Bro. Palmer in a very able manner, and elicited the heartiest approval, particularly the addresses, upon which so much importance to the ceremony depends. The new W.M. having been duly installed, and saluted by the brethren, appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. J. Smith, S.W.; Bertram, J.W.; Handford, P.M., Treasurer; Blackburn, P.M., Secretary; Acton, S.D.; Davison, J.D.; and Statham, I.G. The new W.M. then proceeded with the ceremony of initiation, the first candidate being Mr. John Louis Vallentine, a gentleman who was not 21 years of age, and for whose admission into the secrets of Masonry a dispensation had been obtained from the Grand Master. There were two other candidates for initiation, Mr. Henry Coxwell, the celebrated aeronaut, and Mr. William Pringle. Although the W.M. was called upon to perform these ceremonies for the first time, the perfect manner in which the duty was discharged proved that under his mastership the high credit which the lodge has always possessed for the excellence of its working, will be fully maintained. The report of the audit committee was read, and it showed that the finances of the lodge were in a very healthy condition. Notices of two propositions for the next meeting having been given, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the south wing, where a banquet was served in Bro. Strange's best style. This having been disposed of, and the cloth drawn, the W.M. gave the loyal and formal toasts which were cordially responded to. The W.M., in giving "The health of the Deputy Grand Master and the rest of the Grand Officers," alluded to the presence of one of them, Bro. Adams, and said he felt highly gratified to see him amongst them that evening.—Bro. ADAMS, P.M., and P.G.Purst., in responding, for the very kind manner in which the W.M. had coupled his health with that of the Grand Officers, returned his sincere and grateful thanks, and expressed the pleasure he felt in visiting, for the first time, their lodge, so beautifully was it situate. He was delighted with the ceremonies and working, particularly the installation of the W.M., and he must say that he had never attended a lodge were the ceremonies had been better performed. He was obliged to them for the cordial reception he had received, and begged to return thanks on the part of the Grand Officers as well as for himself. (Cheers.)—The W.M. said the next toast he had the honour to propose to their notice was that of their brother initiates. He was very sorry that one of them had been obliged to leave, but they had the other two with them. It was a great pleasure to him, on the first night of occupying the chair, to have to initiate three gentlemen, and such candidates as were admitted on that occasion. In the first instance, they had had Bro. Vallentine, who, although a minor, by the permission of the G.M., had been initiated that evening at the express wish of his father. He could not but think that it spoke well for Freemasonry when Bro. Vallentine's father was so desirous to have him admitted into their noble order, and was also present at his initiation.

The next he would refer to was Bro. Coxwell, who, connected as he was with scientific balloon ascents, was so well known to them that he would not go into his merits, but would, without further observations, ask them to drink the health of their newly-initiated brethren. (This was drunk very heartily).—Bro. COXWELL, in responding, said he felt it utterly impossible to give expression to the sentiments of his mind and the emotions which arose after what he had gone through, and he thought he might justly make use of the stereotyped excuses for not speaking on behalf of himself and his brother initiates upon that occasion, but when he saw so much to charm the mind and captivate the feelings, followed as it was by a splendid banquet and such hearty good cheer, he could not refrain from saying a few words. (Hear, hear.) He believed at the same time that Freemasons appreciated more fully than any other class the truth of the maxim that "Brevity is the soul of wit," and that was a good reason why he should not long occupy their attention. He could say that the three initiates who had that evening been received into Freemasonry, had deeply impressed on their feelings the value, importance, and utility of the Masonic Order. For himself, he could say that he had seen life in all its phases; he had travelled a great deal over the world, and, indeed, he might say, he had been as high in it as most men; but he hoped in his lofty fraternisation to be the highest representative of Masonry in the world. (Loud Applause.) And when he should again travel through the realms of space, if there was one feeling more strong than another, and which would be uppermost in his mind, it would be the importance and value of Freemasonry. (Renewed cheering.) He was from choice a high church man, and soon he hoped to become the highest Freemason in this country. (Laughter.) He fully appreciated his admission amongst them, and especially the conviviality and encouraging reception he had received, for which he felt extremely grateful, and on many future occasions he hoped to have an opportunity of expressing it. (Applause.)—The W.M. said the next toast he had the pleasure of proposing was, "The Health of their Visitors," of whom they had many that evening. Some were there for the first time, but he hoped that the way in which they were received, would be an inducement to them to pay the Crystal Palace Lodge another visit, as they were all glad to see them and gave them a hearty welcome. The toast was well received and responded to.—Bro. H. T. THOMPSON, the immediate P. M., said he then for the first time had the honour to propose as a toast "The health of the W. M." He had heard a similar toast proposed on many occasions by those who sat on the left, but it had now come to his turn to have that honour. He believed their present W. M. would perform his duties satisfactorily, both to the F.Ms., and the members of the lodge. At any rate he promised well, but if he did not conduct the business as well, if not better than those who had gone before him, the P.M.'s would not be slow to tell him of it. (A laugh.) He proposed "The health of the W. M." The toast was well received.—The W. M. thanked the brethren for the kind way in which his health had been proposed and received, and could assure them that it was to him a great pleasure to become W. M. of the Crystal Palace Lodge, and that was mainly because he was one of the founders of the lodge. He was but a young mason, but he had worked hard to attain his present position. As he had taken the office of I. G. in the Crystal Palace Lodge, he had worked upwards every year in succession, and therefore it was then the greater pleasure to him that he had now arrived at the summit of what he desired. At the same time he must not take all the credit to himself, but must remember the P.M.s who assisted him in acquiring a knowledge of his duties. He could not forget Bro. Watson, who took him in hand and led him gradually on; and he also assisted in the formation of a lodge of instruction in connection with the Crystal Palace Lodge, which was now a very flourishing one, and where he got his instruction, and he would recommend their brother initiates to visit those lodges, or they would never get Freemasonry correctly. He trusted that his year of office would be a successful one, and with the assistance of his brother P.M.'s he had no doubt that he would be well supported. For himself he would do all he could to promote the interest and prosperity of the Crystal Palace Lodge, and nothing on his part should be wanting to secure such a result.—The W.M. said the next also was to him a most pleasing toast to propose, as it was "The Health of their Immediate Past Master, Bro. Thompson," and he was sure that all those brethren who had the good fortune of knowing him would not require much to be said of his good

character, and those who did not know him he advised them to make his acquaintance as soon as they possibly could, as he was a man who was highly prized by them all. Bro. Thompson had gone through the chair with credit to himself and pleasure and satisfaction to the brethren, and he was pleased then to be the medium of the brethren in offering to him a small tribute of the respect he was held in by the Crystal Palace Lodge. He had great pleasure in placing a Past Master's jewel on his breast, which he (the W.M.) trusted he might wear for many years, and when, in the course of time, it should please the G.A.O.T.U. to remove him from amongst them, might it descend to his son as a token of the respect his father was held in by the Crystal Palace Lodge, and he hoped that his (the W.M.'s) son would live to see it.—Bro. THOMPSON, P.M., in reply, said he tendered his grateful thanks to the W.M. for the way he had proposed his health, and the brethren for having endorsed it, and for the presentation of a jewel for his services during the past year. He was put in a position of difficulty adequately to thank them for that testimony of their esteem, and if he had promoted the prosperity of the lodge during his year of office he was gratified. He congratulated the brethren on Bro. Oliver's going into the chair, and again thanked them for the kindness and esteem. Some other toasts were given and responded to, and the evening was spent in the most harmonious manner.

PROVINCIAL.

CHESHIRE.

KNUTSFORD.—*De Tabley Lodge* (No. 1243).—A lodge of emergency was held on Monday, May 18th. Present:—Bros. the Right Hon. Lord de Tabley, W.M., in the chair; Clark, Twiss, Lane, Mullins, Siddley, Jackson, and many other brethren of the lodge, including the V.W. Bro. E. J. McIntyre, G. Reg., and other members of the bar. Bros. Davies, P.M., Bullock, G. W. Latham, Mills, and other visiting brethren were in attendance. The lodge having been opened in the first and second degrees, several brethren were passed to the degree of F.C. At the request of Lord de Tabley, Bro. Davies, P.M., performed the ceremony with his usual clearness and ability. On the lodge being lowered the Rev. Bro. Tanner, P. Prov. G. Chap., was proposed as a joining member. Bro. Clarke proposed and Bro. Knipe seconded, that the brethren present tender to the V.W. Bro. McIntyre, G. Reg. of Engiand, the heartiest and most respectful welcome on his joining this lodge, which they consider to be honoured by the membership of one who was an ornament to his profession, a valued chief in Masonry, and an honour to those with whom he was associated. The resolution was passed with acclamation, and the W.M. added his own welcome to the Grand Registrar. Bro. McIntyre thanked the lodge for this second expression of their kindness, and felt the honour to be all on his side on being received into the bosom of a lodge which possessed every element of success, and gave such proofs of efficiency and harmony in working. The lodge was subsequently closed and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, provided by Bro. Hurst, of the Royal George Hotel, in the old assembly room. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were given. The W.M. proposed "The Health of the M.W. Grand Master and his Grand Officers," coupling therewith the name of the V.W. Grand Registrar, who had already been heartily welcomed by all present. Bro. McIntyre in reply, said that it was no new thing for him to hear the loyal and affectionate expressions towards the noble occupant of the Masonic throne, nor was it necessary for him to remind the brethren of the De Tabley Lodge that the M.W.G.M. had the interests of the Craft most fully at heart. For the Grand Officers he might say that they endeavoured to exert their influence in promoting the grand objects of the Order. And for himself he would add that he was most delighted to come amongst his brethren in Cheshire, and especially in that lodge room. He would suggest to them that as they had so successfully formed a lodge, they should now form a chapter for working that legitimate and valuable degree—the Royal Arch. He was quite sure that if those Masonic spirits in Knutsford, who had created so good a lodge would use the same strength in establishing a chapter, much real success would attend their efforts. "The Health of Bro. Davies, P.M.," was then proposed and warmly received. The W.M. assured Bro. Davies of the gratitude of the lodge for his assistance on this and former occasions. Bro. Davies acknowledged the toast and expressed his willingness at all times to use

his Masonic knowledge for the benefit of the Craft. He proposed "The Health of the W.M., who was so much loved and respected throughout the province. The W.M. thanked the brethren and congratulated them upon the success of their new lodge, which had been mainly brought about by the ability and zeal of its founder, Bro. Clarke, P.M.; he hoped that the practical benefits of Freemasonry would be developed more and more among them. The W.M. proposed "The Health of the Visitors," and mentioned his pleasure in seeing amongst them Bro. J. W. Latham, one of the acting vice chairmen of the Quarter Sessions. Bro. Latham said that he was pleased in being able to tell the brethren, that while an important Masonic revival had taken place in Knutsford, Masonry had also been receiving accessions in strength and numbers in his part of the province. The De Tabley Lodge was receiving the good wishes of all Cheshire Masons, and he hoped that it would always flourish. In responding to the health of the Past Provincial Grand Officers, Bro. Horatio Lloyd, P. Prov. G.D., said he was glad of the opportunity of saying how glad he was a lodge had been formed in Knutsford, and that he had been permitted to join it. New ground in the province was now being broken up and he hoped the happiest results would attend the working of the Craft in the locality. The success of this lodge proved its necessity, and every successful lodge was an increase of strength to the province within which it was located. As a Past Grand Officer he thanked the brethren for the toast they had just drunk, and the W.M. for the graceful way in which he had introduced it. He was speaking in the presence of past and present Grand Officers of England, and past and present Grand Officers of that province, and advisedly he said that he thought a great drawback to the prosperity of Masonry in Cheshire was, what he would venture to call the mistaken and exclusive practice of retaining the same brother in each of the principal official chairs year after year, instead of making the appointments change annually as in other provinces. He knew his opinions were shared by Masons of influence and experience, and he thought the importance of the needful change had only to be represented to their R.W. and veteran Prov. Grand Master for it to be adopted. He again thanked the W.M. and brethren. Bros. Twiss and Bullock favoured the brethren with vocal and instrumental music at intervals. The brethren separated soon after ten o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, June 1st, when Bro. John Twiss, P.M. opened the lodge in the first degree. The minutes of the last regular lodge and lodge of emergency having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for the Rev. J. W. Newell Tanner, P. Prov. G. Chap. who was declared elected a joining member. Bro. Twiss handed the gavel to Bro. Davies, P.M., No. 620, who proceeded to examine the candidate for passing (Bro Siddeley). The ceremony of passing was afterwards well performed. Subsequently Bros. Jackson and Woodcock were raised. On the lodge being resumed Bro. Clark, P.M., proposed that the lodge subscribe at once £3 3s. in part of a full donation of £5 5s. to be paid within one year to the Cheshire Masonic Educational Institute. After some explanation, the resolution was seconded by Bro. Twiss, P.M., and unanimously carried. Bro. G. W. Latham, Prov. G. Reg. Oxon, was proposed as a joining member. A vote was recorded on the minutes of the lodge, thanking Bro. Davies, P.M., for the assistance rendered by him on this and former occasions in the ceremonies of passing and raising. Bro. Twiss, P.M. presided at the banquet and gave the regular toasts which were responded to in a truly Masonic manner. Bro. the Rev. J. W. Newell Tanner, P. Prov. G.C., in responding to the toast of his health, said that he was grateful to the brethren for his admission as a member of a lodge that had in so incredibly short of time won a position of unusual influence in the province. As a Past Provincial Grand Officer he could not but feel delighted at seeing the rapid and healthy growth of Masonry in a district of the county where, for many years, no lodge had been held. The fact that to begin well had much to do with subsequent success was well shown in the results of the well organized and ably conducted meeting for the constitution of the lodge, which took place in the early part of the year; and the members had good cause to be proud of their lodge and grateful to the W.M., Lord de Tabley, and to their founder, Bro. Clarke, from whom he was pleased to hear that the lodge now numbered between thirty and forty members. Bro. Clarke, P.M., in reply to his health being proposed and received, said that the strength of the lodge consisted not so much in its mere numerical increase as it did in the high position of many of its members, who were past

and present Grand Officers of England, and past and present Grand Officers of the province. Nor would that be the source of legitimate pride to the brethren were it not for the circumstance that with such members the real object of the craft would be well developed, and as from the first meeting of the De Tabley Lodge brotherly love and harmony had reigned supreme, so that evening they had been enabled to display another feature of practical charity by contributing to the Provincial Educational Institute. He hoped, from that time forth, the De Tabley Lodge would never meet and separate without leaving a record on its minutes of some act of charity or beneficence.

DERBYSHIRE.

BELPER.—*Beaureper Lodge*, (No. 1087).—On Thursday, the 28th inst., the Fourth Anniversary of the lodge was celebrated with considerable *eclat*, at the Masonic Lodge-room, New Inn, Belper. The business in lodge commenced at 2:30 p.m., Bro. S. Collinson, W.M., presiding. After the formal opening, with solemn prayer, &c., Bro. Gamble, Prov. G.S.W., of Derbyshire, and Bro. Carson, P. Prov. G.J.D. of Derbyshire, presented Bro. Sandford Aratt, the W.M. elect, for the privilege of installation. The ceremony was impressively performed by the retiring W.M. The W.M. having been installed according to the ancient ritual of the order, proceeded to appoint the following as his officers:—Bro. W. M. Ingle, S.W.; Bro. G. Sowray, J.W.; Bro. John Webster, Treasurer; Bro. Septimus Stone, Secretary; Bro. W. W. Horsley, S.D.; Bro. G. Stockall, J.D.; Bro. J. Horsley, I.G.; Bro. G. Brown, Tyler. After the formal business of the lodge had been disposed of, an adjournment took place to the banquet, which was served up in the Court-room attached to the New Inn. About sixty brethren sat down to a most *recherché* repast, the caterer being Bro. Watson, the worthy host. Bro. Sandford Pratt, W.M., presided, and was supported by Bro. Collinson, Prov. G.S.W., Bro. Gamble, Prov. G.S.W., and other provincial and past officers. Bro. W.M. Ingle, S.W., was Vice-Chairman. After the usual masonic toasts, the Chairman, in an eloquent speech, presented Bro. Collinson, with a massive silver cup, weighing thirty-two ounces. The inscription upon it was as follows:—"Presented to Bro. Samuel Collinson, Esq., P. Prov. S.G.W., Derbyshire, P.M.F.Z., Chapter of Justice 315, P.M. 315, 1025, 1089, &c., by the Officers and Brothers of the Beaureper Lodge (No. 1087), as a token of respect and esteem, and in grateful appreciation of his valuable services to the lodge.—Belper, May 28th, 1863."

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH.—*Brunswick Lodge* (185).—This usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the 3rd inst., at seven o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of raising three brethren to the sublime degree of M.M. The opening and ceremonial were performed by Bros. Elliott, P.M., and Chappell. The business of the lodge was brought to a close by the proposition of a candidate for the next lodge in July. The visitors were Bro. Sale, of Lodge St. Aubyn, (1256), and Bro. Spry from 270.

DEVONPORT.—*St. Aubyn Lodge* (No. 1256).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held (*pro tem.*) at the rooms of the Brunswick Lodge, Plymouth, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. The W.M. stated that since their last meeting the erection of their own lodge had been steadily proceeded with, and though he could not promise that their next meeting would be held there, he hoped that their regular lodge night in August would be held in their own premises. Four brethren who were duly initiated at a previous meeting, on satisfactory proof, were passed to the second degree, and on an approved ballot two gentlemen were severally initiated into the mysteries of the first step in Freemasonry. During the evening the drawing for the W.M.'s chair was submitted for the brethren's inspection and pronounced by them to be elaborate. A necessary vote for the committee to procure the necessary lodge furniture was accorded. After receiving ten propositions for initiation the brethren adjourned for refreshment to the Great Western Hotel, where a very neat spread was provided. The usual Masonic toasts were given and duly honoured. Visitors: Bro. Dr. Worth, W.M., elect of Lodge Meridian (1195); Bro. Ash, 122; Bro. Witheridge, J.D., 270; and Bro. Moore, the whole of whom expressed themselves highly pleased at their reception and of the working of the lodge.

DURHAM.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—*Harbour of Refuge Lodge* (No. 1066).—The annual meeting of this prosperous lodge was held in the

Lodge Room, Royal Hotel, on Tuesday the 9th inst., for the purpose of installing Bro. Henry Rank, J.W., who had been previously elected to the office as W.M. for the ensuing year. There was a fair attendance of members, as also several visiting brethren, among whom were Bros. A. C. Knowles, W.M.; W. Hutton, a Warden, and Bro. R. Graham, Lodge of Philanthropy, Stockton-on-Tees; B. R. Huntley, W.M.; James Groves, P.M., and A. Nathan, S.W., St. Helen's Lodge (No. 774), Hartlepool. The lodge was opened by Bro. Dr. Geo. Kirk, the W.M., assisted by his officers; the minutes of the last lodge were read and confirmed; the lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bro. Rank was presented to Bro. James Groves, P.M., who officiated as Installing Master. The ancient charges having been read, the lodge was opened in the third degree, and the ceremony of installation was completed in due form. The W.M. then invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows: Dr. Kirk, P.M.; J. Pearson, S.W.; M. Rickinson, J.W.; R. Harpley, Sec.; J. Bird, Treas.; F. English, S.D.; J. Thirwell, J.D.; G. Stephenson, I.G.; M. Muers, Tyler. This part of the business being completed, Bro. Groves then raised Bro. W. Conolly to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, provided most liberally by the worthy host of the Royal Hotel, Bro. B. Murray, P.M., in celebration of St. John the Baptist. Here they were joined by Bro. John Settle, Tees Lodge, 749, Coroner for Stockton Ward. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and duly honoured; their others of a more special nature were proposed and heartily responded to. The whole proceedings were of a most satisfactory character, and the evening was spent in a truly Masonic manner.

HAMPSHIRE.

WINCHESTER.—*Lodge of Economy* (No. 90).—There was a numerous and influential gathering of the body of Freemasons on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., at the Lodge Rooms, adjoining the Black Swan Hotel. The regular monthly meeting night of the Lodge of Economy (No. 90) occurring during the period of the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry permanent duty, the W. Master, officers, and members freely invited all the Brethren of the Regiment to attend on that evening; the R. W. G. Master of the Province and other eminent masons of the county were also solicited to attend, and a special invitation forwarded to that esteemed Brother, Fredk. Binckes, the zealous and worthy Secretary to the Boys' Institution. The result, as we have said, was a very large gathering. The business of the Lodge consisted of an initiation, a passing, and a discussion on Grand Lodge and general matters. During the evening the following numerous and distinguished brethren were in attendance, the whole numbering nearly fifty, viz.:—Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, *Bart.*, G.C.B.; W. W. Beach, Esq., M.P., 90, 995; Joseph Rankin Stebbing, Esq., V.P.B.G.P., P.M. 152, 535, 90; Frederick Binckes, No. 90, P.M. 11, &c.; Alfred Smith, B.A., W.M. No. 90; G. P. Perkins, W.M. No. 152; Alderman J. R. Weston, W.M. No. 462; Cornet J. W. Lamb, W.M. No. 995; R. S. Hulbert, No. 90, P.M. 995; C. W. Wyndham, No. 90 and 856; S. D. Forbes, P.M. 59, 307, 717, 935, &c.; Rev T. A. Wills, P.M. 387, Prov. G. Chap. Hants; Capt. the Hon. A. R. Arundel, Lieut. Kingsmill, and Cornet Drummond, Apollo Lodge; Lieut. C. H. Cox; A. H. Weston, Sec. 462; T. P. Payne, P.M., 152; C. Crew, 152; F. La Croix, P.M. 90; J. L. Hasleham, P.M. 90; E. Emery, P.M. 428; C. Sherry, P.M. 90; G. P. Jacob, P.M. 90; S. Everitt, P.M. 90; S. Adamson, No. 90 and W.M. 426; G. Figgins, 995; G. Oakshott, 995; W. Platt, P.M. 168; E. B. Bastable, 428; W. Gunnell, 428; H. Huggins, Sec. 90; E. Sheppard, J.W. 90; H. Newman, 90; T. Ruff, 90; E. Carter, 90; J. Waterman, 90; H. Hubbersty, 90; E. Triggs, 41; E. Sherry, 90; H. G. Sherry, 90; T. Gundry, 1205; E. B. Watson, 90; C. J. Jones; J. Wheeler, 995; H. T. Nicholls, 995; H. Grant, 90, &c. The Lodge having been opened with solemn prayer, the W.M. briefly explained the specialities of the meeting, and observed that there was a candidate to be initiated, and an Entered Apprentice to be advanced to the second degree. The candidate, Mr. Edward Branton Watson, of London, having been duly prepared and admitted, was initiated into the mysteries of the ancient craft, the ceremony being worked by the W.M., the ancient charge given by Bro. Adamson, and the tracing board by the W.M. Bro. H. G. Sherry, E.A., was then examined, found worthy, and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. The W.M. next pro-

ceeded to inform the assembled brethren that it was a custom in the Lodge, immediately before the holding of the quarterly communications in London, for him to read the Grand Lodge agenda papers, in order to afford any brethren present the opportunity of expressing their sentiments on any question coming before Grand Lodge, so as to guide him (the W.M.) in his duty of representing them on that occasion. He congratulated No. 90 on having that night the company and support of so many eminent masons, coming from all parts of the province, and begged that any of them, feeling so disposed, would address the assembly on the subjects mentioned in the Grand Lodge papers, though they might not be members of the Lodge, should anything particular occur to them. After the reading of the Grand Lodge agenda paper, a brief but interesting discussion ensued, in the course of which the W.M. congratulated the brethren of the Lodge on the fact that the scheme they proposed twelve months ago, and which had been afterwards rejected by the Provincial Grand Lodge meeting at Havant, was substantially the same as the one now about to be submitted to the craft by Grand Lodge itself. (Hear.)—Bro. RANKIN STEBBING said that, being called upon by the W.M., he was happy to say the Building Committee had so far completed their labours as to be in a position to ask Grand Lodge to adopt their report, which would be presented on Wednesday next, and to sanction the selection of the plans which they had adopted. It would be found that, although no plan was perfect, they would be enabled from that selection to modify and complete with due improvements the plan entitled to the first prize, and speedily secure a Masonic home to the brethren, of which every Mason would be proud, the only anxiety on his mind was that the cost would be far larger than he had desired; but the impartial and careful attention his duties on the Committee had compelled, impressed on his mind that the limited sum he had hitherto urged must be largely increased, and as he was not ashamed to acknowledge the change of opinion which investigation and consequent conviction had produced, he must admit that he had been in error in seeking to limit the outlay to £20,000, for they had reached this point, either to spend nothing and leaving their property as it was, or pull down everything but the noble Hall, so dear to Masons, and build up anew both Masonic and tavern accommodation. If the proposition to content themselves with existing arrangements were strongly pressed, he was not unwilling to yield to that view and save so large a sum of money, as must be otherwise expended, but if the brethren desired any further accommodation of the kind generally sought after and so constantly urged, the entire and costly rebuilding over the whole site was indispensable, but he was bound to say, alike to Provincial and London Brethren, there would be the conveniences and comforts of no ordinary kind, almost a perfect club accommodation without its cost and risk, and an amount of lodge accommodation and splendour of exterior worthy of an institution so rich, so ancient, and so powerful.—The Brethren present generally concurred in the proposed scheme; and the W.M. further remarked that twelve months ago the scheme for the alteration of Grand Lodge property, as proposed in that Lodge by Bro. Sherry, the senior P.M. of No. 90, and explained with considerable trouble, time, and labour, afterwards approved by the whole of the members, was duly forwarded to the Grand Secretary, to be by him transmitted to the President of the Board of General Purposes, in whose hands the discussion of the question was invested at that time. He presumed, however, that the document could not have reached its destination, as its receipt had never been acknowledged, and he would not readily accuse a high Masonic officer of such a gross want of courtesy. The other subjects mentioned in the agenda paper were then discussed in order. Bro. BEACH, M.P., rose for the purpose of introducing the following motion:—"That the Lodge, deeply sympathising with the cause of Masonic Charities, most affectionately congratulates Bro. Frederick Binckes (who has been for many years a highly esteemed member of the Lodge) on the signal success which has mainly resulted from his laborious exertions on behalf of the Royal Masonic School for Boys, during the past year, and sincerely wishes him still greater success in the future." (Applause.) Bro. Beach said—W.M., R.W. Sir, and Brethren, I have a resolution to move that I feel sure will be received with favour by every member of this Lodge, and by every Brother present, and will meet with their hearty concurrence. (Hear.) I remember some years ago—a good many years now—when I served the office of Steward to the Masonic Boys' School, that charity did not receive the support it deserved. It was not easy to ob-

tain Stewards for the festival. The Masonic Girls' School was far more popular and commanded general support. The Boys' School and the other charity for aged Freemasons and Widows, though possessing equal claims for assistance, were comparatively thrown into the back ground. But, fortunately, a change has ensued. Bro. Binckes took the office of Secretary to the Boys School, and immediately applied himself to place that charity upon a proper footing. (Hear.) His indefatigable industry and unremitting exertions were given to the work. No distance was too great for him—no labour was too arduous. Wherever he thought he could advance the interests of the charity there he was sure to be present. (Hear.) His eloquent voice was heard on all occasions to advocate the cause, his whole heart was thrown into his words, and who can wonder that success has attended his efforts? That success has been unprecedented, as Masons know full well. Time was when the burden of supporting the charities was thrown upon the London Freemasons, who were ever ready and willing; but the country Freemasons had now come forward nobly in the cause. And amongst the Lodges which led the van, the Lodge of Economy took a foremost place. Therefore, we are entitled to say that this Lodge sympathises with Bro. Binckes's successful efforts. (Applause.) His exertions in the craft have been long and unwearied; he has looked upon Freemasonry as a vast system, possessing within itself the elements of great good. He has not confined himself to one branch, but wherever he thought he could advance the interests of the Order, he has been ready and willing to lend his aid; his ardent wish was to support, to promote, and to extend it. We may well congratulate ourselves that his sphere of usefulness has been enlarged, and that the Masonic Boys' School has thrived so largely under his auspices. May every brother be incited not to relax his efforts, but to do even more for the support of the charity, and may increasing success attend their exertions. (Applause.) I beg to move the resolution.—Bro. STEBBING said, as a member of the Lodge he had very great pleasure in seconding the motion which had been so gracefully introduced by their distinguished Bro. Beach. He had been long and intimately acquainted with Bro. Binckes's Masonic zeal, and was exceedingly glad to find that his country brethren were so appreciating his exertions. He then referred in touching language to the unity which had existed between Bros. Binckes, Symonds, and Lyall, a few years ago, to stir up the feeling of the Masons on behalf of the charities throughout the provinces. There was a fear, perhaps, existing among some of the brethren that if great prominence was given to one charity, the others might suffer, but the result of last year's experience had proved this fear to be groundless, for at no previous period had the Benevolent Institution and the Royal Masonic School for Girls raised such large sums in donations and subscriptions. For this reason, then, he considered that they owed a double debt of gratitude to Bro. Binckes, for he had never selfishly advocated merely the charity with which he was more immediately connected, but had also strenuously urged on the brethren the important duty of supporting all their charities. (Applause.) He knew how feeble his language was to express all that the brethren felt towards their eminent brother, and he begged to conclude by most cordially seconding the resolution before the Lodge. The W.M. read the resolution, and put it to the Lodge, when it was carried with the utmost unanimity.—Addressing Bro. Binckes, the W.M. thus proceeded, I have very great pleasure in giving directions to our Secretary to record this resolution on the Lodge books. I have before said how greatly honoured we feel by the presence of your name on the roll of the members of No. 90. Further, your name during the last year has been singularly connected with the advocacy and the advance of the charities. I can only hope that the strenuous exertions you will no doubt make in the time to come will meet with your utmost desires, and that the great success of the charity you are immediately connected with will be the means of producing also a great increase to the prosperity of the other institutions. I have now very great pleasure, in the name of the lodge, in presenting you with this resolution (Applause.)—Bro. BINCKES rose amidst another round of congratulations. He said he was somewhat afraid that without difficulty he could not fully respond to the handsome compliment just rendered to him. Apart from the pleasure he experienced in again meeting them as a member of the Lodge, there were also a great many happy reminiscences connected with it. He was greatly indebted to Bro. Beach, a most distinguished member of the craft, who had in times past made great sacrifices in its behalf, and was still always first and foremost in a wish further to promote

its interest and prosperity. For himself a very distinguished honour had emanated from No. 90. In times past, when there was not existing that unity which now happily prevailed, when acts had been misconstrued, and he hoped misunderstood, in a trying time of difficulty to him, the brethren of No. 90 had shown their sympathy and good feeling towards him by electing him an honorary member of their Lodge. This, in itself, was evidence that they thought him actuated only by good wishes, and they had endeavoured by their influence to assist those motives. At a subsequent period, again, the first vote of congratulation to him came from No. 90, and he most heartily thanked them for that proof of their continued kindness and esteem. He cordially agreed with the speeches just made by the proposer and seconder of the resolution, and was certain that while a large increase had occurred to the institution with which he was more immediately connected no detriment had been caused to the other institutions. Whilst he had been the happy means of stimulating others in different districts, and had succeeded in raising the Boys' School to its present proud position, he found that the Girls' School had been benefitted with a larger amount of support than had ever before been afforded it. (Hear.) He was afraid, at that protracted hour of the sitting of the Lodge, he could no longer continue to detain them upon this subject, but he should yet like to say a few words on the great merits of Freemasonry. He had before now heard it said that the glory of Freemasonry consisted in nothing else but its charitable institutions, and that if it was not for them the Craft would not be held in that estimation it was by the public. He would not say one single syllable against the important position the charities had held in their estimation, but he thought they must all of them admit that there was a vast field for work independent of that opened up by their charitable institutions. Freemasonry had for ages been the depository of the sciences of the world, though often illused they had been the pioneers of civilisation peering out of the darkness, and truly might it be said that Freemasonry had been one of the brightest institutions for ameliorating christian humanity. It was only the natural result of its practice that it should show itself in some active way for the amelioration of the wants of mankind. What had been done had naturally followed, down to that day. He considered the charities, not the crown of Freemasonry, but he certainly looked upon them as its brightest ornaments. (Hear.) He thought it should be made known to those without its pale, that, next to religion, there was no institution in the world doing so much good to the human race. He was happy to find that their charities had been so much increased, and he believed that all had not yet been done that very well could be done. The amount subscribed by the Freemasons during the financial year just passed far exceeded that of any other institution of a charitable kind, considering their numbers. They had this year subscribed nearly £11,000 for their own charitable institutions, and this spoke volumes as to what might be done by united exertion. He thought the W.M. and the brethren who had introduced the motion had spoke of him in too laudatory terms for what he had done. It was clearly apparent that it was only requisite for the claims and merits of the charities to be made known in the provinces, to ensure for them an equal amount of support as gained from the Metropolitan districts. There were, no doubt, many districts in the provinces where comparatively little was known of the charities, and in some districts in existence, even now, it was not known that the Craft had a Boys' and Girls' Institution. It was only for the provinces to be informed of these things, and to be told what was wished, and the result to follow was a ready amount of aid. For information sake, he might mention that in the year 1862, out of 107 Stewards for the charities, fifty-three were from the country, and nearly one-half of the whole sum contributed to the charities had been derived from the country. In the present year he found that the number of Stewards from the country was the largest, and the amount of contributions the most. (Hear.) He could hope that what had been achieved in the country in the last two years, would lead to the metropolitan brethren being reminded of their former *prestige*, and induce them to more active exertions and a determination to beat the country. He must again declare that to him was not due one half of the credit given him in reference to the success of the charities; if he had not had the good fortune to have sown good seed upon good soil, such a product could not have been realized. He had always found a hearty welcome, especially in that lodge, and a liberal response had followed his appeals, and he was sure no one could feel more truly grateful for the responses made to

him; his task was invariably rendered doubly easy by the kind way in which he was received. When they found the cause a good one, and the appeals in its behalf reasonable, there could not be but one desire to do all they could for it; it was but as the course of a man willing to do his duty in the position in which it had pleased God to call him. He could not, conscientiously, take all the compliment that had been paid for himself; there were two other institutions and their Secretaries, and he, in their names, must thank the company and the provinces for the support received and also return thanks for the support received from the Metropolis. When speaking of the charities, he always made it a point to speak of the merits of each institution, though if they entertained any choice, he hoped they would remember his poor boys. (Hear and applause.) He would say that if the others meant to beat him they would have to work very hard indeed; and with regard to their exertions and his own, he knew that however great they might be, they were sure to meet with their own reward. (Hear.) He was determined, in himself, never to rest satisfied until he had raised the Boys' School to the same point and degree of excellence and importance as the other institutions. He was glad to say that he was soon about to realize the sight of the laying of the foundation stone of as handsome a home as any society in England, and their pupils might then be increased to the number of 100 boys. He should still look to the whole of his friends and the Craft generally for their unbounded and increased generosity. He was sorely afraid he was trespassing on their time, but he hoped what he had said would be treasured as golden sentences in the hearts of them all. He could assure them all that he never in his life was in a more happy and gratifying position than when standing there in Lodge No. 90, and receiving this distinguished mark of their approbation, an honour which he trusted he should never lose. (Applause.)—Bro. J. L. HASLEHAM, P.M. No. 90, addressing the brethren, said he had to propose a resolution, and he was quite confident they would all receive it with the same pleasure as he had introduced it. The resolution was, "That this lodge begs to record its profound sense of the honour and kindness shewn by the R.W. the Prov. G.M., Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, *Bart.* G.C.B. in visiting it this day, and that the members gladly embrace this opportunity of testifying their great respect and affection for their R.W. brother and sincerely pray the G.A.O.T.U. that he may be pleased to prolong his life many years." He was sure it needed no words of his to express how much and deservedly they respected their R.W. Prov. G.M.; whether in the lodges of his own Province of Hampshire, or in the Grand Lodge of England, his conduct was always of that kind that ensured to him universal love, good will, and respect. With these few words he would sit down and leave it to some brother more able than himself to speak in seconding the resolution.—Bro. G. P. JACOB, P.M., No. 90, said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. A multiplicity of words upon this point was useless; they all knew their Prov. G.M. so well, and they saw the worthy Admiral so often amongst them that they could not but, like himself, highly appreciate his motives and conduct.—The W.M. having put the resolutions to the lodge, by whom it was most unanimously received and adopted, then addressed Sir Lucius as follows:—Right Worshipful Sir,—I have very great pleasure indeed in presenting to you, on behalf of the lodge, this resolution. We most cordially and thankfully appreciate the kindness of your attendance here this day, and we heartily pray the Great Architect of the Universe to prolong your useful life. I feel it a great honour to my lodge, and also to myself, that you should come and grace our meetings. Most Masons, although much younger than yourself, would consider themselves fully entitled to enjoy dignified ease, after such brilliant services to our country and the Craft; but you, Right Worshipful Sir, are still as ready as ever to do all in your power to promote the interests of our Order, both in the Grand Lodge and in this province, over which you so ably preside. May the Great Architect of the Universe give you much health and great happiness during the time he shall be pleased to spare you.—Sir LUCIUS CURTIS, *Bart.*, said he was sure he felt most grateful for the very kind manner in which the resolution had been proposed, received, and conveyed. It gave him great pleasure to be there that day; at the same time he was always ready to meet his brethren in any lodge, more particularly in the Lodge of Economy. He would not detain them with a long speech, but he must assure them that the sentences he was now uttering came from his heart, and he thanked them all most sincerely for their kindness and good opinion so flatteringly shown and spoken.

(Applause.)—The W.M. took the opportunity of intimating to the numerous brethren present of the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry, that he and the members of the lodge would be very happy to see them at their supper table, directly after the lodge had closed. [Shortly after eight o'clock the brethren re-assembled for refreshment, in the assembly-room of the Black Swan Hotel. Upwards of forty of those who had been present in the lodge now took their seats at the elegantly spread tables of the host, Bro. Sherry; the abundance and the superiority of the repast showed effectively the complete resources and capabilities of the hotel. The chair was taken by the W.M. of No. 90, Bro. Alfred Smith, the vice-chairs by Bros. G. P. Jacob, P.M., and E. Sheppard, J.W. of No. 90. The toasts of "The Queen and Craft," The Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland," and "the Deputy Grand Master of England," and "the Officers of Grand Lodge," were duly proposed and drunk with enthusiasm. The W.M. gave in eulogistic terms, the health of the R.W. the Prov. G.M., Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, *Bart.*, with long life to him and much happiness. The toast was very warmly honoured.—Bro. SIR LUCIUS CURTIS said he could only repeat the feelings he had expressed in the lodge. For the kind manner in which they had received him there, and the handsome way in which they had drunk his health, he should ever feel thankful. He had experienced great pleasure in being there, and hoped to pass yet many more pleasant evenings in the lodge. He would not detain them with a long harangue, but though he briefly expressed his obligations, he should always remember the kindness he had experienced in the Lodge of Harmony, or Economy; he might term it both, for though he might misname the lodge in one way, he did not in another. (Hear.) He trusted they would all live long and be happy, and continue be as they had hitherto been, a most flourishing lodge and the oldest in the country. He had great pleasure in drinking all their healths, and wished them many happy returns of the day. (Cheers.)—The W.M. said they had some of the Grand Officers of the Province present, to whom respect was due. He asked the company to drink to their healths, coupling with the toast the name of the Prov. G. Chap., Rev. Bro. Wills. Drunk with respect.—Bro. the Rev. T. A. WILLS said on the part of himself and many round him, he had very great pleasure in returning thanks for the compliment which they had just received. He trusted that in their offices they had hitherto acted with credit to themselves and to the choice of the Prov. Grand Master. He knew that with the clergy, as a body, there was a general indisposition to join the Masonic Order. He had endeavoured to impress upon many of his colleagues in the church that there was nothing wrong in connection with the tenets of their Order; and had there been anything objectionable, of course he should have set his face against it. The clergy would find themselves perfectly right in carrying out those principles which Freemasons were bound to carry out. He sincerely wished there were more clergymen amongst them, as a connection with Masonry gave them opportunities of doing additional good. Those who were best in the working of the teachings of the institution, were also the best in the local spheres, and the clergy would be convinced of this, as he had been, if once they were brought to consider and enter into the matter. On the part of the provincial officers present, and the absentees, he begged to return his best thanks. (Hear.) Excellent song, Bro. Wyndham, "No sect in the world can with Masons compete."—Bro. SIR LUCIUS CURTIS said, he rose with great pleasure to propose a toast, and he was sure the company would receive it with equal satisfaction. It was "The Healths of their W.M." (Applause.) They knew him and his most excellent qualities, as a Mason, better than he did, because the W.M. was their own. From the experience he had had that day of his ability, he must do him the justice to say that the manner, the perfect manner, in which he had conducted the duties of the lodge, had given him the utmost satisfaction. (Hear.) The W.M. had set them all an excellent example, for he had shown himself most perfect in every part of his duty; in working the initiation, in the passing, and also in the excellent explanation of the tracing board, he must admit that the W.M. had been exceedingly perfect. (Hear.) He might observe that the credit of the Master was to the credit of the lodge. He did not deem it necessary to say much more, and he believed he had said sufficient to impress upon their minds what an excellent Master they had to preside over them. He would only say, in conclusion, long might he preside over the lodge; however, their annual process of election would interfere with that, nevertheless, he would express a confident hope that the present W.M. might long be an ornament to the

Lodge of Economy. (Applause.) The toast was drunk most enthusiastically.—The W.M. said he should be exceedingly brief in what he had to say. The present meeting had been instituted, not for the purpose of setting the Master in display before the brethren, but for the purpose of giving the brethren assembled, from opposite parts of the province, an opportunity for brotherly association and Masonic chat, which they had not frequent opportunities of enjoying in other places. The observations of Sir Lucius Curtis had made a very great impression on his mind; the worthy Admiral had been pleased to compliment the working of the lodge; all he could say on this point was that he did all he could to carry out the working in a perfect manner on his own part, and with the intention to train others to the same degree of perfection the worthy Prov. M. had been pleased to speak of. He sincerely thanked the W. M., and the brethren who had been pleased to respond in so hearty a manner to his proposal. (Applause.)—The W. M. again rising, said there were some brethren present who had to return to Southampton, and would be obliged to leave by a comparatively early train, but still there were others anxious to hear them before they left. There were many visitors who had been present, and he was sure they would all say they had been eminently honoured by the presence of their distinguished Bro. Binckes. That brother was not a stranger, but a member of the Lodge of Economy, and he had highly distinguished himself since his name had been placed on their records. In his ardent desire to benefit the Institution he was peculiarly connected with, he had done great service to the general interests of Masonry. (Hear.) With these sentiments, and believing all present shared in them, he called upon the brethren surrounding him to rise, and with the greatest cordiality to drink to Bro. Binckes' long life, prosperity, and happiness. The toast was received and drank amidst great enthusiasm.—Bro. BINCKES observed that he had already long occupied their time in the lodge room, but he need hardly say that he felt that this renewed expression of their kindness could not pass unacknowledged. He could wish that his lips might be touched by a live coal from some fire, so as to make his observations more worthy than they otherwise could be. He was merely a practical man, and the brethren whom he occasionally visited might think from his remarks that he was always advocating one cause. This was true, and he regretted he had not the ability to introduce his subject in the variations of a Paganini; in fact, he feared he might be set down as degenerating into a man with one set idea. It was true he had an earnest desire to carry out to perfection the pet project he had before alluded to. During his observations that day, he might have omitted many important subjects, but he hoped he had not. He must repair one omission now however. He had especially to return thanks in that lodge to Bros. Stebbing, Sherry, Payne, and Barnes, as representing that Province, in the office of Stewards, and the brethren also who had so well supported them. And while he expressed his gratitude for the help already received, he looked forward hopefully for favours yet to come; in fact, while grateful for past assistance, he was not unmindful of the future. He with considerable pleasure found that the Prov. G. M., Bro. Hickman, and Bro. Weeks, were appointed as Stewards for the charities in 1864, and this would be the third year in succession that they had had three stewards in Hampshire for his institution. (Hear.) He could not expect that those in this district should make such gigantic efforts as the brethren in a large locality like Yorkshire; but he knew he owed to them a deep debt for the support given from Hampshire; the support had not been, as it were, occasional, but a steady and continual support that had not varied. He was particularly indebted to them for the great kindness they had extended to him, an unworthy object. (No.)

"And he stood indebted, over and above,
In love and service to them evermore."

However, this reward only stimulated him and his colleagues to renewed exertions; the surest road to fortune, fame, and honour, was by acting straightforwardly, honestly, and conscientiously. Sincerely, and from the bottom of his heart, he begged once more to thank them. (Hear.)—The W.M. said they had some other distinguished visitors present. He observed Bro. G. P. Perkins, the W.M. of Royal Gloucester (No. 152); Bro. Weston, the W.M. of Peace and Harmony (No. 462), the largest lodge in Hampshire, in itself a proud and triumphant rank, and Bro. Lamb, the W.M. of Oakley Lodge (No. 995). He called upon the company to welcome these W.M.'s with that cordiality always exhibited by No. 90. In each of the lodges named he and others had been

most generously received within the past few months, and in a way they of No. 90 could not very well hope to emulate.—Bro. PERKINS, W.M., 152, returned thanks for the courteous reception given him. Any of the members of No. 90 visiting his lodge would be received with much pleasure.—Bro. WESTON, W.M., 462, also expressed his thanks, and acknowledged the great services of Bro. Stebbing in raising the numbers and importance of this lodge.—Bro. LAMB, W.M. 995, in making his acknowledgement, spoke in confirmation of the praise bestowed upon Bro. Binckes for his exertions in support of the charitable institutions generally. He had occasion to write to Bro. Binckes for information, and had obtained a very kind response. Bro. Lamb acknowledged the frequent kind assistance his Lodge had occasionally received from the W.M. and P.M.'s of No. 90.—The W.M. said, in addition to those W.M.'s who had last kindly addressed the brethren, there were others present greatly worthy of honour for the good they had done for the Craft in that province. He would select from those who would be obliged to leave shortly; he meant Bro. Stebbing, the able Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes; also Bro. Forbes, of great distinction in the province; and that energetic and hard working Bro. Henry, the W.M. of No. 428. (Applause.)—Bro. STEBBING rose to respond amidst very loud cheering, and delivered an eloquent and energetic speech. He said he was very much obliged for their kind and handsome reception of him, and he could not express himself too grateful to the lodge for having been made one of its members. At all times he had received from No. 90 very great kindness, and he had particularly to thank them for their assistance in supporting two candidates for the charities, whom he had lately interested himself for, and for whom he had obtained no less than 10,000 votes, ensuring both elections at the first application. This result was one showing what Hampshire might do when united. (Hear.) He was also deeply thankful for the great kindness with which the W.M. had singled him out, with others more entitled to honour than himself. He must express his satisfaction at being placed on the Board of General Purposes—that busy hive of Masonry—and the present state of union of which was of the most gratifying character. He had endeavoured to assist the legitimate objects of the craft, to secure the vitality of Masonry, and he had exerted himself to do away with cliqueism and secure justice. He expressed himself pleased with the position of the M.W.G.M., whom he greatly respected for his upright rule, and he was of opinion that if in the past faults had existed they were not those of the W.G.M. He thought Hampshire had materially contributed to the better state of things. He hailed with pleasure their present unity and perfect brotherly love, the only contention now being as to who should do most towards bringing their institutions to perfection. (Applause.) The speaker eulogised on the special beauties of the order, and on the progress brought about by the science and exertions of enlightened men in modern times. He dwelt with much eloquence on the genial influence of its glorious charities, in reference to which he considered the institution one greater than the world ever before witnessed, and one doing more good than any society ever known. Nothing had he read of doing so much public usefulness, and never had there been any other body of men banded together for such good purposes. The speaker sat down, after concluding a powerful peroration, amidst a round of applause that lasted some moments.—Bro. FORBES, in a brief speech, very cordially responded to the kind mention of his name and services.—Bro. EMERY said for the very kind manner in which he and his services had been noticed, he had to return his most sincere thanks. The word "energetic" had been applied to him. (Hear.) And he must say that he had felt and did feel a deep degree of pride and interest in the Craft, and the noble charities. (Applause.) He had an earnest wish to rouse the slumbering degree of interest in the welfare of the institutions, which he believed only required to be more brought into notice to obtain greater support. He alluded to Bro. Barnes, whose name it would be wrong to pass over without due notice, as his exertions had been most valuable.—The W.M. said there was one toast to come, which was to a certain extent the toast of the evening, though he had advisedly postponed it till this late hour. That toast was, "The Health of the Brethren of the Yeomanry." He was sure it had afforded all the members the greatest pleasure in meeting those brethren, and they were sorry that the military duty of the day had prevented some from being present during the sitting of the lodge. Their presence now, however, proved the good spirit with which Masonry imbued them, and nothing could give the members greater pleasure than receiving them with that cordiality they

deserved. He could specify the names of Capt. the Hon. A. R. Arundel, Lieut. Kingsmill, and Cornets Lamb and Drummond, and couple them with the toast. (Drunk with hearty cheering.)—Bro. Capt. ARUNDEL returned thanks for the kind compliment paid him and his brother officers of the Yeomanry quartered in the city, but said the toast would have been much better responded to by Bro. Beach. He only wished he could speak as well as Bro. Wyndham sung, and then he should be first-rate and might be inclined to stand as a candidate for the next vacancy for the borough. He had never heard a song given with more emphasis or better effect. He had been a brother some years of a lodge at Southampton, but living some miles from it had not so frequently visited it as he ought to have done. He hoped now he was located at Winchester, he should be more frequently in communication with the brethren. He hoped at the next meeting he should be able to stay all the evening, but as he had to meet his men that night, he was sorry he must leave so early. (Hear.)—The W.M. then gave the toast of the newly-initiate Bro. Watson, one who had entered Masonry from no rash object of curiosity, but with a desire to be benefitted thereby, and to benefit others. The toast was drunk heartily; and then the "Entered Apprentices' Song" was ably given by Bro. Cox, 60th Royal Rifles, the chorus being accompanied with the ancient form.—Bro. WATSON responded to the toast in warm terms, and acquitted himself of a speech truly Masonic, which gained him hearty applause.—Bro. SHEPPARD, J.W. No. 90, said it devolved upon him to give the toast of "The P.M.s of the Lodge." He himself felt much indebted to the P.M.s and others, no doubt who had not yet passed the chair, were similarly indebted and equally grateful; indeed, to them the new members owed everything. They had that evening heard speeches from some of the most eminent Past Masters of the Province, and been informed by them what Masonry was, and it was exceedingly fortunate that they had such eminent leaders. Bro. Sheppard then proceeded to remark upon the great importance of good fellowship in all things, and pointed to the recent want of it across the ocean. He then gave the toast, coupling with it the name of Bro. Hasleham. (Great applause.)—Bro. HASLEHAM, P.M. 90, said, in his own name and the other P.M.'s of the lodge, he returned his best thanks for the way the toast had been proposed and received. He hoped they had all done their duty sufficiently and consistently; he had endeavoured to do so for four years, and should continue his efforts as long as it was in his power. They, of course, felt it a bounden duty to come down and give that instruction which they themselves had received from other P.M.'s before them. He spoke of Bro. Sheppard as a good specimen of the children of No. 90. The W.M. paid a compliment to Bro. H. G. Sherry, who that evening had been advanced to the degree of F.C. He had a high opinion of him, and wished him every prosperity. Proposing his health, he called upon him to respond with speech and song. (Applause.)—Bro. SHERRY feelingly responded, and then sung, in a very able manner, the pleasing air, "Madoline."—Bro. F. LA CROIX, P.M. 90, proposed the next toast, desiring to compliment some of those present who had contributed greatly to the prosperity of the lodge. It gave him much gratification to see those old familiar faces, and more particularly that of his respected Bro. Everitt. He very much regretted that a professional call obliged him to abridge his remarks very abruptly, but he was perfectly assured that they were all well acquainted with the Masonic excellence of their worthy Bro., P.M. Everitt; and he therefore begged to propose the health of the senior members of the lodge, coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Everitt. (Applause.)—Bro. EVERITT, P.M., very ably responded, observing that in his humble position he sought not notoriety; yet he had done his best, and he left it to the members of the lodge to say whether he was a working member or not. He looked back with pride to his long connection with them, and hoped that would not be the last, by many, opportunity of again being present in the Lodge of Economy.—Bro. BINCKES then passed a high compliment on the capacity of the officers of the lodge. The subordinate and working offices were filled by men of good Masonic knowledge; there was Bro. Sherry—(hear)—the Treasurer, and excellent host of that evening, and who was especially entitled to their thanks for the magnificent spreads he always placed before them. There could not possibly be a more zealous and efficient Secretary than Bro. Huggins. There was P.M. Bro. Jacob, and others who had passed the chair, of equal zeal and energy, and though he (Bro. Binckes) could not then enumerate the list, he knew they were all highly gifted, and proofs of this were numerous and positive.

He would couple with the toast the name of the S.W. *pro tem*. Bro. Jacob, P.M.—The toast was very heartily drunk.—Bro. JACOB, P.M., in responding, apologised for the absence of the S.W., Bro. Higgs, who was unable to attend. He looked upon that as a red-letter day, and had much enjoyed the way in which the large party had met in such true fellowship and downright brotherhood. It gave him great pleasure to find so many of their old friends around him again, and he most pleasurablely recognised Bro. Everitt, the first candidate he had initiated. He returned them all the most sincere thanks.—Bro. HUGGINS, Sec. 90, also addressed the meeting, expressing his great satisfaction at finding his services so highly appreciated.—The W.M., in another speech, acknowledging how deeply the members of the lodge were indebted to Bro. Beach, proposed his health in eulogistic terms. The toast was enthusiastically honoured.—Bro. BEACH said, he thanked them all most sincerely for the kind and handsome manner in which they acknowledged his presence. He had been peculiarly gratified by his attendance, because some very interesting events had happened that evening. There had been a most numerous and agreeable gathering of brethren from every part of the country, and they had enjoyed the felicity of seeing and hearing those eminent brethren who had contributed more than others to the continued success of Freemasonry, and he might especially refer to that eminent and distinguished brother Binckes. When that brother came amongst them, he seemed to bring to their hearts the claims of the charities in a way they could not withstand; and he brought home to their convictions how extremely important and useful the institutions were, and what high honour they conferred on the Craft. (Hear.) They felt bound to supply all the assistance in their power, and he hoped the flattering terms in which their past help had been acknowledged would stimulate them to greater exertions in the future. Might they have many more such happy gatherings as that, because the Lodge of Economy had peculiar facilities for assembling the brethren from all parts of the province, through the central position it occupied in a large and important district. (Hear.) The next toast was "Our Military Brethren," coupled with the name of Bro. Lieut. Cox, 60th Royal Rifles, to which that gentleman responded. We must not omit to mention that during the evening Bro. Jones played several elegant airs, and accompanied on the pianoforte the various songs, much to the pleasure and satisfaction of the company.

LANCASHIRE EAST.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Annual Grand Meeting of Freemasons in the Province of East Lancashire was held on Thursday, the 4th inst., at the Town Hall, Manchester, under the presidency of the Prov. G.M., Mr. Stephen Blair.

The first business was the investiture of the various officers for the year ending June, 1934. The following is a list of the officers so invested:—W. R. Callener, jun., Prov. G.S.W.; Mitchell, Bolton, Prov. G.J.W.; Rev. J. I. Figgins, Prov. G. Chaplain; J. H. P. Leresche, Prov. G. Registrar; J. Sudlow, Prov. G. Treasurer; Ormerod, Prov. G.S.D.; C. Afleck, Prov. G.J.D.; T. G. Gibbons, Prov. G. Director of Ceremonies; Aspinall, Prov. G. Organist.

A report from the Charity Committee was read, and it was resolved that the sum of £50 should be voted for the Boy's Masonic School in London.

It was resolved to hold the next Quarterly Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Colne.

At a quarter to five o'clock the lodge adjourned to a banquet at the Clarence Hotel. The Chair was occupied by the Prov. G.M. Mr. Stephen Blair, and about 200 brethren attended. It was stated that the foundation stone of the new Masonic Hall would be laid early in July, and that the Earl of Zetland or the Earl de Grey and Ripon was expected to take a leading part in the ceremony.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

CONSECRATION OF A NEW MASONIC HALL IN YORK.

The old Masonic Hall, in this city, having been removed in order to effect the Blake-street improvement, the members of the craft determined upon the erection of a new hall, which has just been completed.

The new Masonic Hall, however, though possessing some claim to architectural merit, as seen from the exterior, was never intended for mere outside show. A serviceable building, with proper interior accommodation, was the prime consideration,

and well has that been obtained. Few persons glancing at the building from Blake-street would imagine that it was the cover to a beautifully proportioned classic hall, fifty-four feet long by thirty wide, with walls divided into pannelled compartments by lofty pilasters, surmounted by Corinthian capitals, with proper bases, one large and fully ornamented frieze and arched mouldings, from which, on a coved cornice, the horizontal ceiling rests. The ceiling is divided into three compartments, two of which admit light through stained glass, whilst the centre is appropriately filled with masonic symbolism. At the east end the dais is raised the entire breadth of the hall, and between two sets of projecting columns is placed the throne. At the west, is the organ loft, supported by square columns, beneath which is the entrance by folding doors into the Lodge. There is a spacious vestibule, on each side of which there is a preparing and reception room, and on the left a semi-circular staircase leading to a room for the assembling of the members. This room is about thirty feet long, with a fireplace at each end. It has also an entrance to the organ loft, and looks down into the body of the hall. The front of the hall is of stone, the doorway being supported by Corinthian pilasters, and the windows filled with plate glass. On entering the building, the north side is of divisional compartments of brick, upon a stone dado and quoined cornice. The other sides, facing private property, are plain. The whole building reflects much credit on the architect, J. E. Oates, Esq., a brother of the order. The plaster work is exceedingly good, and well put together. It is intended to decorate the interior with colour, when the full effect of the beautiful hall will be brought out to advantage.

The opening of the new hall took place on Tuesday afternoon last, when the brethren of the Union Lodge and several visitors assembled to the number of nearly 100, amongst whom were Bros. W. D. Husband, W.M.; Marwood, D. Prov. G.M.; Capt. Woodall, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Cowling, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Capt. Richardson, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Farrar, P. Prov. J.G.W.; March, P. Prov. G.Supt. of Works; Plows, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; King, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Newton, P.M.; Richardson, P.M.; Meek, S.W.; T. Cooper, J.W.; and the Rev. J. E. M. Young, Prov. G. Chaplain.

The ceremony of consecration was performed in the most beautiful and impressive manner by the D. Prov. G.M. The brethren selected to take part in the consecration having formed into procession, entered the lodge room to solemn music, bearing with them the elements of consecration. Having arrived at their appointed stations, an opening prayer was offered up by the Chaplain, after which the following hymn was sung by the choir:—

"O praise our God to-day, his constant mercy bless,
Whose love hath helped us on our way, and granted us success.

"His arm the strength our daily toil to bear;
His grace alone inspires our hearts each other's load to share.

"O happiest work below, earnest of joy above,
To sweeten many a cup of woe by deeds of holy love.

"Lord, may it be our choice this blessed rule to keep,—
'Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep.'

"God of the Widow, hear! Our work of mercy bless;
God of the fatherless, be near, and grant us good success."

This was followed by a short introductory address by the D. Prov. G.M. The Chaplain then read part of 1 Kings, 8. The prayer of dedication was next offered up, and the lodge solemnly dedicated, by the D. Prov. G.M., in the following words:—"To Freemasonry, to virtue, to universal benevolence, and to the service of the true and living God most high, we dedicate this lodge room, and may prosperity, happiness, and peace attend until time shall be no more. I, George Marwood, acting by command of the most worshipful Grand Master of England, invoke the name of the Most High, to whom be all honour and glory. May He be with you in all your works, strengthen you in the principles of our royal art, and direct your zealous efforts to the good of the Craft. In the name of the Most High, I declare this Union Lodge Room of York to be fully and solemnly dedicated to the purposes of Freemasonry."

The Chaplain then offered up the prayer of consecration.

The D. Grand Master and his assistants next passed round the lodge-room to music, and solemnly consecrated the lodge with corn, wine, and oil—corn being the symbol of prosperity, wine the symbol of joy, and oil the symbol of peace and unanimity.

The D. Prov. G.M. then taking the ceuser, passed round the lodge, followed by the W.M. and his Wardens, saying, "May prosperity, happiness, and peace attend this lodge, until time shall be more."

The consecration prayers were then impressively delivered, after which the D. Prov. G.M. said:—"Brethren of the York Union Lodge, I now declare that your new lodge-room to be duly and solemnly consecrated, and I pray the most High to prosper you in all your works, both as men and Masons; earnestly exhorting you to adhere strictly to the landmarks of our Order, to assist all poor and deserving brethren, and in all things to practice charity what never faileth, and may the blessing of the Most High be with you for evermore."

The D. Prov. G.M., preceded by the Deacons, then led the W.M. round the lodge, and placed him in his chair. The following hymn was sung:—

"O Lord how joyful 'tis to see the brethren join in love to Thee;
On Thee alone their heart relies, their only strength Thy Grace supplies.

"The world without may rage, but we will only cling more close
to Thee,

With hearts to Thee more wholly given, more weaned from earth,
more fixed on heaven.

"Lord, shower upon us from above the sacred gift of mutual love;
Each other's wants may we supply, and reign together in the sky."

The Rev. CHAPLAIN then concluded the ceremony by delivering a beautiful address, the earlier portion of which was devoted to some explanation of the high origin and civilising tendency of Masonry. Speaking of the introduction of Masonry into this country, the Rev. Chaplain went on to say, "It is said to have been brought to us by Pythagoras, by whose propagation it reached the British Isles. For ages this society has existed in this country, and to what particular locality do traditions and records direct us in this country as laying claim to the most ancient lodge and to the light of Masonry first! This very city in which we are met together to-day—yes, this old city, hoary and venerable with centuries of bygone years, presenting to the skilful mason numerous objects and subjects of deep interest, from her noble and magnificent minister, bearing its splendid proportion aloft, dedicated to the honour of the Most High, down to her curiously wrought tessellated pavement dug from beneath the earth. Yes, this old city, hallowed to some of us by many sacred associations. It is said on the accession of King Athelstane in the tenth century, his brother, Prince Edwin, was appointed patron of the masons. This prince procured a charter from the king authorising masons to meet annually in the city of York, where the first Grand Lodge was formed in 926, and at which Edwin presided in person as Grand Master. Here many old writings were produced in various languages from which the constitutions of the English lodges were originally derived. From this era we date the re-establishment of Masonry in England. This grand lodge existed in the city of York until the close of the last century. We have strong reason for believing that the original charter was in existence in the beginning of the present century, and may be so yet. The name of 'Ancient York Masons' is well known in Ireland and Scotland, and many parts of the continent. Universal tradition is that the brethren of that appellation originated at Auldby, near York. This carries with it strong marks of truth, for Auldby was the seat of Prince Edwin. There is every reason for believing that York was the original source of Masonic government in this country, as no other place has ever pretended to lay claim to the honour. As some proof of this, I may mention that amongst the many ancient documents we possess belonging to the old Grand Lodge are several letters dated about 1779, from the Old Lodge of Antiquity in London, in which the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of York is acknowledged. I may further state that I believe the Lodge of Antiquity did not acknowledge the supremacy of the present Grand Lodge until the year 1790. Preston, writing in 1795, says, 'Till within these few years the authority of the Grand Lodge at York was never challenged. On the contrary, every mason in the kingdom held it in the highest veneration, and considered himself bound by the charges which originally sprang from the assembly; and to be reckoned as descendants of the original York masons was the glory and boast of the brethren in every country where Masonry was established. And from the prevalence and universality of the idea, that in the city of York Masonry was first established by charter, the Masons of England have received tribute from the first states in Europe.' To us as York masons it is a matter of no small regret that we are not meeting now as in the days of old in this city, not merely the Grand Lodge of England, but of All England, for such was the one held in York, and it is most desirable that we should thoroughly sift and

examine the documents and writings at our command connected with our York Freemasonry, and I trust that many of us shall be stimulated to such an interesting study. A few words with respect to our own Union Lodge. In July, 1777, a warrant was issued by the Grand Lodge in London, authorising this Union Lodge, then (No. 504) to meet in Lockwood's coffee-house, near Micklegate. Our lodge did not appear to have increased very much whilst the brethren met only in temporary places, such as hotels and inns, but when they possessed a hall of their own, such as the old one lately taken down, then we find our society steadily increasing in strength and in importance from that period, until now it has become one of the established institutions of this ancient city. Thus, after various wanderings and movements, we have at last arrived at our resting place, and well may we be satisfied with it, although in an unfinished state, in comparison with what we ultimately hope to attain to, for we must remember we are a York lodge. Still sufficient appears to reflect much credit on those kind brethren who have toiled and laboured to adorn and beautify this hall, and our warmest thanks are due to them, and right worthy are they of all masonic honours. Finally, my brethren, as this institution has been began and perfected with such unanimity and concord, in which we all greatly rejoice, so may they long continue: within these peaceful walls may our children's children celebrate with joy and gratitude the ceremonies of this auspicious day, and may the genuine tenets of our order, pure and unimpaired, be transmitted through this lodge from generation to generation: and as we meet here from time to time in this noble hall—as we look upon the many symbols and emblems with which it is adorned and beautified, may the Great Architect of the Universe help us to call to mind all other duties, religious, moral, and social—our duty to our God, our Queen, our nation, our neighbour, and ourselves: may we ever honour and adore God's holy name—be faithful to our beloved Queen, and in our respective spheres try to the utmost of our power to promote the true well-being of the whole realm: may the paths of order and virtue, sobriety and temperance, be strictly followed and pursued by us in all things: may we take pleasure in each other's happiness and welfare—be pitiful, be courteous, and rejoice in each other's honour. May the great bond of charity bind us closely together man to man as brothers, making us living columns and pillars of Free Masonry—the admiration of the popular world; and may we show by our outward actions the priceless value of those secrets of our masonic art which we keep locked up in the safe and sacred repositories of our hearts with fidelity:—May we prove worthy of the name of York Masons."

THE DINNER.

The ceremony of consecration being over, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment, and proceeded to Harker's Hotel, where a most sumptuous banquet awaited them. The W.M., Bro. W. D. Husband, presided; Bro. Lawton, as P.M., officiated as S.W.; and Bro. J. E. M. Young, as Chaplain. After dinner, the lodge having been close tiled,

The W.M. proposed "The Queen and the Craft," in response to which the following Masonic Anthem was sung:—

"God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen.
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.
Hail! mystic light divine,
May'st thou ne'er cease to shine,
Over this land.
Wisdom in thee we find,
Beauty and strength combined,
Masons are ever join'd
In heart and hand.
Come, then, ye sons of light,
In joyous strains unite,
God save the Queen.
Long may Victoria reign,
Queen of the azure main—
Masons resound the strain—
God save the Queen."

The W.M. next gave in succession "The Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The M.W.G.M. of England, Prov. G.M. of North and East Riding;" "The M.W. and D.G.M. of England,—the Earl de Grey and Ripon;" and "The Army and Navy."

The latter toast was responded to on behalf of the army by a non-commissioned officer of the 16th Lancers; by Bro. Fender on behalf of the navy; and by Captain Worsley on behalf of the volunteers.

Then followed the toasts—"The R.W. D. Prov. G.M., George Marwood;" "The W.M., Bro. Ald. Husband;" the various officers of the lodge; "Bro. Oates, the Architect;" and "The Visiting brethren," the latter of which received a response from Capt. Bro. Woodall.

The whole ended up with the toast of "The Ladies," which was proposed by Bro. John Smith, and in honour of which the choir sang "Here's a health to all good lasses." The toast was then responded to by Bro. Lawton, and the lodge was then closed with the usual formalities.

We must not omit to state that the beautiful performance of Bro. Ralph Wilkinson, the Organist, assisted by an efficient choir of members of the lodge, did much to render the ceremony of a very pleasing character.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.

STAR LODGE (No. 219).—The brethren of the Star Lodge, (No. 219), having taken into consideration the unwearied exertions of Bro. Hutcheson Campbell, P.M., resolved to present him with a small souvenir in remembrance of his services. On Tuesday evening, the 19th ult., above fifty brethren and a few friends met in the Caledonian Hotel, on the occasion of a complimentary supper and the presentation of the above souvenir to Bro. Hutcheson Campbell. Bro. Donald Campbell, late D.Prov.G.M., for Glasgow, occupied the chair, supported right and left by the guests of the evening, Bros. Jas. Bammatyne, D.M. No. 219; Jas. Campbell, P.M. No. 219; R. Clugston, J.W. No. 333; David Sutherland, Prov. G. Treas.; John Davidson, Prov. G.S.W., ex-Councillor; Jas. Taylor, &c., The duties of Croupier were discharged by Bro. Peter Fleck, supported right and left by Bros. McIlveen; John Bedgar; W. Miller, Andrew Park; Mitchell Allan, R.W.M., No. 333; David Haire; Daniel Miller, R.W.M. No. 102; John Laurie, R.W.M. No. 354; N. B. Dalveen, P.M. No. 333; Thos. McCampbell, Prov.G. Sword Bearer; A. W. Baxter, R.W.M., No. 419, &c. The brethren having partaken of an elegant and abundant supper, which reflected credit on mine host (Bro. Chas. Robertson) of the Caledonian, and the cloth withdrawn, the following toasts passed in rapid succession:—"The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers." The Chairman then called for an especial bumper, and gave the toast of the evening, "Bro. Hutcheson Campbell." He said it gave him unfeigned pleasure to be present this evening, surrounded by so many of his Masonic friends congregated together as one man, to pay a mark of respect to one so deeply worthy of it as Bro. Hutcheson Campbell, whether he was viewed in the character of a man, under the varied phase of the son, the husband, or the parent, or in the character of a mason, whose services prompted so many to join in the present auspicious meeting. In Bro. Campbell the poor had a warm and sincere friend—one whose hand was continually in action dispensing the dictates of a generous heart—a heart open at all times to the cry of poverty or distress—in fact, generous and open even to a fault, for a refusal never passed his lips. He rejoiced in the presence of Bro. Campbell's father, now arrived beyond the allotted period, who must be truly gratified at the warm reception given to so worthy a son, and in his old years could not fail, in the high prospect of passing away, to rejoice that he would leave one to perpetuate his race, so much appreciated by his fellow brethren. As a husband and parent, Bro. H. Campbell was an example of the first class, and his anxiety, as many of them had often witnessed, to promote the education and well-doing of his offspring had been often and much admired. But they were met that evening more especially to testify their worth of him as an excellent, persevering, and enthusiastic Freemason, one whose labour in the cause of the Order has endeared him to the Craft in general. Before calling on those present to join him in the toast, he said that the pleasing duty now devolved on him of presenting Bro. H. Campbell with a gold watch chain, one perhaps of the most Masonic description ever made, and prayed of him to accept it in the name of the donors, not for its intrinsic worth, but because it was the spontaneous offering of a few sin-

cere and devoted friends. It must remind him in the progress of his diurnal avocations of the value of time, and when he had arrived at the good old age allotted to mankind, he would be enabled to reflect, as no doubt he easily could, that during his active life it had not been unwisely spent. Bro. D. Campbell here handed the present amid great applause.—Bro. P. FLECK here rose and said that he could not permit the present opportunity to pass away, without adding to what had now taken place by remembering Mr. Campbell's fireside in the midst of his present felicitous position, and asking him to accept a magnificent brooch for Mrs. Campbell, in remembrance of the esteem in which he (her husband) was held. The Croupier here left his chair, and made his way up to the dais and handed the box containing the brooch to Bro. Campbell. The brooch was richly studded with emeralds, and of a very chaste and unique design. The graceful mode of presentation was the means of calling forth a most enthusiastic response from all those present—all rising to their feet.—Bro. JAS. CAMPBELL, P.M. No. 219, here rose, and in the name of the Star Lodge (No. 219), also presented Bro. H. Campbell with a handsome gold Past Master's Jewel, in remembrance of the active measures adopted by him to place the lodge in its present elevated position, which was received as before.—The CHAIRMAN then called upon all to join him in the toast of "Prosperity and happiness to the guest of the evening, and success to him through life." The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.—Bro. HUTCHESON CAMPBELL replied to the toast in feeling terms, astonished that any little that he might have done should have prompted such a display of feeling—such a display as he had never before witnessed, nor could have imagined. Bro. H. Campbell was much affected during his reply, and sat down amid the plaudits of his brethren and friends. The following toasts were then given:—"The Civic Rulers," by Bro. Dalveen, replied to by Bro. ex-Councillor Taylor; "Ships, colonies, and the commerce of the Clyde," by Bro. P. Fleck; "Mr. H. Campbell and his Fireside," by Bro. John Davidson; "The Charitable Institutions of the City," by Bro. Walker, replied to by Bro. John Davidson; "The Star Lodge," by Bro. M. Allan, replied to by Bro. James Campbell; "The Committee," by Bro. Bannatyne; "James Campbell and John Smith," by Bro. P. Fleck, replied to by Bro. Bannatyne; "The Chairman," by Bro. M. Allan; "The Lodges of the Province," by Bro. Bannatyne; "The Croupier," by Bro. Baxter; and "The Ladies," by the chair. The above toasts were interspersed with songs of the happiest and the most appropriate description, which rendered the evening a pleasant recreation from the labours of business, at the same time paying a well merited tribute to a deserving brother.

MARK MASONRY.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Cumberland Lodge* (No. 60).—The M.W. the Earl of Carnarvon, Grand Master of Mark Masters of England, Wales, &c., having deputed, by warrant, Bro. John Barker, P.M. and Past Grand Deacon of the Northumberland and Berwick Lodge of Mark Masters, to consecrate the Cumberland Lodge (No. 60) of Mark Masters, to be held in the Masonic rooms, Barwise-court, Bro. John Barker took the chair, as M.W.G.M., on the 28th ult., assisted by the following brethren acting as Grand Officers, viz.:—Bros. W. Punchon, as S.W.; H. A. Hammerbom, J.W.; A. Gillespie, G. Chap.; F. W. Hayward, Sec.; G. Lampton, Dir. of Cers.; C. J. Bannister, G.P.; W. Murray, S.D.; Johnson, J.D.; G. G. Haywood, Tyler. Bro. Charles Rose, visitor from lodge No. 50, M.M. Scotland. The W.M. having opened the Grand Lodge, called upon the Secretary to read the warrant of the lodge and also the M.W. Grand Master's letter, empowering him to hold and consecrate the lodge of Mark Masters. The lodge having been duly consecrated in ancient form, the M.W. Grand Master then proceeded to install Bro. Charles James Banister as the first W.M., who then advanced the brethren whose names had already been announced by circular, and from whom (and the brethren who had been previously advanced) the following officers were duly appointed and invested:—Bros. T. W. Hayward, S.W.; W. Murray, J.W.; W. Cockett, Chap.; G. G. Hayward, M.O.; W. Johnston, S.O. and Treas.; Joseph Dee, Sec. and Org.; J. T. Melbourne, J.O.; Robert Hodgson, Reg.; J. Lowthian, S.D.; J. Harris, J.D.; W. Garrick, I.G.; T. Stony, Tyler. The following brethren were duly proposed and seconded for advancement next meeting, viz.:—Bros. Blacklock, Richardson,

Hall, Slack, J. A. Wheatley, J. Lott, Pickering, and Cooke. Before closing the lodge, Bro. W. Barker congratulated the lodge on the auspicious event of that day, and the brethren on being presided over by such an expert Mason, in every degree, as Bro. Banister, their first Master. He called their attention to that part of the ceremony inculcating benevolence, as being as much a part of this Order of Freemasonry as any other, and hoped that the brethren of that lodge would support him, as well as their worthy Master, with material aid for the charities of the Order, more especially the Boys' School, for which he (Bro. Barker), had undertaken, the ensuing year, to be one of the Stewards. This being the whole of the business the lodge was closed in ancient form with solemn prayer, and the brethren adjourned to Bro. MacGowan's to banquet.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family have returned from Balmoral, and on Tuesday paid a visit to the Great Exhibition Memorial in the Horticultural Gardens.—The Prince of Wales held a Levée at St. James's Palace, on Monday, which was one of the most brilliant of the season. In the evening, His Royal Highness and the Princess proceeded in state to the Guildhall, where he honoured the corporation by taking up the freedom of the City that had descended to him from his illustrious father. Afterwards, the ball to which their Royal Highnesses had been invited took place. There was an immense crowd lining the streets through which the Royal *cortège* passed; and the weather being fortunately fine all passed off in the happiest manner. The Prince and Princess were received with the most cordial demonstrations of loyalty.—The inauguration of the monument to commemorate the Exhibition of 1851 took place on Wednesday, with as much brilliancy as the uncertain state of the weather would permit. There was a very great concourse of people, roughly estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000—a large number, considering that the prices of admission ranged from 1s. to 3s. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, arrived with their usual punctuality. Those who were to take an active part in the ceremony assembled under the dome of the Exhibition Building, and, forming into procession there, traversed the nave for half its length, when they turned and ascended a balcony erected on the south front of the building. On this the Prince of Wales received addresses and replied to them, and then gave the signal for uncovering the monument. The design of the memorial, by Mr. Durham, won general approval. This part of the ceremony over, the procession performed the circuit of the gardens to the continued strains of music, and amidst the applause of the people. The proceedings did not terminate until nearly six o'clock.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, 4th inst., Lord Malmesbury intimated his intention of bringing the Brazilian dispute under the notice of their lordships on the 10th inst.—On Friday the business was unimportant.—On Monday the royal assent was given by commission to the *Customs and Inland Revenue Bill* and several other measures.—Lord Ellenborough made another speech on the Polish question. The noble Earl submitted that it would be a wise and prudent course on the part of Russia to concede the independence of Poland, and to erect that country into a separate kingdom under the sceptre of a member of the House of Romanoff. He condemned the suggestion attributed to England, France, and Austria, that an armistice should be concluded, for, if the Poles once laid down their arms, how, he asked, were they to take them up again if they felt dissatisfied with the arrangements of diplomacy? His advice to the Poles was to persevere in their efforts to strike down their enemy. Despair had driven them to insurrection. If they persevered, their perseverance

might be crowned with success; if they fell, they would carry with them in their fall the respect of all men. Lord Russell said the Government of England and France had decided upon making a suggestion to Russia "suitable to their position and honour." That suggestion was communicated to Austria on Saturday, and, as the reply of the Government of Vienna was expected to-morrow, he entreated their lordships' forbearance. He, however, pointed out the difficulties which stood in the way of a restoration of the kingdom of Poland, and submitted that, an armistice was a necessary preliminary to any negotiations which might be opened between Russia and the Poles. After some further conversation—in the course of which Lord Grey observed that, as armed interference was not contemplated, the more sparing they were in their advice the better—the subject dropped.—The Prison Ministers' Bill, which received the support of Lord Derby, was read a second time, by a majority of 65 to 35.—On Tuesday, Lord Russell laid on the table papers relating to Greece, and stated that it would be seen from these documents that the title of Prince William of Denmark to the Greek crown has been acknowledged by the great powers, who would make every effort to have that title recognised by other Governments. The noble earl added that a communication had been made to the great powers, announcing the desire of Her Majesty to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece.—Lord Carnarvon moved the second reading of Mr. Adderley's bill, authorising the application of the lash to the backs of garotters. Lord Cranworth regarded the measure as the result of a panic, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord Granville would, if he saw any prospect of their being able to throw out the bill vote for the amendment, but the crowded state of the benches opposite warned him that opposition would be futile. Eventually the bill was read a second time without a division. The Manchester Corporation Water Bill was read a third time and passed.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Thursday, the 4th inst., Mr. Crawford asked whether any demand had been made upon the Federal government for compensation to the owners of the English vessel "Will-o'-the-Wisp," which was seized in Mexican waters by a Northern cruiser in June last. Mr. Layard said it was doubtful whether the seizure took place in Mexican waters. The Prize Court at Key West released the vessel, but declined to give damages or costs on the ground that the Federal Commander was perfectly justified in making the seizure. The hon. gen- added that the proper course for the owners to take was to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.—On the motion for going into committee on the Volunteer Bill, Mr. Bagwell, who not very long ago was a member of Lord Palmerston's Government, moved a resolution to the effect that it was impolitic any longer to exclude Ireland from the operation of the volunteer system, and that, if the exclusion were to continue, it was unjust "to tax Ireland for the support of English volunteers." An Irish member, Major Stuart Knox, opposed the motion, as in his opinion it would be difficult to induce his countrymen to take the oath of allegiance. Sir De Lacy Evans denounced this remark as a libel on the Irish people. After some observations from Lord Hartington, Colonel French, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Maguire, and Sir G. Bowyer, the house divided, when the motion was rejected by a majority of 111. The house then went into committee, when, on the motion of Mr. Hibbert, the clause authorising the employment of volunteers for the suppression of riots and internal disorder was struck out.—On Friday, Mr. Caird postponed his motion on the supply of cotton from India, in consequence of the absence of Sir Charles Wood, who is suffering from illness. Lord Palmerston, in answer to several

questions, said the cession of the Ionian Island to Greece would be arranged in the same way as the establishment of the British protectorate—by treaty, and not by the action of Parliament. He did not anticipate that the cession would be opposed by any of the great powers.—Mr. Baillie Cochrane moved, but on finding that he was not supported, subsequently withdrew, a resolution declaring it to be desirable to make the Commissioner of Public Works, a permanent officer, instead of, as at present, a member of the Government, who goes out on every change of Ministry.—Mr. Fortescue called attention to the case of the late Sergeant Major Lilly, of the Inniskilling Dragoons; and after some remarks from Mr. Coningham, Lord Hartington detailed the circumstances of this melancholy affair. The noble Marquis strongly censured the conduct of Colonel Crawley, and the general officer under whose immediate command he served, and stated that the Judge Advocate General had pronounced the arrest of Lilly to be illegal. It had been decided to grant compensation to his relatives, and meanwhile Colonel Crawley's conduct would form the subject of a further investigation.—Mr. Villiers introduced a bill authorising loans for public works in the cotton manufacturing districts, provided that any board constituted under the Local Government Act, 1856, or any local authority whatever invested with powers of town government, and rating under any special act, may under certain conditions obtain advances at 3½ per cent., for the execution of permanent works, from the Loan Commissioners. "The total amount to be lent under this act shall not exceed such amount as, together with any sum borrowed by such local board, or local authority, before the passing of this act, and remaining unpaid at the time of any such loan being made under this act, would be equal to two years' assessable value of the property assessable within the district in respect of which any such loan may be made. Where the amount of the loan, together with any sums already borrowed and unpaid, exceeds one year's assessable value of the property within the district, fifty years will be allowed for the repayment of the advance. In all other cases the period fixed for repayment is thirty years. The loans are to be made on the security of the rates, either alone or together with such other property or income as may be agree upon."—On Monday Mr. Villiers' bill was read a first time.—Mr. Hennesy gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Crown on Monday next, praying Her Majesty to adopt measures in concert with the other powers, for securing "the legitimate rights of Poland."—In reply to a question from Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Peel stated that as the House had finally disposed of Mr. Churchwarden's postal contracts, the Government had entered into arrangements with the Belgian government and two of our own railway companies for carrying on the services between Dover and Calais and Dover and Ostend.—Lord Clarence Paget, in reply to Sir John Pakington, said the Admiralty had under consideration a scheme for establishing a school of naval instruction for the benefit, not merely of the royal navy, but also of the "whole maritime interests of the country."—Mr. Gregory moved a resolution in favour of throwing the Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh open to the public after the hours of divine service on Sunday, but the motion was opposed by the Government, and after a good deal of discussion, it was rejected by a majority of 16. The House was soon after counted out.—On Tuesday, after several questions had been put and answered, Mr. C. Buxton moved a resolution to the effect that the subscription required from the clergy to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Prayer-book ought to be relaxed. He contended that the present restrictions kept many worthy men out of the Church, and prevented her from adapting herself to the wants of the times. An interesting and lengthy debate followed. Mr. M.

Milnes moved an amendment, limiting Mr. Buxton's resolution to subscription to the Prayer-book. Sir George Grey opposed both motion and amendment, but declared that in the opinion of the Government the state of the law on the subject was not satisfactory. After hearing this speech Mr. Milnes withdrew his amendment, and Sir George Grey moved the previous question, with a view of leaving the subject open for inquiry. This did not please Mr. Newdegate, who thought the Government should have taken a more decided position. Mr. Walpole also would prefer to have the motion met by a direct negative in place of the previous question. Mr. Morrison, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Butler Johnstone, Mr. Disraeli, and others, afterwards spoke. Eventually the previous question was agreed to.—On Wednesday the Innkeepers' Liability Bill, passed through committee, as did also the Savings Banks Act Amendment Bill. The Election Petition Bill, which seeks to amend the law relating to election petitions, was after some discussion, read a second time, it being understood that some amendments would be admitted in committee. The Metropolitan Turnpike Roads Acts Amendment Bill passed through committee. Several other measures were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned before six o'clock.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The health of London continues to improve, the average number of deaths slowly falling to the average point. They have not yet reached that point, however; the number last week was 1132. But it was a decrease of 82 from the mortality of the previous week. The births numbered 1843, which was slightly below the ten years' average.—The monthly return, prepared by the Honorary Secretary of the Central Relief Committee, shows that in the week ending the 30th of May the number of cotton workers wholly unemployed was 191,199. These figures represent a vast amount of suffering, but it is some consolation to know that during the interval between the last week in April and the last week in May, the number of persons out of work had undergone a decrease of 24,313. "The board of guardians," says Mr. Maclure, have reduced the number of persons relieved by them from 184,172 to 160,890, being 23,282 less than in April, and the local committees show a reduction of the number of persons solely dependant on them of 46,856." The report urges that local relief committees should cut down their expenditure wherever such a step is practicable, as there is reason to believe that no large addition will be made to the funds which have already been received.—A fire broke out on Tuesday afternoon in the Houses of Parliament—apparently in one of the committee-rooms—but it was soon extinguished.—The Dundonald case was before the Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords on Tuesday. It may be proper to state that the case was brought by the eldest son of the celebrated sailor, who prayed their lordships to declare him the legitimate son of his father and the rightful inheritor of the title. The claim was in the first instance disputed by Captain Cochrane, at present in command of the *Warrior*, and some strange testimony was given, aspersing the character of the mother of both claimants. On Tuesday the venerable lady herself appeared and indignantly denied the aspersions. The committee found themselves in an embarrassing position—in now being called to decide a case on *ex parte* statements, for Capt. Cochrane at the last meeting withdrew his opposition; but they determined, as the case had been begun, it ought now to be heard through, and their lordships adjourned to Monday next for its further hearing.—The Court of Queen's Bench has been engaged in hearing Colonel Calthorpe's reply to the charge of libel brought against him by Lord Cardigan. Mr. Serjeant Shee, on behalf of the gallant officer, showed cause against the rule recently obtained by Lord Cardigan. It was

stated that Colonel Calthorpe had destroyed the last edition of his book, but the learned Sergeant asked the Court to discharge the rule on three grounds:—"First, that, the only passages in Colonel Calthorpe's book complained of by the Earl of Cardigan were the result honestly expressed of information fairly obtained at the time, and that these statements were in all substantial matters the truth; secondly, that the conduct of Lord Cardigan towards Colonel Calthorpe since the publication of the first edition of the book and the conduct of Colonel Calthorpe towards Lord Cardigan had been, according to the ordinary practice of the Court, such as to disentle Lord Cardigan to the special interference which he asked; and, thirdly, that the war in the Crimea and the conduct of the public men in the service of the Crown in connection with it had, at the time the alleged libels were published, become matters of history and free comment and discussion." The rule was discharged without costs.—The Lord Chancellor has given an important decision under the new Bankruptcy Act. A Mr. Laforest was adjudged a bankrupt on the 6th of October last, and on the 28th of November Mr. Commissioner Holroyd decided that he was entitled to an order of discharge. The order was signed on the 30th of the following month, but in the interval between the 28th of November and the 30th of December, some property was bequeathed to Laforest. The assignee claimed this property, on the ground that the order of discharge should date from the day on which it was signed, and not from the day on which it was verbally pronounced by the Commissioner. The Commissioner decided in favour of the assignees; but the Lord Chancellor reversed this decision—thus holding that the order of discharge takes effect immediately on its being granted verbally by the Court.—The case of Mr. Wade, charged with the outrages on women, has been postponed till next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.—The Rev. Thomas Wycherley has been tried and found guilty of receiving stolen money, knowing it to have been stolen. It will be remembered that a girl, named Newton, robbed her mistress of several bank-notes, most of which she swore Wycherley received from her. His trial commenced at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, and was continued on Wednesday. Eventually he was found guilty and sentenced to six years' penal servitude. He protested his innocence.—The body of a young woman has been found in the London Docks under circumstances which lead to the conclusion that she had been murdered. Her head was off, and on the neck was a deep gash. The body has been identified as that of Ellen Donovan, who for some time past has cohabited with a pugilist named King. Last Thursday he quarrelled with her and threatened to beat her; when she left the house, and he had not seen her since.—A woman, named Fawcett, the wife of a saddler, residing in Ashton Old Road, has been committed for trial at Manchester, on a charge of having attempted to murder her husband. Early in the morning, Fawcett was awakened by a sensation of pricking in his throat, and he then saw his wife standing over him with a knife in her hand. When taken into custody the woman expressed her regret that she had not been able to complete her design. She intended, she said, to cut her husband's throat, and then destroy her own life. Fawcett was only slightly wounded in the throat.—The murder of Mr. Jackson, of Mount Pleasant, near Nenagh, must be described as one of the most atrocious crimes that stain the annals of Tipperary. It seems that the unfortunate gentleman, who was one of the most popular landowners in the county, was taking a walk through his own grounds, when he was struck from behind, and brought down by a blow which must have produced instantaneous death. He was robbed of his money and watch, and this circumstance leads the *Freeman's Journal* to throw doubt on the statement that the assassination had what is called an agrarian origin. It appears, however, to be certain that several of Mr. Jackson's tenants who had paid no rent for the last three or four years, had been served with notices of ejection. These men are in custody, as well as the deceased gentleman's steward and the steward's son. A large reward has been offered for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons concerned in this murder, but as the *Freeman's Journal* remarks, "we know the

inefficiency of rewards in such cases."—A shocking murder of a child and the attempted suicide of the murderer engaged the attention of the magistrate at the Marylebone police-court on Thursday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Greek throne was formally accepted by Prince Frederick George of Denmark, on Saturday, and he will be forthwith proclaimed King George the 1st. It is rumoured that he will propose for the Princess Alice of England.—The Crown Prince of Prussia, discerning the dangers to which his father's policy exposes the Prussian crown, has publicly disclaimed all participation in the measures lately taken towards the Parliament and the press. In replying to an address presented to him at Dantzic, he said that he regretted to have visited the city at a time when disagreement had taken place between the government and the people. He had been greatly surprised by the news of that disagreement; for, being absent, he was unaware of the ordinances which have brought about this position of affairs, and took no part in the deliberations when they were resolved upon. But, nevertheless, all persons, and the Crown Prince himself more than anyone, were convinced that Prussia, "under his Majesty's sceptre, is securely approaching the greatness which Providence has marked out for her." This short and significant speech immediately elicited from the Crown Prince's hearers three hearty cheers for himself and the King. Meanwhile, the corporation of Berlin has voted an address praying the King to "re-establish the constitutional state of affairs by a speedy convocation of the Diet," and six of the principal Berlin newspapers have protested against the press ordinance, and reserved their legal rights, which the King has refused to receive, and the Minister of the Interior has an order declaring that discussions of municipal councils "on constitutional affairs and politics in general," are illegal, and "cannot be tolerated," and directing the authorities to "exercise with energy the disciplinary powers with which they are invested in respect to the municipalities.—The *Stampa* of Turin announced that the treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Italy was concluded, and would be signed in a short time. There are renewed rumours that the ex-King of Naples is about at last to leave Rome and transport himself to a permanent residence in Munich. But this rumour has been heard rather often already.—The *Observer*—whose announcement tallies with a statement published by the *Nord*, the journal which serves as a Russian mouthpiece in Paris—says that on Saturday the English, French, and Austrian Cabinets severally despatched to St. Petersburg notes recommending the Emperor Alexander to grant the Poles representative institutions, a separate executive, the official use of the Polish language, and complete freedom of education and religion, and further urging him immediately to proclaim an amnesty and a cessation of hostilities in order that these recommendations may be carried into effect. But a Vienna telegram announces that a semi-official contradiction has there been given to the statement that fresh notes were sent on Saturday from London, Paris and Vienna to St. Petersburg, together with a positive denial that Austria has accepted the conditions specified. Private letters received in Berlin from St. Petersburg state that the Municipal Council of Moscow has resolved upon the formation of a civic militia, and that thousands of citizens enrolled themselves in a few days. We are not told whether those patriotic citizens are in immediate expectation of a new invasion of Moscow.—A great stir has recently been made about a visit paid by General TURK, first to Constantinople and next to the Danubian Principalities. Some Poles appear to have supposed that TURK was endeavouring to stir up a movement against Austria in Galicia, but the General writes to the Italian papers to deny that he ever had any such intention. It may be observed, however, that the only disclaimer he makes is with regard to Galicia.—A French steamer, it is announced by the *Diario* of Havannah, had arrived at the latter city with dispatches from General FOREY to the French Government, announcing the capture of Puebla on the 27th May, and the unconditional surrender of General ORTEGA and the garrison. The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains an official telegram from New York to the effect that Puebla had fallen, and that ORTEGA had surrendered unconditionally "with 18,000."

AMERICA.—Intelligence of a very interesting kind has been brought by the *America*, from Boston and Halifax, and which, having touched at Cape Race, has conveyed to us New York telegrams to the morning of the 30th ult. It was reported in Washington and New York on the 26th ult. that General Grant had taken Vicksburg, and had probably captured the whole

Confederate garrison, estimated at 15,000 or 20,000 men. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, we are told, as the Federal re-occupation of Vicksburg was, in fact, regarded as of more value than the capture of Richmond; but this enthusiasm must have been in a great measure dispelled by the subsequent discovery that, after all, Vicksburg had not been taken. The Southern accounts admit the Confederate defeats at Baker's Creek and Big Black River bridge, and the subsequent investment of Vicksburg, but represent that the garrison has repulsed six assaults with great slaughter, and that General Pemberton can hold the place until he shall be relieved. On the 29th ult., the Confederates were crossing the Rappahannock; but the latest New York telegram, dated the morning of the following day, states that "nothing more definite has been received from the Rappahannock than a statement that a portion of General Lee's forces had passed up the river." The *North American*, which arrived at Londonderry, brings New York news to June 1. There does not appear to be much change in the situation at Vicksburg. The besiegers are said to have been again repulsed, and it was expected that regular siege operations would have to be undertaken to capture the city. The Federal outer lines were within 100 yards of the Confederate works, which were said to be of great strength. Apprehensions were expressed that Grant would be attacked in the rear; but General Johnston does not seem to be in any condition to become his assailant. The Confederates say they have sunk two gunboats off Vicksburg. Meanwhile Admiral Porter has destroyed the navy-yard at Yazoo City, with an immense quantity of stores. General Banks appeared to be making his way up to Vicksburg. He had crossed the Mississippi at Bayou Sara, above Port Hudson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. T. asks:—Upon the receipt of a Grand Lodge warrant by a new lodge, of which the W.M. designate is also a P.M., has the lodge a right to hold its regular meetings—to initiate candidates, and transact other business? And, supposing there are insuperable obstacles to its immediate consecration by the Prov. G.M., or his deputy, would it be proper and regular for it to do so? [The lodge cannot work until consecrated, excepting under dispensation. If the Prov. G.M. cannot consecrate the lodge himself, get him to nominate some other brother to do it for him—any P.M. who knows the ceremony may perform it.]

FRATER asks:—A stranger from Halifax, N.S., presents himself to a lodge for admission, and produces, as a voucher, a lodge certificate (Grand Lodge of Scotland), printed on parchment, announcing the fact that he is a Mason Master, this certificate is signed by the W.M. and the two Wardens, countersigned by the Secretary. Would it be right to give admission to such a brother after due examination.—[Yes.]

A JERSEY BROTHER writes:—A candidate has been proposed as a joining member of Lodge —, now this person has no Grand Lodge certificate, the only thing he has is a letter signed by the W.M. of a lodge under the Grand Orient of France. A brother of Lodge — has been to Paris lately, and he certifies he has seen the minutes of the lodge where the said brother was initiated, and also that he has taken a correct copy of said minutes. It appears this candidate was initiated about twenty years ago, and he never took any other degree; he has applied for a Grand Lodge certificate, but they have replied that they cannot comply with his request, as the *Book of Constitutions*, under the Grand Orient de France, forbids any brother from having a certificate except he be a Master Mason. Now, can a Master of a lodge, under such circumstances, allow a person to be admitted as a joining member under the English constitutions, which say that a brother must produce his Grand Lodge certificate, as also the certificate of his former lodge. If this brother is admitted it is his intention to take the two other degrees. [Under the circumstances we have no doubt that the brother can be received as a joining member, if the brethren of the lodge are satisfied with the evidence of his admission, and the identity of the person offering himself as a member with the brother described in the minutes alluded to. The safer way would be to re-initiate him. If he has not been in Masonry for twenty years he cannot know much about it.]