

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—LXXVI.

JUNO AND JANUARY.

If man is as religious an animal as generally believed—and that under certain physical and moral circumstances, deprived of any relation of one only true God, while, like some of the first dwellers in the plain of Shinar, roving under a cloudless sky in a delightful climate—he would naturally turn his contemplation towards heaven, and particularly on the sun, through whose glorious influence he beholds all things brighten into visible beauty, and, in all refulgence, awake, as it were, upon a new life, and happily rejoice to devise for himself objects of adoration. Doubtless the Chaldei paid divine honours to the sun as the supreme majesty, and other luminaries as subordinate deities. They likewise were fire-worshippers, especially of that flame kindled by the rays of the sun. We have all heard how Prometheus obtained fire from heaven, but this contrivance has been attributed to Nimrod or Ninus, the son of Belus, who reared that remarkable statue to his memory, variously known as an idol, especially under the names of Bel, Pul, Baal, Paal, &c., which some say was of pure gold forty feet in height, and the veritable one Nebuchadnezzar caused to be set up, as it is written in the third chapter of the Book of Daniel, and declared by the herald, “O ye people, nations, and languages, at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music, ye fall down and worship the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar, the king, hath set up.”

We are told that as placed in the plain of Dura, in the province of Babylon, its height was three score cubits, and the breadth thereof six cubits. At any rate Herodotus describes it as being so in his time, and its value has been estimated at upwards of one thousand Babylonian talents.

We know that the walls of the city of Babylon are recorded among the ancient seven wonders of the world; and we have heard of its memorable, vast, and magnificent temple dedicated to Belus. But it is doubtful whether this Belus was the representative of the father of Nimrod or Ninus, or the idol Bel, Baal, Bul, Pul, whence Apollo, the God of the Sun. Perhaps the temple in size, richness, and grandeur, was never equalled;

of a great and gorgeous city it was its greatest pride and ornament. Herodotus, in his description of it, acquaints us that before the time of Nebuchadnezzar it consisted of little more than an enormous tower, whose immense space within was entirely devoted to the service of Baal, and that it lay on the eastern side of the city. But Nebuchadnezzar caused to be erected around it extensive and noble buildings, the whole enclosed in a lofty quadrangle, each side of which was two stadia, or about a quarter of a mile, whereby forty square acres of ground must have been thus surrounded. These high walls, we are further told, had brazen gates, made, it is supposed, out of the brazen sea, pillars, and utensils composing some of the spoil of the Temple of Zion.

The wealth of this sacred edifice, or temple of Babel, reported originally to have been the famous tower of that name, contained, besides the image we have mentioned, several other statues, and tables, bowls, censers, and innumerable sacred vessels, all of the like solid and pure metal.

With respect to the temple itself, Herodotus, who closely inspected it, has given us nearly the following account as it was in his time, that is to say, when the tower of Babel formed the whole of the temple of Belus. In the middle of the building was a compact tower, a stadium in length, of an equal breadth, on which was placed another, and on this another, to the number of eight towers, one above and upon the other. Round these, on the outside, a broad encircling ascent led up and into them. Within the highest tower was a great chamber or temple furnished with a splendidly covered bed and a large golden table, but no image was there, and no male person was allowed to lay on the bed—one female by night, chosen out of all the Chaldean women by the god himself, being alone worthy to receive that honour; and the priests of Belus, or Baal, relate that this deity comes to her in this temple as he did, as the Egyptian priests assert, to the chosen one in his Theban temple.

There was also in the Babylonish temple, a lower chamber, or sakellum, in which was a large image of Jupiter in gold, the steps of whose throne, was also of gold, and he had a large golden table beside him. Its value was estimated at eight hundred talents of gold. On the outer side of this chapel was another large altar of the same precious metal, and another whereon fully grown sheep were sacrificially offered, for upon the former, all immolation, with exception of young lambs, was strictly prohibited, and it was on this altar, once a year, that the Chaldeans in their celebration of the feast of the God consumed a thousand talents of frankincense.

THE INTERIOR OF A GOTHIC MINSTER.

(Continued from page 421.)

Organs.—This noble instrument was used at Winchester in the tenth century, and at Bury St. Edmund's in the thirteenth century. At a later period, as at St. Alban's and Crowland (Mon. Anglic., ii. 103) there were large organs at the west end of the nave. At Durham there was a pair over the choir door, on the south of the choir, for daily services; and another, "the cryers," on the north side. At Canterbury, in the twelfth century, and later at Winchester, the organ stood in the north wing of the transept in the ritual choir; but at York, St. Paul's, Westminster, Lincoln, Chester, Worcester, on the north side; and at Gloucester on the south side of the choir. After the Restoration, they were removed to the choir screen to destroy wholly the view of the interior. The vicars and clerks in most cathedrals were required to be able to play upon some instrument; and even in 1535, musical instruments were employed at Lincoln, at Westminster, and Exeter after the Restoration, and at Durham in the episcopate of Cosin and Lord Crewe.

We have now to chose for the position of the organ, usually set on the north side of the choir, not the top of the screen, but between a side chapel, an aisle, or the triforium. I only trust we shall have no more wholesale destruction of a beautiful vault, as at Winchester for mechanical apparatus. Although the lateral position does necessitate a certain amount of loss to the effect of the music, I cannot but consider this unimportant when weighed against the more than compensating advantage of converting a cathedral into a great congregational church. May we see before long the removal of the modern screens of Westminster, Gloucester, Peterborough, Rochester, and Salisbury, although in the latter case the ancient screen yet remains to be set once more in position or used as a reredos. At Bristol, the screen was dated 1541, and that of Durham was later than the Restoration.

The Transept,* usually ill-defined in France and Scotland, is in England a feature of great importance in the ground plan. The early type was that of an aisleless oblong, with a single or double apsidal chapel to the east. We find this chapel existed in each wing at Tewkesbury, Worcester, Gloucester, Pershore, Christchurch, Hants, Bury St. Edmund's, and Norwich. There were two in each wing at St. Alban's. It is not uncommon to find the wings or arms of the transept called aisles, as at Rochester, Gloucester, and Hereford; as in Latin *ala* or *brachium* were used, the former in a constructional, the latter in a symbolic acceptance. This eastern chapel was double-storied at Canterbury, Worcester, Chichester, and Christchurch, Hants, the upper room being apparently

connected with the sacristan's department at Worcester and Christchurch, and with the muniments at Chichester. These chapels were often removed and elongated at a later period, or received a complete re-arrangement and new forms.

At Canterbury, Chichester, and Ely, there was a transverse aisle, as at Winchester, and St. Etienne, at Caen, built possibly for the accommodation of chapels of peculiar sanctity and privacy, as well as to afford additional room for altars and shrines. At Chichester, Chester, and Hereford, a wing of the transept was used as a parish church.

In some instances, as at Carlisle, Chester, Rochester, and Bath, the transept is without aisles; but eastern and western aisles were provided at Ely, Winchester, Westminster, Wells, and St. Paul's; and an east aisle was divided into chantries at Durham, Peterborough, Lincoln, Lichfield, Hereford, and Ripon. At Exeter, two large towers were ingeniously converted into a transept. At Sallay, the transept exceeds nave and choir. The beautiful door of Gloucester, with its stooping angels, it is presumed, was the ordinary entrance of the pilgrims and of penitents.

The sacristy adjoins either the transept or choir aisle: the lavatory, used by the celebrant and assistants (Frances, c. xx. 98), remains at Salisbury, Lincoln, Selby, and Ripon. The furnace for baking the altar breads may be seen at Canterbury, Bristol, Lincoln, and Chester; at Lichfield the hooks for hanging the lamps used in service remain on the vault. The calefactory for lighting the censers is still pointed out at Winchester; the watching-loft at Lichfield, and the oriel at Worcester, from which the sacristan commanded a view of all the lights; St. Peter's Well at York; the altar of St. Blaise, at Westminster; and the beautiful screen of Gloucester, pierced (like one formerly existing at St. David's) for the exhibition of relics, are interesting features connected with the old arrangements of the revestry, which at Durham was used at ordinations by the suffragan.

A beautiful flight of steps, at Hexham, led to the dormitory, which communicated with the transept at Bristol, Carlisle, Westminster, Tintern, and Beaulieu. A small watching chamber remains at St. Alban's, and the watcher's door opened into the transept at Rochester. At Durham the bell-ringers slept over the revestry; and at Lincoln the searchers of the church, who walked round the Minster at night, after the doors were closed, and the lady bells had tolled forty times, occupied the old watching-loft of St. Hugh's shrine, in the choir transept. Had this admirable precaution existed, York and Westminster would not have been jeopardised in the present century. At Salisbury the vergers slept near the choir (Leland, Itin., iii. 95). In the north wing was a still more interesting sight, the altar of St. Sebastian and Radegunda, to which belonged the fraternity, consisting of 200 poor folk, men and

* Crux [Gervase] duo brachia (MS. Harl. 3763, fo. 170).

women, who were furnished with books, shoes, garments, and all necessities, purchased with the money there given, and distributed by a priest and boy attending at it; but, adds the old chronicler sorrowfully, these brotherhoods, by reason of the frequent frauds committed by some, and the ingratitude of others, and their universal variance, were dissolved and broken up. At St. David's, adjoining the north arm, is the chapter-house, on the first-floor of a three-storied building, with the treasury over it. Two centuries ago old people could remember having seen in the former alms apportioned by basinsful, there not being leisure to tell them; these oblations were made by seamen, passengers, and pilgrims, at the little dependent seaside chapels, and distributed on Saturdays among the clergy then officiating.

In the great transept occasionally we find two large rose-windows, one in each arm, as at Westminster and Lincoln: in the latter instance that on the north was called the bishop's, and the southern one the dean's eye, as representing their several jurisdictions. At St. Paul's the Lady Chapel had a superb rose-window, in the east wall, and one still adorns the Nine Chapels of Durham. At Chichester, at York, and at Winchester, the rose-window occurs in the transept gable.

The choir transept is the *Ala Superior* of Gervase. It usually marks the termination of the sanctuary, as the main transept marks the entrance of the choir. As Leland calls "the second transept of Salisbury, a light and division between the choir and presbytery" (Itin., iii. 96). This additional structure would not only accommodate altars, but also sick and infirm monks and canons who were permitted to attend in the retrochoir. M. Vitet gives twenty-four examples of this transept on the Continent, and attributes its origin to an Oriental source (Cathed. de Noyon, Monum. Ined. pp. 204, 225). M. Didron likewise refers it to the influence of Byzantium. M. Martin found it ordinarily in churches built before the Ogival period. It came, probably, from Clugny into England. Chapels at Wells, Hereford, and York, form a *quasi* transept. It marks the limits of the choir at Canterbury, Southwell, Lincoln, York, Salisbury, Rochester, Worcester, Beverley. At Canterbury a pair of towers flanked this transept. At Rochester, in the north wing, the doorway of the Sacristan's chamber remains; and in the south wing the well-known archway of the sacristy, with its remarkable series of carvings, a similar design to which was painted at York.

The Choir (Chorus cantorum, Gervase, Scarf. ii. 255),—so called because formerly the choir sang arranged in a circle like a crown around the altar (Frances, p. 87),—in the Norman churches extended under the lantern, and sometimes into the nave, which a screen parted off, as at Winchester, Peterborough, Westminster, Norwich, Gloucester, Chichester, Ely. Sometimes it merely occupied the crossing, as at Chester, Hereford, St. David's,

St. Asaph, Bangor. But at length the crossing was constituted a separate division, when the choirs were reconstructed and prolonged eastward during the thirteenth century; a solid rood-screen being constructed under the eastern tower-arch to ward off cold draughts of air, and a reredos added behind the altar. This was the case at Canterbury, York, Lichfield, Carlisle, Exeter, and Bristol.

At Canterbury, York, Salisbury, Lincoln, Rochester, Worcester, the choir occupies the space between the main and choir transepts. At Worcester and York, the western and eastern limbs of the church are of equal length. In many churches a deflection on symbolical reasons was given to the ground plan of the eastern arm, which was regarded as the caput or drooping head of the crucified, reproduced in the ground plan. The inclination is ordinarily to the north, and is first observable in churches of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries: at Christchurch, Dublin, Bridlington, and St. Mary's, York, it was in this direction; but southward at York, Lichfield, Ely, Tynemouth, Canterbury. At Canterbury we may also observe the remarkable contraction of the central alley towards the east, contributing to improve the perspective and give the appearance of greater length, although designed to avoid the older side towers of the choir, and adapt the new structure to the width of the more ancient chapel beyond.

The Anchorage.—A recluse lived in the aisle of Westminster, at Leicester (Leland's Collect., iii. 337), and another near the Lady Chapel of Peterborough. At Durham, the cell was approached by a staircase from the north choir aisle. At Norwich, a gallery, still existing in the north choir aisle, communicated with the sanctuary men's chamber, which, before the fifteenth century, was the relic chapel of St. Osyth, and occupied by a recluse.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ST. IRVYNE.

Is there any foundation for the events related in "St. Irvyne, or the Rosicrucian," and who is its author?—R. X.—[It is a romance by Shelley.]

EARLY MARTYRS FOR FREEMASONRY.

Wanted a list of early martyrs who have suffered for being Freemasons.—J. W.—[We can't spare the space to give such a list. The MAGAZINE would require to be enlarged to treble its size, for years to come, in order to print their names only.]

THE GUILD THEORY.

From what Guilds do the Freemasons deduce their lineage? . . . G. C. S.—[The Guild theory is only an infinitesimal portion of the subject. We do not derive from operative but from spiritual guilds. Don't take such hap-hazard assertions for facts without a semblance of proof. Numbers of middle age Freemasons did belong to operative guilds, but cen-

turies upon centuries before guilds were what they were. The quotations sent us we have printed before. There is nothing but the most superficial skimming in the address you point out. It is neither the work of an earnest inquirer nor an honest one. Party-spirit, party-feeling, and a *suppressio viri* are its chief distinctions.]

THE TEMPLAR'S APRON DOOMED.

A Sir Knt., most exultingly, said to me the other day, "The apron is doomed, we won't have it, and that's enough. The Grand Master must give in." What is it doomed for, and who are the judges that have pronounced sentence?—A K.T.—[We have heard the same, almost *verbatim*, but don't believe it any the more. The criminals, not judges, that have decided against it are out of court by their own wrong-doing. They did not wait to know if they might abolish it, but did so, and then came and asked that they might be permitted to continue to infringe the law. Discipline and order require a full and entire submission first—a laying by of the objectionable garments and an appearance in statutable costume—before the subject can be discussed. There can be no treating with rebels, headed by a Templar milliner, until they return to their duty. Don't be alarmed, they are not the only Templars under the Grand Master, who is much too wise and politic to place himself in a false position, either for an apron or a white chemise.]

THE BLACK ROSE.

What is meant to be conveyed by the symbol of the black rose used in the eighteenth degree, and from whence does it originate?—R. ✠.

PHILOSOPHICAL DEGREES.

Which are popularly called the philosophical degrees?—J. WILSON.

MASONIC DEGREES.

How many Masonic, or reputed, Masonic degrees are there?—ENUMERATOR.—[It is impossible to say with precision. We know—*i.e.*, we have the names of—fourteen hundred.]

"LET'S SEE OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US."

Here's a scrap which may induce some of us to look at ourselves from a stranger's point of view. It is headed—

"MASONRY IN LONDON.—A member of Charter Oak Lodge in this city, writing from London, to the editor of the *New York Dispatch*, says: 'As an American Mason, I expected to see something extra in visiting English lodges, but I confess I was rather disappointed. I have visited several here, but, so far, I have not seen one that can commence to work like "Kane," or my own "Charter Oak." English lodges usually meet at four o'clock p.m., and at six or half-past. They always "call off" to the "banquet," which costs each member, on an average, 1 dol. 50 c. each communication. For my part, I don't believe in spending money thus uselessly. Very few lodges meet more than half a dozen times in the course of the year. In addition to the regular lodges, there are a number of what are called "Lodges of Instruction," which generally meet once a-week at some tavern or brother's house. The work is gone through

with the same as in a regular lodge, though, as it is an informal meeting, any one can talk or smoke his cigar, or do anything else he pleases. I am sure Bro. John W. Simons would not allow any such proceedings in New York.' To which we remark, in the language of the immortal Leatherstocking, 'The Great Prophet of the Delawares never spoke a truer word.' "

Ex. Ex.

THE LATOMIA SOCIETY.

Several queries have been made, at various times, as to the origin and purport of the Latomia Society. The following extract will, perhaps, be acceptable to those interested in the subject:—"Almost every day furnishes inquiries as to its existence, locality, and objects. That the demand for 'light' may be abundantly supplied, and other lodges follow this noble example, we give a brief history of the association. Members of the fraternity will always find a hearty welcome at the regular meetings of the society; and we shall be pleased to hear of the organisation of similar societies throughout the country. The 'Latomia,' or Masonic Historical Society of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, was founded by a few members of that lodge in October, 1858, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the study of Freemasonry, by a free discussion and investigation of its origin, history, and principles, and by the collection of a Masonic library. The experiment proved successful, and the society now numbers some thirty members. Its meetings are held at the rooms of Atlantic Lodge on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, and members of other lodges are admitted as visitors. A library has been commenced, and already contains some rare and valuable works, manuscripts, &c. The society is established on the basis of the Masonic Historical Societies of Germany, which have been in existence for more than fifty years, and to whom is mainly owing that true appreciation and practice of genuine Masonry which is now being manifested throughout Germany."—Ex. Ex.

"TAUGHT TO BE CAUTIOUS."

An incorrigible joker, on his way to represent his lodge in Grand Lodge, in eccentric mood feigned deafness as he stepped into the stage, and great was the sport experienced thereby. At almost every town a new batch of passengers would be taken up, whom the driver would notify that the old gentleman was "deeper nor a post." The result was that they talked of the most confidential matters, as though none but themselves were present. A pair of lovers, a little on the other side of matrimony, gave him great amusement, especially when the female partner blushing intimated, "'t would be necessary to borrow mammy's cradle at first!" A group of boarding-school girls yielded a crowd of tender confidences. But at last there entered a couple of delegates, bound, like himself, to Grand Lodge, and one of them, regardless of the presence of the deaf old gentleman, asked the other to take advantage of the time and give him some lectures. To this the elder made this striking reply: "I wouldn't utter the secrets of Masonry before him, if he were deaf, dumb, blind, and drunk! I wouldn't lecture on the secrets of Masonry, in the presence of a corpse, though hermetically sealed in an air-tight coffin!"—Rob. Moris's *Freemasons' Almanack*.

H. C. AGRIPPA.

Thanking you for information to my previous inquiry, could you, in a few words, give me information on the double language in which Agrippa writes? The great point in the school of Paracelsus and Fludd would appear to be animal magnetism, but I have not yet seen a copy of Agrippa. There can be little doubt that Mesmerism was known and used by the priests and philosophers in all the ancient mysteries, and thence the reason of its cultivation formerly under the form of Masonry.—△.

COUNT CAGLIOSTRO.

See my communication in FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, vol. 9, page 340, October 31st, 1863. An Oxford brother, who writes from the Bodleian Library, has sent me the ensuing title of a work he has lately met with:—"Compendio della Vita e della gesti di Giuseppe Balsamo, denominato il Conte Cagliostro, che si è stratto del processo contro di lui formato in Roma l'anno 1790, e che può servire dè scota per conoscere l'indole della setta dé liberi Muratori, Roma, 1791, nella stamperia della rev. camera apostolica in 8°. Judging from the title, this work would seem to contain less information, whether true or false, respecting Freemasonry, than the "Report of the Trial" mentioned by me. It will be seen that according to my memorandum, the "Report of the Trial" professes "to give an account of the principles of the Freemasons."—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

MOZART'S FUNERAL MUSIC.

Allow me to thank Bro. J. G. Findel, editor of *Die Bauhütte*, for having sent me a copy of *Maurerische Trauermusik*, von W. A. Mozart, in reply to an inquiry for it through these columns.—MATTHEW COOKE.

DAVID BERNARD'S "LIGHT UPON MASONRY."

I should be much obliged to any brother possessing a copy of Bernard's *Light upon Masonry*, if he would afford me a loan of the work for a few weeks.—MATTHEW COOKE, 43, Acton-street, W.C.

"OUR HOLY AND OUR BEAUTIFUL HOUSE."

The following notice of a special sermon, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the enlargement of the parish church, is taken from a West India paper. Its every line bears the mark of the Craft upon it:—The text was chosen from the lxiv. chapter of the Prophet Isaiah, and the 11th verse. "Our holy and our beautiful house." This was the holiness and beauty of the Temple of Solomon, the wonder of then existing and all subsequent ages: that magnificent building—magnificent, not in size, for many a parish church have we seen larger, but magnificent in the number, the variety, the cost, the richness, and the splendour of its adornments—surpassingly magnificent in the wisdom that contrived it, the strength that supported it, and the beauty that was so chastely yet so richly conspicuous in every part of the building—magnificent in the peace, harmony, and fraternity that existed among the workmen engaged in its erection, for, it will be remembered, that, during the seven years it was in construction, such were the arrangements of Solomon, that not the slightest manifestation of discontent or dissatisfaction was ever exhi-

bited by any of the 153,000 persons employed at the building, magnificent in the order of its construction, for there was not heard the sound of axe, hammer, or any tool of iron, as it rose in its silent majesty to lose itself among the clouds—magnificent, in the eloquence of its symbolism; for, like its model and prototype the tabernacle of Moses, the Temple of Solomon was ordained of God to be a type of heaven, the dwelling place, the abode of Jehovah! Its three grand divisions were symbolical of the Universe. The outer courts, or ground floor, and the middle chamber were emblematic of the earth and sea, which all men might approach; while its Holy of Holies, whose threshold no mortal dared to cross, where the Shekinah—the visible manifestation of the God of Hosts—was always present and where the high priest alone, and only on one day in the year, entered and with fearful solemnity pronounced the name Jehovah—the great I AM, the Glorious Architect of the World, was an appropriate type of the dwelling-place of our Creator. Well might Isaiah, in alluding to a building of such splendour and magnificence, call it "Our holy and beautiful house." But this holiness and beauty are equally applicable to every church and chapel erected for and dedicated to the worship of God. It is equally His temple—the place where prayer and worship are offered to Him—with that building on Mount Moriah, which was composed of cedar, of silver, and of gold, and ornamented with blue and scarlet and fine twined linen. Although the outer porch with its pillars, may be absent; although you ascend not by a flight of winding stairs to the middle chamber, although the ark of the covenant and visible Shekinah be not there, All-Saints' Parish Church is still the House of God—our holy and our beautiful house.

JACQUES DE MOLAI.

Sir Knt. F. Binckes was reported to have delivered a sketch of the life of Jacques de Molai on the anniversary of his martyrdom, and that it was to be printed. Has it been so?—A. K.T.—[It has. Its title is *A Sketch of the History and Persecution of the Knights Templar, &c.*, by Frederick Binckes.

GREEN RIBBONS.

To what degree does a green ribbon appertain?—G. R.—[To so many, that unless the portion of the dress, scarf, hanger, apron, sash, or other article of clothing, is specified, it is almost next to impossible to give a reply.]

THE LANGUAGE OF THE RITUAL.

It has latterly become the fashion here to say that the language of the Craft ritual will show its antiquity. How does it bear upon the question?—CAMALADONUM.—[Not at all. It is an utter absurdity to suppose so. The ritual was revised, certainly not for the better; but still it was revised and re-cast in 1813. Obsolete words were replaced by equivalents or more modern expressions, and no vestige remains of any phraseology that can be, with propriety, called ancient. An argument from the use of a passage of Pope's in the Royal Arch has been put forward as a proof that the Royal Arch was unknown before his time; whilst, as all the Masonic world knows, or ought to know, that ceremony was revised in 1835, and any traces of distinctive earlier language carefully

expunged. Masonry is said to be "a progressive science," and certainly its ritualistic language progresses wonderfully. A little more conservatism of old forms, old modes of expression, and the old faith, might have been advantageously preserved. If any one pretends to say that, from our existing ceremonial, he can deduce expressions to prove its antiquity, depend upon it such assertions are mere "leather and prunella"—"sound and fury signifying nothing."

CERTAYNE QUESTIONS.

Where can I get a copy of "Certayne Questions" put to the Craft by King Henry VI.?—D. T.—[Nowhere. The pretended Locke paper is a sham. The "Certayne Questions" are to be found in Preston, and nearly every other Masonic book; they are a gross and clumsy forgery.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As I am not a regular attendant at Grand Conclave, or, if there, not blessed with that most inestimable of all gifts, the "gift of the gab," would you kindly find me a corner in your pages, which may elicit a little wholesome discussion on the subject of the propositions and resolutions come to at the last Grand Conclave; and here I would observe, that the MAGAZINE is the only organ through which provincial brethren can make known their opinions and wants to their rulers, the London brethren, and therefore your independent and truthful paper should receive tenfold and increasing support, from provincial brethren.

"Innovation" is the Masonic "old bogie," but those who invoke it, forget, or are unaware, that all English Masonry is an innovation—that by the 1717—1725 Constitution, before the alleged London revival, all degrees above initiate could be given in a Grand Lodge only—the Grand Lodge at York; that it was only gradually that other lodges from the period named obtained the privileges—occasionally from one centre, and then from another—Scotland, Ireland, France, and America—of one degree after another, until the system of the ancient Masons was in full operation at the close of last century; that there were no general assemblies of Blue Masons—how soon after 1717 was blue adopted? I take the lamb skin apron to come from the Eastern girdle, and to have no necessary connection with the working apron of the smith or operative Mason. The early Templars always used a girdle on investiture in imitation of the Essenes—at all, before 1717, and no general assemblies of Templars until 1791; and that these bodies could only come into operation by the destruction of the York system of government. Of course, provincial assemblies are of still more recent date than the Grand Lodges and Encampments in London; such being the case, and everything mutable, why not innovate still further, by restoring something like the ancient system of government—for a more mongrel affair than the present never was conceived by the brain of man. Where on earth did it originate? What is it? What are we?

Until 1800, I can find mention of no more than

three officers in a private encampment, viz., the Royal Grand Commander, the Senior Grand Commander, and the Junior Grand Commander (by-the-bye, a Malta title—for preceptor was the term used by the Templars—though as we have now neither castles or monasteries, there can be no house preceptors in the sense in which it was anciently used). So that to these ancient knights the present series—perfection itself in the eyes of some—would be innovation, and where is the authority for them? As for the term "Masonic" Knights Templar, I can find no traces of its use in the best province in England before 1851, though Dunckerly uses the term in his warrants between 1791-1796, but it was never adopted, and is pure nonsense.

In the Province of Lancashire there is now a proposition to place £5 5s. in the hands of the Prov. G. Commander to send a brother to London to represent the province; but what is the value of such a proposition, for these innovations are scarcely yet recognised by Grand Conclave; and I would suggest that the statutes recognised them as the Ancient Bailiwicks—provinces, in the Ancient Templar signification of the term they are not, for a province was a lunyne like England—giving a vote to the Bailiff, Master, Prior, or Prov. G. Commander, and his two leading officers or captains; and compelling the head of these Bailiwicks to record the votes of each encampment, which, under the present system, are virtually unrepresented. Of course some sop should be thrown to the oldest encampment in each province, for however much consternation the assertion may cause, its E.C. is, of descent and of right, the true Prov. G. Commander of the province.

It is rather a sapient idea to confine the recent concession of election of Prelate to the Colonies. If of use anywhere it would have been in England, where we have so many excellent brethren amongst the clergy.

As to the Arch qualification, why not render a brother eligible who has received either the Arch or the Rose Croix? This, I know, is like making a Master before an Apprentice; but then it will only be imitating the policy of the S.C., which has annulled the Templar qualification, throwing into the bargain a refusal to recognise the old governing body in any shape. Many years ago there was an encampment established at Stockport under warrant from the Duke of Kent, which did not compel its members to be Masons at all; and the Jerusalem Encampment, Manchester, passed a law in 1786, requiring all knights who had received the Templar degree before the Royal Arch to be "remade." This encampment was formed by one Athol Lodge (No. 39). Out of England (where we are fortunately blessed with universal Masoury, and where there is universality there must, of course be, the greatest freedom) say in Ireland, a brother would be admitted into an Apprentice lodge in the clothing of any Masonic degree he preferred; and if a visitor, on his admission the Master would address him thus: Brother, from whence come you? A. From the worthy and worshipful Lodge of St. John in the East. Q. What rank do you hold? A. (say) A. Knight Templar. W.M. Brethren, I call upon you to salute the worthy knight. But this is nothing to us; the Irish are a benighted race; they practise Ancient York Masonry; they dwell in the Masonic

Sodom and Gomorrah, whilst we have universality—Bros. Gray Clarke, the Earl of Zetland, and Bro. Havers to rule us; and some member of Grand Lodge will, I trust, petition that Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson be sent out to them as a missionary. It is the great beauty of English Masonry that every degree repudiates and anathematizes every other, and the Templars have the best of the argument when they distrust Masonic tradition. Fifty years hence we shall have many arguments on a very recently invented tradition.

Then as to clothing. Whence arises the objection to two costumes? When one portion of the Templars claims to date from the Knights before the resuscitation in 1118, as excellently shown by you, whilst others claim to represent the 1118-1313 Knights engaged in the Palestine wars, all admit that two in England, Scotland, and Ireland, are amalgamated, along with some of the Knights of Malta. Then, if advisable or necessary, why not prove the catholicity of the order by recognising either costume? The proof of the so-called Masonic order of Knights rests with the Scottish documents, but until we have careful information about them, we shall do well not to be too positive, and if genuine the question arises whether the Order of Knights there mentioned is not that of the Rosy Cross. Many of the oldest encampments were very lax as to costume, and thirty or forty years ago, in my encampment, many appeared in the Malta costume, which order was conferred six months after the Templar, and the dress was a red tunic, sleeves slashed, black cloak, and cocked hat, all bearing the white octagonal cross of the Order. In many cases an apron only was worn, whilst in others, the white tunic was used.

We also want some regulations as to banners. Is any knight, below the rank of a Commander or Captain, legitimately entitled to one? If all are entitled, should not the ensign of a commander be a bannaret, and that of all below a penon? What was the ancient custom of the Knights of Malta?

The gist of this letter is this. The present state of the Order is owing to everything having been formerly placed in the hands of brethren, who, generally speaking, were utterly unable to judge on points connected with Masonry, in either its ancient or modern state. Matters of this kind should be left to a small committee, who are thoroughly conversant with Masonic topics for the last 150 years, and with heraldry, history, and literature from the most remote periods. An assembly like the Grand Conclave of the 13th May is entirely unable to deal with such questions, and hence the whole body is brought into ridicule. Without some standard (and what so proper as the ancient Templar government) every fresh flounder will only bring us deeper into the dirt.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

Manchester, May 30th, 1864.

△.

P.S.—I must entirely disclaim anything personal in the foregoing letter, which I send you in the hope that a fair consideration of the points raised may be beneficial to every Order and degree. Would you kindly inform us what became of the proposition to admit Deputy Provincial Grand Commanders (why not the Captains? they are of ancient right the Deputies) at the last Grand Conclave as Grand Officers?

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

The fifteen sections will be worked at the Royal Oak Lodge of Instruction, held at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, next Monday, at 6 p.m.

METROPOLITAN.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE (No. 742).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held at the Crystal Palace, on Thursday, June 2nd, and it was very numerously attended. Bro. Oliver, W.M., occupied the chair, supported by his Officers. The following visitors were present:—Bros. Walters, P.M. 73; C. Stahr, W.M. 871; Wilton, P.M. 871; Emmens, P.M. 172 and Assist. G. Purst.; Kennedy, P.M. and Treas. 172; Platt, P.M. 144; Thompson, W.M. 177; Stannard, 172; Jones, 181; Godwin, P.M. 680; Valentine, 167. The lodge having been duly opened and the minutes read by Bro. Blackburn, Sec., Mr. Bertram was introduced and initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Bro. Oliver vacated the chair, which was taken by Bro. Palmer, P.M., who then proceeded with the ceremony of installation. Bro. John Smith, S.W. and W.M. elect, was then presented, and in due form installed into the chair of K.S. as W.M. of the Crystal Palace Lodge for the ensuing year. Having received the congratulations of the brethren and the usual salutes, he then appointed his Officers as follows:—Bertram, S.W.; Acton, J.W.; Handford, Treas.; Blackburn, Sec.; Davison, S.D.; Statham, J.D.; F. Foxall, I.G.; S. Foxall, Dir. of Cers.; French, Steward; J. Smith, Org. Bro. Palmer, P.M., then delivered the usual addresses, and the business of the installation was brought to a close. The new W.M. immediately commenced his duties, and Messrs. Potter, W. Stevens, and G. Stevens being in attendance as candidates, they were severally introduced and entrusted with the secrets of Freemasonry. The lodge was soon afterwards closed, and the brethren adjourned to the new dining-room in the south wing, which had been specially prepared for their reception. The decorations were of the most chaste and elegant designs, and a profusion of flowers, with which the tables were ornamented, emitted a very agreeable perfume, whilst the prospect over a beautiful country rendered the gathering one of great interest and all that could be desired. As this was the first occasion on which Bro. Bertram had had an opportunity of catering for a Masonic lodge in his capacity of contractor for the refreshment department of the Crystal Palace, he evidently laboured to render it remarkable by producing one of the most splendid entertainments ever offered to the Craft in the metropolitan district. The fare consisted of everything in season, and the banquet gave unanimous satisfaction. On the withdrawal of the cloth, the W. MASTER gave "The Queen and the Craft," which was heartily responded to, and followed by the National Anthem, the solo parts being sung by Bro. Palmer, P.M. The other formal toasts having been given, Bro. EMMENS, Assist. G. Purst., in returning thanks, said, since he had last met the brethren the Grand Master had honoured him by appointing him as one of his Grand Officers. It was but a humble office, but from the voluntary manner in which it had been tendered to him, he felt bound to accept it. He was happy on his visit to the Crystal Palace Lodge to find that one or two of the gentlemen who had that day been initiated were friends of his own, and he was sure they would never regret the step they had that day taken in becoming members of the Crystal Palace Lodge. It was also a source of great pleasure to him to see around him so many faces that he knew, and he almost felt that he was a member of the lodge. He thanked the W.M. for associating his name with the Grand Officers, and the brethren for the very cordial manner in which they had drank his health, and concluded by wishing every success to the Crystal Palace Lodge.—Bro. OLIVER, I.P.M., said he had no doubt that the brethren were aware of his object in rising, which was to propose the health of the Worshipful Master, and he was sure that one and all would drink it most cordially. He was pleased to see the Worshipful Master in his present position, inasmuch as he was one of the first initiates in the Crystal Palace Lodge. He had had many opportunities of meeting him in lodges of instruction, and those who had that day witnessed

his working would give him credit for the zeal and industry he had displayed, and he trusted that he would have a very successful year of office, and he was sure the brethren would be pleased with the selection they had made. He, therefore asked them to join with him in drinking "The Health of their Worshipful Master."—The W. MASTER, in replying, said six years ago, this very day, I was initiated into Freemasonry, and it is something remarkable that an individual should come of age in so short a time as I have done. I have done so by hard working, but having difficulties to contend with I have not gone through my duties as well as I could wish. I am proud to say that I have now gained the summit of my ambition—I am Master of the Crystal Palace Lodge. Bro. Smith, P.M., who initiated me into Freemasonry, told me that he should be proud to see me in this position, and I regret that through illness he is not present to see me in the chair this day. I trust that during my year of office I shall be no discredit to the lodge, but that as a dutiful son of the lodge, I shall prove as dutiful a Master. I hope to go through the duties of the lodge to the satisfaction of the members, and I trust that the visitors have received such a welcome and seen such a working that they will come again on other occasions. I thank you for having drunk my health, and I hope to deserve your good opinion.—The W. MASTER said the next toast he had to propose was one most pleasing to him as Worshipful Master, as it was the health of their brother initiates. It was most interesting to the members to have a number of initiates, and he cordially received them as members of the Crystal Palace Lodge.—The newly initiated brethren returned thanks.—The W. MASTER said the next toast he had to propose was to him a very pleasing one, as it was the health of the visitors, and having enumerated them, he gave "The Visitors," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Henry Thompson, W.M., of the Domestic Lodge. The toast was drunk with great cordiality.—Bro. H. THOMPSON, W.M. 177, said that he regretted that the Worshipful Master had placed his name first in reference to the visitors, as there were so many distinguished members of the Craft present who could more suitably return thanks for the toast which had been proposed. But as the W.M. had been pleased to call upon him, as obedience was one of the first qualities that should characterise a good Freemason, he felt bound to be obedient to him and acknowledge the toast of the visitors. In the first place, he felt bound, on his own behalf and that of his brother visitors, to thank the brethren of the lodge for their kindness, and the splendid hospitality with which they had been entertained that evening. He had had the pleasure of being present at the installation banquet there of other Worshipful Masters, but that, for the bounty of the fare and the elegance with which it was combined, excelled them all. He understood that was the first time Bro. Bertram had entertained a Masonic lodge, and he must say if that was to be taken as a specimen of what he could do, it augured well for the future, and would be an assurance to the brethren that in coming to the Crystal Palace Lodge they would receive an entertainment worthy of the distinguished name which it bore. A visit to the Crystal Palace was at all times pleasing, but a visit to the Crystal Palace Lodge was one of the most interesting events in Freemasonry. He had not had much opportunity that day of seeing the working of the lodge; but from what he had seen, and what he knew of it, he felt assured that in the hands of their W.M., the high character of the lodge would be fully maintained. There was one point he would further allude to, and that was the liberal support which the Crystal Palace Lodge had always given to their Masonic institutions; and he was pleased at the last festival for the Girls' School, at which Bro. H. T. Thompson was steward, to hear the splendid subscription which emanated from the Crystal Palace Lodge, thereby truly carrying out the great principles of Freemasonry. They had always distinguished themselves in that way, and although the Crystal Palace Lodge was at present but a young one, yet from the first year of its existence, it had, he believed, contributed to the whole of the Masonic Charities. He thanked them for the honour conferred on the visitors, and trusted that the Crystal Palace Lodge might have a long career of prosperity.—The W. MASTER said the next toast he had to propose was "The Health of the P.M.'s of the Lodge;" but before he proposed the whole of them, who were all distinguished members, he begged to propose "The Health of their Immediate P.M., Bro. Oliver." It was with great pleasure he proposed his good health, as he had to present him with a jewel which the brethren had voted to him. He trusted that he might live long

to wear it, and that while he did do so he would remember the lodge to which he had been W.M., for it was a jewel that any Mason might well be proud of. He had great pleasure in presenting it to him in the name of the brethren, as he was one of the most distinguished members of the Crystal Palace Lodge. The jewel, which was a very handsome one, manufactured by Bro. Platt, of Beaufort-buildings, Strand, bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the Crystal Palace Lodge (No. 742) to Bro. Edgar J. Oliver, W.M., for his valuable and efficient services as Worshipful Master to the lodge during the year ending the 2nd of June, 1864." Bro. OLIVER, P.M., thanked the W.M. for the way in which he had proposed his health, and the brethren for the cordiality they had displayed in responding to it; and he also thanked them for the splendid jewel they had given him. He had tried to do all he could to assist the Crystal Palace Lodge generally, and it had been a great pleasure to him to preside as W.M. It was no sinecure to preside as Master of the Crystal Palace Lodge, yet it had been a year of great pleasure to him. He had initiated something like twenty-five brethren, and he was proud to see the lodge in its present position. He thanked them kindly for the honour conferred upon him, trusting to meet them for many years to come; and he could assure them that the jewel they had presented would be cherished by him, and he should look upon it with feelings of great affection; and when his son should become a Mason he hoped to hand it down to him to wear it unsullied, as he hoped to do. Bros. Palmer, Watson, H. T. Thompson, Blackburn, Milnard, and Stuart returned thanks for the Past Masters of the lodge and the Past Masters who were members of it. "The Officers of the Lodge" was next given, for which Bro. Thompson responded in the absence of Bro. Bertram, S.W. The Tylers' toast was given, and the proceedings were brought to a close at 10 o'clock, having given great satisfaction to all who were present.

INSTRUCTION.

DORIC LODGE (No. 933).—The members of this East-end lodge of instruction met on the evening of the 27th ult., on the occasion of its removal to Bro. Scurr's, Three Cranes, Mile End-road, Bro. Bradley, P.M. and Treas. of the parent lodge, presiding. The business of the evening embraced the working of the ceremonies in unison with the parent lodge (it being the desire of the brethren who chiefly belong to the Doric that the working should be identical), and the appointment of officers. Bro. Bradley worked the ceremonies with the perfection and carefulness for which he is proverbial, much to the satisfaction and instruction of the brethren. In replying to an unanimous vote of thanks, Bro. Bradley announced that the lodge would meet every Friday evening at eight o'clock—the ceremonies to be worked consecutively with the lecture or tracing board of the degree—the fourth evening to be devoted to the sections, &c.; the officers being appointed weekly. Bro. Hampton was duly proposed by Bro. Bradley, in highly eulogistic terms, as the Secretary, which was heartily and enthusiastically received by the brethren. Bro. Hampton in very feeling terms expressed his willingness to accept the office, and his desire to continue to merit their confidence and esteem, and assured them of his determination to promote the interests of the Doric Lodge of Instruction by all in his power. Bro. Scurr was appointed the W.M. for the ensuing week, and appointed his officers. Several propositions for joining members were received and carried. The lodge was then closed and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was admirably served by the worthy host, and afforded the highest satisfaction to the brethren, the wine especially being very *recherché*. On the removal of the cloth the W.M. proposed in eloquent terms the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were well received and responded to. He then proposed the health of the W.M. of the Doric Lodge (Bro. Hawkins), who, he stated, had been his constant and faithful companion in the study of Masonic art, warmly congratulating the parent lodge on having so excellent a working Mason to preside over them—as, indeed, were all the officers of that lodge. The toast was warmly responded to. Bro. Bradley then proposed the toast of the evening—"Success to the Doric Lodge of Instruction." In the course of his remarks he dwelt upon the usefulness and necessity of lodges of instruction, forcibly reminding the brethren of the desirability of working in conformity with the mother lodge, complimenting the Doric brethren upon the regularity of their attendance, and in a very flattering manner coupled the name of the newly-appointed Secretary, Bro. Hampton, with the toast. Bro. Hampton under

evident emotion acknowledged the handsome and he thought undeserved manner in which the toast had been received. The health of Bro. Bradley was then proposed by Bro. Saqui, and enthusiastically received. Bro. Bradley briefly, but in suitable terms, replied to the compliment. The healths of Bros. Saqui and Scurr (Treasurer) were severally proposed and heartily responded to. The pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the excellent singing and recitations of Bros. Paxman, Scurr, Stephens, Bowron, Roberts, Ballard, &c., and the brethren retired at eleven o'clock after a delightful evening spent in the bonds of unity and brotherly love.

PROVINCIAL.

KENT.

MAIDSTONE.—*Belvidere Lodge* (No. 503).—The W.M. convened a meeting of the brethren of the lodge for Tuesday, May 31st, to discuss the propositions contained in the circular received from the Provincial Grand Secretary, whether or not to continue the procession to church at the annual festival. It was remarked that the circular afforded no information as to the reason or necessity of such an alteration of an established custom, tending, as it has done, to consolidate the brethren in a body, and to preserve them from results that may occur from the want of that order and discipline which a procession tends to insure, and in opposition to changes suggested by caprice, or in attempting to reduce Freemasonry in its practices to the fanciful notions of the 19th century, it should be remembered that it rests its claims greatly on its antiquity, and uniformity ought to be preserved as one of the landmarks of the Order, and useless changes deprecated in a system which had stood the test of centuries. The annual festival provides an opportunity for brethren from various towns to meet, and with befitting ceremony to visit the Temple of the Most High. This public recognition of the world's Great Architect must be a duty incumbent on Freemasons, who desire on such an occasion as well to praise Him as to invoke His aid, and to unite us firmly in the bonds of brotherly love. The following resolution was proposed by Bro. Harpur, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., and seconded by Bro. Pike, P.M., Prov. J.G.W., and carried unanimously, "That the present system of attending divine worship at church at the annual festival be continued as heretofore, with this recommendation, that the procession proceed from the lodge to the church by the most convenient route; any unnecessary perambulating of the town to be studiously avoided. That a deputation, consisting of the W.M., Bro. Tolpult, and Bro. Cruttenden, Sen. P.M., shall attend the preparatory meeting of Grand Lodge, at the Royal Oak Hotel, Dover, to support the above resolution."

DOVER.—*Lodge of Peace and Harmony* (No. 199).—The above lodge, which is one of the strongest if not the strongest in Kent, had a numerous meeting on Monday last, and it being known to be the installation of the W.M., consequently attracted a goodly number of visitors, amongst whom were—Bros. Alfred Pratt, P.M. Neptune, 22; Cavell, Mayor of Deal; Hartly, 784; Deal; Morris, W.M. 784; Paul, 784; and several others. The lodge was opened at four o'clock by the W.M., Bro. Coram, assisted by his Wardens and officers. Among the Past Masters were Bros. Vanderlyn, Adamson (Treas.), Gardner (Sec.), Cox, Boyton. After the minutes were read and confirmed, the lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Brooks having proved himself qualified was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. None of the candidates for passing being in attendance, the lodge resumed to the second degree, and at the appointed time, half-past five, Bro. Vanderlyn, P.M., took the chair for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect, Bro. T. P. Bennett, who was unanimously elected on the preceding month, and a Board of Installed Masters having been formed, he was formally inducted into the chair of King Solomon in a manner which gave the Installing Master great pleasure and the lodge much satisfaction. After being properly saluted and proclaimed, and investing the Immediate Past Master, the newly-installed W.M. appointed and invested his officers, viz., Bros. Thompson, S.W.; Ayers, J.W.; Adamson, P.M., unanimously re-elected Treasurer; Gardner, P.M., Sec.; Fox, S.D.; Ellenzer, J.D. Wilson, I.G., and Knight, Tyler. The usual business communications having been disposed of, and notice given of the preparatory meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent being held next week, and a proposition about being

made to discontinue Masonic processions to Divine worship at the Provincial Grand Festivals, and a long discussion taking place on the subject, it was at length proposed by Bro. Vanderlyn, P.M., seconded by Bro. Briggs, and carried unanimously, that the representatives of this lodge at the preparatory meeting of the Grand Lodge strongly express their opinion that no alteration whatever shall take place. The lodge was then closed, and at seven o'clock the brethren sat down to a most sumptuous banquet, provided by the host of the Royal Oak, Bro. Philpot, on which occasion the good cheer for which the Oak was always known, was made manifest. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the W.M. gave "The Health of the Visitors," and expressed the pleasure the lodge felt in seeing such a large number of them, which toast he coupled with that of Bro. Alfred Pratt, P.M. Bro. Pratt, in returning thanks on behalf of the visitors, expressed the great pleasure he felt in again witnessing the ceremony of installation among his numerous friends the Dover brethren. He likewise congratulated the members of the lodge on seeing Bro. Vanderlyn perform the ceremony in so impressive and masterly a style. The health of the Installing Master, responded to by Bro. Vanderlyn; the Past Masters by Bro. Cowen, P.M. After which "The Health of the W.M." was proposed and received with the enthusiasm it so richly deserved. Bro. Bennett, in reply, thanked the brethren for the proud position they had been pleased to bestow on him, and that he would at all times endeavour to deserve their esteem and confidence. The healths of the Wardens and officers being given and duly responded to, the evening concluded with the Tylers' toast; after which the brethren departed, highly delighted with the whole of the proceedings.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

CONSECRATION OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA LODGE (No 1013).

A warrant of Constitution having been granted on the 27th April last for the above new lodge, it was consecrated on Wednesday, the 1st inst., at the Masonic Temple, 22, Hope-street, Liverpool.

In the unavoidable absence of Bro. Wylie, P. Prov. J.G.W., the lodge was opened in the three degrees by Bro. Mawdsley, Pro. G. Sec., after which he resigned the chair to Bro. Young-husband, P.M. 241 and Prov. G. Steward, who had been selected to perform this interesting and solemn ceremony.

The proceedings commenced with a short prayer by the Chaplain, and the following ode was sung by the choir:—

Hail! universal Lord!
By heaven and earth adored,
All hail! great God!
Before Thy name we bend,
To us Thy grace extend,
And to our prayer attend,
All hail! great God!

The Consecrating Master then spoke as follows:—"Brethren, we have this day assembled for the purpose of constituting a new lodge according to the ancient rites and ceremonies of our Order. While thus solemnly engaged, let us conduct ourselves as men who are specially reminded that wherever we are or whatever we do, the all-seeing eye of God beholds us. I shall now call on the Provincial Grand Secretary to make a formal application on behalf of the new lodge, that it may be constituted in ancient and solemn form;" which having been done, the petition and warrant were read, and the brethren asked if they approved of the officers nominated in the warrant to preside over them, to which they signified their assent in Masonic form, and the Chaplain delivered the oration.

After the oration, which was deservedly admired, as well for its matter as the style of its delivery, the 133rd Psalm was chanted by the choir, and the Chaplain offered up the following prayer, all devoutly kneeling:—"Grand Geometrician of the Universe, Maker and Ruler of all Worlds, deign from Thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to bless us in all the purposes of this our present assembly. We humbly invoke Thee to give us at this and all times, wisdom in all our doings, strength of mind in all our difficulties, and the beauty of harmony in all our communications. Permit us, O Thou centre of light and life, great source of love and happiness, to erect this lodge, and now solemnly to consecrate it to Thy honour and glory."

Chant—So mote it be.

All the brethren turned towards the east, and the Consecrating Master impressively delivered the invocation.

Chant—So mote it be.

The lodge having been unveiled, the Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Mawdesley, assisted by Bros. Kearne and Bentley, to slow and solemn music, diffused the corn, wine, and oil.

Glory to God on high
Peace on earth,
Good will towards men.

The Chaplain then took the thrice three times round the lodge, to slow and solemn music, and halting in the east offered the following prayer:—"Grant, O most High, that they who are now about to be invested with the government of this lodge, may be endued with wisdom to instruct their brethren in all their duties. May brotherly love and charity prevail among the members of this lodge, and may this bond of union continue to strengthen the lodges throughout the world. Bless all the brethren, wheresoever dispersed, and grant speedy relief to all who are either oppressed or distressed. We humbly commend to Thee all the members of Thy whole family. May they increase in knowledge of Thee, and in knowledge of each other. Finally, may we finish all our work here below with Thine approbation, and then have our transition from this earthly abode to Thy heavenly temple above, there to enjoy light, glory, and bliss ineffable."

Chant—So mote it be.

Anthem.

Glory to God on high!
Let heaven and earth reply,
Praise ye His name;
Masons His love adore
Tyled in their mystic lore,
And cry out evermore,
Glory to God.

The lodge was then solemnly dedicated and constituted, and the ceremony concluded with the Hallelujah Chorus.

The lodge having been resumed in the second degree, the ceremony of installation was proceeded with, and Bro. Tysilio Johnson, the new W.M., invested his Officers as follows:—

Bro. Boardman	S.W.
" Price	J.W.
" Parker	Treas.
" Musgrove	Sec.
" Crawford	S.D.
" Bellwood	J.D.
" Hughes	I.G.

The very impressive manner in which the Consecrating Master performed the ceremony elicited the warmest encomiums of the brethren present.

The lodge was then called from labour to refreshment, and the brethren banqueted together at Bro. Condliffe's, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to.

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 148).—The regular monthly meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on the last Monday in May. There were present: Bros. John Bowes, W.M.; James Hamer, Prov. G. Treas., as S.W.; Goepel, W.M. of No. 823, as J.W.; C. Pettitt, J.W., as S.D.; H. B. White, I.P.M.; S. Shewlis, Prov. G.S.D.; M. L. Trumble, Captain Knight, Robert Stevenson, &c. The lodge was opened by the W.M. in due form, when the minutes were read and declared to be unanimously recorded. Bro. Major Greenall being a candidate for promotion, was examined by the W.M. and approved by the brethren. He was then entrusted and retired. The lodge was opened in the second degree by the W.M., and Bro. Greenall having been announced, was admitted in due form and passed by the W.M. in an efficient manner. Bro. the Rev. J. J. Dreaper, B.A., being a candidate for the third degree, was proved by Bro. James Hamer, which being perfectly satisfactory, he was entrusted, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and the candidate having been duly admitted, was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. by the Prov. G. Treas. in his usually impressive manner. The chair was again resumed by the W.M., Bro. John Bowes, who thanked the brethren for their attendance in Masonic mourning in affectionate remembrance of their departed brother, the late Bro. John Tunstal. He then stated, at some length, that he had visited their late brother when on his death-bed, and that he had often given expression to the regard in which he held all

the members of No. 148. The remarks of the W.M. were well received, and at the close it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Bro. James Hamer, Prov. G. Treas., that the W.M. write to the widow of their late brother, expressing the feelings of the lodge towards her and her family. The lodge was then closed in the third and second degrees. Bro. W. Smith, late of Birmingham, was proposed as a joining member. The lodge was then duly closed with solemn prayer, and the brethren separated in harmony at nine o'clock.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

In accordance with summons, representatives from the various lodges arrived at Louth on Thursday, the 19th ult., and the W.M. of the Lindsey Lodge (Bro. C. E. Lucas) wishing to mark the day, had invited several of the leading Masons of the neighbourhood to a *dejeuner à la fourchette* at his house at eleven o'clock. Amongst the company present were the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Harvey; the Prov. S.G.W., Bro. Smyth; the P.D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Colman; Lord Fred. Beauchamp, Bros. Trought, Fowler, Cupiss, Nash, Nesbitt, Dixon, Mason, &c.

The M.W. the Prov. G.M. arrived by the 1.55 train, and a carriage and four with Lord Fred. Beauchamp, Bro. Harvey, and Bro. Smyth met his Grace at the station, and returned to Bro. Lucas's house, where his Grace partook of luncheon, after which the party proceeded to the Town-hall, where the Provincial Grand Lodge was received by the brethren of the Lindsey Lodge in open lodge assembled.

The following officers were then appointed, viz.:—

Bro. W. H. Smyth	D. Prov. G.M.
" W. Clegg	Prov. S.G.W.
" C. Fernley	Prov. J.G.W.
" Rev. G. Nash	Prov. G. Chap.
" Whalley	Prov. G. Reg.
" F. P. Cupiss	Prov. S.G.D.
" J. F. Waite	Prov. J.G.D.
" J. Fowler	Prov. G.W.S.
" W. Greenwood	Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.
" Jacobson	Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.
" G. M. Fox	Prov. G. Purst.
" J. Worman	Prov. G.S.B.
" Shipley	Prov. G. Tylers.
" H. Cotton	
" Taylor	
" Grantham	Prov. G. Stewards.
" Oldman	
" Payne	
" Smart	
" W. L. Mason	

The usual routine business and matters affecting the welfare of the Craft were discussed and disposed of. Grand Lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren repaired to the Corn Exchange, where Mrs. Mitchell had provided a sumptuous dinner, to which ample justice was done. Dessert being introduced, his Grace the Prov. G. MASTER, as chairman, gave the toast of "The Queen," which he said required very few remarks from him, as her Majesty had no subjects in whose hearts deeper affection was felt for her than in those of Masons, inasmuch as they were taught "as citizens of the world never to forget the allegiance due to the Sovereign of their native land, ever remembering that Nature had implanted in their breasts an indissoluble attachment towards that country whence they received their birth and infant nurture."

The Prov. G. MASTER then gave "The Prince and Princess of Wales." This toast (his Grace said) did not require more words from him than the former to recommend it, and he was glad to find that the Princess of Wales had lost none of that affection and esteem she inspired when she was so cordially and triumphantly received by us in England.

The Prov. G. MASTER next gave "The Health of the Bishop and Clergy."

Bro. NASH, the newly-appointed Prov. G. Chap., responded, by thanking the Chairman not only for the kind way in which he had mentioned the Bishop and Clergy, but also for the personal honour he had conferred upon himself, and in a pleasing manner the rev. gentleman alluded to the close connection between the Church and the Craft, so many of its clergymen being members.

The Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers were next given

and respectively responded to by Lord F. Beauclerk, Major Smyth, and Lieut. Locock.

Bro. SMYTH, in responding for the Volunteers, referred to the pleasing fact that the noble chairman was not only a brother Mason, but a brother Volunteer, he being colonel of the Robin Hood Rifles.

Bro. TROUGHT, in an eloquent speech, proposed "The Health of his Grace the Provincial Grand Master," to which a suitable response was made by the Prov. G.M.

The PROV. G. MASTER then proposed "The Past Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Harvey," and in a most flattering manner alluded to his past services, which had been so valuable to the Craft in this province.

Bro. HARVEY, in responding, expressed his regret at the circumstances which had caused his resignation, at the same time expressing his regard for the Craft, and his desire to still remain a useful member of Provincial Grand Lodge.

Bro. SMYTH, D. Prov. G.M., being next toasted, in response said that he hoped in his new capacity to be of service to the Craft to the best of his ability, and that he wished in matters of dispute the brethren would look upon him rather as a counsellor than as a judge, as it would ever be his wish to throw oil on troubled waters.

Bro. NORTON, W.M. 947, next gave "The Provincial Grand Officers," which was responded to by Bro. CLEGG, Prov. S.G.W.

Bro. HARVEY gave "The W.M. and Officers of the Lindsey Lodge." In proposing this toast, the P.D. Prov. G.M. spoke of the pleasure with which he had witnessed the working of the Lindsey Lodge, and held it up as a pattern in that respect to the province.

Bro. LUCAS, W.M., then responded to this toast in the following terms:—Right Worshipful Sir, Officers, and Brethren, as Master of the Lindsey Lodge it affords me great gratification to respond to the toast which has been so very kindly proposed and so cordially received. I need hardly say that we have had much pleasure in giving a hearty reception to the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master and the Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge. We consider it a distinguished honour that his Grace has come amongst us, and we cannot but feel that annual gatherings of this kind must tend very much to increase our love and reverence for our noble institution, this must make us value more highly the important privileges we possess, and they must induce us to cherish that bond of brotherhood which already exists to so great a degree in the province. I have also another pleasing duty to perform, viz., to thank your Grace for the high compliment you have paid our lodge in filling up the vacancies which have occurred from amongst us. For myself, while I thank you most heartily for the distinguished honour you have paid me in making me your Grand Secretary, I hope my actions will speak louder than any words I could utter, and tell how deeply sensible I am of the important trust committed to me, and while I ask for my many shortcomings the kind indulgence of the brethren generally, and of your Grace in particular, I hope the interests of the Craft may not suffer in my hands. And this brings me to the next toast on the list, which the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master has requested me to propose. Bro. Hall's valuable services rendered to the Craft for nine years are so well known, and so highly appreciated by you all, that there can be but one feeling of regret amongst us, that he has felt compelled from ill-health and his increasing business to free himself from these honorary offices. Our best thanks are due to him for the manner in which he has invariably performed his onerous duties, and the great kindness and prompt attention we have always met with at his hands. I ask you, brethren, to drink, with all the enthusiasm the toast deserves, "The Health of Bro. Hall, the Past Provincial Grand Secretary."

Bro. HALL made a suitable response, which was received by the brethren in the most hearty manner, evincing the respect in which that gentleman is held by the Craft, and how highly his past services are appreciated.

With much humour and gallantry the toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Bro. FOWLER, and responded to by Bro. MASON, and the final toast of the evening was then placed in the hands of Bro. HURUP, W.M. of the Pelham Pillar Lodge, Grimsby. As "good wine needs no bush," so the speech of Bro. Hurup needs no comment from us, for a more truly Masonic speech could not be made, and we are sure our worthy brother's heart must be really a warm one towards "All Poor and Distressed Masons throughout the World."

At this juncture the Duke of St. Albans vacated the chair, leaving the brethren to enjoy themselves after their own fashion. Bro. Mason, of the Cathedral, Lincoln, sang some excellent songs during the evening, and contributed much to the enjoyment of the company.

SUFFOLK.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—*Royal St. Edmund Lodge* (No. 1,008).—The first meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 19th May, at the Bell Hotel, under the presidency of Bro. William Lucia, the first W.M., who was supported by Bros. Huddleston, Scott, McIntyre, P.M., and the following members of the Prince of Wales' Lodge, Ipswich, viz.:—Bros. J. Head, W.M., P. Prov. J.G.W. Suffolk; C. T. Townsend, P.S.G.W. Suffolk; E. Dorling, P.G.S. Suffolk; J. A. Pettit, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Westgate, Jennings, Cobb, Wright, and Brown. There were also present Bros. W. Bell, P. Prov. J.G.D. Cambridgeshire; J. Bell, jun., Cambridgeshire; Scotcher, and others. Two brothers were elected joining members. Three gentlemen were accepted for initiation. Mr. Thomas White Cooper, Bury St. Edmund's, and Mr. Thomas M. Bear were initiated into the mysteries of the Order, the ceremony having been impressively performed by Bro. J. Head, W.M. of the Prince of Wales' Lodge, assisted by some of his officers. After the business of the lodge was concluded, the brethren sat down to a most *récherché* banquet, provided by Bro. Scott, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. Grace having been said, the W.M. rose and said that as they must necessarily economise time, to enable the Ipswich brethren to return, he would, without further preface, give them "The Health of her Majesty the Queen." The W.M. then gave "The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The Most Worshipful Grand Master," &c. Bro. Head, P.M., having obtained the permission of the W.M. to give a toast, said, your W.M. has proposed to you the health of the Queen, the Royal Family, and our Most Worshipful Grand Master. I now call upon you to come nearer home, to join with me in drinking to "The Health of the Worshipful Master of the Royal St. Edmund Lodge," uniting with it the names of his officers and brethren, and success to their undertaking. I have no doubt but that they will succeed, and I hope that I may be permitted to witness that success. Bro. Lucia, in responding, begged to be allowed, in a few words, to say how grateful he was for the honour conferred upon him. He said he felt quite sanguine of success, for he was quite sure there were many gentlemen in the town who were ready and willing to join their most honourable Order. He believed it to be the most honourable Order in existence, as it conduced to make all those honourable who were strictly obedient to its precepts. Bro. McIntyre, P.M., proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Lodge Prince of Wales, and thanks to them for their assistance that day." He was a very old Mason, but it was some years since he had had an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony of initiation performed in so impressive a manner as he had witnessed that day. Bro. Head returned thanks, and informed the brethren of the Royal St. Edmund that they would always find the brethren of the Prince of Wales ready, whenever they needed their assistance. The time having arrived for the visitors to leave, they did so with great regret, after spending one of the most pleasant Masonic meetings held for some time. We are glad to find that through the perseverance of Bro. Lucia, Freemasonry is likely to be resuscitated in the western division of the province of Suffolk.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BOTTOMS STANSFIELD.—*High Greenwood Chapter of Sovereign Princes of Rose Croix*.—A meeting of this illustrious and flourishing chapter was held in the Freemasons' private room, Stansfield, Todmorden, on June 5th. The Ill. C.S.K. William Pilling, M.W.S., presided, and was assisted by E.X. and P.F.P.M.W.S. John Greenwood, P.; Samuel Simpson, 1st G.; Joseph Gledhill, 2nd G.; P.M.W.S. Joseph Greenwood, R.; P.M.W.S. John Hodgson, C. of G. Several petitions having been forwarded and favourably received for the next chapter, the illustrious Princes closed the chapter in due form according to ancient custom.

MARK MASONRY.

METROPOLITAN.

SOUTHWARK LODGE (No. 11, S.C.)—This flourishing and prosperous lodge of Mark Masonry held an emergency meeting on Monday, the 6th inst., at the Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, Southwark, Bro. C. A. Cathie's. The lodge was opened in the Mark Degree by Bro. H. A. Collington, R.W.M., assisted by Bros. E. N. Levy, P.R.W.M. and Treas.; J. Thomas, P.R.W.M.; A. D. Loewenstark, D.R.W.M.; C. H. Murr, S.W.; W. Y. Laing, J.W.; A. P. Leonard, M.O.; F. Walters, Sec. and R. of M.; F. J. Lilley, S.D.; T. Perridge, C. A. Cathie, G. J. Loe, J. W. Avery, J. L. Vallentin, M. Spier, E. Harris, J. Hawker, and many others too numerous to enumerate. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bro. C. Stahr and other brethren whose names we were unable to learn. The minutes of the preceding meeting were unanimously confirmed. Ballots were then taken for Bros. J. Radley, S.W. 20; J. Nunn, 72; J. H. King, 72; C. R. Dean, P.M. 73; A. P. Steadman, 73; W. Parker de Marley Mynn, 22; Lander, 79; C. White, S. Haddock, 507; T. J. Quelch, P.M. 619; and R. Thomson, 706, to be advanced to the degree of Mark Masters and members of this lodge, all of which were declared to be unanimously in favour of their admission. Bros. W. Lipscombe, 73; A. P. Steadman, C. M. Haddock, W.M. 507; C. White, 507; and S. Haddock, 507, being in attendance, were properly introduced and regularly advanced to the ancient and honourable degree of Mark Master Masons. Bro. H. A. Collington, R.W.M., seemed, if possible, to exceed all his former efforts, for never was a ceremony so impressively and beautifully rendered as on this occasion. Bro. J. Thomas, P.R.W.M., in his usual faultless style, by request of the R.W.M., gave the legend of this degree. Bro. E. N. Levy, P.R.W.M. and Treas., seeing such a splendid new cushion purchased from the lodge funds, with his usual liberality, presented the newly purchased Bible to the lodge according to the promise he made at a previous lodge meeting. The Secretary, on behalf of the lodge, returned thanks for this present of Bro. E. N. Levy. Several candidates were then proposed for the next lodge meeting, which will be held out of town to enable the brethren to have a summer reunion in the country in a few weeks' time. Business being ended, the lodge was closed according to ancient custom. The brethren then adjourned to a superior cold collation, prepared in Bro. Cathie's superior style. After the cloth was drawn the usual loyal toasts were given and received. Bro. J. Thomas, P.R.W.M., in proposing the health of the R.W.M., spoke of the superior manner in which he carried out the duties of his office, also to the unprecedented prosperity of the lodge since he had been at its head, he having advanced thirty brethren, and now had on his list no less than twenty more who were anxious to join this lodge; the care with which he had husbanded the funds of the lodge, having a large surplus both in the charity and lodge funds. He, therefore, proposed his health. This toast was drunk with the greatest display of enthusiasm. Bro. H. A. Collington, R.W.M., in reply, returned his sincere thanks for the compliment and honour they had just paid him, and hoped to receive the same uniform amount of kindness from the brethren during his year of office. He thanked all the officers of the lodge for their assistance and attention to their respective duties, as, without their co-operation and help, he could not possibly have got on so well as they had. Bro. H. A. Collington, R.W.M., proposed the health of the P.R.W. Masters of the lodge, in an able speech. Bros. E. N. Levy, P.R.W.M., and J. Thomas, P.R.W.M., replied in suitable terms. The health of the visitors was next given, and enthusiastically received. Bro. C. Stahr returned thanks. The R.W.M. then gave the officers of the lodge. Bros. C. H. Murr, S.W., W. Y. Laing, J.W., each made a suitable reply, expressing their willingness to do their duty and render assistance at all times. Bro. F. Walters, Sec. and R. of M., said he could not allow the present moment to pass without expressing his sincere thanks for their kindness in drinking his health, and he could assure them that as long as he continued to enjoy the good opinion of the R.W.M. in carrying out his duties as an officer of the lodge, more especially as the Secretary, he would never fail to use his best exertions to fulfil that important office with, he hoped, credit to himself and satisfaction to the lodge. He must also state that as the funds of the lodge were now in such a prosperous state, he hoped some of the P.R.W.M.'s will not neglect to have some substantial token to present to the esteemed R.W.M. when he leaves the chair, to show him how sin-

cerely they all appreciated the able and talented manner he had conducted the duties of his office. He again thanked them for the honour conferred on himself and the rest of the officers of the lodge. The Tyler's toast then brought the meeting to a close. Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, D.R.W.M., in an able speech, gave a brief history of Mark Masonry in general, and this lodge in particular. After a few hours of enjoyment, during which some good songs were well sung, the brethren separated, highly entertained.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL—*West Lancashire Mark Lodge* (No. 65).—The brethren met at the Masonic Temple, 22, Hope-street, on Friday, the 20th ult., the W.M., Bro. James Hamer, P.M., P.Z., presiding, supported by his officers. The Grand Overseer, Bro. C. J. Banister, was absent on urgent Masonic duty in the north of England. The following brethren were advanced to this degree, viz., Bros. John Baxendale, W.M. of Lodge 580, Ormskirk; Charles Leedham, W.M. of Lodge 220, Garston; Yates, Lelliott, and Slec, of 673; Smith, of Lodge 823; and Tansley, of M. M. (No. 6 S.C.), was admitted a joining member. Two brethren were proposed for advancement at the next meeting. The W.M. requested the various officers to meet him on Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of opening a lodge of instruction. The brethren generally cordially assented, and expressed their willingness to aid the W.M. in his endeavours to make known the beauties of this degree. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren retired to the banquet-room, and after doing ample justice to the delicacies set before them, the waiters retired, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. The M.V.G.M., Bro. Viscount Holmsdale, and the Grand Officers of M. M. received the honours due to their exalted rank and station. "Success to the West Lancashire Mark Lodge" met with an enthusiastic reception, and the proposer remarked that should the same measure of success attend their future meetings, the lodge will have on the register upwards of eighty members in the first year of its existence. After a pleasant and happy meeting of four hours' duration, the brethren separated.

IRELAND.

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL.

A general meeting of the Governors of this charity was held at the School-house on the 7th inst., to receive the report of the scrutineers on the election of three pupils out of twelve approved candidates—the proxy papers having all been made returnable on the 2nd. The school is supported solely by voluntary contributions,—the Grand Lodge subscribing £125 per annum, in addition to the collections at Grand Lodge, and the fees payable by the Grand Officers. The children are lodged, fed, clothed, and educated; and provided as far as possible with suitable situations. Their religious and moral training is most carefully regarded. They are thoroughly instructed in all the branches of a sound English education; and to such as evince a natural taste for French or music, these accomplishments are imparted. They are taught all the practical details of household economy, and particular attention is paid to plain needlework—the pupils make up their own clothes and perform the domestic work of the house. The school house is capable of accommodating forty pupils.

The result of the poll was as follows:—

Elizabeth Searight, Portadown.....	447
Bessie Sargent, Clonmel.....	386
Arabella Brett, Dungarvon	372
Helena Shortt, Templemore	112
Agnes Dalton, Gillingham, Kent	110
Charlotte E. Shortt, Limerick	88
Elizabeth J. Dalton, Beale, Kerry	83
Emma Phoebe Evatt, Dublin.....	72
Sarah Ann Archer, Fulford, Yorkshire.....	60
Harriett Hall, Money more	37
Mary Smith, Llanidloes, North Wales.....	24
Catherine Herbert, Norwich	5

A MAN ceases to be a "good fellow" the moment he refuses to do precisely what other people wish him to do.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

THE CESARÉE LODGE (No. 590).—On the day after the consecration of the new temple, Thursday, May 26th, the first meeting of a private lodge took place within its walls, and truly was it one worthy of the occasion, for in the course of the evening, there could not have been less than 150 members of the Craft present. Business commenced at 5.15 p.m., when Bro. Durell, W.M., took the chair, supported by his Wardens, Bros. C. Le Sueur and P. E. Le Sueur. The deputation from France, seated on the right, that from Guernsey on the left—the R.W.G.M., also present, on the right of the W.M., and Bro. Dr. Hopkins, acting as I.P.M., on his left. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes were read and confirmed. Bro. Schmitt, P.M., delivered the following address, in French:—"Permit me, W.M., officers, and brethren, to occupy your attention for a few minutes with matters relative to the administration of the affairs of our lodge during the mastership of our esteemed and beloved Bro. Durell. The two years which have passed under his judicious and enlightened direction have witnessed a most remarkable progress. This period is one distinguished by prosperity on the one hand, and by painful dissensions on the other, which have led to the suspension of thirteen members of our lodge. However, I must lay before you one fact which is highly honourable to the Césarée, that, from the day of its foundation to the present, it has marched on in a path the most liberal and progressive. Certainly it has always desired to profit by the Masonic light and wisdom of those who were in a position to communicate this benefit, and has known how to take advantage of these privileges; for it contains within itself those who are most anxious to listen, to learn, and to profit by all useful instruction. They are animated by the most generous sentiments, and exercise them in everything that is beautiful, just, and virtuous. Dear brethren, among you fraternity is not a dead and obsolete faith, for you exemplify it in your words and actions. I am almost tempted to exclaim, without wishing to offend any one, that it is a model lodge, thanks be to God, more firmly established than ever, for it enjoys that inestimable benefit in all its fullness, which we call harmonious union, fraternal love, reciprocal esteem. I abstain on this occasion from mentioning those whose names have been erased from our list of members, owing to omission to pay their subscriptions. One brother has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted. The additions to our ranks during the two years are thirty-nine who have been initiated, and eight who have joined the lodge. They fully compensate for our losses. Brethren, I feel that it is a duty publicly to declare that each one of you has discharged his duties in proportion to his powers, and I strongly exhort you perseveringly to follow the path of Masonic obligation, and thus we shall all have a right to claim a share in the promotion of the prosperity of our lodge, for we shall all have contributed to the strengthening of the principles of Freemasonry, to the development of our resources, moral, intellectual, and material. Let all thanks be rendered to the energy and activity of those brethren who have so effectively contributed to the erection of our temple. I am happy in reminding you of yesterday, a day consecrated by the brilliant inauguration of this building, erected to the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe, and I am convinced that you will never lose your impressions of that important ceremony. Certainly it is the most remarkable epoch in the history of the Craft in this province, and one which fills our hearts with pride, modesty, joy, and contentment, knowing that now and for ever Freemasonry has found a habitation worthy of it, in which it may peaceably devote itself to its great work and mission. I will now venture to utter a eulogium on our Worshipful Master, who is soon to yield his gavel to his successor, without, I hope, wounding his proverbial modesty. However, I cannot refrain from expressing my conviction, and from calling on you to endorse it, that our worthy brother had admirably understood and practised this truth—that the higher the task imposed upon and accepted by us, the greater ought to be our devotedness and our zeal in the fulfilment of it. Yes, brethren, our Worshipful Master has scrupulously discharged, at all times and under all circumstances, his important and responsible duties, I am happy to say, to the perfect satisfaction of the members of this lodge, by raising high and holding firm the banner of the Césarée during the two years which are now on the point of

expiring. I have only to add that the balance-sheet of the past year has been presented, carefully examined, and passed, by which, it may briefly be stated, it appears that the receipts have amounted to £404, and the expenses to £390, of which a very considerable sum has been devoted to the purchase of shares in this temple." The lodge having been opened in the second degree, the chair was taken by Bro. Schmitt, to whom Bro. Le Cras, P.M., presented Bro. C. Le Sueur to receive the benefit of installation. After the usual charges had been assented to, the obligation administered, and the lodge opened in the third degree, the majority of the brethren retired, and a board of Installed Masters was formed, in whose presence Bro. Le Sueur was duly placed in the chair of W.M. The brethren were re-admitted, and the remainder of the ceremony was impressively and admirably performed by the Installing Master. The new W.M. thanked the brethren for the honour conferred on him, expressed his determination to exert all his powers for the furtherance of the prosperity of the lodge, and having alluded to depressing circumstance of domestic affliction, begged the brethren to excuse his leaving the duties of the evening in the hands of his I.P.M., Bro. Durell, who then took the chair. The new officers were appointed as follows:—Bros. P. E. Le Sueur, S.W.; C. Benest, J.W.; Chevalier, S.D.; Oatley, J.D.; Schmitt, Sec.; Guiton, Assist. Sec.; Goupillot, Treas.; P. Binet, Dir. of Cers.; Renouf, I.G.; P. Le Sueur, Org.; Croad, Assist. Dir. of Cers.; J. Le Sueur, Assist. I.G. Appropriate addresses were delivered to each of these brethren by the Installing Master. Bro. Schmitt again alluding to the eminent services of the late W.M., proposed that a vote of thanks to him should be passed and entered on the minutes, and that a P.M.'s jewel be presented to him, the Board of Management being deputed to carry out the wish of the lodge. Bro. Manuel having seconded the proposition, Bro. Durell requested that consideration of the subject might be postponed. He would accept the vote of thanks with pleasure, as a testimony that his services had met with general approbation, but he was unwilling to receive a jewel, preferring rather to act on a suggestion recently offered in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, that, instead of spending the funds in such a manner, it would be preferable to devote it to purposes of charity, by subscribing to one of the Masonic institutions. Bro. Schmitt, fully appreciating the benevolent desire of the W.M., still desired to put the proposition, leaving a consideration of the substitution of another appropriation of the money instead of jewel to the Board of Management. The resolution was accordingly carried unanimously. The lodge was resumed in the first degree. A ballot was taken for Mr. A. Viel, as a candidate for initiation at seven days' notice, after testimony given as to his fitness for admission, and proved unanimous in his favour. He was then received, properly prepared, and underwent the ceremony, administered by Bro. Durell. The lodge was closed about eight o'clock. An adjournment then took place to the banqueting-room, where supper was laid out, at which more than 100 brethren sat down. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and several excellent speeches delivered, especially by Bro. Schmitt, on proposing the health of the visitors, including those from France, Guernsey, Poland, Germany, and Italy; by Bro. Rousseau, on behalf of his French brethren in reply; by Bro. Gallienne for those from Guernsey, and others. Thus ended the first lodge meeting held in the new temple, undoubtedly the most brilliant ever assembled in Jersey in point of number, Masonic rank, and intellect, and a better compliment than this could hardly be paid to the two brethren, so worthy, distinguished, and beloved, as Bro. Durell the retiring, and Bro. C. Le Sueur, the new W.M.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—*Deutscher Bund Lodge* (No. 819).—This lodge met on Tuesday, April 19th, at their new lodge-room in the Masonic Temple, No. 34, Rue Asmali Medjid, Pera, for the purpose of installing Bro. William W. Evans, P. Prov. G. Sec., &c., as Master for the ensuing twelve months. In the unavoidable absence of Bro. E. Brackett, Bro. George Lawrie, Treas., P. Prov. S.G.W., took the chair. After the lodge had been duly worked up to the second degree, a P.M.'s lodge, consisting of Bros. S. Aznavour, P.S.G.W.; Jno. P. Brown, P. Prov. J.G.W.; A. Mountain, I.P.M. Oriental Lodge, 687; Alexander Thompson, P. Prov. J.G.D., W.M. Bulwer Lodge, 891; Charles Green,

P.J.G.D., W.M. Homer Lodge, 806. Bro. G. Lawrie presiding, performed the installation ceremony in a most impressive manner; the brethren were then re-admitted, and saluted the W.M. according to ancient usage. Bro. Evans then invested his officers, viz.,—Bros. A. Kohn, S.W.; Thos. S. Jago, J.W.; H. Krasnopolski, S.D.; M. Horenstein, J.D.; H. de Castro, I.G.; George Lawrie, P.M., Treas.; C. W. Hoyland, jun., P. Prov. G. Purst., S.W. 891, Sec.; and Theodore Cipriotti, Tyler. The W.M. informed the brethren that Bro. George Chionell, Vitruvian Lodge (No. 87), London, was a candidate for passing. Bro. Chionell having answered the usual questions satisfactorily, the lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Chionell passed to the degree of Fellow Craft according to ancient custom, the new W.M. performing the ceremony in a manner that gave great satisfaction. The lodge was then closed in the second degree, and the charity box having been passed round, the lodge was closed in due form and with perfect harmony. Visitors: Bros. Mountain, I.P.M. 687; Thos. Junor, Prov. G. Treas., 687, and J.W. 891; E. W. J. Tinney, 687, Prov. G. Reg.; R. T. Allan, 687, S.D. 891, Prov. G.S.B.; C. A. Theodoridi, 687; Alexander Thompson, W.M. 891, P. Prov. G.S.B. and P. Prov. G.D.; John P. Brown, I.P.M. 891, P. Prov. J.G.W.; S. Aznavour, 891, Prov. S.G.W.; Rev. Bro. Henry J. Knapp, Chap. 891, Prov. G. Chap.; Chas. Green, W.M. 806, Prov. J.G.D.; H. Manalaki, Germania on the Golden Horn Lodge, &c.

COLONIAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TRINIDAD.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A quarterly communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday, the 1st of March, 1864. The Prov. G.M., Bro. Daniel Hart, presided.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened in due form and with prayer, the Prov. G. Sec. read the minutes of the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, which were duly confirmed.

The PROV. G. MASTER addressed the brethren at some length. He informed the brethren that the Prov. G. Sec. would lay before them several documents which had been received, all of which required immediate action; that the books of the Prov. G. Treas. had been made up, and which was open for inspection. He regretted that they had to record the death of the Rev. Bro. Gilbert, P.M. of Trinity Lodge, 572; and Bro. J. F. Stone, of Royal Philanthropic Lodge, 405. That the by-laws of the Provincial Grand Lodge had been approved of by the M.W. the Grand Master—copies of which had been forwarded to the Masters of the several lodges of the province. The Royal Prince of Wales Lodge (No. 867) had acquainted him of their having suspended one of its members for gross un-Masonic conduct. He adverted to the continual delay of some of the lodges in transmitting their annual return. The by-laws of the Harmonic Lodge (No. 356), had been duly approved of by him. He drew the attention of the brethren to the case of Bro. Baudain and others, and also to the fact of the Supreme Council of France not being officially recognised by the Grand Lodge, regarding which, as also the Grand Lodge of Caraccas, he appointed a committee to report on matters touching the same. The Prov. G.M. handed in a return showing a total of 169 members appertaining to the different lodges of the province, and directed the attention of Masters of lodges to the 1st. sec., page 113, of the "Constitutions."

The Provincial Grand Lodge then proceeded with the election of a Treasurer.

Bro. J. B. Labadie having the largest number of votes was declared elected.

Bro. GOULD moved the chair not to instal Bro. Labadie until he produced the receipt of the Treasurer of his lodge for his lodge dues.

Bro. Labadie not being present, the Provincial Grand Master stated that at the proper time he would consider the observations of Bro. Gould.

The Provincial Grand Master then appointed the following Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

Bro. John O'Brien, 405.....	D. Prov. G.M.
" J. R. Llanos, 911	Prov. S.G.W.
" S. W. Gould, 867	Prov. J.G.W.
" J. P. Ramsay, 405	Prov. G. Reg.
" William Budge, 867	Prov. G. Sec.
" A. G. Julia, 911	Prov. S.G.D.
" R. Scott, 867	Prov. J.G.D.
" A. A. Pierre, 405	Prov. G. Supt. of Works.
" A. M. Cook, 405.....	Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.
" G. Young, 867	Prov. G. Sword Bearer.
" D. Hart, jun., 867	Prov. G. Purst.
" W. T. Brereton, 867	Prov. G. Stewards.
" C. Sicard, 405	
" L. Bath, 405	
" A. Hypolite, 405	
" A. Mathim, 405	Prov. G. Org.
" H. Sillmann, 867	

Bro. ROBERT GUPPY, P.D. Prov. G.M., suggested that a letter be written to the Grand Secretary, requesting him to furnish the Prov. G.M. with a list of all foreign Grand Lodges recognised by the Grand Lodge of England.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed in due form.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

The brethren celebrated St. George's Day, Saturday, April 23rd, with a banquet, which, for many a long year, has not been equalled. The room was decorated in beautiful style and taste; the flags of nations were hung in such a manner, as, on the doors of the room being opened, formed a beautiful *coup d'œil*, whilst a Union Jack of large dimensions covered the centre of the ceiling of the room. Chandeliers of twelve lights each were hung in triangular form.

At half-past six, the company began to assemble, and were ushered by the Prov. G. Stewards into the lodge-room, which had been prepared for the purpose, and where they were received by the Prov. G.M., who alike with his officers was in full regalia. At a quarter-past seven, the Stewards announced dinner, by whom the company were conducted to a banquetting-room.

The PROV. G. MASTER at the usual time rose and requested the company to fill a bumper, and in a feeling and most loyal manner gave "The Queen and the Royal Family."

The PROV. G. MASTER said the next toast was "His Excellency the Governor," and he certainly spoke in a manner which drew down applause, and the toast could not have been given in more complimentary terms, or with greater force and fluency of language than he did. It was drunk with three times three.

The PROV. G. MASTER said the toast he was about to propose was one dear to the hearts of English Masons, and it was to a nobleman who was also greatly respected by those who were not Freemasons—a nobleman who preferred doing acts of charity, and serving his fellow man in all he could, rather than troubling himself, although a peer of the realm, with politics; it was "To the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England."

The toast was drunk with enthusiastic cheering.

Bro. ROBERT GUPPY, P. Prov. D.G.M., in a very eloquent speech, gave "The British Army," coupling with it the Officers of her Majesty's 6th Regiment who were present.

Bro. J. O'BRIEN, D. Prov. G.M., rose, and requested the company to fill a bumper; this done, he stated that it was not for him to eulogise the brother whose health he was about to propose, because it was well known that whatever that brother undertook to do—whether for the benefit of any particular body, whether for any fraternity, or in any way whatever—it was sure to be done in a tip-top way; and, indeed, when any of such things were to be carried out—if even the funeral of any distinguished personage—the first question asked was, who is at the head to carry out all the preliminaries? and so soon as the name of Daniel Hart was mentioned, it was one voice of approbation—it was enough that Bro. Hart was the *Maitre de Cereemonie*, and every one rested perfectly satisfied that matters would be as they should. Bro. Hart had been a resident of this island for thirty-nine years, and had, by his urbanity, courteous, and gentlemanly manner, endeared himself to the inhabitants of Trinidad, and his name could never be forgotten; for even as a public officer he had, by stern determination, tact, and ability, introduced and carried out measures for the benefit

of the colony, which could never be forgotten. His name had been justly identified with Trinidad by Sir Charles Elliott and one or two Ordinances, in regard to "Hart's Cut," and "Hart's Causeway." Moreover, Bro. Hart's kind disposition and charitable acts were traits also to be recollected, and he knew not any man in the community who had so ably distinguished himself, either as a Mason, a private gentleman, or as a public officer, as Bro. Daniel Hart. He would therefore give them "The Health of the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Daniel Hart."

The toast was received and drunk with every demonstration of affection and good will.

The PROV. G. MASTER rose, evidently with feelings of emotion, and returned thanks in a manner that drew down thunders of applause. The quiet, yet clear, and beautiful manner in which he spoke was feeling and eloquent.

Bro. O'BRIEN, D. Prov. G.M., then gave "The Legislative Council," coupling with the toast the name of the Acting Receiver General, a member of the board who was present.

Bro. FIRT returned thanks in a short but neat and appropriate speech.

Bro. HART then gave "Prosperity to Trinidad." In proposing the toast, Bro. Hart, vividly brought to the mind of those present their duties as natives of the island, or as sojourners or residents of long standing. He enlarged on the duties of all residents and inhabitants in a manner that frequently caused him to be interrupted by acclamations of applause. Rarely has a speech been given at any meeting of men where their duties towards the "land in which they live," or "were born," been so forcibly pictured, and he was indeed successful in the lucid manner in which he gave the toast.

Bro. F. URICH, by permission of the chair, gave "Mrs. Keate and the Ladies of Trinidad," a toast which was drunk with every feeling of affection towards the beautiful sex.

The PROV. G. MASTER in proposing the last toast—"Absent Friends"—certainly made every one feel the words he expressed, for when he said "Who is it that has not in distant shores some one towards whom he feels a love, a friendship, or a respect for," it was easy to observe the feelings of those present; and, as might be expected, the toast was drunk with all respect.

At half-past eleven the company separated in joy and harmony.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NORTHERN LODGE OF CHINA (No. 570.)

A meeting of this lodge took place on Friday, the 4th of March, in connection with a farewell dinner given to Bro. Thorne, P.M., on his approaching departure from Shanghai. Present—Bros. R. F. Gould, W.M.; C. Thorne, P.M.; J. Nutt, S.W.; J. Marckham, J.W.; T. J. Birdseye, P.M., Treas.; Alex. Johnston, Sec.; O. K. Gordon, S.D.; J. A. Maitland, J.D.; J. F. Wallace, I.G.; W. Phillips, Tyler; A. R. Tilby, M.C.; Alex. Levy, Steward; H. A. Sidford, Acting Org.; T. Bernard, J. J. Cann, J. Clark, O. R. Crockett, J. G. S. Coghill, S. Daly, H. W. Dent, J. Gilfillan, J. M. Hockly, R. A. Jamieson, J. M. Lloyd, G. Lonreirs, M. R. Mercer, C. E. Parker, D. Patridge, E. H. de St. Croix, F. C. Sibbald, W. Saunders, T. Vincent. Visitors—C. M. Donaldson, P.M.; Archibald Campbell, P.M.; C. E. Hill, W. Tarrant; G. J. Pirkis, G. N. Yonge, F. Jebb, R. Hamilton, E. Warden, E. J. Hogg, R. R. Westall, E. Marston, J. Thorne, and W. Ramsbottom. At seven p.m. the brethren were summoned to refreshment, the arrangements of the Stewards affording unmixed satisfaction.

The following toasts having been duly honoured, "The Queen and the Craft," "The Grand Master," "The Grand and Provincial Grand Officers," (replied to by Bro. A. Campbell, P.M. No. 570, P. Prov. G.D.), "The Army and Navy" (responded to by Bros. Col. Yonge, 67th Regiment, and J. Hockley, R.N.)

The W. MASTER, in introducing the toast of the evening, "Health and Prosperity to Bro. Cornelius Thorne," regretted that the task had not devolved upon a more able speaker, and trusted that where he failed as a faithful exponent of the brethren's sentiments he might meet with their charitable indulgence. With Bro. Thorne's efforts and successes in the cause of Freemasonry at Shanghai, many were familiar; but it would be his duty to recapitulate briefly the nature and extent of the services he

had rendered. At Bro. Thorne's arrival in Shanghai early in 1855, now nine years ago, the Northern Lodge of China, then the only lodge in the place, held its meetings in a small building in Church-street, and it was with great difficulty that those meetings were sustained. At the termination of the year his exertions induced the other members to designate him as Master for the ensuing twelve months; but in consequence of his never having filled the office of Warden a dispensation was required, which the Provincial Grand Master declined to grant, recommending that Bro. Thorne be appointed Senior Warden, so as to be qualified at the next election. This was done; but in the sequel Bro. Thorne proved to be not exempt from the vicissitudes which beset our paths in the other relations of life; and, by his energy, the lodge having been restored to an efficient order of working, older members preferred prior claims to the chair, and, so far from progressing, at the next appointment of officers, he went down to Senior Deacon, being, however, eventually installed Master in 1858. By degrees the advancement of Masonry became impeded, and a reference to the minute-book would show that during the year 1859 the apathy of the brethren was such that though the then Worshipful Master, their now much respected Treasurer, with praiseworthy pertinacity, convened meeting after meeting, it seldom happened that there was a sufficient attendance to proceed with the business of the evening; indeed, it stood recorded in Bro. Birdseye's handwriting that on several occasions the lodge could not even be opened. In 1860, Bro. Thorne was again called to the chair, and, though but seven brethren were regular attendants, the turning point was reached, and from his second mastership the prosperity of the Northern Lodge of China really dated. At the expiry of his term of office, Bro. Thorne was presented with the P.M.'s jewel which he now wears, and was worthily succeeded in the chair by Bros. Campbell, Dunlop, and Underwood, the meetings meanwhile being held in a temporary Masonic hall, in the library, and in the Germania. In 1861, during Bro. Campbell's mastership, a project was submitted for the erection of a Masonic hall, an explanation of which would be best given in Bro. Thorne's own words. (The W.M. here proceeded to read from a letter addressed to his predecessor in office.) "It having been agreed to erect premises, I was directed to look out for a suitable piece of ground and negotiate for the purchase; accordingly, after looking around the settlement, the present site seemed to be most eligible, and I arranged the purchase. The transfer was made at H.B.M. Consulate, by J. Whittall, Esq., to the Worshipful Master and Wardens of the Northern Lodge of China (No. 832). Plans for the building were then obtained, and a contract entered into by Mr. C. W. Gribble, architect, and Outzaling, a Chinese builder, for its erection. Several of the members lent the funds to defray the expenses free of interest, as shown in the Treasurer's book; the mode of repayment was stated in heading to the subscription list; and, by a vote in lodge, it was determined that no unnecessary expenses should be incurred until the whole debt is paid off, which, it is calculated, will be within three years from date. The building, in the meantime, has been mortgaged to Messrs. Dent, Underwood, and Birdseye, as Trustees, who are to arrange the paying off the loans, and then to retransfer the ground and building to the Worshipful Master and Wardens of the Northern Lodge of China (No. 832). It was originally intended, if practicable, to secure by deed the payment annually of £50 to each of the Masonic Charities, viz., the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children, the Royal Masonic Institution for the Sons of Indigent and Deceased Freemasons, the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, such amounts to be transmitted so as to arrive in England on or about the 1st January in each year, the first amount to be forwarded so soon as the loan is paid off; but, as this could not be legally entailed, a by-law is about to be passed to secure this desirable object. When the building was first planned, the idea was to have a lodge, reception, and preparation room on one floor, but it having afterwards been proposed that an organ be obtained from England, it was determined, in open lodge, to have the upper floor as one large hall, with a small room for Tyler and a preparation room adjoining, as, when the organ is erected, a proper dais placed at the east end, and the walls properly coloured, the room will be nicely proportioned. The reading room was intended for a small lodge room, and the book room as a reception or banqueting room, the lower floor or godown has been ceiled and moulded, and a

wooden floor laid, so that, by introducing glazed windows, the east end may be closed off and used as a kitchen by being fitted with American cooking stoves, &c., and the west end would form a fine banqueting-room. The whole of the building was thus intended to be used for Masonic purposes only, as the rental likely to accrue from the chapter, proposed new lodge, or any other Masonic orders would meet the charitable donation, whilst the subscriptions of the members of the Northern Lodge of China (No. 832) will amply defray all other expenses." The brethren would perceive that it had been intended to devote the whole of the premises to Masonic uses, and he believed he was expressing the universal feeling in stating that the present members of the Northern Lodge of China were equally resolved that no portion of the building should be relet, when the existing leases expired. He had pleasure in announcing that, at the termination of the current year, the lodge would probably be free of debt, and in a position to carry out the benevolent intentions of former members. Bro. Thorne was now about to return to England, but the best wishes of the brethren would accompany him. Hereafter, through the vista of years, it might be gratifying for him to recollect that, prior to leaving the scene of his early Masonic labours, the brethren who had benefitted so much by his exertions had gathered around him in the structure which had been raised mainly through his indefatigable exertions, and, with sincere and hearty wishes, bade him God speed on his homeward journey.

Air—"Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

Bro. THORNE, whose rising was the signal for loud and continued applause, replied:—Worshipful Master, brother Wardens, and brethren, I cannot find words to express to you adequately how deeply I feel, not merely the enthusiastic manner in which you have just responded to the toast of my health, but for the many great kindnesses I have received at all times from the brethren of the Northern Lodge of China. Some time back you were pleased to present me with this jewel. I assure you whenever I look at it I shall be reminded of those brethren who have proved themselves such firm friends and from whom I now part with regret. The Worshipful Master has been pleased to allude to what he terms my past services to Freemasonry in China, and to the Northern Lodge of China in particular, and more especially refers to that period when the great revival of Masonry took place in this port. Whatever may have been my personal labour it would have been impossible for me to have effected the great changes then brought about if I had not been assisted by such noble officers as those who then supported me, with Bros. Campbell for Senior Warden, Underwood, Junior Warden, Bernard, Senior Deacon, Tilby, Junior Deacon, and Dunlop, Secretary. Success, so far as labour could ensure it, was certain. I was induced to take a great interest in Masonry, because I could not fail to see that there was something deeper in it than what is simply termed our mysteries; there is that in it which, if properly acted on and blessed by the Great Architect of the Universe, tends, as our installation ceremony beautifully expresses it, "to diffuse the light of wisdom and the strength of reason, dispense the beauties of virtue, and lessen the aggregate of human misery and vice." I think it is this that must make it attractive to all who desire to be Freemasons in truth, and not simply in name; and I sincerely hope it may please the Great Architect of the Universe so to direct the rulers of the Northern Lodge of China that Freemasonry, as there taught, may prove a blessing to all its members. You have now at your head a Worshipful Master who, I am sure, will do all in his power to disseminate the true principles of the Order, and he is most ably supported by Officers of proved merit. Our sister lodges are also most ably presided over, so that, in bidding you farewell, I do so with the feeling that brotherly love, relief, and truth will prove the distinguishing characteristics of the Freemasons of Shanghai.

The W. MASTER, in proposing "The Health of the Past Masters," remarked that though a recognition of past services was most becoming, brethren were apt, in the contemplation of present prosperity, to forget the means whereby it had been achieved. He hoped that those present would not lose sight of the fact that to the Past Masters of the Northern Lodge of China, then so worthily represented, was due the gratifying position of the lodge, and that, whilst endeavouring to carry on successfully the work they had so well begun, they would ever recollect the exertions of those brethren who laboured earnestly when Shanghai Masonry was in its infancy.

Bro. BIRDSEYE responded in a few well-chosen words.

The W. MASTER said he trusted the Northern Lodge of

China had never been wanting in giving a hospitable reception to visitors, and if, on ordinary occasions, visiting brethren were not offered refreshments on a scale commensurate with the fatigues of the labours they were called upon to share, such behaviour must only be ascribed to its proper cause, the general wish to circumscribe all unnecessary expenses until the lodge was clear of debt. In the visitors of the evening they beheld several brethren who, in former years, had rendered essential service to the Craft, and he associated Bro. Westall's name with the toast as one who, in the double capacity of Secretary and Treasurer, had materially conduced to the present satisfactory position of the lodge. He should give them "The Health of the Visitors."

Air—"Willie we have missed you."

Bro. WESTALL having made an appropriate reply,

Bro. BIRDSEYE, P.M., in an eloquent speech, proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master," which was briefly acknowledged by Bro. GOULD.

The W. MASTER, in giving "The Sister Lodges in Shanghai," commented on the fraternal relations which had always subsisted between the Royal Sussex and Northern Lodge of China, and expressed a hope that when the new lodges under the Scotch and American constitutions respectively arrived in full working order, the same harmony and good feeling might continue.

Air—"Come let us be happy together."

Bro. PARKER, W.M. No. 501, said—On reviewing the number of lodges now existing in Shanghai in prospective and in reality, I could have hoped that the task of answering to the toast of "Sister Lodges" might have fallen to one more worthy and better able to do justice to a response to a toast which has been so kindly received. But standing here to speak on behalf of the sister lodges of the Northern Lodge of China on an occasion like this—being a farewell to our worthy Bro. Thorne—I cannot allow the occasion to pass without recording on their behalf an expression of our gratitude to our worthy brother for the many benefits he has conferred on Freemasonry in China. We have already been told that on his back he has carried the Northern Lodge of China through many difficulties and over many obstacles; but also to him are we indebted for the preservation of that spirit which is now our support. Well may we vouch for him as one whose heart is filled with the spirit of true Masonry—one whose zeal and industry have not been less remarkable than his sound judgment and correct working. To you, Brother Gould, as Worshipful Master of the Northern Lodge of China, in the name of the sister lodges, I extend the right hand of fellowship, and I will give you, brethren, this toast—"Freemasonry in China. Its progress must keep pace with the progress of Christianity and civilization in this country, and may its several lodges work with that love and harmony which shall present to the world an ensample of true Masonic brotherhood."

The W. MASTER, in proposing "The Health of the Officers," drew attention to the merits of those by whom he was supported, remarking, that in the Wardens were to be seen brethren who had ably filled subordinate offices in the previous year, and in the Deacons, though younger members of the Craft, officers actuated by a wish to gain as deep an insight as possible into the mysteries of the Order, as evidenced by their regular attendance at the Assiduity Lodge of Instruction.

Air—"Excelsior."

Bro. NUTT, S.W., replied. He said—Worshipful Master and Brethren, on behalf of the officers of the Northern Lodge of China I have to thank you very much for the cordial manner in which the toast just proposed has been responded to. We feel proud in holding office under so zealous a Master as yourself, and are prompted to discharge our duties to the lodge faithfully, not only because we have so worthy an example before us, but also from the love we have for Masonry in general. So many have already spoken in praise of Bro. Thorne and the services he has rendered to this lodge and the Craft in China, that any remarks from me would be superfluous. I have no doubt, however, that it will afford him much satisfaction to hear from time to time of the prosperity of the Northern Lodge of China, and I beg to assure him that the present officers will do all in their power to support the position which the lodge has worthily maintained in former years.

The W. MASTER, in giving the next toast, "The Press," said that being anxious not to venture from the neutral ground of Masonry into the more stormy field of politics, he would restrict himself to bringing to notice the ability and impartiality with which the various journals were conducted in Shanghai.

Air—"Good news from Home."

Bro. TARRANT having returned thanks, briefly, in consequence of indisposition,

Bro. JAMIESON said,—Worshipful Master and Brethren, I feel very grateful for the kind manner in which the toast of the press has been proposed and received by you. Yet that toast is one which is peculiarly suited to a Masonic banquet, since the Craft and the press make their proudest boast of that liberty which is the distinguishing peculiarity of each. And in Shanghai, where each and every member of the press is united to the Craft by the indissoluble ties of membership, that suitability is even more marked. Doubtless, the press has occasionally been led away into blind opposition to the spread of our Order, but for the most part, the Craft has found a friend and ally in the press. I must explain to you that up to the moment at which I was called on to speak, I fully expected our Bro. Tarrant to take from off my shoulders the onerous duty of addressing you, and he has left so little to be desired in his speech that I am somewhat at a loss to know what remains for me to say. I am much pleased, however, to have the opportunity of bearing my testimony to the regret with which the announcement of Bro. Thorne's departure has been received by all classes of the community. I, for one, am glad to point out Bro. Thorne as the representative of that class of foreign merchants who make it a practice to support the press not only by subscription but also by contributions. I have to thank many of the brethren here present for valuable suggestions in various departments of my duty, but to Bro. Thorne I am especially indebted. In him, therefore, myself and my talented brethren of the pen in Shanghai lose not only a kind friend and an enthusiastic brother, but also one whose suggestions were always valuable, and whose judgment was seldom at fault. If we consider simply the loss which Masonry at this port will sustain, I may safely assert that those who care nothing for the Craft, will not miss Bro. Thorne, while those whose interests are deeply engaged on the side of Masonry will feel his loss irreparable. In a word, we shall each miss him exactly in proportion to the fidelity with which we are accustomed to act up to the tenets and observe the rules of our order.

The W. MASTER, in introducing the toast of "The Officers of the Sister English Lodge," brought to notice the admirable working of the Royal Sussex Lodge, and said he had no doubt but that those who, like himself, had been present at the last meeting were highly pleased at the ability with which the Worshipful Master conducted the proceedings and gratified at witnessing the assistance rendered by the Junior Warden, Bro. Dent, evidencing, as it did, a desire to qualify him for more important duties, which there was little doubt he would conduct with the same ability as he did those at present entrusted to him.

Bro. DENT having made a humorous reply,

"The Ladies," "The Entered Apprentice," and "The Stewards of the Evening" were given in quick succession, and ably responded to. The pleasure of the evening was much enhanced by the excellent singing of Bros. Nutt, Birdseye, Dent, Gillan, and others; and the Tyler's toast having been duly honoured, labour was resumed, and the lodge closed in due and ancient form.

ROYAL ARCH.

SHANGHAI.—*Zion Chapter* (No. 570).—The regular meeting of this chapter took place on Friday, the 5th March. Present—Comps. C. Thorne, P.Z., acting M.E.Z.; I. J. Birdseye, H.; R. F. Gould, J.; I. Nutt, Scribe E.; A. R. Tilly, Scribe N.; L. E. Parker, P.S.; Ewing, Org.; Rawson, P.G.S. and P.Z.; Gibb, Kroes, Jordan, Marston, Cobb, Bennett; visitor, Comp. Donaldson. Bros. Alex. J. Johnston, H. H. Mercer, H. R. Sidford, and H. A. Overweg, of the Northern Lodge of China (No. 570), were admitted and exalted. The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Comps. L. G. Dunlop, M.E.Z.; I. J. Birdseye, H.; L. E. Parker, J.; O. K. Gordon, Scribe E.; A. R. Tilly, Scribe N.; I. Nutt, P.S.; R. F. Gould, Treas. Comp. Ewing being about to leave Shanghai, a vote of thanks was passed for the kind way in which he has at all times presided at the organ. Comp. Rawson said the Treasurer held 1,800 taels in hand to the credit of the chapter, and he proposed that the sum of £52 10s. be given to the following Masonic institutions, which was carried unanimously:—Royal Freemasons' School for Boys, Royal Freemasons' School for Girls, Royal Benevolent Society for Aged Freemasons and their

Widows; also that a sum of £52 10s. be presented to the Northern Lodge of China to assist in decorating the Masonic Hall. The chapter was then closed in due and ancient form.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

SHANGHAI.—*Celestial Encampment*.—A meeting of this encampment took place on the 18th March, when Fr. Parker was duly installed E.C. by Fr. Rawson, Prov. G. Commander. The following are the Officers for the year:—Frs. Gould, P.E.C., Prelate; Markham, 1st Capt.; Nutt, 2nd Capt.; Hogg, Expert; Gordon, Reg.; Wilkinson, Capt. of Lines; Crockett, Herald.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, Princess Leiningen, and the Princess Alberta of Leiningen, left Balmoral on Tuesday, at half-past twelve o'clock p.m., and arrived at Windsor Castle on Wednesday morning at nine. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at the Castle on Wednesday, from Portsmouth. The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Victoria of Hesse, also arrived at the Castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Cambridge on Thursday, the 2nd inst., and were welcomed with great enthusiasm. In the course of the afternoon, their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Senate House where the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and three of the Princes' household—Lord Spencer, Lord Harris, and General Knollys. On Friday, their Royal Highnesses began the day by attending divine service at King's College Chapel, and afterwards went to the Senate House, where degrees were conferred on numerous distinguished persons. Lord Palmerston and others, on being presented for degrees, were loudly cheered. Dean Stanley, on coming forward, was received with mingled hisses and cheering, which lasted some time. The Prince and Princess then witnessed the procession of boats on the river, and attended a fete in St. John's College. The crowds that met them everywhere were immense and the warmth of welcome unbounded. In the evening their Royal Highnesses attended a grand ball given by the members of Trinity College. The Prince and Princess returned to London on Saturday afternoon. In the morning they went to visit Lady King at Madingley Hall, where the Prince lived when at college, and where he reviewed the Duke of Manchester's cavalry; afterwards lunching with the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princess Mary of Cambridge, paid a visit to Ascot, the first day of the great races. The Royal party arrived in time to see the first race on the card, and remained until after "the Prince of Wales' Stakes" had been run. The racing on the whole was excellent, the weather was most propitious, and there were a greater number of people present than the oldest frequenter of the Heath remembered. The Prince and Princess returned to Frogmore, whence they again proceeded on Thursday to Ascot Heath to witness the race for the Cup.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the 2nd inst., Lord de Grey stated, in reply to a question from Lord Portman, that it is intended to erect forts for the defence of the Bristol Channel.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe called attention to the flight of the Circassians from their native land in consequence of the triumph of the overwhelming force which has been employed against them by Russia, and asked if the Government would lay before the House any infor-

mation they had received respecting this remarkable exodus. Lord Russell promised to give all the information in his power. The details were of a most painful character, and he was afraid that great barbarities had been perpetrated.—After some discussion, the Mortgage Debentures Bill passed through Committee. The clause which empowers trustees to invest trust moneys in the debentures which companies are authorised to issue under the bill was expunged; and, at a subsequent stage, a new clause will be inserted relative to the investment of trust funds in securities of this description.—Several measures were advanced a stage, and Lord Clanricarde introduced a Bill for the protection and regulation of the oyster fisheries.—On Friday, Lord Dunsany, in moving for certain papers connected with the Government of Jamaica, affirmed that matters had come to a dead lock in that island, and submitted that the present state of things could only be remedied by a modification of the Constitution of the colony.—Lord Shaftesbury's bill, rendering the law more stringent against the employment of "climbing boys," passed through Committee.—On Monday Lord Russell, after some pressure from Lord Campbell, consented to produce the papers relating to the case of the Rev. F. Anderson, who was some time ago arrested at Grodno by the Russians, on suspicion of having been in some way or other connected with the insurgent Poles. The noble Earl stated that the Queen's Advocate had given an opinion to the effect that this was not a case for the interference of the Government.—After a long discussion, the Public Schools Bill was read a second time.—On Tuesday the Penal Servitude Bill passed through Committee. Clause 2 was amended on the motion of Lord Grey,—the amendment being to the effect that criminals previously convicted twice or oftener should receive a *minimum* sentence of 7 years' penal servitude. On clause 4, Lord Houghton moved the omission of the words, "requiring ticket-of-leave owners to report themselves once a month," but still leaving the obligation to report themselves on change of residence. The amendment was, however, rejected by a majority of 49 to 41.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, 2nd inst., Lord Stanley, in reply to a question from Mr. Dillwyn, said the Patent Law Commissioners' report would be laid on the table in a few days.—Mr. Cardwell, in answer to a question, said negotiations were going on between the Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, with a view to the transference of a portion of the Hudson's Bay territory to the Crown.—Mr. Adderley's motion, condemnatory of the minute recently issued by the Committee of Council with reference to the participation of endowed schools in the parliamentary grant for educational purposes, was thrown out by a majority of eight; 111 members voted with, and 119 against, the right hon. gentleman.—The somewhat angry debate, adjourned from Tuesday, on the constitution of the Committee for inquiring into the alleged mutilation of the School Inspectors' reports, terminated in an arrangement by which the General Committee of Elections will nominate a select committee of five—the House appointing two assessors.—On Friday, Lord Stanley moved the repeal of the standing order which prohibits railway companies from becoming the owners of steam vessels. Mr. Milner Gibson supported the motion, which was, however, negatived without a division.—In answer to a question from Mr. H. Seymour, Mr. Layard said the Government had received indirect information that the King of Abyssinia had imprisoned the English Consul and several missionaries, and the matter was now under the serious consideration of the Foreign Office.—Sir Charles Wood, in reply to a question, said he intended to bring forward the Indian Budget as soon as the estimates were in a sufficiently advanced stage to enable him to do so.—In answer to a ques-

tion from Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Layard said the Government had received no intimation that a British steam-packet had been searched in a Federal port, and the newspapers contained among the private luggage removed. This question and answer, we presume, had reference to the report that a number of Federal functionaries boarded the Cunard steamer *Scotia*, just as she was about to start on her recent voyage from New York to Liverpool, and carried off all the copies they could find of the two New York journals which published the forged proclamation.—A discussion took place on the government of Greenwich Hospital, in the course of which it was stated from the Treasury Bench that a Bill would shortly be introduced for the removal of the abuses which swallow so large a portion of the revenues of the institution. It is proposed to abolish well-paid sinecures and to increase the allowances to the pensioners.—Sir James Fergusson, who complained that the Scotch business in Parliament was not satisfactorily conducted, moved for a Select Committee to consider whether the Lord Advocate was able, single-handed, to do justice to the affairs of Scotland; but after a long debate the hon. baronet withdrew the motion.—On Monday Mr. Cardwell, in reply to a question, stated that the Government of New Zealand proposed to raise a loan for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the war in that colony, and that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to ask Parliament to sanction an imperial guarantee for the amount sought to be borrowed.—A message from the Queen was read, asking the House to "enable" her Majesty to make a grant of £20,000 to Sir Rowland Hill, in consideration of his "eminent services in devising and carrying out important reforms in postal administration." A second message was read, recommending a pension of £1,000 a year to the widow of the late Lord Elgin. Messages were also read in the Upper House, inviting their lordships to "concur" in the proposed appropriations which will be taken into consideration—in the Lower House on Thursday, and in the House of Lords on the next day.—Lord H. Lennox asked Mr. Bernal Osborne whether he was ready to re-open the subject of the treaty of 1852. Mr. Bernal Osborne said that before he gave any assurance that he would bring the question once more before the House, he should prefer to know whether Mr. Disraeli would again meet his motion with the "previous question." He believed that the Conference had been convened more with the object of bolstering up the Government than with a serious view to the maintenance of the Danish monarchy; and he submitted that the time had arrived when the House ought to insist upon having some definite information as to what was going on in Downing-street. Mr. Disraeli had no desire to embarrass the Government, but he agreed with Mr. B. Osborne that the House ought to know whether the Government still adhered to the principle on which they avowedly entered the Conference. Lord Palmerston declined to communicate to the House the proceedings of the Conference. At present he was "tongue-tied," but he should be prepared at the proper time to vindicate the course which the Government had pursued.—In Committee of Supply a vote of £10,000 on account of a new National Gallery at Burlington House was rejected.—On Tuesday Mr. Lindsay moved for copies of the correspondence which has passed between the Government of this country and the Governments of France, Spain, and Portugal during the last fourteen years relative to the discriminating duties still levied upon British vessels trading to French, Spanish, and Portuguese ports. Mr. Milner Gibson agreed to produce the papers, and stated that the Government lost no opportunity of bringing this question under the notice of foreign governments.—Mr. Caird moved a resolution to the effect that "the collection and early publica-

tion of the agricultural statistics of Great Britain would be advantageous." After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Milner Gibson objected to the proposals of the member for Stirling. He was unable to see how a system of typical districts could work, and he was entirely opposed to the employment of the officers of the Ordnance Survey in collecting agricultural statistics. He, therefore, moved the previous question; but on a division the Government was defeated by a majority of 12.—On Wednesday, Mr. Lawson moved the second reading of the Intoxicating Liquors Bill. The subject was one upon which the House might with great propriety legislate, for it affected the public morality. It was beyond question that drunkenness was on the increase. Much of this, he contended, was owing to places for the sale of intoxicating liquors being set up in complete disregard of the wants and wishes of the inhabitants of the districts. He did not propose to interfere with the magistrates' power to decide the number of licenses to be granted, but if two-thirds of the ratepayers of a district said they did not want the houses, then neither the magistrates nor the Excise should be empowered to grant any licenses. The bill was purely permissive in its character, and he believed if passed it would promote that happiness, morality, and good order, which were the only foundation of the welfare of the country. Captain Jervis moved the rejection of the Bill. He did not think that two-thirds of any people had a right to make the other third total abstainers. Drunkenness was decreasing, and the bill was unnecessary. Mr. Bright said the evil with which the bill proposed to deal was no doubt great. There were two modes of remedying it: the first, the improvement and instruction of the people; the second, the special legislation of that House. He looked to the first as the permanent remedy. Among the upper class drunkenness was much less frequent than it was fifty or sixty years ago; yet they could get as much intoxicating liquors as they pleased. He did not believe that the present licensing system was satisfactory, and he thought that in many places the magistrates granted licenses too freely. This bill, however, proposed to give the ratepayers power not only to stop the issue of new licenses, but to deprive those who now held licenses of them. Such a measure involved several millions of property, and he did not think the House would consent to it. He objected to a matter of the kind being decided by the votes of two-thirds of the ratepayers. He thought the bill might produce a most pernicious reaction, and having great sympathy with the temperance movement he did not wish for such a consummation. Mr. Roebuck strongly opposed the bill, as did Mr. W. Martin and Mr. Scourfield. Sir G. Grey also opposed the bill on the ground that it was impracticable. Mr. Buxton believed the measure, if carried, would prove futile as regarded drunkards and unjust to the sober part of the community. After some further discussion the House divided, when the bill was rejected by 292 votes to 35.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The return of births and deaths in London for the week ending on Saturday last shows that the mortality was above the average of the last ten years. The average number of deaths for the twenty-second week of the year is 1,169, but the deaths in London last week amounted to 1,213, or 44 more than the estimated number. Measles have been on the increase for some weeks back, but fatal results from phthisis appear to be decreasing. One or two cases of deaths from typhus fever are reported. Last week 1,193 children—919 boys and 274 girls—were born in the metropolis, the average number for the corresponding week in each of the last ten years being 1,830. The increase in the number of births, therefore, covers more than the increase in the number of deaths during

the week.—Lady Inglis, the widow of Sir John Inglis, who gallantly defended Lucknow during the Indian mutiny, has been awarded a pension of £500 out of the civil list.—The Duke of Cambridge has issued a memorandum to the field officers of the recruiting districts, and also to the officers commanding regiments at home, directing them in the most urgent terms to use "increased exertion to maintain the establishment."

—Saturday being Speech Day at Eton, there was a large assemblage of the friends of the scholars to listen to the speeches in hall, to see the review of the Eton College Rifle Corps by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bucks, to enjoy a dinner in college, to view the regatta, which was witnessed by a great number of people, and to see the fireworks which were after nightfall discharged from the Eyot. The day was very pleasantly spent, and everything went off famously.—The directors of the Southwark Bridge Company have made an offer to the Corporation of the City to open the bridge to the public on certain conditions and for a limited period; or, what perhaps they would prefer, to sell it to the Corporation for £200,000. The proposal is under the consideration of a committee.—The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company have bought the site of the Fleet Prison—which has lain waste for more than 20 years—for the sum of £60,000. It is intended to erect on that spot the terminus of the London line.—The celebrated Yelverton marriage case is now before the House of Lords. It comes up in the form of an appeal by Major Yelverton from the judgment of the Court of Session in Scotland, which, it may be remembered, found that a legal marriage according to the Scotch form had taken place between the Major and Miss Longworth.—In a case in the Probate Court on Saturday a wife made an attempt to prove the substance of her husband's will. The facts were peculiar. A prisoner in one of the convict gaols stated in court that he had stolen the document, among other things, and saw it destroyed. There is a question whether the testator's mind was not affected by a railway accident which he had encountered; and upon all the points which included some of a technical character, the Court reserved its decision.—Henrich Kohn, the ship's carpenter, charged with scuttling the ship *Alma*, was, on Saturday, committed for trial from the Mansion House, by Mr. Alderman Besley. The prisoner has made a formal statement, to which he has sworn, implicating the mate of the vessel, and no doubt at the trial at Maidstone the facts will be thoroughly sifted.—Caroline Boyd, who was apprehended at Brighton on a charge of attempting to murder her husband with a razor, was again brought before the magistrates on Saturday for examination. It was shown that the woman had received most brutal treatment at the hands of her husband; and he admitted that she had acted in self-defence. The prisoner was liberated.—Another outbreak, or rather series of outbreaks, has occurred at the Mount St. Bernard Reformatory. The mutiny, although not so serious as that of last year, was still alarming enough, and it has been found necessary to place a guard of police in the building.—At the Central Criminal Court Henry Simpson has been convicted of burglary and robbery under very aggravated circumstances, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—George Haynes was tried for the manslaughter of Mary Ann Hayes, his wife. The fatal act was committed during a drunken quarrel, and, from the circumstances of the case, the prisoner was sentenced merely to one week's imprisonment. Another case of manslaughter was also disposed of, the parties standing in the same relation to one another, but the husband being the victim in this instance. The accused was Sarah Weston, who was charged with causing the death of Stephen Weston, in the New-cut. She was acquitted by the jury.—

At the Surrey Sessions George Baxter was convicted of stealing a watch from the person of a gentleman on Epsom Downs at the races, and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Thomas James, for a similar crime, received a sentence of eighteen months' hard labour.—Three navvies, named Bryant, Sullivan, and Smith, were charged with committing a brutal assault on Henry Smith, at Norwood. A quarrel concerning the relative merits of Garibaldi and the Pope gave rise to the outrage. They were sentenced to four months' hard labour.—Another forgery case has turned up in the City, and again the principals concerned are foreigners. A Paris merchant sends to an agent in London £30,000 worth of goods; the agent sells the bulk of them to one or more foreigners; the principal then wants his money; he comes over to London; goes to the office of the purchaser; asks for his money; receives as collateral security a number of bills; these bills turn out to be drawn on purely fancy names; a solicitor is appealed to; provided the money is forthcoming it is probable no steps will be taken; no money is to hand; the delinquent is given into custody; after an examination, he, with an alleged accomplice, is remanded.—At the Middlesex Sessions, the four men, Collins, Griffiths, Smith, and Seymour, convicted last sessions of attempting to pick pockets in Regent-street, were brought up for judgment. In consequence of the decision of the judges in the Court of Criminal Appeal, to whom the point was submitted for an opinion as to whether the evidence sustained the conviction, the prisoners, much to their delight, were discharged.—On Tuesday evening an awful event occurred at the Egham Station of the London and South-Western Railway, resulting in the death of five persons, and injury to several others. The disaster was caused by an express train from Ascot running into another which had just commenced to move out of the station.—A horrible murder was committed on Thursday, at the Lion Tavern, New Cattle Market, Islington. The victim of this atrocity was a fine young woman, and engaged as servant in the house. Her murderer is a young man who filled the situation as potman in the same tavern. A lover's quarrel had arisen between them, when the man, having a large carving knife in his hand, plunged it into the body of the unfortunate girl, stabbing her to the heart. Death was immediate. The assassin was taken before the magistrate at the Clerkenwell Police Court. After some evidence had been taken he was remanded.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The *Moniteur* announces some successes over the natives in Algeria, but the large forces that it says are advancing against the rebels clearly show how serious the rebellion must be. Efforts are being made to save the life of the convict La Pommerais. The wife and the father of the criminal, together with his counsel, have had interviews with the Emperor on the subject; and it is considered doubtful yet whether the capital sentence will be carried into effect, notwithstanding that the Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal made against the conviction. It is announced that the lectureship vacated by the dismissal of M. Renan is shortly to be filled up; the legality of such a proceeding is, however, doubted.—The Conference re-assembled on Monday, but no definite agreement—not even as to a continuance of the armistice—was arrived at. The armistice will expire on Sunday next; but, notwithstanding the discouraging result of the sitting, Lord Palmerston has no doubt that before the close of the week arrangements will be made to avert an immediate resumption of hostilities. Another meeting took place on Thursday, when it is understood the armistice was extended for 12 days.—A telegram from Trieste brings intelligence of preparations on the part of Austria for a renewal of hostilities against Denmark, in the event of no extension of the armistice being effected by

the plenipotentiaries in Conference. It is stated that several of the ships of war lying at that place have received orders to be ready to join the North Sea squadron. The *Evening Monitor* states that public feeling in Norway is in a very excited state on the Danish question. In proof of this the proceedings at the 50th anniversary meeting of the proclamation of the constitution, held recently at Christiania, are referred to. On that occasion the various speakers taking part in the celebration expressed in strong terms their sympathy with Denmark, and their regret that the Government had not rendered some material aid to a sister country invaded by the overwhelming forces of an ungenerous foe.—A fearful calamity is reported from Corfu. A powder-mill exploded, destroying fifty houses, including a hospital, a fort, the custom-house, and several factories. The loss of life is enormous. Ninety soldiers and forty-seven civilians have died, thirty soldiers and two hundred civilians are wounded, and twenty-eight soldiers are missing. We have at present nothing but the bare facts; and the details of this awful tragedy will be awaited with some anxiety.—The *coup d'état* made by Prince Couza has given great satisfaction to the population of the Roumain provinces, but does not appear to have found favour in the eyes of the Russian Government, if we may trust the tone of an article published in a semi-official journal at St. Petersburg.

CHINA.—Major Gordon has been successful against the rebels, and several of their strongholds, it was expected, would be compelled to surrender.

NEW ZEALAND.—According to a telegram received there is little appearance of a speedy settlement of difficulties in New Zealand. Two severe engagements are reported to have taken place, in one of which the natives were defeated, but in the other the English troops had suffered a reverse. An additional despatch from General Cameron, telegraphed from Alexandria to the Foreign Office, states that on the 5th of April, while reconnoitring the position of the revolted Maoris at Mangatawhiri, he found that they had abandoned it during the early morning, and had retreated up the right bank of the Waikato.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** We have seen the suggestion of the Duke of Manchester, stated to have been made at his installation as Prov. G.M. for Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, but await the report of the proceedings which has not yet come to hand, before expressing an opinion regarding it.

E. B., No. 548.—We never give up the names of our correspondents. If you have anything to complain of we shall be happy to hear from you.

GRAND CONCLAVE.—In our report of the meeting of Grand Conclave in the *MAGAZINE*, of May 21st, p. 409, the V.H. and E.D.G.M., Colonel Vernon, is made to say "He should be sorry to contribute to any severance of either of the degrees of Freemasonry, but it did appear to him necessary to maintain the connection with Royal Arch Masonry." Instead of the above it should read "*It did* appear to him necessary to maintain the connection, &c."—the word "not" having accidentally been inserted, and totally reversing Colonel Vernon's decided objections throughout the whole of the discussion. Our reporter had no intention of misrepresenting the D.G.M., and hopes that the correction now made will set the matter right.