

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

## MOTHER KILWINNING.

By Bro. D. MURRAY LYON, K.T., Prov.  
J.G.W., of AYRSHIRE.

## No. XI.

We left Mother Kilwinning within the Royalty of Irvine harmonising in the light under the banner of the Grand Lodge of Scotland: we now, on the afternoon of St. Thomas's Day, 1807, find her in her own hall under the shade of the ruinous Abbey of Kilwinning, deeply engrossed with business consequent upon her changed circumstances, and involving a question in the settlement of which there seems to have been considerable diversity of opinion among those having a voice in the management of the affairs of the "Royalle Company"; for it was only "after lengthened deliberation and reasoning" that "the whole officebearers and a number of *very respectable* brethren" could agree upon an adjustment of the scale of entry-money which should "in all time coming" be exacted from approved candidates from Masonic enlightenment on their becoming members of the Mother Lodge. Gentlemen were to pay £1 14s.; squaremen, 18s.; Operative Masons, 13s.: It was further enacted that affiliation fees should be—"for Gentlemen, 21s.; Squaremen, 10s 6d.; Operatives, 7s. 6d., besides a small fee to the Tyler for his attendance and trouble—reserving the right to admit Honorary Members at the Lodge's discretion. Also, each candidate's name to be six days before the Committee of the Lodge: if then found worthy he may be admitted." The caution exercised by the Craftsmen of the Mother Lodge in the selection of material fitting to be placed in the grand superstructure of Speculative Masonry, is worthy of the closest imitation by those living in this the epoch of the Order's history when the tendency on the part of lodges to degenerate into an indiscriminate admission to the mystic circle of all who choose to pay the statutory fees, threatens, if not checked, to obliterate one of the most ancient of our Masonic landmarks. Notwithstanding the heavy expense to which Mother Kilwinning was subjected in altering the entrance to her hall, so as in 1800 to admit of the enclosure of the graveyard attached to the Abbey, at her amalgamation with Grand Lodge "the box" contained the sum of £40, so well had her resources been husbanded; but with her newly-formed alliance with Edinburgh came enlarged ideas in regard to the furnishings of a lodge—floor-cloths for each degree having had to be provided at an expence of £9; double that sum was expended upon "three elbow chairs, of a higher elevation than ordinary, so as the Master and Wardens may appear in their proper stations when seated in the lodge"; an engraved plate of circular for convening the lodge meeting cost £9; new drinking glasses and tumblers increased the outlay by about £6, and with characteristic care

for having the members will posted in everything relating to the hilarity of the craft, *sevenpence-halfpenny* was invested in the purchase of "half a yard of linen for pasting sheet of *songs* thereon." These and other items of extraordinary expenditure not having been met by a corresponding increase of income, an appeal to the members had to be made, but so liberal was the response that the officebearers were not only able to liquidate all debts due by the lodge, but found themselves also in a position to forward to Edinburgh five guineas as Mother Kilwinning's subscription towards defraying the expense Grand Lodge had incurred in connection with the purchase of the Niddery Street Hall (St. Cecilia's), and its conversion into a Freemasons' Hall.

Shortly after the ratification of the treaty of union between the Edinburgh and Kilwinning Grand Lodges, the latter issued letters to her daughters, apprising them of the "settlement of all her differences with Grand Lodge," and of the terms upon which they could participate in the privileges enjoyed by lodges holding under the Edinburgh Constitution: these were, payment of "three guineas for a new charter, 5s. 6d. for each new intransit, and 5s. yearly for a certificate authorising them to hold their meetings, and also to conform to the rules and regulations of Grand Lodge." With few exceptions these terms were accepted by the lodges holding of Kilwinning at the time of the amalgamation; but the adjustment of Grand Lodge roll led to the mother being appealed to by certain of her recreant daughters who were dissatisfied with the number assigned to them by their new head. The complaint, on this score, of Loudoun Newmilns Kilwinning provoked the following caustic reply by the then Secretary of the Mother Lodge:—" . . . Surely you cannot imagine Mother Kilwinning Lodge as ignorant that Loudoun Newmilns Lodge years ago, like a few others, became an undutiful daughter, deserted their Ancient Mother Lodge, and took out a new charter from the Grand Lodge. No. 296 [now 51] meets and acts under the authority and patronage of that most respectable Masonic body, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, consequently all parental affection and connection betwixt Mother Kilwinning and Loudoun Newmilns Lodge was dissolved. But it seems you are not satisfied with your number, and expect the Mother Lodge to furnish you with another number that will be more acceptable. . . . I refer you to the Grand Lodge, who alone has it in their power to redress any grievances respecting your number or otherways."

An attempt on the part of Grand Lodge, in 1809, to claim the power, in certain cases, to veto the appointment of the Provincial Grand Master of Ayrshire was promptly met and defeated by Mother Kilwinning, in whose Master was vested the lieutenancy, so to speak, of the Masonic province of Ayr.

On Colonel Blair retiring from the chair of the

Mother Lodge, a Provincial Grand Master's commission was issued by Grand Lodge in favour of his successor, Davidson of Drumley; but the receipt of this new commission was followed by the discovery of the insertion therein of a qualifying clause in regard to the Provincial Grand Mastership of the Ayrshire district being held by the Master of Mother Kilwinning for the time—" . . . so long only as such Masters are approved of by the Grand Lodge." So palpable an infraction of the original agreement entered into between the Committees of the Grand and Kilwinning Lodges in October, 1807, excited the indignation of the Master and others holding office in Mother Kilwinning, who forthwith summoned an extraordinary meeting of their constituents, at which (March 30, 1809) the Secretary was directed "to return both commissions, with an extract of this minute, to get the objectionable words altered or amended in such a manner as to correspond with the original agreement so solemnly and deliberately entered into." The meeting also "humbly suggested" that "a new commission should be made out in the name of William Blair of Blair, of the same tenor and date as the first one (dated Nov., 1807), with this only alteration: in place of the words, "shall *ex officio*," and after the words "well-informed," the following words should be inserted, "and his successors in office in all time coming;" which will completely satisfy the Mother Lodge, and prevent the trouble of future applications to Grand Lodge for Commissions."

With an ever-ready appreciation of the facilities which the usage of the Craft presented for indulging in the social cup, and with an amusingly quick transition "from grave to gay," the meeting after their discussion of the important question which had brought them together, "instruct the Secretary to procure for the lodge six dozen of drinking-glasses and two dozen tumblers of the same pattern as those already belonging to the lodge."

Half ashamed at their attempt to break faith with the lodge with whom they had effected an arrangement in every way so favourable to their own position as the acknowledged head of the Scottish Fraternity, Grand Lodge with as good grace as possible set about having the objectionable document rectified. The following is a copy of the new Commission, for extending which on vellum the sum of 36s. 6d. was paid by Mother Kilwinning to Mr. Bertram, Grand Clerk:—

"GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES, Grand Master Mason and Patron of the Order in Scotland: the Right Honourable and Most Worshipful Francis, Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master of the most Ancient and Honourable Society of Freemasons in Scotland.

"Greeting,—

"Whereas, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it has been resolved for further promoting the interest of the Craft, and prosperity

and advancement of Masonry, that Provincial Grand Masters should be appointed to visit the several lodges which being at too great a distance from the seat of the Grand Lodge to be visited by the Grand Master in person. Know ye therefore that we, in prosecution of the aforesaid resolution, with advice and consent of the officers of the Grand Lodge, have constituted and appointed, and hereby constitute and appoint our Right Worshipful Brother, William Blair of Blair, Esquire, present Master of Mother Kilwinning Lodge (of whose zeal for the prosperity of Masonry we are well informed), and his *successor in office in all time coming*, Provincial Grand Master over the following lodges:—

Mother Lodge, Kilwinning

No. 14 Maybole

24 Kilmarnock [Kilwinning St. John]

110 Irvine Navigation [now of Troon]

163 Ayr Kilwinning

165 Newton of Ayr St. James

166 Kilmarnock St. Andrew

167 Stewarton Thistle

171 Girvan St. Andrew

172 Galston St. Patrick, Kilmarnock

174 Tarbolton St. David.

178 Tarbolton [Kilwinning] St. James

182 Ayr Operative

198 Irvine St. Andrew

209 Beith [Kilwinning] St. John

220 Ayr Royal Arch

224 Stevenston Thistle and Rose

232 Largs [Kilwinning] St. John

240 Mauchline St. Mungo

264 Maybole Royal Arch

268 Muirkirk St. Thomas

269 Riccarton [Kilwinning] St. Clement

271 Ayr and Renfrew Militia St. Paul

Newton of Ayr St. Andrew

Fenwick Moira

Loudoun Newmilns Kilwinning

Eaglesham Montgomery Kilwinning;

with full power to the said William Blair, Esquire, and his successors in office, in our name, to visit the said lodges and preside therein; choose proper persons to act as *Grand Wardens*, and to enquire into the state and condition of the said lodges, receive from them such proposals and requests as they shall desire to be offered to us for the welfare and prosperity of Masonry, or for the particular advantage of said lodges respectively; and in general to do, execute, and perform everything which by the rules of Masonry is known to belong to the duty and office of Provincial Grand Master—requiring our said Provincial Grand Master to obey all such instructions as he shall receive from us, and to report to the Grand Lodge from time to time his whole actings and proceedings in virtue of this commission. And we will and require the foresaid lodges to pay all due obedience to our said Provincial Grand Master, and the Wardens to be by him appointed.

"In testimony whereof these presents are given under the hand of our Secretary and Clerk, and the Seal of the Grand Lodge hereunto appended. At Edinburgh, the second day of November, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Seven, and of Masonry, 5807.

"By command of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Scotland.

"WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Grand Secretary.

"JAS. BARTRAM, Grand Clerk."

The investiture of the Master of Mother Kilwinning with Masonic rule over the province of Ayr, while meeting with the pretty general approval of the Ayrshire lodges, was reclaimed against by a few, some of whom, in no measured terms, addressed Grand Lodge on the subject. An excerpt from the minute-book of the Lodge Ayr and Renfrew Militia St. Paul will serve to indicate the feeling with which those unfriendly to Mother Kilwinning viewed the Provincial Grand Mastership being rendered hereditary in the person of its Master.

"Ayr, May 30, 1808: . . . The R. W. Master likewise stated to the meeting that he had observed the conduct of the Grand Lodge upon a recent occasion with some regret; the affair he alluded to was the late reconciliation betwixt her and the Kilwinning Lodge—by which agreement it was declared that the Master of Kilwinning Lodge should be Provincial Grand Master of Ayrshire in all time coming. Such an absurd and most unjustifiable transaction he considered in the highest degree censurable, and in his opinion a glaring insult offered to the dignity of the Order, and an absolute infringement of the rights and privileges of the lodges in Ayrshire. He therefore moved that the Grand Lodge be remonstrated with upon this unwarrantable stretch of their authority, and assumption of powers not vested in them—which resolution was cordially acquiesced in by every member present; . . . and vested in the Standing Committee full power and authority to draw up the address to Grand Lodge, agreeable to the sentiments which the Master had expressed, and to forward a copy of it without delay to the Grand Lodge, and to all the other lodges which had communicated with them upon the very disagreeable subject. . . . The resolutions drawn up by the Committee being unanimously approved of, the thanks of the lodge were voted to the Committee for the great attention they had, in drawing the remonstrance, paid to the interest of the lodge and the Craft in general."

For a few years after their union to Grand Lodge Mother Kilwinning was annually represented at Edinburgh—generally on St. Andrew's Day—by delegates sent direct from Ayrshire; but this being found inconvenient, the appointment in 1816 of a member of St. Luke's, Edinr., as Proxy Master put a stop to the practice, and ever since has the lodge been represented by proxy, some-

times by one of her own sons, but more frequently by members of Edinburgh lodges.

It was not till 1817 that the Master of Mother Kilwinning exercised the prerogative of commanding the presence of the Ayrshire lodges in forming a Provincial Grand Lodge. The attempt on the life of the Prince Regent, made while his Royal Highness was returning to Carlton House from the opening of Parliament, was the occasion which suggested the assembling of the Ayrshire brethren, who in response to the call of the Rt. Worshipful the Master of the Mother Lodge, met in great strength at Kilwinning, 21st March of the year named (twenty-five lodges being represented), and adopted the following address for presentation to their royal brother and Grand Master:

"Unto his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"The Dutiful and Loyal Address of the Body of Freemasons, of the County of Air, assembled at the desire of our Provincial Master, within the Mother Lodge Kilwinning, the ancient seat of Masonry, by Deputations of the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren, of the respective Lodges;

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Freemasons of the County of Air, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness in these momentous times, with sentiments of the most profound respect, sincere loyalty, and unalterable attachment to his Majesty, your Royal Highness, and his Majesty's family and Government, and to express our utter abhorrence and detestation of the wicked and treasonable attempt, lately made on the sacred life of your Royal Highness.

"We lament that any miscreants could be found, so totally lost to every sense of the blessings enjoyed under the Constitution of these lands, and your Royal Highness's administration of our just and equitable laws, who could make so flagitious an attempt, and we trust they will yet be discovered, and brought to condign punishment.

"We feel, in common with our fellow subjects, the distress of the present times, by the unsearchable decrees of Divine Providence; but we deprecate all attempts of wicked and designing men, who, seeking to attribute these distresses to other causes, mislead the unthinking, and, under the specious mask of relief, hold seditious meetings, and industriously propagate seditious doctrines, in order to overturn the *glorious fabric* of our happy Constitution.

"We pledge ourselves as individuals, and members of our respective lodges to do everything in the *compass* of our power, to put a stop to such traitorous conduct, and enjoin, in these lodges, that the whole brethren act up to the true principles of the Order, by *squaring* their actions and sentiments, that they may be ever in unison with the *plumb-line* of loyalty, and attachment to his

Majesty, to your Royal Highness and to our happy Constitution, as well as to the relief of the distresses of our fellow subjects.

"Permit us, while humbly laying these our sentiments before your Royal Highness, to express our pride, that we are addressing our Most Worshipful Grand Master of Scotland, and a Brother of our ancient Order; and our hope, that our loyalty and attachment will continue to be cemented by brotherly affection.

"That the unrivalled Constitution of these Kingdoms may have *Strength to support; Beauty to adorn*, and its Legislators *Wisdom to conduct* it, till the final consummation of all things, and the Universe is otherwise disposed of by the Supreme *Architect*, is the sincere prayer of his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the body of Freemasons of the County of Air.

"Signed in our name, and by our appointment, at Kilwinning, and the Seal of the Mother Lodge appended hereto, this Twenty-first day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Seventeen, and year of Masonry, Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, by

"JAMES CRICHTON, G.M."

To which address, transmitted to its destination by the Earl of Eglinton, the Prince of Wales, was pleased, through Lord Sidmouth, to return a "gracious reply."

At this provincial meeting, presided over by the Master of the Mother Lodge, supported in the W. and S. by the Wardens of the same lodge, the utmost cordiality prevailed—no formal appointment by commission or otherwise of Provincial Grand Officers was made, neither was there any objections offered to the Wardens' chairs being filled by the Wardens of the Mother Lodge, in the ordinary minute-book of which was engrossed a minute of the proceedings—a precedent which has ever since been studiously followed. A quotation from the minute of this the first *Provincial Grand Meeting* ever held at Kilwinning, may not be unacceptable:—" . . . . Deputations of the Masters, office-bearers, and brethren from nearly all the lodges attended, in number nearly two hundred, and walked in procession from the lodge-room to the church, where an excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Henderson of Irvine, Chaplain of the Mother Lodge, from Romans xiii. 1, 2, 'Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be, are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist, shall receive to themselves damnation.' The Masters and office-bearers of the different lodges then returned to the lodge-room, when the Provincial Master moved that a dutiful and loyal address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which being seconded and unanimously agreed to, he produced a draft thereof for their

consideration; and the following committee of the brethren present were appointed to revise the same, viz., Sir William Cuninghame Fairlie, Bart., Colonel Blair of Blair, Alexander Hamilton, Esq., of Grange, John Smith, Esq., of Swinridgemuir, Robert Rankin, writer in Irvine—who, having retired for a short time, returned, and reported their hearty and unanimous approbation of it as it stood. The brethren then sat down to dinner, and after the cloth was removed and the lodge opened, the address was read over, and received with three cheers . . . . The evening was spent with much glee and harmony, and the brethren broke up at a late hour."

#### MASONIC SAYINGS AND DOINGS ABROAD.

SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL OF FRANCE.—The report of the Grand Secretary of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, lately read at a meeting of the Central Grand Lodge, in Paris, contains many matters of interest. Amongst various subjects it alludes to the difficulty experienced in Peru, in which there are two bodies claiming the powers of a Supreme Council, and, after long correspondence, the Supreme Council of France have recognised the one held under the presidency of Antonio Souza Ferreira, at Lima. The report notices, in flattering terms, the exertions of two members of the council, recently deceased, viz., Count de Chabrilan and Horace Vernet, both of the 33rd degree. It also pays a tribute to the memory of its two representatives, Verhaegen to the Supreme Council of Belgium, and Durocher, the representative of the Order, in Hayti. Three new members have been added to the Council, Eugene Febvret, Jean Royer, and George Guiffrey. Two others have also been raised to the 33rd degree, Thebaud Cadet and Auberge. Jumelin has been made 32nd degrees. Barrera, Jaume, Astruc, Bonvoux, Motheau, Boaz, and Leveille, have taken the 31st degree. Boulard, Gautreau, and Mathe, of the Lodge Les Amis de l'Ordre and the Chapter l'Heureuse Sympathie; Temporal President of the lodge Egalite et Progress; Chamaramde, Master of the Lodge Les Amis de la Verite; Vial, Master of Les Amis inseparables, and late President of the Chapter 18 degrees, Les Trinitaires; Meurizet, Master of Les Ecossais inseparables, and President of the Chapter Les Fideles Ecossais; and Couriere, founder of the Lodge Les Amis inseparables and 18 degrees, all of whom have been admitted to the 30th degree. The report goes on to congratulate the Rite on its prosperity, and announces the formation and inauguration of five new lodges, and two Rose Croix Chapters.

VIENNET *versus* MAGNAN.—*L'Europe*, a French daily paper, published at Frankfort, contains the

following:—"About two years ago Marshal Magnan came to the determination of reducing, and infusing into one, under his own supreme authority, the different rites of the Masonic Order in France. M. Viennet, in spite of his eighty-four years, his title of Academician, and his services at the battle of Leipsig, made a vigorous opposition to the Marshal's ambition, and succeeded in maintaining the rights of the Supreme Council. However, a little while ago, some Masons of the Ancient and Accepted Rite wished to establish a lodge at Ciotat. This alarmed the Marshal and the Grand Orient, by whom all attempt at such formation is jealously regarded as being in opposition to his authority, and in consequence he sought to stop it. The brethren at Ciotat brought the matter before the Minister of the Interior, but whether the latter was, himself, a Scotch Mason, or attached very little importance to the affair, authorised the formation and the lodge was founded. This was followed by a *grand tableau* depicting the rage of the Marshal, who swore, by all the gods, that the Scotch Rite should never survive M. Viennet, its Grand Master. Pig-headed and obstinate M. Viennet, for the sake of contradiction, is determined to live, to thwart the Marshal, and every day buries younger men than himself."

**MASONIC POISONING.**—One Daumer, a German, has issued a pamphlet with the amiable purpose of asserting that Bros. Lessing and Mozart were poisoned by the Freemasons. Another young *savant*, in a work on Schiller, his religious progress and death, has also endeavoured to show that he, too, was made away with in the same manner and by the same agency, because he became a Romanist.

**THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.**—The bulletin of the Grand Orient announces the formation of new lodges at Saint-Girons, Avignon, Auch, and Mirecourt. It also states that at a meeting of the council of the Order, Bro. Pernet-Vallier moved the following proposition:—"I desire to make a communication to the Council of the Order, at its next meeting, relative to a circular emanating from the authorities of the Grand Orient of France, which concerns the admission into its lodges of Masons belonging to other jurisdictions, and on the incidents relative to the formation of a lodge at Ciotat." The proposition, however, was lost.

**MASONIC REFORM IN GERMANY.**—There is an agitation for a Masonic Congress in Germany, in order to reform many of the doctrines and ideas current there. This plan is but of little use to Freemasonry, because it would more than ever introduce diversity of opinion, instead of tending to unanimity. Freemasonry should be treated, not as a matter of nationalities, but as catholic system in which every nation and people have a part, and until we have a congress in which the whole world shares, Masonic Reform is a myth only imagined by German metaphysicians.

**LOOK TO THE CRAFT IN GERMANY.**—Bro. Hermann

Marggraff, late editor of the *German Universal Gazette*, and translator of Mr. Halliwell's "History of Freemasonry in England," died at Leipsig, in his fifty-fifth year. Bro. Richter, a physician, died at Wittemberg, in his seventy-seventh year. The German papers speak of the deceased brethren as a loss to the Order.

**MASONIC FUNERAL AT TURIN.**—A novelty was lately presented to the citizens of Turin by the funeral of a deceased brother, who was buried with the ceremonies peculiar to the Order. Large crowds attended, and numbers of well-known individuals in the State and the upper ranks of society were seen clothed as Masons, much to the surprise of the general public. The Catholic journal of the following day contained a virulent attack on Freemasonry, and amongst other things quoted from S. Alphonse Ligouri:—"This sect will one day cause the ruin of States and Princes. Princes have taken no precautions against it, but they will perceive too late the damage it will entail. Men who do not respect God will still less respect Princes." And, in addition, the editor adds for himself:—"This prophecy is already partly fulfilled; it will soon be entirely so."

**STATISTICS OF FREEMASONRY.**—According to several foreign newspapers, the number of lodges in both hemispheres is eight thousand two hundred and fifty-eight, frequented by above five hundred thousand active members. The number of Freemasons who have retired from active participation in the affairs of the Order, and are yet alive, is estimated at nearly three millions.

**ITALIAN FREEMASONRY.**—The Freemasons in Italy still labour under heavy disadvantages. They have three Grand Lodges, for one kingdom, all in a state of collapse. Six Grand Masters, no two of whom are agreed upon the component parts of their respective rites. Several Supreme Grand Councils, and many lodges who boast of owing no allegiance to any superior body. This state of things cannot endure for long, and it is to be hoped that some well intentioned brother may make himself thoroughly acquainted with the excellent system of the Council of Rites, as practised in Ireland, and bring the whole jarring elements into one homogenous band.

**HUNGARY.**—A well-informed Magyar brother has privately informed us there are several lodges in the neighbourhood of Pesth, but, from the stringent watch kept over them by the Austrian Government, these meetings are necessarily secret and uncertain. From what we are told we are glad to find that in them there is little or no political element introduced, and that they are actuated only by the genuine principles of the Order, brotherly love, relief, and truth. If despotical governments were far seeing, which they generally are not, they would allow such associations, reaping as their reward the firm adhesion of men of honour and probity, whose support such governments might fully reckon on.

Majesty, to your Royal Highness and to our happy Constitution, as well as to the relief of the distresses of our fellow subjects.

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**MASONIC POISONING.**—One Daumer, a German, has issued a pamphlet with the amiable purpose of asserting that Bros. Lessing and Mozart were poisoned by the Freemasons. Another young *savant*, in a work on Schiller, his religious progress and death, has also endeavoured to show that he, too, was made away with in the same manner and by the same agency, because he became a Romanist.

**THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.**—The bulletin of the Grand Orient announces the formation of new lodges at Saint-Girons, Avignon, Auch, and Mirecourt. It also states that at a meeting of the council of the Order, Bro. Pernet-Vallier moved the following proposition:—"I desire to make a communication to the Council of the Order, at its next meeting, relative to a circular emanating from the authorities of the Grand Orient of France, which concerns the admission into its lodges of Masons belonging to other jurisdictions, and on the incidents relative to the formation of a lodge at Ciotat." The proposition, however, was lost.

**MASONIC REFORM IN GERMANY.**—There is an agitation for a Masonic Congress in Germany, in order to reform many of the doctrines and ideas current there. This plan is but of little use to Freemasonry, because it would more than ever introduce diversity of opinion, instead of tending to unanimity. Freemasonry should be treated, not as a matter of nationalities, but as catholic system in which every nation and people have a part, and until we have a congress in which the whole world shares, Masonic Reform is a myth only imagined by German metaphysicians.

**LOSS TO THE CRAFT IN GERMANY.**—Bro. Hermann

Marggraff, late editor of the *German Universal Gazette*, and translator of Mr. Halliwell's "History of Freemasonry in England," died at Leipsig, in his fifty-fifth year. Bro. Richter, a physician, died at Wittemberg, in his seventy-seventh year. The German papers speak of the deceased brethren as a loss to the Order.

**MASONIC FUNERAL AT TURIN.**—A novelty was lately presented to the citizens of Turin by the funeral of a deceased brother, who was buried with the ceremonies peculiar to the Order. Large crowds attended, and numbers of well-known individuals in the State and the upper ranks of society were seen clothed as Masons, much to the surprise of the general public. The Catholic journal of the following day contained a virulent attack on Freemasonry, and amongst other things quoted from S. Alphonse Ligouri:—"This sect will one day cause the ruin of States and Princes. Princes have taken no precautions against it, but they will perceive too late the damage it will entail. Men who do not respect God will still less respect Princes." And, in addition, the editor adds for himself:—"This prophecy is already partly fulfilled; it will soon be entirely so."

**STATISTICS OF FREEMASONRY.**—According to several foreign newspapers, the number of lodges in both hemispheres is eight thousand two hundred and fifty-eight, frequented by above five hundred thousand active members. The number of Freemasons who have retired from active participation in the affairs of the Order, and are yet alive, is estimated at nearly three millions.

**ITALIAN FREEMASONRY.**—The Freemasons in Italy still labour under heavy disadvantages. They have three Grand Lodges, for one kingdom, all in a state of collapse. Six Grand Masters, no two of whom are agreed upon the component parts of their respective rites. Several Supreme Grand Councils, and many lodges who boast of owning no allegiance to any superior body. This state of things cannot endure for long, and it is to be hoped that some well intentioned brother may make himself thoroughly acquainted with the excellent system of the Council of Rites, as practised in Ireland, and bring the whole jarring elements into one homogenous band.

**HUNGARY.**—A well-informed Magayr brother has privately informed us there are several lodges in the neighbourhood of Pesth, but, from the stringent watch kept over them by the Austrian Government, these meetings are necessarily secret and uncertain. From what we are told we are glad to find that in them there is little or no political element introduced, and that they are actuated only by the genuine principles of the Order, brotherly love, relief, and truth. If despotic governments were far seeing, which they generally are not, they would foster such associations, reaping as their reward the firm adhesion of men of honour and probity, whose support such governments might fully reckon on.

## VANDYCK IN ENGLAND.

*(Concluded from page 242.)*

I have already catalogued the Welbeck double portrait of Sir Kenelm and Lady Venetia, and have now to name the fine half-length of him at Windsor, where he is drawn seated, with a celestial sphere on his right, in allusion to his astrological studies. Duplicates at Knowle and in the Oxford Picture Gallery. In his will, Sir Kenelm desires to be buried with his wife, and without— an epitaph.

Another double picture represents Sir Kenelm and Lady Venetia, his wife (died 1635), and their two children, Kenelm and John. Of this, one copy may be seen at Sherborne (Lord Digby's), in Dorsetshire; and another (the Harleian picture) at the Duke of Portland's, at Welbeck. "At Goathurst, in Bucks," says Aubrey, "is a rare original picture of Sir Kenelm Digby and his Lady Venetia, in one piece, by the hand of Sir Anthony Vandyck.\*" Where is this picture concealed?

I shall group together the names of four male sisters, all four gentlemen of the chamber to King Charles I. :—

1. Eudymion Porter, a name already mentioned, and well known to every student of the reign of Charles I. A portrait of Porter, by Vandyck, was exhibited by Lord Hardwicke at the British Institution in 1829.

2. John Ashburnham (died 1671), the person so deeply implicated in the blundering escape of Charles I. from Hampton Court. I have not seen this picture; it is, I am told, at Lord Ashburnham's, in Sussex; another, at Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire. Ashburnham's second wife (a Kerr by birth), was the widow of Lord Poulet, of Hinton St. George.

3. Henry Jermyn (afterwards Earl of St. Alban). Full-length of at Rushbrooke, in Suffolk, the ancient seat of the Jermyn family. He is standing, dressed in black slashed with white, his right hand gloved, his left concealed behind his dress. This is a fine, neglected, and little-known picture.

4. Thomas Killigrew. "Mr. Thomas Killigrew, with a Mastiff Dog," by Vandyck, was sold at Sir Peter Lely's sale, to Lord Newport, for £83. It is now Lord Bradford's.

At Audley End, in Essex (Lord Braybrooke's), is a portrait of Sir Dudley Carleton Viscount Dorchester (died 1628), long the English ambassador at Venice and the Hague, and whose name I have already had occasion to introduce to the reader. I saw this picture many years ago at Audley End, and my impression was then *against* its Vandyck parentage.

Evelyn speaks most encomiastically of a Vandyck portrait of Sir Thomas Hamner (the second baronet, died 1678); he calls it "one of the best

he ever painted." It was then in the possession of Lord Newport. This I have never seen.

A very fine knee-piece of Sir William Killigrew (died 1693) was bought of Mr. Farrer by the present Duke of Newcastle, and is now at Clumber, inscribed "A Vandyck, pinxit 1638." Sir William was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber of Charles I. and Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen of Charles II. Throughout the whole of the civil war he had command of the troops which guarded the king's person.

Sir Robert Walpole, like Lord Clarendon before him, collected Vandycks.

The Houghton portrait (three-quarters) of Sir Thomas Chaloner, the regicide, went to St. Petersburg.

Walpole says (Works, ii. 243) that the Sir Thomas Chaloner of Vandyck was governor to Henry Prince of Wales. This is an error. The picture represents his son, governor to the prince, who died in 1615, and is buried at Chiswick, in Middlesex. This picture, in the Houghton valuation, was appraised at £200. Chaloner died abroad before the Restoration.

The Houghton full-length of Sir Thomas Wharton, brother of Philip fourth Lord Wharton, bought by Sir Robert Walpole of the Wharton family, hangs in the dining-room at Chatsworth.

The portrait—seated—of Sir Christopher Wandesford, Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1640, was a Wharton and Houghton picture, and is now at St. Petersburg.

Another Wharton and Houghton picture is at Chatsworth, a full-length of Arthur Goodwin, the friend and colleague of Hampden, and father of Jane, second wife of Philip Lord Wharton. Walpole calls it "one of the best" of the Wharton purchases made by his father. Sir Robert gave this fine portrait to Chatsworth.

The noble head of Inigo Jones (of which Lord Hatherton has a copy by Hogarth) went with the Houghton collection to St. Petersburg. Could not some change be effected? The head of Inigo, by Vandyck, should be in England. Let my Lord Stanhope try to obtain this treasure for his National Portrait Gallery.

Lord De Tabley has a knee-piece (a so-called) of Sir John Byron, K.B., first Baron Byron (died 1652). He is drawn as a Constable of Chester, with a black page holding his horse. This picture must be put in an Apocrypha of Vandyck's works.

That sprightly poet, Sir John Suckling, stood to Vandyck (so some assert), and, doubtless chose his own posture. He is at full length, holding a copy of the folio edition of Shakspeare. A rock, on which his left arm leans, is inscribed "Ne te quæ sciveris extra." Sir John, who died in 1641, was a professed admirer of Shakspeare.

"My Lady Southcot," says Aubrey, "whose husband hanged himself, was Sir John Suckling's sister . . . At her house in Bishop's

\* Aubrey's "Lives," ii. 333.

Gate Street, London, is an original of her brother, Sir John, of Sir Anth. Van Dyke, all at length, leaning against a rock, with a play-book, contemplating. It is a piece of great value.\*

The original, more, as Sir Joshua thought, in Jansen's manner than Vandyck's,† is at Dr. Lee's, at Hartwell House, in Buckinghamshire. Dr. Lee is descended from the Sucklings.

I will mention *finally* that Evelyn records his having seen at Bennet, Lord Arlington's, "two of Vandyck's, one of which was his [Lord Arlington's] own picture at length, when young, in a leaning posture; the other, an "Eunuch singing." Of the boy Bennet I know nothing more. The "Eunuch singing" is, I presume, the picture thus described at fol. 499 of the appraised catalogue of King Charles I.'s collection:—

"St. James'

Y<sup>e</sup> Singing Man, by S<sup>r</sup> Anthony Vandyke. £20.  
Sold M<sup>r</sup> Jasper y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> March, 1649, for £23."

PETER CUNNINGHAM, in the *Builder*.

#### MASONIC ECLECTICISM.

A striking characteristic of Freemasonry is its universality. It is peculiarly cosmopolitan in its adaptations. Wherever man finds a place to inhabit, Masonry may there find a home. Seas, rivers, or mountain ranges, may form what has been termed the natural boundaries of national territories, but they prove no barriers to the spread of Freemasonry. It asks not the candidate for initiation into its mysteries to what nation he belongs, or what creed he professes. These distinctions, however much the world may regard them, Freemasonry does not for one moment consider. Yet, on the other hand, while viewing these circumstances of place of birth, or articles of belief, as unimportant, regarded as conditions of eligibility, Freemasonry has no tendency to denationalize or to weaken attachment to religious faith. Adhesion to Freemasonry is consistent with the most zealous devotion to religion. Freemasonry teaches nothing which is in any way calculated to render its votaries indifferent to the claims of country, or the cause of truth. The pious Christian, the devout Jew, the Mahomedan in Turkey, the worshipper of the grand Llama in Thibet, the simple follower of the Great Spirit who roams the Western wilds, the Calmuc Tartar who scours the plains of central Asia, the conservative and self-complacent Englishman, the restless and change-seeking Frenchman, the speculative and dreamy German, the haughty and jealous-tempered Spaniard, the passionate Italian, all these may discover in the lodge that which harmonizes with their diverse natures. In the lodge the Unitarian may meet the Trinitarian, and the Crescent may confront the Cross.

\* Aubrey's "Lives," ii. 550.

† Lysson's "Mag. Brit.," under "Hartwell."

Yet how can this be? How is it that out of so many unharmonious elements, discord does not arise? It is that Freemasonry strikes a cord in the human breast deeper than the love of nationality, deeper than attachment to doctrines. It is that it discovers in the sentiment and principle of brotherhood, a fundamental something underlying nationality and arbitrary faiths—a platform on which all may unite, a level, on which all mankind may stand.

Out of this cosmopolitan feature, springs that other Masonic virtue, liberality of mind. In this respect the cause of religious freedom owes much to Freemasonry. The debt mankind owe to this institution for the mental enfranchisement which characterises the present age, is infinitely greater than professional reformers are disposed to acknowledge.

The spirit of toleration with which Masonry inspires its disciples, admirably qualifies the mind for an unrestrained and disinterested search after truth. Penetrating beneath the foundations of creeds, and discovering under them all a substratum of truth common to the whole, the Freemason learns to seek it everywhere; and there is thus developed in him a spirit of eclecticism than which nothing is so well calculated to secure his progress in knowledge. The whole world of facts is open to him as a book which he is free to read, when and where he will. And who so well prepared rightly and fully to construe the sentences of truth with which he meets, as the man who has learned to love and to seek truth for its own sake, and who has been taught to place it higher in his estimation than the interests of sect or nation?

This is what we term the Eclecticism of Freemasonry, and which we hold to be one of its most distinguishing features. This is what was meant by the ancient English Mason, who, when called up for examination before King Henry VI., said that among the secrets held by Freemasons, was the "arte of flyndyng neue artes." To qualify the mind for the search of new truth, we must establish its perfect freedom.

While such is the eclectic tendency of Freemasonry, it may fail to impart its aspirations to every member of the Craft. There are those, no doubt, on whom these teachings have been thrown away. Instead of being characterized by the *many-sidedness* (to employ a Germanism) which a genuine Masonic eclecticism is calculated to endow them with, they acquire a *one-sidedness*, near akin to bigotry and blindness. At times we see this spirit taking possession of Masonic authorities and Masonic writers, leading them to exhibit one-sided statements on questions at issue, and to conceal from the Craft facts, the publication of which would facilitate the formation of wider, and therefore truer views. Wherever this disposition is exhibited, it should meet with condemnation. It is decidedly un-Masonic—and it becomes an open question whether the interests of truth or of cliques are uppermost in the minds of such individuals. They who would keep the Craft in ignorance of aught which concerns it, must be counted as among its foes. The mission of the true Masonic journalist is to diffuse, not all the darkness, but all the light in his possession, that he may thereby become the disseminator of truth rather than the apostle of ignorance.—*American Monthly*.

## GOETHE AS A FREEMASON.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, the most eminent literary man of the 18th century, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 28th, 1749, and died at Weimar, March 22nd, 1862. As a child, Goethe was precocious, very handsome, of a lively disposition, and very sensitive. His early education was wholly domestic, and the variety of his studies was as remarkable as his acquisition of knowledge was prodigious. Before he was ten years of age, he wrote several languages, meditated poems, invented stories, and had a considerable familiarity with works of art. As a youth, his high animal vigour, beauty, his frank and candid manners, and above all, his budding and irrepressible genius, made him the delight of every circle; and while he mastered with an easy grace, the manifold sciences and arts of a German university, he was no less *au fait* in those wayward and capricious sports, in the love-makings and the merry-makings which are natural to this period of life. During his career as a student at the university of Strasburg, he became acquainted with Herder, whose friendship was of the greatest use to him, as it expanded the horizon of his mind, introduced him to the reading of Shakspeare, Goldsmith, and other English classics, and deepened his moral and religious tone, by awakening within him a profounder sense of the grand poetry of the Hebrew Scriptures. The *Cathedral of Strasburg*, that master-piece of old Germanic art, shared with Herder the honour of having contributed to the development of his faculties. Impetuous and headlong as he was, there was already a tendency to be observed in the youth, to value external objects, human and others, as they assisted in that deep and varied culture which he began to make the principal aim of his existence. His intercourse with Schiller, who divided with him, the suffrages of the poetic German world, though cold at first, ripened into one of the most enduring and beautiful friendships in literary annals.

Schiller's influence upon him was both stimulating and ennobling, and from this time forth, we find him engaged in producing his grandest works. Finally, after producing numerous poetic and other compositions, the great work of his life saw the light, and raised him at once to the highest pinnacle of fame. The fable of *Faust* had been familiar to him as a child; he had thought of it, and laboured upon it during the whole of his youth, and now in the ripeness of his manhood, it had taken its final shape, and came forth in the most wonderfully varied and touching drama that the world ever saw. It appeals to all minds with the irresistible fascination of an eternal problem, and with the charm of endless variety. It has every element—wit, pathos, wisdom, buffoonery, mystery, melody, reverence, doubt, magic, and irony; not a chord of the lyre is unstrung, not a fibre of the heart untouched. It is at once a problem and a picture—a problem embracing all questions of vital importance; a picture representing all opinions, all sentiments, all classes moving on the stage of life.

The last years of his life were years of productiveness, labour, contentment, and honour. The stormy and errant impulses of his youth had been subdued; he had mastered himself, and his circumstances; the great problem of life, which had filled him with strife and impatience, lay clear before him. A sombre hue had fallen upon, without clouding, the serenity of his later years; and a more genial, active, useful, and distinguished old age, has seldom been enjoyed.

But it is with Goethe as a Freemason that we have

more particularly to do at this time. In the new hall of the lodge at Weimar, is still preserved as a precious relic, the German poet's autograph petition for initiation. It bears the date of February 13th, 1780, and is addressed to the Master of the Lodge "Amalia," Privy Counsellor von Fritsch, in the following words:—

"I take the liberty of importuning your excellency with a request. Long ago I had occasion to wish that I might belong to the society of Freemasons, and this wish became more ardent during our last journey. This title-only was wanting to have enabled me to become more closely intimate with persons whom I had learned to esteem; and is this social feeling alone that prompts me to seek for initiation. To whom then can I better apply, than to your excellency? I shall await the kind instructions you shall be pleased to give me in this matter, and subscribe myself, respectfully, your excellency's

"Most obedient servant,

"GOETHE."

On St. John's eve, June 23, 1780, Goethe, then thirty-one years of age, was initiated into Masonry, in the Lodge "Amalia," the celebrated Bro. Bode presiding as Master on the occasion. On the 23rd of June, 1781, he was passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft, and on the 2nd of March, 1782, was raised to the degree of Master Mason. In the course of the same year, he received the higher degrees of the Strict Observance System.

Sometime after, the Lodge "Amalia" became inactive, and was not revived until 1808, at which time we find Bros. Goethe and Bertuch, zealously co-operating in its re-organisation. At the election of officers, at which twelve Masters were present, Goethe received three votes, and Bertuch nine. Nevertheless, we find that Goethe was the soul of his lodge—all the more important discourses, songs, regulations, &c., of the lodge, being either composed by him, or submitted to his profound and critical judgment, for approval. He also succeeded in inducing his lodge to adopt the system of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, in place of the former system of the Strict Observance.

Many of Goethe's works, especially his "Wilhelm-Meister," and the "Wander-Jahre," reflect unmistakable Masonic ideas, and are imbued with the spirit of Masonic fraternity, and Masonic symbolism. Among his poems and songs, are several which were composed by him expressly for his lodge, the principal of which are entitled, "Symbolism," "The Sorrow Lodge," "The Singer's Thanks," and "To the Worthy Brother, Feast of St. John, 1830." A poem in which he expressed his thanks for the compliment paid him by his lodge, in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation. This poem, composed only two years before his death, shows how truly and faithfully he had clung through life to his Masonic connections. He also wrote many other songs and ballads, which, though not intended for the lodge, were evidently composed for social Masonic gatherings.

Great as Goethe was in all his works, he was greatest in his songs and ballads. They are the spontaneous out-gushings of his minds, in all its moods—a melodious diary of his daily and almost hourly fluctuations of feeling; the breathings of his inward life, the sparkling-perennial jets of his momentary affections and thoughts. There is the perpetual freshness and bloom about them of new spring flowers. Even when they seem most trivial, they ring through us like snatches of music. So perfect is the correspondence of form and substance, that their charm, as a whole, defies analysis. It is felt, but cannot be detected. Then, again, how diversified they are, some as simple as the lisping of a child, others wild, grotesque, weird, and unearthly; and others again, lofty, proud, defiant, like the words of a Titan, heaping his scorn on the gods.

Goethe died as he had lived, a true-hearted, zealous, and unwearied man, and Mason. His last words, as he calmly and peacefully sunk to rest, were "more light."

## MASONIC INCIDENTS.

(From the *Masonic Monthly*, Boston, U.S.)

R. W. Ellicott Evans, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence of Grand Lodge of New York, in his last report, says, that years have now passed since they have had any direct communication with any of the Grand Lodges of the seceding States; but adds: "Still the little we hear, shows that the Masonic virtues are inculcated there as here—that the bitterness of strife and the heated sentiments of political animosity, have no power to raise the hatred of brother against brother, even in the ranks of the rebellion, any more than they have with us."

Almost daily we hear of incidents corroborative of the remark of Bro. Evans, and it affords us great pleasure to be able to give them publicity. No class of evidence more conclusive can be furnished, to prove the reality of those ties which attach Masons to each other the world over, or more calculated to endear to us our noble institution.

The following has been communicated to us by a brother whose word is voucher for the correctness of his statement: An engineer of one of our gunboats, stationed off Charleston, S.C., had the misfortune to be taken prisoner at Stono Island, and was carried to the headquarters of the rebellion in S.C. On his way to the city, he sought, by the methods known to the Craft, to communicate to such among his captors, who could interpret his silent language, the fact that he was a Mason, and claimed the protection which Freemasonry throws around its sons. His efforts in this direction were not in vain. There were those among his captors, who in the lodge had learned this universal language. On the first opportunity which presented itself, they introduced themselves to him as brothers, and soon accompanied their recognition of him as such by deeds of brotherly love and relief. While the other prisoners taken with him were closely confined, and strictly guarded, and all their movements restrained, he was left at perfect liberty, and was a prisoner only in name. More than this, his captors could not accomplish for him, except it might be to furnish his purse with money, which they did most generously, without delay, thus rendering his journey to Richmond less unpleasant, and his stay there in the Libby prison not quite so irksome, as it has been found by others. The term of his captivity has not yet expired, yet we doubt not that when he obtains his release, as we hope he may do soon, he will be able to report that the mystic shield with which the lodge has armed him, has secured for him all along that kind treatment which he commenced to receive at the time of his capture.

The incident we will now relate is of another order, and the action to which we refer is equally gratifying, although not the performance of enemies in arms. The American ship *Winged Arrow*, lately arrived in the port of Liverpool, England, and its master, Captain Gill, a worthy member of the Craft, sickened there and died—away from home and family, and among strangers—yet not friendless, but surrounded by members of that larger family which embraces men of every nation, and kindred, and tongue.

Members of the fraternity in Liverpool, aware of his claims on their sympathy, flocked around him, gave to him all the care possible, bestowed on him every attention, and when death at last claimed him, they closed his eyes in that sleep from which there is no present awakening. They took charge of his remains, as is our custom everywhere under like circumstances, placed them in a splendid and expensive coffin, forwarded his body to his friends in this country. Facts of this description need no comment. They tell only one uniform story, which all can read, who will, namely, that there is no spot on the world's face, where men are found, and circumstances in

which men may be placed, in which Freemasonry does not present itself, and discharge its kindly offices in the hour of need.

After reading the "Masonic War Incident," which furnishes so good an illustration of practical Masonry, the recollection came rapidly back to my mind of a passage in my own life, wherein my connection with Freemasonry proved of signal advantage to myself and those who were then associated with me. Property which was our all, was saved from total destruction, and possibly our own lives also.

Fifteen years ago, I had not sown all my "wild oats." Like too many young men of this day, the quiet and orderly routine life of my seniors, had lost all charm to me. It had no freshness to it, no zest. Its freedom from excitement was too much like the stillness of the grave for one of my spirit. I was blessed with a vigorous and muscular frame, and not unskilled as a gymnast. At ten years of age I would ride bare back on an unbroken colt—and the wildest pranks the animal might indulge in, to effect my overthrow, only increased the wild pleasure I took in the dangerous exercise. Such being my bent, and a great desire to see the world, as people call it, induced me to join a strolling circus company, that passed through the town where I resided. We travelled through the Eastern, Middle, Western States, and then turned our faces towards the South-western and Southern States. The gipsy style of life pleased me hugely, and caused me to quite overlook its disagreeableness.

At length, in the course of our peregrinations, we put down our stakes for a day's performance in the city of —, Louisiana, and during the twenty-four hours of our intended stay there, the incident which I set out to describe, occurred.

The day on which we had left — for our next station, six or eight negroes (there were no contrabands then), had run from their owners, which caused much excitement. These chattels had become infected with a love for freedom, and had started off "on their own hook," leaving their beloved masters behind them, bewailing the diminution of their property. Abolitionism and strolling players are looked upon as being alike Yankee notions. The booth of a travelling circus, therefore, was very naturally associated in the minds of those people, with ideas of its being a wayside station, or depot of the underground railroad.

We left — on the evening of the day on which the slaves had disappeared. This looked suspicious; and arriving in —, we found our reputation had preceded us, with the added item that we were notorious "nigger thieves." We had scarcely come within the confines of the place, when our manager was approached by one of the inhabitants—the most sinister-looking personage I ever set eyes on—who presented a notification that we must not put down our stakes there, per order of the committee.

Being Yankees, we were inquisitive, and displayed no hurry to retrace our steps until we discovered more in relation to this peremptory mandate. The discovery we were not long in making. The committee itself made its appearance; a mob of the savagest-looking description, began to gather around our cavalcade, and our further progress was stopped. We halted; the mob halted. We stared at the mob, which stared at us in return. The mob grew fidgety. Hard-looking men might be observed moving about excitedly; foremost among the number our friend who brought the committee's notice—the best representative of a genuine fire eater that I ever met before or since.

It soon became evident mischief was intended. All at once the storm broke forth. Yells, oaths, taunts, insults, were thrown at us; and the waggons containing the booth properties, were attacked. Their drivers defended

them as well as they could, but they had to contend against great odds, and were on the point of surrendering their charge to the fury of the mob, when a sudden thought struck me—I was a Mason, I would test my power. Jumping from the horse I rode, I dashed through the crowd, elbowing and fighting my way, till I confronted the leader of the gang; in a moment I seized his hand and gave him a token that I knew must be recognised where he of the Craft; he started back, but in a twinkling was again at my side, whispering in my ear. And in less than I can describe the scene, he turned towards his followers, and cried out: "These men are all right,—my word for it—our information is wrong—leave them alone." The mob didn't know what to think; it however desisted from its violence, and drew off, after a hurried consultation with its leader. I need not say that we followed their example as speedily as possible.—GEORGE M., New Orleans.

### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### THE PARTICULARS WANTED.

It has been asserted by Masonic writers, over and over again, that "Queen Elizabeth hearing that the Masons had certain secrets that could not be revealed to her (for that she could not be Grand Master), jealous of all secret assemblies, she sent an armed force to break up their annual Grand Lodge at York, on St. John's day, 1561. Sir Thomas Sackville, then G.M., instead of being dismayed at such an unexpected visit, gallantly told the officers that nothing could him greater pleasure than seeing them in the Grand Lodge, as it would give him an opportunity of convincing them that Freemasonry was a system founded on divine and moral laws. The consequence of his argument was, that he made the chief men Freemasons, who, on their return, made an honourable report to the Queen, so that she never more attempted to dislodge or disturb them, but esteemed them as a peculiar sort of men, that cultivated peace and friendship, arts and sciences, without meddling in the affairs of Church and State." Where is this statement derived from, and what evidence is there that there is one word of truth in it?—ENQUIRER.

#### A NOTE FOR LODGES NO. — AND —.

The ballot box is not the place to punish our brethren of any degree, for faults or offences they have committed at any previous time, so says the GRAND MASTER OF IOWA.

#### MAKING A TRADE OF MASONIC EMBLEMS.

The Americans, no less than ourselves, feel that the above subject requires to be steadily discountenanced, and in one of their papers the following pertinent remarks on the practice appeared, which I think so applicable to our own side of the Atlantic, that I cannot do better than send you the extract.—EX. EX.

"Within the last twenty-five years, in journeying through the world, we have seen the emblems of Masonry almost everywhere—where they ought not to be, as well as where they ought. We have seen them on the signs of respectable hotels, and on some not so respectable, and on some anything but respectable, and so down to the lowest grog shop. We have seen them on the flag flying above the steam boat and at the door of a little shop in the country village; appended to a medical advertisement in a newspaper,

and hung over the entrance of an oyster saloon; on the bosoms and watch chains, and finger rings of mercantile drummers, and dapper clerks in jobbing houses; indeed, we hardly know where we have not seen Masonic emblems. We once saw a little ragged, dirty urchin, of six or seven years, the child of a British soldier, astray on a steamer in the middle of Lake Ontario. On the side of his dirty cap, which had survived a campaign in the Crimea, and a winter in Nova Scotia, were the square and compasses! We shall not be surprised to see them, some of these days, branded upon a cow's horn, as a mark of ownership, or suspended from a dog's ear, to indicate that his master is a Freemason. Why not? Are they not a "big medicine?" Why should they not be everywhere where Masons are, and on everything a Mason owns? We have often wondered for what purpose these emblems were thus exposed, and the reply has as often been suggested—*mercenary*. Occasionally a brother may wear them attached to his clothes, or about his person, simply because he thinks them pretty or is fond of looking at them; but nine times out of ten they are put on sign boards, or attached to advertisements to secure customers. Sometimes a trafficker is fearful he cannot pass inspection in the market, and he hangs up a Masonic emblem as a proffered guarantee of his honesty! It is not so? And if it is, in what light does it place the individual in the estimation of all "just and upright Masons?" Several Grand Lodges in this country have been compelled, out of self-respect, to utter a sentence of condemnation against the practice; but still it obtains to much too great an extent. The practice is wrong wherever it may obtain, and should be discouraged by every possible means. The emblems of Masonry belong to the lodge room, where, as the tangible representatives of sacred and important truths, they should be kept for instruction. They should never be placed as beggars upon the high road of life, nor desecrated to mercenary purposes. 'The square teaches morality;' it should never become a solicitor for patronage to an hotel or an oyster house."

#### EXHIBITION OF A MASONIC COFFIN.

Having occasion, in 1857, to visit the coast town of Wester-Austruther, in Fifeshire, Scotland, I was induced to step into a dwelling house of two stories or floors, which stands on the east side of the burgh, in consequence of noticing this curious invitation painted on each side of the entrance door.—

"Here is the splendid grotto-room,  
The like's not seen in any town:  
Those that it do wish to see,—  
It's only Threepence asked as fee."

The "grotto-room," which is upon the second floor, is an apartment of about seven or eight feet square. The ceiling and walls are covered with marine shells of great variety, disposed in many curious and ingenious devices. A mirror and several prints are set in frames, ornamented from the same interesting objects. But the most extraordinary piece of furniture (if it may be so called) is a coffin or chest for a dead body, the top, sides, and ends of which are also closely covered with sea-shells, and painted black, except that the Masonic signs of the sun, moon, and seven stars, the figure of a human heart, and the initials of the *artiste*, whose body the coffin is intended to contain some day, are in gold-gilt upon the

top or lid. The coffin lies upon two black painted stools, and stands before a bed—the “grotto-room” being used as a sleeping apartment. In the same room, in a shell-covered frame, was the following curious notice written in a neat ornamental style:—

“This room was done by my own hand;  
The shells I got from many a strand;  
For all the labour that you see,  
Seven white shillings was my fee.

The outside work, both rich and good, was seven shillings for each rood.	Across the Bridge, a gable nice; for such a job £2 the price.
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The work I'm sure was almost lost,  
When, as above, was all the cost.

Austruther Wester, 1836. ALEX. BACTHLOR, slater.”

A photographic portrait of “Bacthlor” exhibited the happy countenance of a man of about threescore and ten, with a fur cap upon his head. He had been twice at the hymeneal altar; and the strangely ornamented coffin of his own workmanship was “shown off” by his second wife, to whom he had been married only a few weeks before the time of my visit. Whether “Bacthlor” is still alive I am not aware; but, as above seen, he was a slater by trade, and he contrived to eke out a living by ornamenting houses in the way above noticed, of which there were several examples both in Easter and Wester Austruther. Although the idea of having one's coffin made during life is not uncommon, I have never before heard of it being made for public exhibition.—A. J.

#### VISITATION OF LONDON LODGES.

In Anderson's “Book of Constitutions” one of the old regulations sets forth the duty of the Grand Master, or his Deputy, to visit all the London lodges annually. As the number now precludes the idea of such a duty being carried out, would it not be possible to appoint two Grand Visitors, who should undertake this between them and report on their general state, so as to bring the whole more immediately under the supervision of the Grand Master?—VIATOR.

#### READING SOCIETIES.

What were the Masonic Reading Societies we so frequently hear of during the last century?—P. A.—[Where are they so frequently mentioned? We know of none except those inaugurated under the German Union, of which traces may be seen in Professor Robison's “Proofs of a Conspiracy,” under the headings “*Illuminati*” and “*German Union*.”]

#### THE GOLDEN FLEECE, BY BRO. F. WEBBER, 33°.

In the E.A. degree the candidate is presented with a lamb-skin, which he is told “is more ancient than the *Golden Fleece* or *Roman Eagle*—more honourable than the *Star and Garter*, &c.” I have visited many lodges in various parts of the United States and have seen the degrees conferred several times, but never yet heard any explanation given of these so pompously oft-repeated words. Consequently the initiate is left to his own imagination or industry to find out what it all means. Having often out of curiosity asked Masters and Past Masters what the Golden Fleece was, and always with the one answer, “I don't know,” I thought the little I might be able to say on the subject

would stimulate other brethren, who are well read in the classics, to enlighten us more fully on the subject.

From mythology we learn that there are a great many legends connected with it. One of them is related thus:—

Athamas was directed by the Oracle of Delphi to sacrifice his son, which he was about to put into execution, when Nephele snatched away his son and daughter, and gave them a golden-fleeced ram, which Mercury had given her, which ram carried them through the air over sea and land. The ram was afterwards sacrificed to Jupiter, who gave the fleece to *Ætes*, who nailed it to an oak in the grove of *Mans*. This is the legend as related by Appollodorus.

But the Order of the Golden Fleece is one of the most honourable of the Orders of Chivalry existing in Europe, being second only to the British Order of the Garter. It is conferred in Spain and Austria. It was instituted on the 10th of January, 1429, at Bruges, in Flanders, by Philip, the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Brabant, that being the day of his marriage with his third wife, Isabella of Portugal. It was founded in honour of the Holy Virgin and Saint Andrew, for the purpose of strengthening the Catholic Church, religion, virtue, and good manners.

The cause of its institution is differently related, but it appears most probable that, having determined to establish an Order of Knighthood, Philip chose for the badge the staple material of the country, which was the Fleece. And this emblem was the more agreeable from its connection with mythology, when the Argonautic Expedition was undertaken to obtain it under the guidance of Jason, the one-sanded adventurer. When the Order was established, the Grand Mastership was inalienably attached to the Earldom of Flanders, the birth-place and seat of European commerce. The second festival of the Order was held on Nov. 20, 1431. The Statutes then provided that if the male line of the House of Burgundy should become extinct, the husband of the daughter and heiress of the last sovereign should be the chief of the Order; and in this way it passed to the House of Austria, by the marriage of the only daughter of the Grand Master to Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, and afterwards Emperor of Germany.

The Order was re-established by the Emperor Charles, at Vienna, in 1713, and Philip the Fifth, in Spain, in 1721, both monarchs claiming the Grand Mastership, since which time it has been conferred in both countries upon persons distinguished for their public services.

So honourable is the Order of the Golden Fleece, that its Knights rank above all persons but Princes of blood, are exempt from all taxes, and are permitted to set covered in the presence of the king, with other privileges.

All Knights of the Order must be Roman Catholics, and it can be conferred on a Protestant only by a dispensation from the Pope. The badge of the Order is a *Golden Fleece* or *Lamb* with a gold flint stone enamelled blue, on which is engraved the motto of the Order. The collar of the Order is composed of double steels, interwoven with flint stones, emitting sparks of fire, enamelled in their proper colours, at the ends of which hangs the Golden Fleece. On days of ceremony the knights wear a splendid costume:—A robe of red velvet, lined with white silk, and a long purple

velvet mantle, lined with white satin, with a border embroidered with gold; a cap of purple velvet, with gold embroidery, from which drops a piece of velvet, fastened to the shoulder; a plain band is suspended from the left of the cap; the shoes and stockings are red.

The anniversary of the Order is celebrated at Vienna on St. Andrew's day. If that day falls on a week day, then it is celebrated on a Sunday, when all the knights go, in grand costume, in procession to church, hear divine service, and then return to their chapter-room, where they dine. On the day of the Epiphany the chapter is presided over by the Emperor. At the conclusion, the Emperor, preceded by his court and accompanied by the knights, proceeds to the hall of the knights, and takes his seat upon the throne, each knight taking his stall. Then the candidates, who have been waiting in an adjoining chamber, in the dress of the Order, are led in by the oldest knight, preceded by the King-at-arms, and enter the hall of the knights. Here he is first dubbed a knight, and then takes the oath of the Order. The Emperor with his own hands puts the collar round his neck, and embraces him, which ceremony is repeated by all the knights; after which all the knights return to the Grand Chapter-room, where the newly-received knights assume their allotted stalls. Any business of importance is then transacted, and the chapter is closed.

This is a condensed account of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which, so often told to the candidate at his initiation, is nothing compared to the Lamb-skin in point of antiquity. Of course, I do not pretend to say anything to the reverse, but hope, as the subject is now opened, some one else will have something to say on the subject.

#### DR. WILLIAM DODD'S SUPPOSED MS. COLLECTION FOR THE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

On this subject I can give "*Frater Trutulensis*" no information. The only book, accessible in my present abode in which there is any mention of Dr. Dodd, is the old edition of the "*Biographie Universelle*." There I find the ensuing passage:—"Il avant reçu des souscriptions, pour la publication d'une Histoire de la Franc-Maçonnerie en 2 vol. in 4to." From what is known of Dr. Dodd, it is probable, notwithstanding the reception of subscriptions, that the accumulation of materials for the work was very scanty—nothing worthy of being dignified with the title of manuscript collection.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

#### EXCLUSION OF VISITORS.

When any business of a private nature, such as a discussion on the state of the funds, or any other topic which cannot be interesting to a stranger, occupies the attention of the brethren, it would be indelicate to invite visitors to be present, as the financial affairs of the lodge might be in such a state of disarrangement and confusion as it would be undesirable to communicate to any who were not members, and who, consequently, could feel no interest in the proceedings. And, therefore, in some lodges the by-laws are imperative on this point, and direct that no subject of local importance to the lodge shall be discussed in the presence of visitors. When, therefore, such discussions are unavoidable, visitors may be courteously requested to withdraw.—DR. OLIVER.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEM.

At the meeting of the Board of Benevolence on the 23rd March, Bro. John Udall, P.G.D., in the chair, thirteen petitioners were relieved with various sums, amounting in the whole to £156, and one petitioner recommended to Grand Lodge for a grant of £30.

### METROPOLITAN.

JORDAN LODGE (No. 200).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday, the 18th March. All the officers were present with the exception of the I.G., Bro. G. W. Martin, whose absence was unavoidable, and whose place was ably filled by Bro. Bollaert. There was a numerous attendance of the members, and the lodge was also favoured with the company of several visitors. Messrs. Hay, Allan, C. B. Fletcher, B. Benjofield, and J. J. Marsden, were duly balloted for and approved as candidates for initiation, and thereupon admitted into the Order, after which Bros. Bonnewell, Nagle, and Keeping were passed to the degree of F.C. The beautiful ceremonies were performed by the W.M., Bro. Hammond, in a manner which could not fail to make the desired impression on the minds of the candidates, and from which the brethren present must have derived profit, pleasure, and instruction. The other officers also discharged their various duties with accuracy and precision, whilst the brethren generally paid the closest attention to the proceedings, and were ready to lend a helping hand when their services were required. Bro. Davage, of the St. John's Lodge (No. 167), who was elected at the last meeting, joined this evening, and Bro. Jennings of the same lodge, was duly elected a member of the Jordan lodge. Bro. Patten, P.G.S.B., called the attention of the brethren to the approaching festival for the Freemasons' Girls' School, and forcibly advocated the claims of that excellent institution, of which he is the Secretary. The W.M. also warmly commended this school to the consideration of the lodge. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, which was served in the usual liberal style. After the removal of the cloth and the customary loyal toasts, the W.M. said that the growth of the lodge had recently been so rapid that they had many members among them who could scarcely be any other than very imperfectly acquainted with the noble charities supported by the Craft. He would, therefore, say a few words on each of the four charities connected with the Order, namely, the two Schools and the Asylum for Decayed Freemasons and their Widows. In the schools great care was taken of the health and morals of the children, and the education was such as to qualify the pupils to fill respectable positions in society, not much inferior to those which they would have been likely to hold if their parents had been alive. The aged and widows were also liberally provided for in the beautiful asylum at Croydon. Masonry, therefore, whilst it must not be regarded as a mere benefit society, possessed certain permanent institutions which afforded those whom the Great Architect had blessed with opulence an opportunity of assisting their brethren who had been worsted in the great battle of life. He should not say any more on this subject, but should couple with the toast the name of a brother well-known as a liberal supporter of the charities, and accurately acquainted with their respective conditions. The W.M. then proposed "The Masonic Charities and Bro. Sheen." Bro. Sheen, P.M., thanked the W.M. and the brethren for the

honour they had done him in connecting his name with the Masonic Charities. He certainly did feel a great interest in the charities, and was on the committee of both the schools. He could vouch that everything was done to promote what was considered to be the real welfare of the pupils, and he for one was highly gratified with the result. If the brethren wished to see really happy boys and girls, let them visit their schools at Tottenham and Battersea. The education given was solid and substantial, and was favourably reported on by the greatest authorities on the subject; the after-life of the ex-pupils had also proved the soundness of the principles which they imbibed during their pupilage. Bro. Sheen concluded his very interesting address by strongly recommending the various charities to the attention and support of the brethren. Bro. Luce, P.M., of St. Thomas's Lodge, in responding to the toast of the visitors, said that he was desirous to avail himself of the opportunity of expressing the great gratification he felt at witnessing the admirable working that evening. The brethren of the Jordan Lodge seemed to look upon this as a matter of course, but for his part he was surprised and delighted; indeed it was quite a treat to him, and he fully intended to avail himself of a kind invitation which had been given him to be present on a future occasion. The W.M. in proposing the P.M.'s, said that their I.P.M., Bro. Jeffrey, having been presented by the lodge with a handsome jewel, it now became his pleasing duty to attach that jewel to Bro. Jeffrey's breast, in the hope that he might long live to wear it among them. He had been intimately acquainted with Bro. Jeffrey for many years, and he knew him to be a thorough Mason, and considered that he well deserved the beautiful jewel which was presented to him. Bro. Jeffrey was greatly affected with the kindness of the Jordan Lodge, and briefly returned thanks on behalf of the P.M.'s and of himself. He, too, hoped that he should remain among them many years. He liked Masonry. The brethren acted towards each other in lodge with a candour, a genuineness, which had great charms with him; as to principles, the world could not produce a purer code of morality than theirs, in fact, it was one which had been inculcated by all the great and good of all ages and of all countries. His sentiments towards their excellent W.M. were well known, and he was very sure that they were shared in, more or less, by all among them, according as they had more or less acquaintance with his esteemed friend. The four initiates severally returned thanks on their health being drunk; they were all highly gratified with their reception into the Order, and at their good fortune in having been introduced into such an excellent lodge. We must not omit to mention that Bro. Artis, P.M., Dir. of Cers., and Bro. Robinson, P.M., W.S., exerted themselves with their usual success to promote the comfort of the members and visitors.

CITY OF LONDON LODGE (No. 901).—The members of this lodge held their third meeting this year at their private lodge rooms, 23, Bell Alley, on Monday evening, March 21st, when there was a full attendance of officers and brethren, under their much respected W.M., Bro. Osmond. On this occasion Bro. De Tivoli and Cousins were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Bros. West and Little, and Bros. Robt. Mitchell and Thomas Sims, of the Gresham Lodge (No. 859), were passed to the degree of F.C., also Bro. William Winsor, of the Kent Lodge, was proposed by the W.M., Bro. Osmond, and seconded by Bro. Gibson, as a joining member, subject to ballot on next meeting night. After the labours of the evening had been very efficiently performed by the W.M., the brethren adjourned to refreshment, to Bro. Nutman's, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street, and the evening was agreeably spent, enlivened by the usual loyal, patriotic, and Masonic speeches and toasts. The vocal powers of the brethren were cheerfully granted and as cheerfully acknowledged. The W.M., in proposing the health of the newly raised and passed brothers, happily availed himself of the opportunity to remind them of their obligations and duties, as enumerated in the charge, and the manner in which the advice was received by the raised and passed brethren did much credit, and created a favourable opinion of the brethren, that they would appreciate the value of Freemasonry indelibly on their hearts, the sacred dictates of truth, of honour, and of virtue. The W.M. then proposed the officers, which was ably responded to by Bro. Salisbury, S.D., after which the assembled brethren broke up and returned to their respective homes in that peace, love, and harmony of mind which always attend such meetings of the City of London Lodge.

## PROVINCIAL.

### CHESHIRE.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—Some time ago the brethren of this province resolved on the establishment of an institution for the purpose of affording means for the education of the children of those brethren whose circumstances do not admit of securing for themselves those advantages. It affords us great pleasure in stating that a considerable amount of success has already attended the efforts made, owing, we believe, mainly to the exertions of the two lodges held in Birkenhead, namely, the Mersey and the Zetland. In order to assist the funds of this deserving institution, Bro. R. Anderson, P.M. of the Zetland Lodge, agreed to deliver a selection of readings from the most popular of our poets, in the Argyle Rooms, Birkenhead, on the 11th March. The chair was occupied by Bro. E. G. Willoughby, and there was a large and most respectable attendance present, amongst whom we noticed the following members of the two lodges:—W. Bulley, H. Bulley, Brattan, Meacock, W. Platt, J. Platt, Hignet, Wade, Martin, &c. Bro. Anderson, after a few words of introduction, then proceeded to read the following selections:—Talkers (Cowper), Downfall of Poland (Campbell), Seven Ages of Woman (Anon), Bridge of Sighs (Hood), Jackdaw of Rheims (Barham), Wreck of the *Hesperus* and the Old Clock on the Stairs (Longfellow), Cameleon (Merrick), Death of Marmion (Scott), The Lady Jane (Barham), and Good-bye. The mode in which the different pieces were rather recited than read not only gave effect to the selections, but elicited frequent bursts of rapturous applause. At the conclusion Bro. Brattan proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Anderson for the rich treat he had afforded the audience, and in doing so gave a brief outline of the objects of the institution for whose benefit Bro. Anderson had so kindly come forward. The main object of the institution was not at present to erect a building, but to pay for the education of such children of Masons whose parents were unable to do so, the parents themselves selecting the school. He was happy to say that the institution was prospering, and he had no doubt would continue to prosper. (Cheers.) Bro. Platt said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion for the rich treat Bro. Anderson had afforded them. The motion was carried by acclamation, and having been acknowledged by Bro. Anderson, the Rev. Mr. Carr, Incumbent of Tranmore, begged leave, as one of the auditory, though not a Freemason, to express on behalf of the auditory their united thanks to Mr. Anderson for the very able lecture he had given. (Applause.) It must have been a great intellectual treat to all. The readings were not only well selected, but given in a most masterly style. (Cheers.) The motion having been acknowledged by Bro. Anderson, on the motion of Bro. Martin, a vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Willoughby, and the proceedings terminated.

### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

WARRINGTON.—Lodge of Lights (No. 148).—The regular meeting of this ancient lodge was held at 6:30 p.m., on the last Monday in March. Bros. John Bowes, W.M.; H. B. White, P.M.; Gilbert Greenall (M.P. for Warrington) S.W.; Charles Pettit, J.W., and Sec.; W. Woods, S.D.; W. Ahern, I.G.; and a considerable number of members and visiting brethren. The minutes of the two preceding regular lodges were confirmed. Major James Fenton Greenall, and the Rev. John Jestin Dreaper were then admitted in due form, and impressively entered as Apprentices to the Royal Craft by the W.M., Bro. Charles Pettit, J.W., and Sec., officiating as J.D., and Bro. H. B. White, P.M., giving the charge. Bro. H. B. White, P.M., was unanimously re-elected as Treasurer. A by-law was regularly altered by increasing the annual subscription from 18s. to 21s., and after routine business the brethren adjourned to refreshments, admirably served by Bro. Thorp, at the Lion Hotel, and finally separated in love and harmony at low twelve.

### ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF S. P. R. No. 18°.—There was an emergency meeting of this chapter held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday evening the 29th of March. There were present—Capt. N. G. Phillips, S.G.I.G., 33°; Hyde Pullen, 32°, M.W.S.; Dr. R. H. Goolden, Treas., 32°; Charles Goolden, 32°; Jas. Gibbs, Sec., 31°; W. Bollaert, 31°; Jeremiah How, 30°; Matthew Cooke, Org. to Sup. G. Council, 30°; — Walker, 30°; Major Finney, 30°; W. J. Meymott, H. Geach, E. Turner, Viscount Kenlis, and Captain J. C. Sandeman, all of the 18°. The business consisted in installing Bros. Rucker, George O'ffor, Molineux, and F. M. Williams, all of whom were admitted to the 18°. The Ill. Bro. Gibbs was appointed First General, and Charles Goolden, Sec., after which the M.W.S. the Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen, proposed that the chapter become a life governor of the whole charities, and that the Treasurer pay the amount necessary from the funds of the chapter. The business being concluded the brethren adjourned to a very excellent banquet. After the cloth was cleared the W.M.S. proposed "The Health of the Queen," a toast acceptable to all, and speaking home to the loyalty of every Rose Croix brother. "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princess and Prince of Prussia," was the next toast which the W.M.S. gave as a Masonic union. The first was descended from a Freemason, and the second had a husband belonging to the Order. The M.W.S. said that though the wives of those Princes must, to a certain extent, coincide with the views of their husbands in the contest that was now going on between Germany and Denmark, he hoped it might soon cease, and the fraternal bond of Freemasonry bind them closer together who were united by family ties, whilst yet disunited by national affairs.—The M.W.S. then came to the toast of "The M.P. Sov. G. Com. and the Supreme Grand Council." They had been honoured by the presence of one that day, Capt. Phillips, but he had been obliged to leave early. Colonel Bowyer had unfortunately met with an accident from a fall, hence his absence; Dr. Kent had friends to entertain, and their Sov. G. Com., Dr. Leeson, was detained at home in consequence of urgent matters in his parish. With regard to Dr. Leeson and the Council, he (the M.W.S.) could assure them that they had but one feeling in ruling and governing the Order, which was for its prosperity. They spared neither effort or expense to carry out its principles, and had many difficulties to contend with, the least of which were not those of the sister jurisdictions of France, North and South America. This rendered the correspondence very great, as they were being constantly referred by one Supreme Grand Council to another, and each thought they ought to view matters in accordance with their views. He trusted their M.P. Sov. G. Com. might be long spared to them, as it was a question how a successor could be found to him so fully imbued with the same amount of learning and feeling.—The M.W.S. then proposed "The Members of the 32°." He had great pleasure in belonging to it himself, and well knew they had no better member than their Treas., Dr. Goolden. He was also gratified to find that Charles Goolden, another member of the same degree, and the Treasurer's brother, had kindly come forward to act as Secretary of the Metropolitan Chapter.—Dr. GOOLDEN would not speak for his brother, who was quite old enough to do so for himself. For his own part he was obliged for the toast, and if the members of the 32° had not very onerous duties to fulfil, it could not be said they fell short in their attachment to the Order.—CHARLES GOOLDEN, 32°, was quite ready to work as a beast of burden, if by so doing he could render the chapter any service.—The M.W.S. then proposed "Those of the 31°, Bros. Bollaert and Gibbs," the latter more especially, as he had been their Secretary, and no better could be found, and he did not know what they would have done without him, for he, the M.W.S., knew how his own duties had been lightened through Bro. Gibb's efforts, and he felt sure that when the latter returned to India, with the full powers he had obtained to open a chapter there, it must prosper under such able presidency.—Bro. BOLLAERT returned thanks, in a few words; and was followed by Bro. GIBBS, who said he

had taken it as a great pleasure, when there was a difficulty, that he could be of use to the chapter. They had all very cordially rallied round him and helped him to surmount the state of difficulty and confusion they had been in, and in leaving the office of Secretary, he had no objection to surrender the quill and take to the sword, but, like every other member of the 31°, he was anxious to do his duty in that state of the Order to which it pleased the S.G. Council to call him.—The M.W.S. said the next toast in succession was, that of the "Brethren of the 30°," who were so far advanced as to have duties to discharge to the Order, and he could assure them they more they studied the greater would be their reward. In mentioning Bros. Walker, Finney, Matthew Cooke, Howe, and Spencer, he would ask the eldest to respond.—The Ill. Bro. WALKER had been a 30° for many years. It was some sixteen or seventeen years since he joined the high grades, and could bear witness to the wonderful difference which they now presented and what they were when he first joined.—The Ill. Bro. R. SPENCER would not detain them long, but in the name of those who were standing with him, as well as his own, thanked the M.W.S. and all for the toast.—The M.W.S. said there was no toast more important than that which was devoted to those who were recently admitted. They ought to have something like an explanation of the very solemn portions of the ceremony and its symbolism offered, and he, the M.W.S., would be very glad when their catechism might be organised. The degree was, on the continent, looked up to and recognised, almost universally, as the climax of Freemasonry, and those who had taken it were considered as teachers directors, venerated before all others, received with open arms, and held to be of a superior Order. After alluding to several things not necessary to mention here, the M.W.S. concluded by proposing "The Health of the Newly-installed S. P. R. No. 18°," for which the Ex. and Perf. Bros. MOLINEUX and WILLIAMS returned thanks.—Dr. GOOLDEN said that having seen the higher grades conducted in a slovenly way, it was a great pleasure to watch the reform in this particular that had been introduced by Bro. Pullen, their M.W.S. He was a thorough Master of the whole, and it was doubtful if any other, but Dr. Leeson, could be found who understood them so thoroughly. Their M.W.S. was so energetic that he set an example to all chapters and made the Metropolitan the model.—the first and last chapter in London, and it was to be hoped that all others would profit by his example.—The Ill. Bro. HYDE PULLEN, 32°, M.W.S., had to thank them heartily for the toast, though he could not claim as much credit as Dr. Goolden had given him, but, he might say, from the moment the Metropolitan Chapter was disposed to attend more to the solemnity of the degree, he had gradually served every office in it, but he felt he had not been supported as he should have been, for, excepting the Treasurer and Secretary, there was not one of the officers present; and unless they attended it was impossible the duty could be properly done, notwithstanding the very great kindness of the Ill. Bro. How, 30°, who had taken two offices that day. Still, they were prosperous both in numbers and finances, not that mere numbers was desirable, but it was men of worth, and such as were ornaments to the Order for piety and morality that they wished for—men whose private lives were blameless, and to whom the world might point and say that is a true Freemason, a man of good deeds, and a Rose Croix. He thanked them for the toast, for their confidence in him by continuing him their M.W.S. for two years, and his desire was to see the chapter flourish in all good. The M.W.S. said there was one agency that affected them all, and no body more than Freemasons. The press was a mighty engine, and disseminated throughout the land the reflection of many minds, and communicated much that was interesting to the various Orders. He concluded by proposing "The Masonic Press—prosperity and success to it, and its conductors—the Ill. brethren, Henry George Warren, and Matthew Cooke, both of the 30°."—The Ill. Bro. MATTHEW COOKE, 30°, was always proud to hear the name of Bro. Henry George Warren mentioned, because there was no more honourable, true, and hearty a Freemason than he was. Bro. Cooke then went on to say he was instructed to prepare a Rose Croix Catechism, which he hoped to submit to the Supreme Grand Council shortly, and he spoke of several occurrences that were taking place in which the Rite was interested, and wound up by a warm expression of fidelity to the Order, and a strong conviction of its antiquity and importance. Shortly after the meeting was dissolved.

## ROYAL ARCH.

## METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT ZION CHAPTER (No. 145).—A convocation of this chapter was held on Monday, 14th March, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street. Present:—Comps. R. Farran, as M.E.Z.; A. Pratt, H.; and J. Ashwell, J. The minutes of the preceding chapter—when a resolution to increase the joining fee was adopted—were duly confirmed. A ballot was taken for the admission of Bro. George Kenning, S.D. of No. 192, and being unanimous in his favour, and being in attendance, he was received and exalted into the supreme degree. There was a good attendance of members, and, as a visitor, Comp. Augustus Greatrex, of the Cyrus Chapter. The usual pleasant banquet followed.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

## DEVONSHIRE.

EAST STONEHOUSE.—*Loyal Brunswick Encampment.*—This Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, met at the Masonic Hall, St. George's Hall, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, for the purpose of installing the E.C. elect. The E.C. Sir Knight Rodd, R.  $\times$ , G.S.B., Prov. G. Reg., one of the ablest Masons in the province, presided, who, after he had disposed of the preliminary business of the day, installed his successor, Sir Knt. Mills, R.  $\times$ , Prov. G.V.C., and placed him on the throne. The ceremony was performed with that impressiveness and ability which is rarely witnessed, and for which Sir Knt. Rodd is pre-eminently qualified, and justly and deservedly celebrated. The newly-installed E.C. having been saluted in due form, then proceeded to invest his officers, giving his reasons for his selection respectively, in most appropriate remarks to each, as they were severally called before him, which elicited the approbation of the fraters. The following are the appointments:—Sir Knights Rodda, (R.  $\times$ , Prov. G. Chan.), 1st Capt.; Brizzi, (R.  $\times$ ), 2nd Capt.; Bowden, Prelate; Clase, (R.  $\times$ , P.G. 1st. Capt.), Chancellor; Dowse, (R.  $\times$ , Past G.H.), Treas.; Blight, Registrar; Matthews, (Prov. G. Almoner), Expert; Hill, (Prov. G. Org.), 1st Standard Bearer; Dupre, (Prov. G.D.C.), 2nd Standard Bearer; Saddler, Almoner; Bewes, (R.  $\times$ , Prov. G. Expert), Capt. of Lines; Anderton, Herald. Several Royal Arch Companions were then proposed as candidates for Knighthood, after which the Encampment was closed, and the fraters proceeded to the hotel of Sir Knt. Isaac Watts, and partook of an excellent banquet. The E.C. presided with great ability, and proposed the various toasts in that felicitous manner, which called forth repeated applause. It would be a great omission not to mention, that during the evening, a well-merited eulogium was pronounced upon Sir Knt. Rodd, P.E.C., for the distinguished ability, great urbanity, and rare Masonic knowledge displayed by him during his year of office, and which so pre-eminently qualified him for holding a high position in the Order. He was always lively, always ready, and always at his post; no frater ever consulted him; but always left him highly gratified with the manner with which he had been received. Sir Knt. Rodd replied in a most feeling manner, after which the company separated, having spent a most delightful evening.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Royal Kent Encampment.*—This conclave was held on Friday, March 25th, at the field of encampment, Newgate-street, and opened by Sir Knt. C. J. Bannister, P.E.C., in the absence of Sir Knt. Rev. Samuel Atkinson, E.C., assisted by the officers and P.E.C's. Comp. R. J. Banning, M.D., was installed a member of this illustrious Order, by the Acting E.C., in his usual earnest and impressive manner, Sir Knt. H.

Hotham, acting as Expert. This being the day to install the E.C. Elect, Sir Knt. E. S. Swithenbank, was presented by Sir Knt. Punshon, P.E.C., after being advanced under an arch of steel to the acting E.C., who duly placed him on the throne, with the beautiful ceremony of the Order, and after being duly proclaimed, the Almoner collected the offerings, which were laid aside for charity. Five pounds was voted to the Boys' School from the funds. The rest of the business over, the conclave was closed in solemn form. The banquet was held in the hall, which is profusely ornamented with the arms, shields, banners, and crests of the Sir Knights which have been made in the encampment from time immemorial, and was presided over by Sir Knt. Swithenbank, E.C., supported on his right by Sir Knts. Punshon and Hotham, P.E.C's, and Dr. Banning; on the left of the E.C., Sir Knts. C. J. Bannister, H. G. Ludwig, P.E.C's; and in the S.W. and N.W. Sir Knts. Harding, Jansen, &c. The loyal and Masonic toasts were done justice to, also the M.E. and Supreme Grand Master; Grand Officers, &c.; the Eminent Commander, who replied in an excellent speech; the newly-installed Sir Knt.; the P.E.C's; the better health of the P.E.C's, and Sir Knights who were away; and the afternoon was spent in accordance with the precepts of this Christian Order. The officers appointed and invested by the E.C. were:—Sir Knts. Rev. Samuel Atkinson, P.E.C.; William Punshon, Prior; William Dalziel, Sub-Prior; Henry Hotham, Prelate and Treas.; C. J. Bannister, Chancellor; W. Harding, 1st Capt.; E. Shotton, 2nd Capt.; J. Jansen, Reg.; H. G. Ludwig, Almoner; R. J. Banning, Capt. of Lines; Trotter, Equerry.

## YORKSHIRE.

HULL.—*Ancient York Conclave of Redemption* (Time Immemorial).—The annual meeting for installation of officers of this encampment was held on Friday, 18th March, 1864 (being the day on which the York Knights commemorate the martyrdom of Jacques de Molay), in the Masonic Hall, Prince-street, Hull, when there were present the eminent and illustrious Sir Knts. C. J. Bannister, 30°, P.E.C., &c.; Thos. Thompson, P.E.C.; Walter Reynolds, 18°, E.C.; M. C. Peck, 18°, 1st Capt.; G. Wilkinson, 18°, 2nd Capt.; Rev. T. Walton, Prelate; C. S. Faram, 18°, Expert; J. N. Scherling, Capt. of Lines; R. E. Harrison, Org.; C. Wells, Standard Bearer; and other Knts. The conclave having been opened in ancient form, and minutes confirmed, three companions were balloted for and unanimously accepted as candidates for the honour of knighthood. The eminent and illustrious Sir Knt. C. J. Bannister then installed Sir Knt. Walter Reynolds as Eminent Commander of this ancient conclave for the ensuing year, who was accordingly proclaimed and saluted in ancient form. Comp. Thomas Dale, C.Z., was then admitted, invested, installed, and proclaimed a Knight Templar, and a member of this conclave. The reverend Prelate then delivered an oration on the dignity and antiquity of this Order and of this conclave. Sir Knt. Chas. J. Bannister, 30°, was then unanimously admitted an honorary member of this conclave. The Herald, therefore, called upon the knights, who saluted that eminent and illustrious knight in ancient form. After Sir Knt. Chas. Bannister had briefly returned thanks for the honour conferred on him, and had kindly expressed his readiness to attend the duties of this conclave whenever able to do so, the encampment was closed in ancient form, and the knights adjourned to a fish supper, served in the refreshment room below the hall, spending the rest of the evening in cheerfulness and brotherly love.

## MARK MASONRY.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—*Northumberland and Berwick-on-Tweed Lodge.*—This lodge was opened on Wednesday, March 23rd, at the Masonic Hall, by Bro. C. J. Banister, W.M., assisted by the officers of the lodge. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Bro. Young, who was duly elected, but unable to attend, having been called away from home unexpectedly. Several brethren received their certificates. The returns were made out by the Treasurer, and duly signed by the R.W.M., and will be sent up forthwith. Business over, the lodge was closed. Mark Masonry is increasing here, and this lodge bids fair to be a well working one, as the new ritual is in the hands of the committee.

## IRELAND.

## PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

On Saturday, the 19th March, the members of Lodge 184 assembled in their lodge room at Drum, Monaghan, for the purpose of presenting an address and Past Master's Jewel to Bro. Joseph Petty, as a mark of their esteem, prior to his departure for Queensland.

The chair being taken by Bro. Alexander Dudgeon, Sovereign Prince of the Rose Croix, and member of the Supreme Grand Council of the 31st Degree, and the vice-chair by Bro. John Taylor, *M.D.*, and Past Master of the lodge, the following address was read by Bro. John Patterson:—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—We, the members of Lodge 184, understanding with deep regret that you intend removing to a distant country, cannot allow the tie which has bound you in fraternal intercourse with the brethren of our venerable lodge to be severed, nor your departure to take place, without giving expression to the high esteem and respect in which you are regarded by all of us. As a brother of our ancient Order you have always maintained its principles with unswerving fidelity, and by your valuable co-operation in carrying out its object and design, you have endeared yourself to all the brethren. As a member of society we feel assured that the estimable qualities which you have displayed in your intercourse with the people of the locality where you reside, as well as your strong attachment to the Masonic Order, cannot fail to command the admiration and gain the goodwill of all with whom you may hold intercourse in the country which you are about to adopt. We cannot permit this opportunity to pass without referring to the high estimation in which your amiable wife and interesting children are held by us, and, in common with a large circle of acquaintances, we feel that the poor of the country are losing kind benefactors, and the neighbourhood warm and generous friends by your removal from amongst us. Before separating we have great pleasure in tendering for your acceptance the accompanying jewel as a slight token of our sentiments, and as a gift of remembrance which will bring to your recollection former days and old associations. Now, in bidding you an affectionate farewell, we commit you and family to the guidance and protection of the Omnipresent and Omniscient Jehovah, praying that he may bless and prosper you temporally and spiritually, and that, if not permitted to see each other again on this side of eternity, we may all meet in one united brotherhood in "that building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

JAMES DUNN, W.M.  
JAMES STEIN, S.W.  
JAMES VANCE, J.W.  
THOMAS COURTENAY, Sec.

## REPLY.

WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—I accept with sincere pleasure and gratitude the handsome testimonial which you have presented to me on the occasion of my departure from this country. I shall ever prize it as a token of esteem, which will bring to my remembrance, in a distant land, the many happy hours passed in fraternal intercourse with you in our venerable lodge. Much, however, as I prize your valuable gift, I must say that the flattering address with which it is accompanied, expressing as it does your regard and esteem for me as a brother, friend, and member of society, is still more highly appreciated by me than the jewel itself. I shall ever feel it my duty to support and encourage, wherever I go, the principles and practice of our Masonic Order, because it is so well calculated to develop all social and benevolent affections, and affords the only neutral platform on which all ranks and classes can meet on perfect equality, and associate as brethren without having their minds distracted by religious or political discussions. Thanking you for the warm expressions of regard for my wife and children, and your desires for our prosperity, I cordially join with you in the prayer that we may all meet in one united brotherhood in the Grand Lodge above, where the Great Architect of the Universe presides, and which is built on a sure foundation, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone.

JOSEPH PETTY.

## CHANNEL ISLANDS.

## JERSEY.

## CONSECRATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES LODGE (No. 1,003)

Thursday, March 24th, having been appointed for the ceremony of opening this new branch of the Masonic Institution in Jersey, upwards of sixty brethren assembled for the purpose at the rooms of the Royal Alfred Lodge, the use of which has been kindly lent until the completion of the new temple now in progress. Towards noon a procession was formed in another room, consisting of the R.W. Bros. J. J. Hammond, Prov. G.M.; Cross, D. Prov. G.M. and the Prov. G. Officers; Lyon, P. Prov. S.G.W. for Surrey; Dr. Hopkins, P. Prov. S.G.W. for Warwickshire, and W.M. of St. Aubin's Lodge (No. 958), acting as Chaplain and bearing the Bible, and the brethren named in the warrant of the new lodge. This procession having entered and walked round the lodge room, the Prov. G.M. took his seat on the throne, and the other officers their respective chairs. The lodge having been opened in the three degrees, Bro. Dr. Hopkins offered up the following prayer:—

Almighty and Omnipotent Father, we humbly implore Thee to accept the sincere prayers and offerings of Thy servants here assembled. Grant us strength in this our undertaking, and may the edifice about to be erected this day to the honour and glory of Thy holy name, inspire us with the light of truth and wisdom, to beautify our lives and actions by a readiness to serve Thee with fervency and zeal.

"So mote it be" (by the choir).

An ode was then sung, accompanied on the organ by Bro. C. Johnson, Prov. S.G.W. The D. Prov. G.M. presented to the Prov. G.M. Bros. Benham, Bellingham, Rogers, and the other brethren named in the warrant, with a request that he would consecrate and constitute the new lodge, to which he gave his assent. These brethren, with the Prov. G. Officers, then formed round the veiled lodge in the centre of the room, while Bro. Adams read the petition to the Grand Master of England and the warrant. The brethren having resumed their seats, Bro. Dr. Hopkins was called upon to deliver the oration which he had prepared and previously given at the opening of St. Aubin's Lodge, prefacing it with the following words:—

"Brethren, as the proceedings of this day were not anticipated a week or two ago, I presume that no arrangement had been made for a special address on the present occasion, for only very recently I was requested to repeat the consecration oration which I delivered at the opening of St. Aubin's Lodge, over which I have the honour to preside. My engagements would not allow me to prepare another at so short a notice, and though unwilling to appear a second time with the same remarks, it was represented to me that the audience would in a great measure be different. This must be my apology for repeating what has already been heard by some of you, nor would I have consented but at the request of the highest Masonic authority in the island, and by permission of the W.M. elect of the Prince of the Wales Lodge."

Then followed the oration already published in the columns of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, at page 404, on May 23rd, 1863, which was concluded in the following terms, suitable to this special occasion:—

"A few more words before I sit down. Brethren, we are assisting in the formation of a new lodge in a district where the present number of lodges far exceeds the average in England. I cannot doubt that the desirability of such a step has been well weighed by its promoters, nor can I imagine that they have been prompted by motives of a selfish character, or a spirit of hostility to others, but that they are convinced that the course they have pursued will be of general advantage to the Craft. Indeed, the character, Masonic standing, and experience of those who have taken the lead in it, forbid us to think otherwise. I trust, therefore, brethren of the Prince of Wales' Lodge that, in the words of a portion of our ritual, 'you will have but one aim in view, that of being happy yourselves, and of communicating happiness; of remembering the interests of the other lodges of this province, while seeking especially the advancement of your own; of promoting harmony and kindly feeling among all members of the Order; of receiving among you as candidates for initiation only those whose character for truth, honour, and morality will bear the test of strict inquiry; of entering into an honourable rivalry with the other lodges by good work and charitable acts, and of doing all to the glory of God, and for the welfare of your fellow-creatures. You have adopted as your distinguishing characteristic a name of high

promise—that of one who, in the anticipation of future greatness as the sovereign of these realms, is England's hope; to whom she looks forward with exalted and anxious expectations. May these be fully realised, though, it is to be ardently desired, at a period yet far distant. He has a brilliant example before him in his illustrious and virtuous mother, our Queen. So likewise have you many shining lights in Freemasonry to guide you on your onward path. May both he and you, each in the proper sphere, profit alike by these great privileges. We would call on you then, brethren of this lodge, whose existence thus auspiciously commences, to remember your chosen name; to consider that you have a character to win; to bear in mind that, as you advance in years, as your roll of Past Masters and Rulers in the Craft extends, on you will rest an increasing responsibility to maintain the high privileges of our Order, and to allow no infringement of our rites, no deviation from established usage and custom. Receive from me, Worshipful Master and brethren of the Prince of Wales' Lodge, as the exponent of the feelings of those who now surround you as visitors, our congratulations on the proceedings in which we are permitted to bear a part, our best wishes for your success, and our earnest hope that the genuine tenets and principles of the Order will be transmitted through this lodge, pure and unsullied, from generation to generation."

A prayer was then offered up by the acting Chaplain, thus:—  
"Almighty and eternal God, Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, whose works proclaim Thy wisdom, power, and greatness, to Thy Divine Majesty we offer up our sincere adorations, in acknowledgment of the many blessings which are so liberally distributed around us. Condescend, Almighty Father, to look down with favour from Thy celestial habitation on this feeble attempt to extend Thy praise, and graciously accept, on the celebration of our solemn rites, the faithful tribute of our gratitude to Thee."

"So mote it be" (by the choir), and grand honours were given seven times. The same brethren as before again formed round the lodge in the centre of the room. The Prov. G.M. having offered up a part of King Solomon's prayer, the lodge was unveiled. The corn, wine, and oil were respectively presented to the Prov. G.M. by the D. Prov. G.M. and the Prov. G. Wardens, and scattered over the lodge with appropriate words. The acting Chaplain gave into his hands the censer, with which he walked thrice round the lodge, accompanied by solemn music. The different articles of furniture, which had before been covered, were distributed to their proper places, and the Prov. G.M. declared this a duly constituted lodge in the usual form. The grand honours were again given seven times, and the whole ceremony was concluded with prayer and another ode from the choir.

The lodge having been resumed in the second degree, the D. Prov. G.M. presented Bro. Benham for installation as W.M. of the Prince of Wales Lodge, which was proceeded with in the customary form. The charges were read and assented to, the obligation as regards the duties of the office was administered, and the lodge opened in the third degree. All below the rank of Past Masters having retired, a Board of Installed Masters was formed, the necessary ceremonies were gone through, and Bro. Benham was regularly inducted into the chair of King Solomon. On the return of the brethren, the several processions, salutations, and proclamations took place; the different charges were delivered; the lodge was resumed in the second and then in the first degree, and the W.M. appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers:—Bros. E. J. Bellingham, S.W.; G. Rogers, J.W.; G. Huard, S.D.; R. Binet, J.D.; G. J. Renouf, I.G.; M. Gallichan, P.M., Treas.; W. Adams, P.M., Sec.; Donaldson, I.P.M.

The new lodge, thus formed, consists of six Past Masters, twenty-seven other members, and three new candidates, whom the W.M. proceeded to initiate into Masonry, namely, Bros. W. Woods, J. W. Hunt, and H. J. Gould. The W.M. offered the best thanks of himself, his officers, and brethren, respectively, to the Prov. G.M. and the D. Prov. G.M., for their assistance in consecrating the lodge; to Bro. Hopkins for his oration and services as Chaplain, with an assurance that the special exhortations he had delivered to the lodge were appreciated, and would be acted upon; to Bros. Jas. and Ch. Johnson, Hosking, and others, who had contributed so much to the efficiency of the ceremony by their musical services. By all these brethren appropriate replies were given, and the interesting proceedings were brought to a termination at about three o'clock in the afternoon.

ROYAL ALFRED LODGE (No. 877).—At four p.m. on Thursday, March 24th, the brethren of this lodge assembled, the chair of W.M. being occupied by the Prov. G.M. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was opened in the second degree. The D. Prov. G.M. presented Bro. John Gibaut, advocate and constable of St. Helier, for installation as W.M., who was placed in the chair of King Solomon, with the same rites and ceremonies that had an hour or two previously been gone through with the W.M. of the Prince of Wales Lodge. The lodge having been resumed consecutively in the second and first degree, the usual salutations and proclamations having taken place, and all other duties appertaining to the occasion regularly performed, Bro. Gibaut, W.M., appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. F. Godfray, S.W.; Westaway, J.W.; Dr. Le Cronier, Treas.; P. W. Le Quesne, Sec.; Mullins, S.D.; Gabourel, J.D.; and Bro. Toms, Tyler; of whom, however, the Treas. and Tyler had been elected by the members of the lodge. The appointment of I.G. was left open. The chair was now taken by Bro. M. Gallichan, P.M. The lodge was opened in the second degree. Bros. Hall and Gaudin were examined as to their proficiency, entrusted, and then dismissed for preparation. The lodge was opened in the third degree, when the candidates were again introduced and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The proceedings were brought to a close at about half-past six o'clock. At seven, the brethren of the lodge and many visitors, sat down to a sumptuous banquet, at the Royal Yacht Hotel, followed by the usual toasts and congratulatory speeches. A most pleasant evening closed the proceedings of a really hard Masonic day, the duties having been carried on almost without intermission from eleven in the morning, and many of the brethren assisting in the whole of them.

ST. AUBIN'S LODGE (No. 958).—The usual monthly meeting was held at the Masonic-rooms, St. Aubin, on Tuesday, March 15th, all the officers but one were present, and the Prov. G.M. acted as I.P.M. The lodge was opened by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, W.M., at half-past six. The minutes were read and confirmed. The W.M. announced a present from Bro. De La Taste, J.D., consisting of a radiated star, in white and gold, with a blue centre, adorned with the five points and the letter G., for suspension in the middle of the ceiling. A cordial vote of thanks to the donor was passed. The lodge having been opened in the second degree, Bro. Vint was examined as to his proficiency, entrusted, and dismissed for preparation. The lodge was opened in the third degree, and the candidate having been re-introduced, was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by the W.M., who also gave him the usual charge and lecture on the third tracing board. The lodge was resumed in the first degree. The by-laws were read in open lodge by the Secretary. Bro. H. Montagu having passed a satisfactory examination, was entrusted and dismissed for preparation. The lodge was again opened in the second degree, and Bro. Montagu, being re-admitted, was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. The W.M. also gave the customary charge and the lecture on the second tracing board. The lodge was resumed in the first degree, and no other business being brought forward was finally closed at nine o'clock. The brethren retired to the refreshment room, the duties of which, with the ordinary routine toasts and complimentary addresses, were speedily performed, and at ten the brethren separated, the usual special omnibus conveying the brethren from St. Helier home in half-an-hour.

In a recent number it was reported that the new Temple is progressing rapidly. A fresh impetus has been given to the work, in the hope of completing the arrangements for consecration on April 27th, so as to make the day coincide with that fixed for laying the foundation stone of the new Masonic Hall in London.

AN EMPEROR'S DYING WORDS.—When Servus, Emperor of Rome, found his end approaching, he cried out, "I have been everything and everything is nothing;" then, ordering the urn to be brought to him in which his ashes were to be enclosed, on his body being burned, according to the custom of the Romans, he said, "Little urn, thou shalt contain one for whom the world was too little."

### Obituary.

#### BRO. GEORGE GOOD.

We have to record the death of Bro. George Good, aged 47, who died at Newton-upon-Ayr, on the 11th of March. Bro. Good was the representative of one of the oldest families in the parish, and one of the most zealous and accomplished Freemasons in Ayrshire. In this bereavement the Lodge Ayr Kilwinning, No. 124, and Royal Arch Chapter Kilwinning Ayr (No. 80) have sustained a loss irreparable: of the former, Bro. Good was a Past Master—of the latter, a Past First Principal; and for correctness of style and impressiveness in conferring the degrees of St. John's and Royal Arch Masonry he had few equals. He was also an office-bearer in the Ayr Priory of Knights Templar (No. 4). To great integrity and a highly cultivated mind he united an affability of manner that won him a host of warm friends. Bro. Good had been ailing for a twelvemonth past, but acute grief for the recent and somewhat sudden death of a beloved daughter, and a severe cold caught a fortnight ago accelerated the progress of the disease, to which while but in the midtime of life he has had to succumb. His firmness in the hour of death and simple yet earnest faith in the Redeemer harmonised well with his Masonic character. Stretching forth his arm a few minutes before death, and feeling with his own finger the ominously flickering movements of the pulse, with a consciousness that the hour of his departure had come, he calmly bestowed a blessing upon his only surviving child, with whom and with the wife of his youth and other dear relatives and friends, he took a last farewell, and with the words of prayer upon his lips closed his eyes in death—leaving the Craft to mourn the loss of an esteemed brother, the community an honourably-independent citizen, and his family an affectionate and devoted husband and father.

### FINE ARTS.

Mr. William Tegg has just published a three-quarter length portrait of the M.W. Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, in full Masonic costume. The engraving, by G. S. Shury, has evidently been carefully attended to, and the likeness of his lordship, who is represented standing with his hand on the Sacred Law, is excellent—far better than that in the hall—because evidently, taken from a more recent portrait. The portrait is dedicated to the brethren of the mystic tie, and will form an appropriate decoration to the lodge-room, whilst it will also, doubtless, find a place on the walls of the private residence of many a brother, the price, only 5s., placing it within the reach of all.

We have also received from Bro. Neeley, on one large sheet, a pictorial guide to the Holy Bible, dedicated to the religious public, especially parents, guardians, and students. It is rich in the chronology and genealogy of the Bible, and there being an excellent map of the countries alluded to in Holy Writ, will prove a valuable aid to the memory. It also contains a vast amount of Masonic information, especially in the illustrations, which should recommend it to the attention of the brethren. We have but one fault to find with it, and that a curious one—it gives us no clue to where it is published.

A FALSE friend is like the shadow on the sun-dial, appearing in sunshine but vanishing in shade.

### Poetry.

#### A MASON'S JEWELS.

By BRO. JOHN K. HALL, Providence, United States.

We greet within our lodge to-night,  
These jewels precious in our sight,  
Which oftener shed their cheerful light  
Within our happy home.

Their influence may we ever feel,  
Prompt to respond when they appeal,  
And cherish them in woe or weal,  
Wherever we may roam.

With woman's smiles upon our band,  
We here beneath this banner stand,  
Presented by her gentle hand,  
Which soothes the aching head.

And here we pledge her, one and all,  
Now gathered in this sacred Hall,  
That this pure emblem shall recall  
The halo she has shed.

Cheered by these beams from woman's eyes,  
A glorious Temple here shall rise,  
Reflecting light from Eastern skies,  
And spreading South and West.

And though debarred here to engage  
In Work with Gavel, Square or Gauge,  
Her form 's impressed on every page  
Of each true Mason's breast.

And as he from his labour goes,  
To seek refreshment and repose,  
'Tis then her labour she bestows,  
Nor tires in acts to please.

And may we oft'ner meet her here,  
The labours of our lodge to cheer,  
Till in that Grand Lodge we appear,  
And all from labour cease.

#### THE PARTING.

There is a pang which friends must feel,  
When doomed to part;  
The gay "farewell" cannot conceal  
Their gift of heart.  
Full oft a friendship—scarcely known—  
In parting is confest,  
By prayers of "pleasure" fondly breath'd  
By those who love us best.

There is a smile—a freezing smile—  
We often view,  
Playing around the lips of those  
Who bid "adieu."  
But ah! how it belies the heart,  
How chilling it appears,  
When dancing round the eyes of friends,  
And quivering 'mid their tears.

There is a tear—full oft restrained,  
By manly pride,  
But which will down the conscious cheek  
In secret glide.  
And yet, how oft, when hearts too full  
In aught to find relief,  
Those soothing tears of sorrow fall,  
And drown each new-born grief.

There is a balm, a parting bliss,  
That friends adore,  
It is the hope in future years,  
They'll meet once more.  
It steals within the aching breast,  
Like dew along the flower;  
Revives each wither'd thought therein,  
And brightens life's dull hour.

## TO SHAKESPEARE.

THOMSON.

By yon hills with morning spread,  
Lifting up the tufted head,  
By those golden waves of corn,  
Which the laughing fields adorn,  
By the fragrant breath of flowers,  
Stealing from the woodbine bowers,  
By this thought-inspiring shade,  
By the gleamings of the glade,  
By the babbling of the brook,  
Winding slow in many a crook,  
By the rustling of the trees,  
By the humming of the bees,  
By the woodlark, by the thrush  
Wildly warbling from the bush,  
By the fairy's shadowy tread  
O'er the cowslip's dewy head,—  
Father, monarch of the stage,  
Glory of Eliza's age,  
Shakespeare! deign to lend thy face,  
This romantic nook to grace,  
Where untaught nature sports alone,  
Since thou and nature are but one.

## THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty and family continue at Windsor. It is officially announced that the Queen will, in the course of April, hold two "courts" at Buckingham Palace. On the 6th of April her Majesty will receive the principal members of the diplomatic body, and on the 13th "a limited number of distinguished persons will have an opportunity of paying their respects" to the sovereign. The Prince and Princess of Wales, visited the Adelphi Theatre on Tuesday.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—After being for a long time above the average the mortality of London has at last fallen below that line. The deaths registered last week amounted to 1,397; the corrected average is 1,449; the actual return is, therefore, less than the calculated number by 52. The children born during the week were 1,897; the average number would be 2,063.—Garibaldi is expected to arrive in London on the 16th of April, and preparations are being made to give him what our American friends would call a public reception. A gentleman, who has been in close communication with Garibaldi, declares the "only object" of the General in visiting this country is "to thank in person the generous hearts who have done him so much good in his hours of distress and sorrow." We have it on the same authority that he is not coming to England "to create any difference, especially with the Emperor of the French, with whom and his friends he desires to be on terms of the greatest friendship."—Sir Rowland Hill has addressed a letter of thanks to the Lords of the Treasury for the flattering notice they have taken of his services in awarding him his full salary as a retiring allowance. At the same time he takes objection to a passage in their minute intimating that he was not the first to suggest a uniform rate of penny postage, and claims for himself the sole and exclusive credit of having made the suggestion. To show that Mr. Wallace, formerly member for Greenock, had not made the suggestion before him, he quotes from the last speech Mr. Wallace made on postage reform before the publication of his pamphlet, in which he advocates a minimum charge of 3d., and an additional penny for every 50 miles.—The Bishop of Ely was consecrated on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey. The officiating bishops were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Worcester and St. David's. The Dean of Westminster also took part in the ceremony.—The annual Easter

Review of the Volunteers took place on Farley-heath, Guildford, on Monday. There were from 15,000 to 18,000 troops on the ground on this occasion; and cold as the weather was, the spectators, of whom the majority came from London, formed an immense crowd. Punctual to the time appointed, the several regiments appeared at the railway station in the morning and were conveyed to the scene of action. The scene was an animated one where it could be seen, but the review, the ground, the railway accommodation, were all inferior to the former manœuvres at Brighton. Unfortunately towards the close of the proceedings heavy rain fell, which, under any circumstances, would have marred the pleasure of the proceedings.—On Tuesday the whole of the troops now in garrison at Chatham were reviewed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The troops performed the various evolutions with great precision and rapidity, and at the close of the review his Royal Highness expressed to General Eyre the satisfaction he felt in witnessing this creditable display of the drill and discipline of the garrison.—A dinner of the Conservative party took place at Exeter on Tuesday, at which the Earl of Devon, Lord Churston, Sir Stafford Northcote, and several other Conservative members of Parliament connected with the district were present. The immediate object was to forward the candidature of Lord Courtney as member of Parliament for the county, and in the course of it Sir Stafford Northcote delivered a speech on the policy of the present Government, which was one of the most searching expositions of their weakness and inconsistency to which they have yet been subjected.—A meeting of licensing magistrates was held on Saturday at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, to determine on the applications for new licences in the northern suburbs. The cases were very varied in character, and were dealt with accordingly; but it may be said that, as a rule, the magistrates were very chary of increasing the number of public-houses already in existence, and required a very substantial case to be made out before the application was granted. That the applicants had spent large sums in fitting up their houses was not allowed to weigh at all as a reason for granting a licence, and several cases were refused.—A singular fraud on the Government, and one whose long impunity seems to discredit the vigilance of the military authorities at Woolwich, has lately been discovered there. Serjeant Saunders was entrusted with the duty of attesting recruits before the magistrates there, for which his legal fee was 15s. 6d. each. It now turns out that a great many of the attestation papers, on which he was paid, were forged, and this had been done so often, that the amount out of which the Government has been defrauded is about £1,000. Saunders was placed under close arrest, but he managed to escape and has not since been heard of. Another non-commissioned officer is under arrest for complicity with the fraud.—On Tuesday night, a fellow, named Richard Parker, residing at the village of Fiskerton, near Newark, quarrelled with his father, an old man, who was so alarmed at his son's violence, that he sought refuge in a stable. Parker took down a double-barrelled gun, and on his mother moving towards the stable to give an alarm, he deliberately fired at her. Old Mr. Parker, on hearing the report of a gun, emerged from his hiding-place to ascertain what had occurred, when he, too, was shot down by the inhuman ruffian. The old man and his wife were dangerously wounded, and it was reported at Newark that they were both dead. The son is in custody.—A painful story reaches us from Canterbury. A young man, named Horton, appears to have quarrelled with his sweetheart, a domestic servant, named Esther Cullen. On Sunday night he called upon the girl, during the absence of her master and mistress at church, and,

after a brief interview, fired a pistol at her. He afterwards committed suicide. The girl was but slightly injured.—One of the scoundrels whose acts of incendiarism on the Yorkshire wolds caused so much alarm in that part of the country a few months ago, was sentenced, at the York assizes to fifteen years' penal servitude.—An inquest has been held by Dr. Lankester on the body of a lad of eighteen, who committed suicide by hanging himself in Pentonville Prison. The verdict was, "Suicide while of unsound mind."—Another young woman has been burnt to death, apparently from the same cause which leads to so many deaths—extended dress catching fire.—On the 1st ult., a boiler explosion, attended with the loss of twelve lives, occurred at Hall End Ironworks, West Bromwich, the property of Messrs. T. and W. Johnson. After several adjournments, the inquest on the bodies of the deceased was brought to a close a few days ago. The jury (two of their number dissenting) returned a verdict of manslaughter against the Messrs. Johnson, and a similar verdict (but in this case unanimous) against the man who had charge of the boiler.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—A Frankfort despatch states that the Conference which is to attempt a settlement of the German quarrel with Denmark will speedily assemble; but we are not told whether the German Confederation will consent to send a representative, though Prussia and Austria can now hardly assume that the German Diet will ratify any terms to which they may think fit to agree.—A Copenhagen despatch states that the Austrian troops which had advanced towards the north of Jutland, were retiring southwards from Horsens; and it may therefore be presumed that they will be concentrated in the neighbourhood of Fredericia.—The advance of the Prussian approaches to the Duppel position, on Monday morning last was attended with sharp fighting. A Prussian despatch tells us that after Raven's brigade had established its advanced posts, it was attacked by the Danes, but ultimately retained its position, after much close fighting. The Prussians, it is added, took 54 prisoners; and one of their regiments lost 67 men killed and wounded—the loss of the other regiment engaged being still unknown. But the Danish General states that the Prussians attempted to surprise his position, and got between two intrenchments, but were driven back to their former position after an engagement of five hours along the whole line.—The French Cabinet is said to have made its assent to the proposed Conference, contingent upon the German Diet's readiness to take part in it.—The King of Denmark has declined what he calls the "chivalrous offer" of a Cork gentleman, named O'Leary, to raise an Irish Cent Guard for service in Denmark. "In the present situation of affairs," says His Majesty, "the bravery of the royal army will compensate for the want of numbers."—A Paris letter mentions that rumours as to the dangerous state of the Pope's health are very assiduously circulated, but adds that letters from Rome lead to a very different conclusion.—Conflicting reports are also afloat respecting the Archduke Maximilian and the Mexican throne. The French Government papers admit there is a difficulty about the matter, and hint that it is serious; whilst it is also asserted that the Imperial family are raising obstacles to a settlement.—The Court of Assizes of the Seine, has condemned Mazzini *par contumace* for alleged participation in Greco's plot to assassinate the Emperor, and has sentenced him to transportation.—Some arrests have been made at Pesth, where there has been a "demonstration" by some persons who assembled in one of the streets and uttered cheers for Kossuth; and it is also reported that some arms have been seized, and a few suspected persons arrested, at some other places in Hungary. A Vienna telegram asserts that Generals Klapka and Turr are at the head of

a "well-organised movement" in Wallachia; and it is understood that the Russian and Austrian representatives at Bucharest have recently complained to Prince Couza respecting the assemblages and schemes of Polish and Hungarian exiles within his territories.—The Emperor Alexander has issued an ukase which enables Russian ladies to contract marriages with foreigners without his previous consent, and to retain the ownership of their lands after such marriages. The naturalisation of foreigners as Russian subjects is likewise to be somewhat facilitated.—The protocol putting an end to the connection between England and the Ionian Islands was signed at the Foreign Office on Tuesday.

AMERICA.—The *Bremen*, from New York, brings us the news that the premium on gold has fallen to 62½ per cent., in consequence, as it is stated, of an expectation that Congress would authorise Secretary Chase to sell some of the gold in the Treasury. General Sherman was known to have arrived at Vicksburg, and was said to have done considerable damage to Confederate railways and property. One account asserted that his losses had not exceeded 500 men; but no official reports of his operations had been published. The bombardment of Fort Powell by Admiral Farragut's squadron continued on the 28th of February; but it was doubted whether the fort would be reduced, and whether any serious operations against Mobile could be attempted. The Confederates were still threatening attacks on General Butler's forces at Norfolk and Suffolk. It was said that the Confederate General Picketts had caused to be hanged 21 North Carolinians, who had enlisted in the Federal service after they had deserted from the Confederate army or been made prisoners, and who had subsequently fallen into his hands. The Federal General Rosecrans had issued a proclamation to the effect that all persons who may attend divine worship in Missouri must take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. Secretary Chase had written a letter in which he requested—sincerely or insincerely—that he might not be named a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.—New York advices of the 19th inst., have been brought by the *City of New York*, which arrived on Monday morning off Roche's Point, and which, while entering the harbour, struck on Daunt's Rock. All her passengers and crew were saved, but it is feared that she will become a total wreck. General Grant had left Nashville for Washington, and had issued an order announcing that his head-quarters would be with the army of the Potomac. It was supposed that he would concentrate a great force in Virginia, and would renew the attempt to take Richmond. The Confederate General Stuart's cavalry was said to have passed the Rappahannock, and to be menacing the Federal communications with Washington. It was reported that the Federal authorities in Kentucky had discovered a wide-spread conspiracy in favour of the Southern Confederacy, and that many men who were raising troops for the Confederate service had been arrested. General McClellan and General Fremont had severally nominated as candidates for the Presidency at meetings held in New York.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. T. S.—We are not aware.

B. B.—We will make inquiries.

ONXX.—Never.

S.W.'s letter is unintelligible.

J. B. should apply to the Board of General Purposes—it is not our province to interfere in lodge disputes.