

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from p. 2.)

Ferdinand at this time, 1824, always weak by nature, but now become infirm from old age and depressed by a religion which in him was only fear, became alarmed that his end was fast approaching; and though he believed himself human, his people his slaves, and his right to their property and lives sacred, yet he had the fear of death and future judgment. He turned more than ever to the easy mode of what he called devotion, viz., paying money to the priests for their prayers on his behalf, and paying large sums for the building of churches, which he believed would purchase from the G.A.O.T.U. a passport to heaven. Ferdinand, too, was very superstitious. On hearing of the insurrection at Naples, he said, "I knew some evil would befall me, for I saw a *jettatore* to-day whilst I was hunting." He would frequently turn back if he saw a monk. He had superstitious notions about everything: he would take certain numbers in a lottery, making sure of success, and on one occasion gained an enormous sum, the whole of which he gave to a hospital. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to describe the character of the *jettatura*, more especially as many of the Carbonari had faith in this superstition.

The *jettatura* we may consider as nearly equivalent to the *fascinum* of the ancients. Derived from the verb *jettare* (quasi, *gettare*), it appears to indicate an evil influence thrown on one person by another. Many and various are the circumstances which invest a Neapolitan with this dangerous power, and cause him to be shunned as a *jettatore*, like a bird of evil omen, and as various are the modes of its operation. Of these and of the charms used to counteract them, some idea may be gained from an extract taken from Signor de Caradenc's works.*

Urbin, Duke of Fosano, is a young nobleman, who comes to Naples in 1819 to take possession of his property, and to claim from the King the office of Grand Chamberlain, which his late father held. Unfortunately, the duchino has a slight cast in one eye (a sure and infallible mark of *jettatore*), and, by some fatal coincidence, all sorts of misfortunes arose wherever he made his appearance, and the lower class of Neapolitans looked upon him with an involuntary awe and horror. Ninetta, a peasant girl, the most interesting person in the novel, while dancing the Tarantella, falls down at his approach, and breaks her leg. His rival candidate relates this and some other similar events, no doubt with great embellishments, to the King, whose well known dread of the *jettatura* gives a probable colouring to the novel; and, accordingly, at the *Baciamano* (a sort of leveé), Ferdinand treats our hero with marked rudeness. One glance at his visage and unlucky eye has confirmed the King in the belief of the awful truth, and the duchino leaves the court in disgust. He becomes a Carbonaro, and heads the revolution of 1820—but we leave those of our readers who feel inclined to pursue the story while we pursue our subject. The minor personages in the novel are amusing enough, and their conversations characteristic. Those of Ninetta, while on her bed of sickness, with the nurse, disclose many curious ramifications of the belief in the *jettatura*. The following extract is part of a conversation between

a petty village judge and the peasant who manages his vineyard. They had been attracted among the crowd collected together by the overturning of a carriage containing a priest in spectacles. A man in spectacles is, to the Neapolitans, a person of fearful bad omen—a *porte-malheur*, as the French say—in short, a *jettatore*; and was it to be expected that a carriage containing so dangerous a person could meet with Urbin Fosano's and no evil accident arise? On leaving the scene of the accident, our friend, the judge, and Gaetano, the vine-dresser, a man of dark and glossy hair, of brilliant restless eye, such as one sees only in Italy, and with no other covering than a brown shirt and a pair of drawers, discuss the *jettatura*, thus:—

"By the blood of St. Janarius," says Gaetano, "this is a sad adventure. Who knows what misfortune may have happened at my house during my absence?"

"Ah, bah! my dear Gaetano," replied his companion in a patronizing tone, "you must gain more strength of mind. What can you have to fear? Your door is guarded by the finest horns in the Two Sicilies; your wife has three rows of coral at her neck; and your hat is decorated with a piece of a wolf's tail."

"These are preservations, I know, Signor Podestat; but I cannot help trembling in the presence of a *jettatore*. Don't you know that the very day on which my poor mother died, after being bed-ridden for seven months, I met, on returning from your vineyard, the old school-master of San Germans, whose left eye sees at Pausilippo what is done in Sorrento? Aye, and on the self same day, the first person I had seen on setting out, was a Capuchin. Ah, by heaven! my poor mother never survived this dreadful *jettatura*; often had she told me that a monk in the morning, and a one-eyed man in the evening, were sure tokens of some fatal event."

"Every person has his own peculiar *jettatura*, Gaetano. The monks have no influence on me, but the sight of a woman with child always augurs some misfortune to me."

"Alas! to what evils is man condemned here below? labour, lawsuits, and the *jettatura*," ejaculated Gaetano.

"Aye, Gaetano, for the two former there are consolations and remedies. As to the *jettatura*, that comes to us from above, and there is no remedy for it; unless, perhaps, saying an Ave Maria at the sight of a woman with child."

"And to touch iron when one sees a Capuchin, Signor Podestat; and to send to the devil all those whose vision is not as direct as that of St. Luke's Madonna."

In regard to the horns on poor Gaetano's door, this belief is so popular, that the most unobservant traveller may gather traces of it in the horns that decorate the houses of the Neapolitans, the little coral horns they carry at their watch chains, &c. Even a large portion of the upper classes have faith in it; they believe in its power especially at cards, and will often say, "*fuggite, me la jettate*," "go, you bring me ill luck." And various Neapolitan authors of great merit have written in favour of this belief.

Towards the end of the year 1824, King Ferdinand fell ill; at first it was only considered a slight indisposition, and he was enabled to follow his ordinary amusements of the theatre and of the chase. But on the evening of the 3rd of January, 1825, after his usual game of cards and prayers, he retired to sleep. He was in the habit of calling a servant about eight o'clock, but on the morning of the fourth, the clock struck without any such summons; the servants waited patiently; those on guard in the next room said they had heard the King cough twice about six o'clock; time passed, they listened

* *Urbin Fosano; ou, Le Jettatura, Histoire Napolitaine.* Par A. de Caradenc, Paris, 1828.

at the door, but heard nothing; the attendants and physicians, who were (as was customary, in the Court) always present at the waking of the King, consulted together, and determined, as it was ten o'clock, to enter without the usual summons. To their surprise, they found the bed linen tossed about and the King's body entangled in the sheets, as if a violent struggle had taken place; one sheet was twisted round his head and under his pillow; his legs and arms were contracted; the mouth open, as if to catch the last breath of life; the face discoloured, and the eyes glaring with a terrible expression. Other physicians were called in, but no further doubt or hope remained; he had died of apoplexy.

The death of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, was proclaimed by the same edict which published the accession of his son Francis I. A treaty was entered into between the new sovereign and the Emperor of

Towards the end of the same year, 1825, a few of the most violent and obscure of the Carbonari of Naples formed themselves into a secret society by the name of the "White Pilgrims," and corresponded with the other societies in Syracuse and Catania, where the feeling of irritation against the Government prevailed even more strongly than on the Continent. The political intrigues of the society of White Pilgrims having been detected by the police, some of their number were arrested and sent to prison to be tried by a military inquisition.

Again Luigi de Medici came into power as a Minister of the Crown, and several of his old and respected brethren, that, like himself, had been exiled, returned to Naples, but no movement was made to establish a Freemason's lodge; a hint from de Medici was sufficient to shew his friends that the time had not arrived for it to be safe or right to do so; more especially as secret societies were constantly becoming conspirators, and he had determined to set down every revolutionary feeling.

(To be continued.)

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

Christ Church, York, which was originally erected about the thirteenth century, is now undergoing a thorough restoration. Nearly the whole of the church as it at present stands will be pulled down, the exception being the east wall, and a portion of the interior arches, which, as at present arranged, will remain. The tower will be entirely rebuilt, the proportions of the new one being, however, the same. Elegant carved pinnacles and a battlement will be added at the summit of the tower, which will itself be heightened several feet. The bells will be refixed, and the belfry will be connected with the church by a new circular stone staircase, there not having been, up to this period, any proper communication with the bell chamber. The new outer walls will be erected close upon the old foundations, so that the proportions of the church will remain nearly as at present. A new porch will be built upon the north, and also one upon the west; the latter in place of that now in use on the south. Over the late entrance there will be placed a new three-light window. Two other windows of the same description will also be introduced, one at the north west corner, and one at the south side. The present unsightly window will be reduced from five lights to three, as also will the one at the west side of the church. This will bring them into harmony with the other windows. The glass will be rolled cathedral with coloured margins, and the windows generally, being of a decorative character, will have a light and elegant appearance. The roof will be open timbered, high pitched,

plastered, and covered with slates. The sittings will be of deal, stained. It is proposed to refix the ancient pulpit, but it will be removed from its present position to the south side of the altar. A new reading desk will also be provided. The font will be refixed near the entrance. Some fine old carvings upon the late seats will be introduced in the new ones. The church will be thoroughly warmed by hot water the chamber for the apparatus being fixed under the vestry. The cost of these works is estimated at £1600.

The new church of St. Mary, Hornsey-rise, being now completed (excepting the tower and spire), was on Thursday, the 20th ult., consecrated by the Bishop of London. The new edifice is built with Kentish rag-stone and Bath stone. The arrangement is that of the nave, north and south transepts, north and south aisles and chancels, with small chancel chapels; that on the north side being occupied by the organ, on the south side in the vestry. The length internally is 103ft.; greatest width at the transepts, 75ft.; and width of nave and side aisles, 58ft.; the altitude of the nave is 50ft. The edifice has accommodation on the ground floor for 756 persons, but preparations have been made by the architect for galleries to be erected at the west end, and in one of the side chapels near the chancel, should enlarged sitting-room be ultimately required. The roofs are open-timbered throughout, with boarding and cornices stained and varnished. The main timbers spring from curved braces, resting upon stone vaulting shafts, with carved caps and corbels. The nave is separated from the aisles by a series of stone arches, supported on octangular stone piers, with foliated capitals. The chancel arch is moulded with ball-flower enrichments, and supported on clustered vaulting shafts, springing out of the splayed jambs, with carved caps and corbels. The transepts are separated from the chancel chapels by stone parcosos or screens, the tracery heads being deeply cut and moulded, supported upon small circular clustered shafts, with moulded bases and carved foliated capitals. The lower part of the chancel is lined with stone. The seats are all open benches, stained and varnished.

The new Baptist chapel, Wokingham has been opened. The new buildings consist of chapel, 14½ft. wide and 54½ft. long, exclusive of lobbies; a lecture-room, 32ft. by 20ft.; and a private vestry for the minister. The chapel is intended to seat 400 persons on the ground floor, and 200 in a gallery over the entrance lobbies. The design is prepared to admit of side galleries being added when required. The style of the building is Italian, freely treated in the general arrangements and combination of the materials of which it is erected; viz., red and white bricks and stone; the white bricks being mostly in bands and arches; stone being used to protect the projections of cornices, &c., and also as borders in the arches. All the windows have ornamental cast iron sashes glazed with ground glass. The interior of the building is simple. The floor of the chapel is made to incline from the entrance. The seats are low, with plain bench ends, and are without doors. The whole of the wood-work internally is stained and varnished. The chapel is heated by Mr. Haden's patent system, with which is comprised a general plan for the ventilation. The graveyard around has been re-arranged. The total cost of the building, including heating, architects' commission, &c., will be about £1,600.

The work of restoring the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, has been intrusted to Mr. Gardiner, builder, of this city. The contract was offered to five builders recommended by the architect. Mr. Gardiner had been previously employed in the repairing of the tower and spire. The porch, well known as "Laud's Porch," will be protected from injury during the restoration. The members of convocation have voted £3,900, to carry out the restorations, to which Oriel College (the patrons of the living) have added £1,000, and the parish £850.

The new church at Higham has been consecrated. The edifice has been erected at a cost of about £3,600, of which £400 are still due. It is dedicated by the title of St. Stephen the Protomartyr. The arrangement of the plan consists of a nave and north aisle, 50ft long, the former 19ft., the latter 10ft. in width, separated by an arcade of four bays; a

chancel, 28ft. long, by 16ft. 4in. wide, with organ chamber and vestry added, as a kind of continuation of the aisle, alongside of the chancel. The south wall of the nave and the east end of the chancel are 2ft. 9in. in thickness, and all the other walls are 2ft. 6in. thick. There are a south porch and a circular tower at the west end of the church. In this case the architect has seized upon a local architectural peculiarity, Snailwell, Risby, and Little Saxham being in the immediate neighbourhood. Attached to the tower, in the angle between it and the church, is a staircase to the ringing floor, which is also circular, and shows as such externally. The diameter of the tower at the ground level is 20ft., the walls being 4ft. thick; and in its elevation it is divided into three stages; the lower (open to the church, and eventually to be groined in stone) serving as a baptistery. The intermediate stage is the ringing-floor, which is only distinguished outside by the narrow windows which light it. Above this story is a set-off, upon which, when the tower is finished, will stand the bases of a series of columns and arches surrounding the belfry-stage. The belfry windows will be single lights, four in number, and facing the cardinal points. A corbelled cornice and parapet complete the design of the tower itself, which is intended to be crowned with a low conical roof, having four lucarnes, and covered, like the rest of the church, with tiles. Amongst the principal features of the church must be named the east window, which is of three lights, set in a thick wall, and moulded and shafted, the shafts within being of Purbeck marble, and having carved foliated caps. In the head of the window are three circles, two of which are cusped with sexfoils, and one with a cinquefoil. The south windows, both of nave and chancel, are all of two lights, of the same character as the design of the east window. The west window of the aisle is also similar; but the other windows, being under lean-to roofs, are less important in size and appearance. The tracery of these windows is that designated by Professor Willis as *plate tracery*; and the style of architecture is of the transition period of the early English to the decorated. The seats are of open framing,—in the nave of red pine, and in the chancel of oak, a large proportion (163, including seats for children) being free and unappropriated. The total accommodation is about 231 sittings. The walls are, throughout, of flint, with bandings and dressings of Ancaster stone.

The New Church of St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street, St. James's Westminster, was consecrated the 12th inst. The west front alone is visible, it occupies the space of three houses on the east side of the street. The central feature is a triple-arched porch supported on massive circular columns, two deep, with elaborately carved capitals. Right and left under this porchway, doors communicate to lobbies inside of the church, which form, as it were, wings to the exterior of the building. These lobbies are lighted by lancet windows on the west front at the sides of the porch-arches, and the space under the porchway is pierced by three similar windows to light a portion of the church under the western gallery. There are hood-moulds over the arches terminating in carved heads. A string, to be hereafter carved, runs unbroken through the front, over the arches and side windows. A lofty gable rises over the central portion of the front, which is pierced by a large and handsome decorated four-light window. There is a splay above the string in a line with the weathering of the first state of the buttresses which flank the window; but which are almost flush with the lower portion of the front. This splay roofs the porch, and a considerable degree of light and shade by means of it is most dexterously introduced, although subordinated to the dark mass produced by the archway itself. The mouldings of the gable are richly carved; pinnacles surmounted the buttresses, with sharply cut, well-designed, crockets. A parapet is continued over the wings, broken only by the crocketed gables which enclose the side lights. Octagon turrets are squeezed in at the extremities of the front over the gallery staircase; they, we think, rather mar the effect of the elevation, stuck, as they appear to be, against the dirty brick walls of the adjoining houses which overshadow them. The proportions of the mouldings throughout are vigorously designed, and the ornament most judiciously introduced. On entering

the church by either of the side entrances in the porchway, we find ourselves in a lobby enclosed by deal stained partitions, with the angles boldly chamfered. These lobbies occupy each a fifth of the width of the church, and a staircase from each of them conducts us to a gallery over the western end, supported on fir chamfered story posts, with brackets projecting on the front and sides. The gallery front is quite plain. The church is somewhat about 100 feet long by nearly 50 feet wide. The nave is 24 feet wide from centre to centre of the columns. There are five bays in the nave. A half-octagon apse forms the chancel. It is sufficiently large for every practical as well as artistic purpose, and not too large, as the chancels are frequently made in modern Gothic churches. The nave columns are circular. Dwarf columns, with red Mansfield shafts, resting on corbels, project from them at about three-quarters of their heights and support the inner mouldings of the arches. These corbels consists of heads, and they are splendidly carved, as indeed, are the capitals of all the columns. The hood-moulds of the arches likewise rest on carved heads. It is rather a novelty to see the hood-mould repeated now-a-days in internal work. It gives here great richness to the surface; the abundance of heads would create monotony if it were not for their diversity and great beauty. Like the capitals throughout, they are all different. The aisles are narrow; but breadth is gained to them by building the exterior wall on the outer side of the buttresses. These buttresses are skilfully fashioned on the inside, and what with splays and the columns, resting on corbels, which support the aisle arches, considerable picturesqueness is given to the walls. The inner mouldings of the chancel-arch are likewise carried on red Mansfield shafts, supported in this portion by long foliated corbels. The outer moulding terminates as usual on sculptured heads. The roof of the apsed chancel is timber, the ribs converged to the centre, where they are united by a carved boss. The ribs rest on red Mansfield shafts, with Bath stone moulded belts, carved capitals, and bases. There is a decorated window of two lights, with a cinque-foil between them, in each bay. A blank arcade lines the lower portion of the chancel under the windows. Three stone steps lead up to the altar. The vestry is at the east end of north aisle, and a memorial window of stained glass is fixed over the doorway leading to it. A tower, we believe, will, at some future time, occupy a corresponding position on the other side, that is, beyond the east wall of south aisle, over the doorway, in which there is also a similar stained glass window to that on the other side. The spandrels between the nave arches contain panels which will, we suppose eventually be sculptured. The clerestory windows are a couple of lancet windows in each bay divided on the interior by a detached red shafted column with carved cap and base. The roofs are equally well managed in the nave, the aisles, and the chancel. There are two principals to each bay in the former. Every alternate one is stopped by a sort of carved hammer-beam on a level with the wall plate; the others descend between the clerestory windows. There are circular carved bosses at the apex of all. The feet of the principals in the aisle roofs have curved pieces attached to them to follow the line of the arches which spring from the buttresses to the nave columns. There is a small gallery with a capitally designed front—intended most probably for the organ—recessed southwards from the easternmost bay of south aisle. The benches throughout are of deal, stained and varnished. They are simple but in excellent character. The whole building is faced with Bath stone, internally as well as externally, and the church is alone worth a visit, by reason of the beauty of the carving so profusely scattered over it.

CRINOLINE SLEEVES.—Crinoline is extended to another purpose besides petticoats, and we have now crinolines for our arms. Under sleeves made in the same manner as the petticoats, small at the wrist, and increasing in size towards the middle of the arm, and diminishing again towards the upper part, are being manufactured. They are quite a novelty, and are likely to prove a very useful invention for keeping large puffed net and muslin sleeves from getting rumpled, which they are very likely to do under the large shawls and mantles which are so much worn.—*Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.*

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

When was the Board of General Purposes first formed and what gave rise to it?—A P.G. officer.

THE MOIRA JEWEL.

Where can I see a drawing, or find a thorough description of the jewel presented to Lord Moira before he went to India?—EX. EX.

ROYAL-ARCH CERTIFICATE.

What is the date of the earliest Royal-Arch certificate known to be in existence at the present time?—LEWIS.

MASONIC FUNDS NOT APPLIED TO MASONIC USES.

I should be glad to be informed of the amount of Masonic funds which have, at various times, been granted for the use of charitable purposes not connected with the order; the dates and objects of such donations, and upon whose recommendations it has been thought desirable to divert the stream of benevolence from its proper course?—F.W.

FELLOW-CRAFTS.

When did the use of the term Fellow-Crafts, as applied to Masons of the second degree, take its rise? In all the early Masonic books they are termed fellows only, without the additional word.—J. A. J.

DESIGNS FOR LODGE SUMMONSES.

Having seen various lodge and chapter summonses, none of which come up to my standard of symbolism, may I venture to ask for such a design which will embrace both a symbolic and material meaning?—FITZ—

WAS DICK TURPIN A MASON?

Your correspondents seem to know of many men of note who have been Masons, can any one say if Dick Turpin was a brother?—AN OLD FILE.—[Is this in jest or earnest? Has the "Old File" any reason to suppose such a "man of note" was a brother? If he was the circumstance is to be deplored, but whether he was, or was not, cannot in any way affect us. Perhaps some one learned in *The Newgate Calendar* can answer the question.]

LIGHT AND HEAT.

What height should the windows of a private lodge room be to exclude the prying eyes of outsiders and yet admit the light without the intervention of blinds? Also what is the best method of heating such a room?—A.—[Everything must depend on the adjacent buildings or space, and no rule could be given applicable to all situations. The best plan would be to have a double window, the inside one to be made of malleable glass and to fold back when not required; with Cooke's patent ventilators, lately described in this Magazine, lodge rooms may be lighted and ventilated, perfectly secure from "prying eyes." To heat a room there is nothing like an old fashioned fireplace and chimney. It diffuses an agreeable warmth, and ventilates the apartment better than all the whim-whams of inventors and the sickly smell of hot air or water.]

S.G.W.P.

In a letter received from a brother, after his name comes the cabalistic addition of S.G.W.P. What does it mean?—R.S.

NAME FOR A LODGE WANTED.

Whats' a good name for a lodge?—J.W.F.—[That all depends upon circumstances. If you are very loyal we do not know of a Queen's lodge. If patriotic we have not heard of a Hampden lodge. If scientific there is room for a Herschel lodge. If artistic a Turner or Reynolds lodge. If literary, musical, medical, or legal try Milton, Bulwer, or the Cornhill;—Handel, Operatic, or St. Cecilia;—Hunter, Jenner, or the Lodge of Health;—Brougham, Lyndhurst, or the Lodge of Equity;—If you are fond of Natural History the Unicorn is unappropriated at present, but if that is too old and you wish for novelty you can call yourselves the Gorillas.]

PLATE OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

The Girls' School and the Asylum have both been published as lithographs. Has the same been done for the Boy's School? May I throw out a hint?—Many brethren would, no doubt, like impressions of each of these creditable Institutions, but they cannot get them. I suppose the stones are still in existence, with the drawings, if so what is there to hinder copies being worked off, and sold to those who may desire them?—A COLLECTOR.—[A woodcut of the Boys' School has been published, which, like the original, is far from artistic.]

MASONIC RIBBON FOR LADIES.

I am a Mason and a young man. I rejoice in a sweetheart who expresses her approbation of Masonry, and she wants something to wear which is Masonic. Is there such a thing as a ladies ribbon of a Masonic pattern?—Z.A.Z.—[The best thing you can do is to have your portrait taken and set in a brooch ornamented with the emblems. We doubt your obtaining a Masonic ribbon other than the Royal Arch, without she would like to wear the Craft blue. If she be a resident of Scotland, you will have no difficulty in finding her a Masonic ribbon of any hue or colour—every lodge having its own distinctive badge.]

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHIVALRIC AND MASONIC TEMPLARS.

I am anxious to find a reason for the adoption of the term "Masonic Knight Templar," in contradistinction to what Sir Knt. Shuttleworth terms in a late number of the MAGAZINE "the French Chivalric Order of Knights Templar," the Ancient Order from whom the English body however transmitted, equally claim their descent was entirely Chivalric, the difference made cannot surely mean that English Knights of the Order are regardless of their vows, and why there should be more appertaining to Chivalry among the French body I am at a loss to determine. The fact that Masonic Templars, so called, are all Freemasons is no answer, for the same is the case now everywhere throughout the world. I hope the Grand Vice-Chancellor of the Order will assign some satisfactory reason for the distinction (invidious) made, and if none can be given the sooner we assimilate the title and manner of working the Order to that of France, Scotland, and the ancient system the better.—J.

CHRISTIAN OF ST. JOHN OR MENDSANS.

Is it known whether this sect who claim as their founder St. John the Baptist, have any Institution among them, resembling Freemasonry? They repeat prayers from memory, during which time the doors are closed, and proper persons placed at the entrance, one of their prayers is as follows. "John, whom we here worship as our father (institutor), we beseech thee to be propitious to us, to protect us from every hostile power, and to enlighten our minds with the light of the true religion, as thou hast commended us to light these luminaries" prominence is also given to such sentences as "In the beginning was the word &c." Dr. Oliver states, on what authority I know not, that St. John was educated by the Essenes.—A.

TURKISH DEVICES AND FREEMASONRY.

Your volume of 1855, page 328, contained an account of a sect of Dervishes, whose form, signs, &c., were almost identical with Freemasonry. They bore as insignia a white cube spotted with blood, to represent the death of Ali. No authority was given for the statement, and since then we are informed by Bro. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, that, though he has made strenuous enquiries, he has not been able to find any traces of Freemasonry in Turkey. Bro. Hyde Clarke is an occasional contributor to this department, and a zealous Freemason. He would render great service to the brotherhood if he would set this question at rest. It was stated in the before-mentioned article that in Constantinople there are no less than nine lodges, the most numerous and important of which is called, Sirkedshi Jeckar, and that the Grand Master of Turkey is Djani Ismael Isbolak Mohammed Gaede, * I would also enquire which or what Ali is it whose death is alluded to?—A.

* It was further stated that they had mutually affiliated with a lodge of Freemasons at Leipzig.

TEMPLAR GRAND CROSSES.

To what period of the Order does the above allude, and what is the form of the cross in question?—†

PRIVATE SOLDIER CANDIDATES.

Such are not prohibited from being Freemasons. They are only prohibited from being members of the lodge attached to the regiment to which they may belong. Private soldiers may properly be proposed in any other private lodge, and I am disposed to think there be some that would not be a discredit to their proposer, but it would very much interfere with that discipline which is held, and necessarily so, in every regiment of the line, where they to belong to lodges attached to their regiments. Intimacy must not be between a Colonel and a Recruit, which if privates were to be members of the lodge attached as aforesaid, could hardly be prevented; jealousy would be engendered amongst the privates, and all sorts of freedom and familiarities would be attempted, only to be repressed by confinement in the guard room.—R.E.X.

FREEMASONS HALL.

In *The Times* of this morning is the following "ORGANS:—The Instrument now erecting in Freemasons Hall, to be sold, &c." Is our magnificent hall to be converted into a show room for whistles?—R.E.X.

MANICHEANS AND MASONRY.

Some years ago, I read a book attributing the origin of Freemasonry to the Manicheans but have lost the reference. Can you refer me to it? Great stress was laid on the "Cleaving of the flesh" of the martyred Mani, who was said to be the prototype of the 3rd degree.—A.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

My authority for my statement at the Gresham Lodge, is Bro. Preston, who says:—

"Sir Thomas Sackville, who held the office of Grand Master, resigned in favour of Francis, Earl of Bedford; and Sir Thomas Gresham, an eminent merchant, distinguished for his abilities and great services in trade. To the former, the care of the brethren in the northern part of the kingdom was assigned, while the latter was appointed to superintend the meeting in the south, where the society had considerably increased. Notwithstanding this new appointment of a Grand Master for the South, the general assembly contrived to meet in the city of York, as heretofore, where all the records were kept, and to the assembly appeals were made on every important occasion."

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The strange ceremonies on "crossing the line" do not seem to be confined to English seamen, judging from the following extract from the first volume of Dr. Scherzer's *Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the Globe by the Austrian Frigate "Novara"*:—"This event, which with all sailors forms a marked epoch in their seafaring life, had in this case the additional feature of being actually the first occasion of an Austrian man-of-war entering the southern hemisphere, and our crew, who had long before enjoyed, in anticipation, the merriment to which it would give occasion, had commenced the ceremony the preceding evening. Neptune, accompanied by an appropriate retinue of mermaids, tritons, and nereids, appeared at sunset, to announce with the utmost gravity to the Commodore, in a set speech, the astounding news that the vessel was entering his dominions, demonstrating the fact mathematically by an immense sextant, a chart, and a pair of compasses a yard long, all manufactured by the ship's carpenter, and claiming his right to see the act of shaving and baptising properly performed on all those who for the first time came into his kingdom. Amidst streams of water from the masts and fire-engines he made his exit down the rope ladder in a blaze of blue fire, followed by an ignited tar-barrel, which floated along like a globe of fire on the mirror-like surface of the sea. The real farce, however, took place the next afternoon, when Neptune reappeared, accompanied this time by his good lady and a hopeful youth, all decked out in real sea-god-like attire, in a car drawn by six tritons, still accompanied by his farcical retinue blowing a flourish on their bugles, when, after a second set speech to the Commodore, the great ruler of the waves declared that the ceremony was now to begin. Every sailor was

obliged, whether he would or no, to undergo, a lathering with a nasty mixture of tar and grease, and submit to be scraped by an immense tin razor; which operation being performed, the unfortunate sufferer was thrown into a sail suspended by its four corners, and there deluged from head to foot from pails, pumps, hose, pots, dishes, and everything else that would hold water. The officers and other gentleman escaped the ordeal by a contribution in money or wine towards the festivities. When the greater part of the sailors had undergone this process, and the scene, amidst formidable gushes of water, rioting, uproar, and excitement, had reached its highest point, behold! a voice thundered from the quarter-deck the words 'two o'clock,' and everything resumed its wonted aspect."

"Atticus," writing in the *Critic*, on Gustavus III and Swedish literature, says:—"Gustavus himself wrote dramatic and other works. They are worthy of a man who believed in the three Unities, who adored Racine, detested Shakspeare, and felt towards tobacco and the German language equal abhorrence. It is confessed that Gustavus was a clever rhetorician, and nothing more. And with scarcely an exception, the Swedish authors of his day were clever rhetoricians too—shallow, glittering, cold."

The following remarks, "On the Use and Abuse of Colours in Dress," are from a paper by Mrs. Merrifield, in the June number of the *St. James's Magazine*:—"There is one class of persons, possessed of more money than taste, who estimate colours by their cost only, and will purchase the most expensive merely because they are expensive and fashionable. Of this class was a certain lady, of whom it is related that, in reply to Sir Joshua Reynolds's inquiry as to what colour the dress of herself and husband, who were then sitting, should be painted, asked which were the most expensive colours? 'Carmine and ultramarine,' replied the artist. 'Then,' rejoined the lady, 'paint me in ultramarine, and my husband in carmine!' We hear constantly of fashionable colours, and these fashionable colours are for ever changing; moreover, we hear more of their novelty than of their beauty. All who wish to be fashionable wear these colours because they are fashionable, and because they are new; but they do not consider whether they are adapted to the complexion and age of the wearer, or whether they are in harmony with the rest of the dress. What should we say to a person who, with the right hand, plays an air in C major, and, with the left, an accompaniment in F minor? The merest novice in music would be conscious of the discord thus produced; yet, as regards colours, the educated eye is constantly shocked by combinations of colour as startling and inharmonious. As the object of all decoration in dress is to improve, or set off to the greatest advantage, the personal appearance of the wearer, it follows that the colours employed should be suitable to the complexion; and, as complexions are so various, it is quite impossible that the fashionable colour, though it may suit a few individuals, can be becoming to all. Instead, therefore, of blindly following fashion, as a sheep will follow the leader of the flock, even to destruction, I should like to see every lady select and wear the precise shade of colour which is not only best adapted to her peculiar complexion, but is in perfect harmony with the rest of her habiliments, and in accordance with her years and condition. I have stated that the Orientals, and other inhabitants of tropical countries, such as the negroes of the West Indies, love to clothe themselves in brilliant and positive colours—reds and yellows, for instance. They are quite right in so doing. These bright colours contrast well with their dusky complexions. With us "pale faces" it is different: we cannot bear positive colours in immediate contact with the skin without injury to the complexion. Of all colours, perhaps the most trying to the complexion are the different shades of lilac and purple. The fashionable and really beautiful *mauve* and its varieties are, of course, included in this category. In accordance with the well-known law of optics that all colours, simple or compound, have a tendency to tint surrounding objects with a faint spectrum of their complementary colour, those above mentioned, which require for their harmony various tints of yellow and green, impart these supplementary colours to the complexion. It is scarcely necessary to observe that, of all complexions, those which turn upon the yellow are the most unpleasant in their effect—and probably for this reason, that in this climate it is always a sign of bad health. But, it will be asked, is there no means of harmonising colours so beautiful in themselves with the complexion, and so avoiding these ill effects? To a certain extent this may be done, and as follows:—Should the complexion be dark, the purple tint may be dark also, because, by contrast, it makes the complexion appear fairer; if the skin be pale or fair, the tint should be lighter. In either case the colour should never be placed next the skin, but should be parted from it by the hair and by a ruche of *tulle*, which produce the neutralising effect of grey. Should the complexion still appear too yellow, green leaves or green ribbons may be worn as trimmings

These will often neutralise lilac and purple colours, and thus prevent their imparting an unfavourable hue to the skin. Scarcely less difficult than *mauve* to harmonize with the complexion is the equally beautiful colour called 'magenta.' The complimentary colour would be yellow-green; magenta, therefore, requires very nice treatment to make it becoming. It must be subdued when near the skin, and this is best done by intermixture with black; either by diminishing its brightness by nearly covering it with black lace, or by introducing the colour in very small quantities only. In connection with this colour, I have recently observed some curious effects. First, as to its appearance alone: if in great quantity, the colour, though beautiful in itself, is glaring, and difficult to harmonise with its accompaniments. Secondly, as to its combination with black: if the black and the magenta-colour be in nearly equal quantities—such, for instance, as in checks of a square inch of each colour—the general effect is dull, and somewhat neutral. If, on the contrary, the checks consist of magenta and white, alternately, a bright effect will be produced. Again, if the ground be black, with very narrow stripes or cross-bars of magenta-colour, a bright, but yet subdued effect will result. This last effect is produced on the principle that, as light is most brilliant when contrasted with a large portion of darkness—like the stars in a cloudless sky—so a small portion of bright colour is enhanced by contrast with a dark, and especially a black ground. Yellow, also, is a difficult colour to harmonise with the complexion. A bright yellow, like that of the buttercup, contrasts well with black, and is becoming to brunettes, when not placed next the skin; but pale yellow or greenish yellow suits no one, especially those with pale complexions. Its effect is to diffuse, by contrast, a purple hue over the complexion, and this is certainly no addition to beauty."

The same number of the *St. James's Magazine* contains an article on female horsemanship which we highly approve, and part of the remarks in which paper ought to be printed and distributed amongst grooms and stable boys, by the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals.

Such of our readers as are disciples of that "meek old angler, knight of hook and line," Izaak Walton, will be interested in the following instructions, given by Mr. W. C. Stewart, in his *Practical Angler*, which has now reached a fourth edition:—"First, as you approach, fish the side on which you are standing with a cast or two, and then commence to fish the opposite side, where you are to expect the most sport. For this reason, you should always keep on the shallow side of the water, as the best trout generally lie under the bank at the deep side. After having taking a cast or two on the near side, throw your flies partly up stream and partly across, but more across than up from where you are standing. You should throw them to within an inch of the opposite bank; if they alight on it so much the better; draw them gently off, and they will fall like a snowflake, and if there is a trout within sight they are almost sure to captivate it. Casting partly across and partly up stream, for a variety of reasons, is more deadly than casting directly up. The advantage of having a number of flies is entirely lost by casting straight up, as they all come down in a line, and it is only the trout in that line that can see them; whereas, if thrown partly across, they all come down in different lines, and the trout in all these lines may see them. In casting across, when the flies light the stream carries them out at right angles to the line, and they come down the stream first, so that the trout see the flies before the line; whereas in casting straight up, if a trout is between the angler and the place where his flies light, the line passes over it before it sees the flies, and may alarm it."

Our M.W. Grand Master has commissioned Sir. Edward Landseer, R.A., to paint, on a large scale, a portrait of his celebrated race-horse, Voltigeur.

In a recent number of *The Working Men's College Magazine*, Professor Maurice thus writes of the authors of *Essays and Reviews* and the Volume of the Sacred Law:—"My name has been associated, even in penny newspapers, which all people read, with the names of men who think that the English reverence for the Bible is exaggerated. These men are so superior to me in all intellectual and moral qualities, that I am sure those who brought us together intended to pay me a compliment. It is a compliment I should be less disposed to decline at this time than any other, because the writers to whom I allude are in disgrace with the religious world and with the authorities of the Church. Were I addressing that world or those authorities, I should let the suspicion go for what it is worth. As I am writing to those by whom, for practical purposes, it is needful that I should be understood, I will say at once that I am more convinced in the year 1861 than I was

ten years ago, that the only cure for the mischiefs which are current among religious men of our day, and for the most deep-seated corruptions of the Church, lies in a more hearty and thorough appreciation of the worth of the Bible than any which prevails amongst us. I must go further, and say that the high character and learning of those who adopt the opposite opinion to mine, so far from shaking me in it, have led me to consider it more carefully, and have helped very much to make it a fixed and abiding conviction."

The inhabitants of Bolton-le-Moors, in Lancashire, are adding a museum to their free library.

We have heard much outcry against the Duke of Sutherland's conduct to the Highland peasantry on his estate; but G.H.K., in *Vacation Tourists, and Notes of Travels in 1860*, edited by Mr. F. Ealton, M.A., F.R.S., says:—"One really hardly knows whether to laugh or swear, when one reads how this old matter has been raked up with new and original embellishments, and used as a means of annoyance to the present Duke, who had as much to do with it as the great Cham of Tartary, the whole affair having been carried out in his father's time, and indeed before there was a Duke of Sutherland in existence. The measure simply consisted in moving the people from the hills and the wilder straths, down to the productive borders of the sea, where they not only had good land, but fish at their doors, enough both for their own support, for sale, and even for manure. Each person who was removed had long warning given; every one had a plot of ground allotted to him before he removed, and received a sum of money sufficient to start him in his new position, and he was even paid for the miserable sticks which supported his turf roof, and which the Highlanders were in the habit of carrying about with them whenever they shifted their bothies, and which, from the difficulty of procuring them, they regarded with a species of veneration. That the poor people, nursed in sloth and idleness, and profoundly ignorant and superstitious, looked with horror at the projected change, and used every art which semi-savage and illiterate cunning could invent, to prevent their removal, is most true; and wild was the lament, and intense the horror at the prospect of being located on the 'wild, black Dornoch moors.' When you go to Sutherland, just take a look at these 'wild, black Dornoch moors' now, and if you can point me out a brighter specimen of cotten prosperity in the North, more luxuriant crops, more productive potatoes and yellow oats, be kind enough to let me know its whereabouts, for I should like to see it. So intense was this terror of the change, that it seemed the same to many of the people whether they went ten miles down the strath, or to America; and to America some—not many—went. And so strong is the feeling of these emigrants against their old landlord, that a very few years ago, when a relation of the Morfear chat visited Nova Scotia, they came sixty miles to see him and were so frightfully excited, that they shook hands with him with the most intense heartiness, and seemed ready to kiss him."

The office of head master or warden, of the Welsh Collegiate Institution, Llandovery, is now vacant, in consequence of the appointment of the Rev. E. Owen Phillips, M.A., to the living of Llanbadarn-fawer, Aberystwyth.

Mr. Alexander Smith's new poem, *Edwin of Deira*, is now ready for the public. In another number we hope to find space for an extract or two.

Pope, when twelve years of age, in his beautiful ode on solitude, wrote—

"Thus let me live, unseen, unknown,
Thus unlamented let me lie,
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie."

This, no doubt, was a true expression of feeling at the moment it was written; but it is not the enduring wish of the poet, and least of all was it that of Alexander Pope. But be this as it may, for one and twenty years the ashes of the lamented L.E.L. have rested in their solitary grave at Cape Coast Castle, without a stone to mark the spot. A few months ago, however, the governor, attended by the civil and military officers of the fortress and of the Gold Coast Colony, visited the grave, and placed thereon a Latin cross of white marble, with the simple but widely-known initials of the poetess, L.E.L. as the only inscription. This is sufficient to mark the spot and no more is required.

Mr. William Howitt has lately published some startling facts relating to our Colonies and English authors, he says:—"I suppose it is now some seven years or more since Messrs. Longmans, my publishers, requested me to give them a call, wishing for my opinion on a curious matter. When I went they produced a most extraordinary document, which they had received from the Treasury. It consisted of a long series of small items professed to be received from Canada as compensation for the reprints of the works of so many authors. It appeared that a clause had been snugly slipped into an act of Parliament (10 & 11 Vict. c. 95), by which any of our colonies, on passing an Act for the purpose through their legislative chamber, could reprint any British copyright works, subject to a certain duty, to be paid to the respective authors. Messrs. Longmans were quite unaware up to that moment of the existence of such a clause. But it was done, and it was very clear that the measure thus accomplished by the canny Scots of Canada would be quickly imitated by our other colonies. This has been the case: and these amazing duties are now offered annually to literary men as from "various colonies." One would imagine, then, that a fair duty from various colonies would amount to something considerable. I believe that it never amounts to more than a pound or two, and more often to a penny. Messrs. Longmans were puzzled what to do with this list of infinitesimal sums to a great number of authors, and I advised them to have nothing to do with it; and I suppose no publisher was found foolish enough to have anything to do with this extraordinary matter, for the Treasury has ever since assumed the office of offering these sums to the astonished authors. The first list over which I looked was headed by the sum £1 9s. to Charles Dickens, and the next amount was £1 6s. as the joint sum due to Mrs. Howitt and myself; the sums, in a declining grade, descending to a few pence. Now I have no doubt that the work by Charles Dickens, for which the sum of £1 9s. was credited to him by the colony of Canada, had brought him from the United States, *with whom we have no copyright*, several hundred pounds. Yet the value set upon it by Canada was £1 9s. The lowest sum that I have ever heard of the American publishers paying for sheets is £10, but more commonly £30 or £40, and thence ranging up to several hundreds; yet still from our "various colonies"—for the amount has not at all increased since "various colonies" have been concerned in it—the same ridiculous sums are annually announced from the British Treasury as due to English authors. It is unquestionably the grossest swindle and the grossest insult that any Government ever offered to literature and literary men. Yet it is amazing with what simple and ludicrous gravity the Treasury goes on from year to year announcing to literary men and women these beggarly sums, and with what pomp and state they do it! If they have only a penny to offer from "various colonies" for your works reprinted—and they never condescend to say what works they are, or in what colonies reprinted—they send you a large, imposing letter with a fine seal of the royal arms, and indorsed "On her Majesty's Service," informing you that that amount may be received on application at the office of the Paymaster-General at Whitehall. Any man of business entrusted with the distribution of these mendicant doles would inclose you a post-office order, or a few stamps; but no, you have to do with an imperial system, and it is executed in an imperial style. The British Treasury announces that it is ready to pay a single penny with as much majesty and grandiloquence as if it was offering to pay a million. I am not exaggerating. Mrs. Howitt has just now received a notice that she may receive from the Paymaster-General the sum of 1s. 3d. if she will go for it! Now the very smallest expense of getting to Whitehall, that is by omnibus, from this place and back, is 1s. 2d.; so that my wife would come back with one penny in her pocket as balance of her copyright receipts from "various colonies," and minus half a day's value of her own labours. Now for the sheets of the work, so far as we can judge, for which she is to receive 1s. 3d. from "various colonies," she was immediately offered £100 by an American house on its first announcement. But this is a magnificent sum in comparison with many awarded by "various colonies." By a grand and ample letter from the Treasury, of January 13, 1859, I was most duly and officially informed that one penny was due to me from "various colonies," for a little work (so far as I could judge by the date) for which, in sheets, an American publisher paid me £76. Now, had I gone down to Whitehall for this penny, and been fortunate enough to get it the first time of asking, I should have come back thirteen pence out of pocket, besides the loss of half a day's literary labour."

Mr. Maguire's large historical picture of "Cromwell refusing the Crown of England," is being engraved.

Mr. Robert Browning has a new poem in hand, which will be looked for with interest.

Mr. S. Phillips Day, has left London for the Southern States of America, as special correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Herald*.

The Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, *M.A.*, has on the eve of publication *The Oxonian in Iceland*, which is to treat of the Icelandic Folklore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents

THE "APPEAL TO FREEMASONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I shall be glad if you can find space in your columns for the enclosed correspondence, and a few remarks of my own, which naturally arise out of the same. Bro. Thomas W. Cooper and myself were entire strangers to each other when I received his first letter as follows:—

"SIR AND BROTHER,—Having read Mr. Townshend Mainwaring's appeal to our Order of Freemasons, and your letter in THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, so excellently in reply to it, I wrote (a week ago) as I considered it an attack upon our Order, to Mr. Mainwaring, calling his attention to your reply, and complaining of his misrepresentations, and that I was anxious with many others, to see what his rejoinder would be.

"A few days since I received the enclosed letter from him and I send it to you to peruse, and if you will advise me upon the reply I should make, or whether you think it is necessary to write to the Bishop of Salisbury as Mr. Mainwaring solicits, you would confer a favour upon,

"Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

"THOS. W. COOPER, P.S.W. St. Peter's (No. 607.)

"24, Waterloo-road, Wolverhampton, July 4, 1861."

This contained Mr. Mainwaring's reply as follows:—

"SIR,—I did read the reply of Mr. Cooke, K.T. to my letter, which appeared in THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, but the letter you refer to of Mr. Cooke's in *The Guardian* escaped my notice. I take that paper, and have carefully as I fancied, looked into the column of letters; if you could kindly furnish me with the date of *The Guardian* in which Mr. Cooke's letter appeared, or could send me a reply, I should be obliged. As far as I remember Mr. Cooke's reply to my letter, it contained no argument. He called my letter a string of absurdities, and sneered at my ignorance in calling the instrument used by Sir W. W. Wynn, a level. His two best points were his quotation from Dr. Woolf, whose judgment is not always considered very sound, and the fact of the Bishop of Salisbury being a Freemason. Now, if the Bishop of Salisbury will write to say *that I was wrong in protesting against the words I quoted*, viz:—"In the name of the Great Geometrician of the Universe, &c.," and will vindicate the use of those words on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a church, I will bow to the judgment of a man for whom I entertain the highest respect. Although you speak in your letter of my "misrepresentations," of which I certainly do not accuse myself, nor did Mr. Cooke, if I remember right, accuse me of making, there is something which tells me that you are a plain-dealing honest man; I hope I am the same; and though I still venture to think for Christian men in a Christian land, the services appointed for the laying the foundation of churches ought to be considered sufficient by Freemasons, I do not wish to offend that body, I repeat therefore, if your brother Mason, the Bishop of Salisbury, will publicly vindicate the words which I stated, in my letter in *The Guardian*, shocked many at Rhyl, if he will publicly say that my zeal as a Christian outrun my duty as a neighbour, I will make the Freemasons a proper *amende*. Can I do more? If he will not justify his brethren, I shall consider that I stand justified. I must trust to you to let me know the result of your application to the Bishop of Salisbury. I have now

seen a letter in *The Guardian* from a Chaplain to a Masonic Lodge, that to which I presume you have referred. The incumbent of Rhyl is a Freemason, and he, I suppose, invited the Masons to attend.

„ I am, yours faithfully,

“TOWNSHEND MAINWARING.

“It strikes me that you should send THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE to the Bishop, which contains my letter and the Knt's reply.

“T. W. Cooper, Esq., Wolverhampton.”

Upon the receipt of the above, I wrote to Bro. Cooper, giving him certain reasons why he should not address the Bishop of Salisbury, and asking him to furnish me with a copy of his letter to Mr. Mainwaring and also to communicate to that gentleman that he had sent me his letter and that it was my intention, with your leave, to publish it in THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE. Unfortunately he did not retain a copy nor did Mr. Mainwaring return his note, so Bro. Cooper sent me, as nearly as he could recollect, its purport, thus:—

“Wolverhampton, June, 1861.

“SIR,—I have read your ‘Appeal to the Freemasons of England and Wales’ in *The Guardian*, and if you have not read Mr. Matthew Cooke's reply to it in the columns of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE of the 15th of June, I would urge you to do so.

“As a Freemason, I am, with many others, anxious to know what your rejoinder is. My own opinion, if I may be allowed to express it, is that you have made a great mistake, and your misrepresentations require some adjustment.

“I am, Sir, yours truly,

“T. W. COOPER.

“Townshend Mainwaring, Esq., M.P.”

The second letter from Mr. Mainwaring to Bro. Cooper follows next:—

“Gallifanan, Rhyl, July 9th.

“SIR,—A death in my family, which occurred a day or two before I received your letter of the 4th inst., has prevented my replying to it at an earlier period. I cannot lay my hand at present on your letter, but I do not think it would throw much light upon the question at issue. If you have not written to the Bishop, I would advise you to read another bishop's opinion upon Freemasonry, which you will find in the life of Bishop Armstrong, before you write to the Bishop of Salisbury. I am quite prepared to write to the Bishop of Salisbury when I see his reply to your letter, but I hope I shall not have occasion to do so, as such correspondence does not generally tend to edification.

“I am, yours faithfully,

“TOWNSHEND MAINWARING.

“T. W. Cooper, Esq. Wolverhampton.”

Mr. Mainwaring seems to have misunderstood Bro. Cooper, and supposed that I had replied to his letter in *The Guardian*. This is evidently a mistake. The letter that did appear in that paper of June 26th is subjoined, but who the writer was I am entirely ignorant.

“REPLY TO MR. MAINWARING'S APPEAL.

“SIR,—As chaplain to a Masonic lodge, I trust you will allow me to say, in reply to Mr. Mainwaring's appeal, which appeared in *The Guardian* the week before last, that Freemasonry is not to be blamed, so far as I can see, for anything which took place at Rhyl, as described in Mr. M.'s letter.

“The questions arise—were the Freemasons of Rhyl invited to attend the foundation-laying of the church, or not? Was the Provincial Grand Master desired to lay the stone, or not? If these questions be answered in the affirmative, where, then, was the blame? Certainly not in the Freemasons.

“I myself should strongly maintain, though a Mason, that the foundation-stone of a Christian church should be laid in the name the Holy Trinity, and should not say that I had a prejudice in favour of it. Mr. M. states that he “may have a prejudice in favour of the church,” as compared with the society of Freemasons. For my own part, I dare not venture to compare the two; the one being a Divine

institution for man's salvation, the other a human society which seeks to promote morality and other useful ends.

I do not see any antagonism between them, neither am I aware that Freemasonry, as such, contemplates any.

“A FREEMASON.

“June 10th, 1861.”

The first fallacy in Mr. Mainwaring's letter is the assumption that because the Bishop of Salisbury is a brother Mason he is to subscribe to a certain formula set forth by Mr. Mainwaring for the purpose of quieting Mr. M.'s conscience as to the form of invocation used, and to which he objects. Mr. Mainwaring shows himself “cunning of fence” in this suggestion. He does not say to Bro. Cooper “I will put myself in communication with the bishop,” but, “if the Bishop of Salisbury will write to you and say,”—that which Bro. Cooper has no right to ask his lordship for any more than Mr. Mainwaring.

The words used, “in the name of the Grand Geometrician of the Universe” are neither improper or irreverent. The Almighty is the Great Architect, as well as the Grand Geometrician of this world. He is its designer, creator, and maker, and in each of these characters has frequently been addressed by Saints and Holy men of old. The style is reverent, inasmuch as to no other person is the invocation offered. But to any one inclined to cavil at an old-fashioned form, it may be necessary to add that its quaintness does not stamp it as improper, or if so, what becomes of the prayers in the ancient Gallican liturgy which commence “Bon Sire Dieu!”—In the early fathers, in collections of hours, in glosses, in paraphrases, of writers both of the Eastern and Western churches, the Deity is frequently addressed as “God of the World,”—“Framer of this earth,”—“Maker of all things,” and under a variety of forms of the ineffable name. The Jews with their caballa include twelve varieties. The Mahomedans have a science called “Ism Allah.” The Hindoo uses a mystical word which he learns, but never speaks. The Druids used a sacred figure, and in the Litany of the Romish Church we find him apostrophised as “The Rose of Sharon,” &c.

See also in *A Hymnal for use in the English Church*, published by Mozley, Masters, &c., 1855, the following forms of Invocation used:—

“Lord of eternal truth and might,
Ruler of nature's changing scheme!”

so also a translation of “Creator alme siderum”

“O blest creator of the light!”

and another rendering

“Creator of the starry height,
Thy people's everlasting light.”

or again, where God is addressed as

“Health of the world” (Advent Hymn No. 10).

and in the “Septuagesima Hymns” the first commences

“Maker of earth, to thee alone
Perpetual rest belongs.”

All precedents both Jewish, Gentile, and Christian, are against Mr. Mainwaring's objection, the Almighty having been addressed in terms as numerous as the sands of the sea, and according to the fervour of imagination, antiquity, or custom, which his worshippers have selected.

Whilst Mr. Mainwaring “hopes he is a plain-dealing honest man, and though he still ventures to think, for christian men in a christian country, the services appointed for the laying the foundation of churches ought to be considered sufficient by Freemasons,” &c., he has proved himself to be anything but a plain-dealer.—Where are the “services appointed” to be found? Can he show any such form in the Prayer Book? Do the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England recognise any such forms? Who drew them up? Are they to be obtained, for the Diocese of St. Asaph, at Queen Anne's bounty office? Mr. Mainwaring must know that there are no such services having any authority. There are two or three forms, used in as many dioceses set forth by their respective bishops, and to be had of Mr. Hodgson, but there is none for the diocese of St. Asaph, and none of authority for the Church of England. Fie on such “plain dealing.” But does Mr. Mainwaring recollect that Dr. Short, the Bishop of St. Asaph, was present at Rhyl, and that he

actually endorsed all that had been done by pronouncing the Benediction? If so, Mr. M.'s "services appointed" must fall to the ground, for in the absence of such a service, the presence and approval—nay more, the episcopal blessing—was formally given to the work, and in giving it to the work it also stamped the arrangements and details with the diocesan's approbation. If Mr. Mainwaring therefore ignores the bishop's power, what becomes of his own "plain dealing."

With regard to Mr. Mainwaring's "standing justified" supposing the Bishop of Salisbury did not answer, that is a matter between Mr. M.'s own conscience and his Maker. Let him see to that. He first attacked our order, and his attack would have been harmless but for one circumstance—its publication in one of the best of newspapers, *The Guardian*. The poison has been disseminated by that journal, and all that can be done is to endeavour to show the untenable position of the writer, and from his own letters proceed to convict him of such a want of "plain dealing," that few men would care to have attached to their names.

In Mr. Mainwaring's second letter he shuffles out of sending Bro. Cooper's letter back ("plain dealing" again), and advises the latter to read Bishop Armstrong's article on Freemasonry. People should be careful how they stir a stagnant pool, for they may "touch pitch and become defiled" in a like manner to Mr. Mainwaring. The article by Bishop Armstrong first appeared in *The Christian Remembrancer*, and as I happen to know something of the way in which it was concocted, I will give my brethren to understand with what "plain dealing" it was written. When the Rev. John Armstrong held a living in the country a certain young man, one D—A—, was a dissenting preacher, he was reputed to be a young man of good education, and had a desire to enter into Holy Orders in the Church of England. Several clergymen felt an interest in him, and as the Rev. John Armstrong was known to be a good churchman D—A— was placed under his care. Now D—A— was a Mason, and when Mr. Armstrong found he could do but little with him, for D—A— had strong low church sentiments, and in fact is now, though in Holy Orders, nothing more than an ordained dissenter, it came out one day that he had some Masonic books in his room, and Mr. Armstrong questioned him about them, borrowed them, and in order to ridicule him, wrote from them such an attack upon Masonry as any clever man could have done. This paper made no difference to D—A—; but soon after he left Mr. Armstrong's, and the latter was so piqued with his want of success in not being able to make his former pupil a high churchman that he laid the blame of it to D—A—'s Masonic faith, as Armstrong termed it, and without knowing what Masonry was, or being initiated, recast his paper, and sent it to *The Christian Remembrancer*, in which it appeared, and, on account of its smartness, attracted considerable attention. If Mr. Mainwaring rejoices over such a specimen of "plain dealing" he is perfectly welcome, but to my mind it was a paltry way of venting the annoyance Mr. Armstrong felt by attacking a society of which he was entirely ignorant, and of whose principles he had only gathered scraps.

Agreeing entirely with Mr. Mainwaring that such correspondence as he suggests "does not generally tend to edification," and hoping that, for the future, he will confine his observations to himself, and not cast suspicion on a society that has done more for the church than generations of his ancestors, who appear to have become the proprietors of parochial tithes to the detriment of the church itself.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother, yours truly and fraternally,

MATTHEW COOKE, K.T., S.P.R. ✠

The mallet which the Earl of Orkney used in laying the foundation-stone of the New Junior United Service Club was the identical mallet used by Charles the Second in laying the foundation-stone of St. Paul's Cathedral, and which was presented by Sir Christopher Wren to the Masonic "Lodge of Antiquity," of which he was Master.

Poetry.

THE OTHER DAY.

Till, in my soul, she grew enshrined,
A young Egeria of the mind!—*T. K. Hervey.*

It seems, love, but the other day
Since thou and I were young together;
And yet we've trod a toilsome way,
And wrestled oft with stormy weather;
I see thee in thy spring of years,
Ere cheek or curl had known decay;
And there's a music in mine ears,
As sweet as heard the other day!

Affection like a rainbow bends
Above the past, to glad my gaze,
And something still of beauty lends
To memory's dream of other days;
Within my heart there seems to beat
That lighter, happier heart of youth,
When looks were kind, and lips were sweet,
And love's world seemed a world of truth.

Within this inner heart of mine
A thousand golden fancies throng,
And whispers of a time divine
Appeal with half-forgotten tongue:
I know, I feel, 'tis but a dream,
That thou art old and I am grey,
And that, however brief it seem,
We are not as the other day.

Not as the other day—when flowers
Shook fragrance on our joyous track;
When Love could never count the hours,
And Hope ne'er dreamt of looking back:
When, if the world had been our own,
We thought how changed should be its state,—
Then every cot should be a throne,
The poor as happy as the great!—

When we'd that scheme which Love imparts,
That chain all interests to bind—
The fellowship of human hearts,
The federation of mankind!
And though with us time travels on,
Still relics of our youth remain,
As some flowers, when their spring is gone,
Yet late in autumn bloom again.

Alas! 'mid worldly things and men,
Love's hard to caution or convince;
And hopes, which were but fables then,
Have left with us their moral sense;
The twilight of the memory cheers
The soul with many a star sublime,
And still the mists of other years
Hang dew-drops on the leaves of Time.

For what was then obscure and far
Hath grown more radiant to our eyes,
Although the promised, hoped-for star
Of social love hath yet to rise.
Still foot by foot the world is crost—
Still onward, though it slow appear:
Who knows how slight a balance lost
Might cast the bright sun from its sphere!

All time is lost in littleness!
All time, alas! if rightly shown,
Is but a shadow, more or less,
Upon life's lowly dial thrown.
The greatest pleasures, greatest grief,
Can never bear the test of years:
The pleasures vanish leaf by leaf,
The sorrow wastes away in tears.

Then, though it seem a trifling space
Since youth, and mirth, and hope were ours,
Yet those who love us most may trace
The hand of age amid our flowers.
Thus day by day life's ages grow;
The sands which hourly fall and climb
Mark centuries in their ceaseless flow,
And cast the destinies of Time!

CHARLES SWAIN.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, dated June 19th:—"The Grand Scribes had before the meeting a memorial from Principal J. of Ayr Edinburgh Chapter, No. 80, craving advice as to whether Volunteers and Military Companions were entitled to enter an open chapter wearing side-arms. The Supreme Chapter unanimously resolve and declare that such a practice is contrary to their constitutions, and prohibit the same."

We regret to hear that, writing from Kentucky, under date 15th June last, Bro. Rob. Morris says:—"The Voice has been silent since the 15th of April, but will soon be resumed. We are in the midst of civil war, and there is great difficulty in making any progress forward. Thus far Masonry, as such, has not been affected by this internecine strife; we endeavour to keep it out of the arena."

We understand that preliminary arrangements have been made for a new lodge to be formed at Tewkesbury, in the province of Gloucester, by Bro. E. S. Cossens, the founder and first W.M. and F.M. of No. 1097.

A subscription has been opened under the sanction of the House Committee for giving the boys a day's excursion into the country on their return to the school after the vacation, and any brother wishing to aid the excursion can forward his donation to the Secretary, Bro. Binckes; who we may mention, *en passant*, proposes to institute two prizes, to be called the Secretary's prizes, of the value of 10s. each; the first for the boy whose conduct shall be uniformly the best throughout the year, and the second for the boy who shows the greatest attention to personal appearance and tidiness.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

A Quarterly Court of the Governors and Subscribers of the Boys' School was held at the offices on Monday, Bro. Jno. Symonds, W.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the minutes of the various Committees were read, and included the following report from the House Committee to the General Committee.

"The House Committee beg to submit for the approval of the General Committee, the following report of the proceedings in connection with the election of a Head Master and a Matron for this Institution. The advertisement soliciting candidates having been inserted in the various newspapers, best calculated to ensure publicity, resulted in producing 239 applicants for the two offices. The Committee have met from time to time since the 24th of June for the purpose of examining the testimonials of the various candidates, and after giving them a most anxious consideration, a selection of twelve was made, from whom again three were chosen for further deliberation. At a meeting held at the office, 16 A, Great Queen Street, on Saturday, the 13th inst., present Bro. J. Udall, with Bros. Hopwood, Creaton, Robinson, Piaz, Cowland, Hewlett, Thompson, Young, and Rev. W. H. Lyall, the candidates selected for final selection were, Mr. and Mrs. Farrant, and the Rev. G. J. and Mrs. Gill. A show of hands having been taken, the Chairman declared the election to have fallen on the Rev. G. J. and Mrs. Gill. A resolution having been arrived at, previous to the examination of any testimonial, that no candidate for either office should be accepted whose age exceeded sixty-five years, the Committee proceeded to a consideration of the

principles by which the selection should be guided, and they may be embodied briefly as follows:—1st. A recognition of the great importance as regards the welfare and proper supervision of the establishment, that the Head Master should be resident upon the premises. This led to the preference being given to a married couple as Master and Matron, inasmuch as the house at Lordship Lane could not afford accommodation for a resident Master, if the Matron should be a single woman. 2nd. The desirability of securing the services of a Head Master, who, due regard being had to his qualifications to give a sound commercial education, and to his general fitness to superintend the Institution, would be able to impart to the pupils under his charge a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, thus avoiding any additional outlay in the shape of salary to a French master. The testimonials in behalf of Mr. Gill, confirmed as they were by the opinion formed by the Committee after personally seeing Mr. Gill and also Mrs. Gill, with the result of the inquiries then made, justify the House Committee in asking the approval of the General Committee of their proceedings, and warrant them in expressing their opinion that the appointment in question will materially conduce to the efficiency of the scholastic and domestic department of the Institution."

The Committee also reported that Mr. Taylor, the second Master, had tendered his resignation, which had been accepted.

The various minutes having been confirmed, a variety of resolutions were brought forward to amend the rules of the Institution, in conformity with the recommendations in the report of the Sub-Committee, which was recently appointed to enquire into the general management of the Institution.

The first alteration was in rule 65 by omitting the words printed in italics.

"The children admitted on the Institution shall receive education, school-books, and clothes, until they shall attain the age of fourteen years, or be previously provided for by their friends," and adding in lieu thereof "or (if their Guardians shall express a desire to that effect) until the age of fifteen years, such indulgence, however, to be regarded as a special privilege, consequent on the reports of the masters and examiners, and subject to the approval of the House Committee."

Rule 67, which stands "the schoolmaster and matron shall be respectively appointed by the House Committee, subject to the approval of the next General Committee" was amended by striking out the word "schoolmasters," and substituting the word "Head Master;" also, by adding after the words "General Committee," "The assistant teachers shall be appointed by the House Committee, in conjunction with the Head Master, subject to the approval of the next general Committee."

Rule 70, providing for the appointment of the various officers of the institution by the General Committee, was amended by the insertion of words to make it consistent with rule 67; rule 71 by increasing the amount of security to be given by the Secretary from £100 to £300; and Rule 72 by increasing the security to be given by the collector from £50 to £200.

The next proposed amendment was of rule 40 by diminishing the number of auditors from six to three, and providing that "They shall be assisted by a professional accountant, being a member of the Craft, who shall be nominated at the meeting of the General Committee in July, and elected at the following Quarterly General Court, when also the amount of his remuneration, of which notice must be similarly given, shall be determined."

This gave rise to considerable discussion, it being contended that the audit should either be conducted by an audit Committee alone, or an accountant alone, as both were unnecessary. The proposition was therefore negatived.

Rule, 41 was amended by adding after the words "They (the auditors) shall examine all the tradesmen's bills and accounts" the words "prior to payment."

Rule 44, relative to the regulation to be observed by applicants desirous of placing candidates on the list for admission to the school was amended, so that it will now stand as follows, the part in brackets being new.

"Application for admission of candidates shall be by petition, on

the part of the father, mother, some near relation or friend, stating the names and ages of the brothers and sisters (if any) of the child on whose behalf the application is made, and how provided for. Which petition is to be accompanied by—

["1. A certificate of the parents' marriage.

"2. A certificate of the registry of the candidate's birth and baptism.

"3. A certificate or other evidence satisfactory to the General Committee, of the death of the father in any case in which such death is stated in the petition.

"4. The Grand Secretary's certificate of the father having been duly registered, and for what period, on the books of the Grand Lodge of England.

"5. A certificate from the Master and Wardens of the lodge or lodges to which the father is or has been a regularly contributing member for five years, and (should he be deceased) had continued so up to within five years of his death, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the General Committee that his not having continued to subscribe for the *entire period of five years, or until within five years of his death (if deceased), or the presentation of such petition (if he be alive), should have arisen from altered circumstances, which precluded his remaining a subscribing member of a lodge.*]

"But the child of a deceased brother, who at his death, or within five years thereof, was a subscribing member of a lodge, shall be eligible to be received as a candidate. No petition shall be received on behalf of any child who shall be less than seven or more than ten years of age; nor shall any candidate be elected after he shall have attained twelve years of age. No child shall be placed on the Election List who has a brother on the institution, unless there be at the least as many vacancies as candidates, nor shall two brothers be placed on the same list for election, except in the case of twin children."

The words omitted from the rule, and for which those given above in brackets were substituted, are as follows:—"Certificates of the father's marriage, and of the registry of the candidate's birth or baptism; a certificate from the Master and Wardens of the lodge or lodges, to which the father is, or has been, a regularly contributing member for five years at least; and the Grand Secretary's certificate of the father being duly registered and for what period on the books of the Grand Lodge of England; provided, that no petition be received in which it shall appear that the father of a candidate has ceased to be a subscribing member of a lodge for a period of five years previously to the presentation of such petition, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the General Committee that his ceasing to subscribe had arisen from causes beyond his own control."

The amendments to the last mentioned rule were proposed by Bros. H. Greene, and Hopwood, and did not emanate from the Committee of Inquiry.

Bro. SLEEN then moved:—"That in consideration of the faithful and zealous services of Bro. Thiselton, late Secretary to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys during a period of 35 years, he be allowed a retiring pension, to commence from Midsummer, 1861, of £100 per annum, payable quarterly."

Bro. UDALL seconded the motion, to which an amendment was moved by Bro. Robins, and seconded by Bro. Waring, that the pension be £150 per annum.

After considerable discussion, the original motion was adopted, there being twenty for the motion, and thirteen for the amendment, about a dozen members not voting.

In reply to a question, the Chairman stated the funded stock of the Institution was now £13,000, independent of £6,000 expended on the erection of the new schools.

A vote of thanks to Bro. Symonds, V.P. for his conduct in the chair, concluded the proceedings.

[We may add that the Rev. G. J. Gill was educated at Christ's Hospital, and graduated at Cambridge, where he took high honours and was winner of the Porson prize two years successively. He has since been engaged in educational duties, and has the most satisfactory testimonials from the principal of Cheltenham College, the principal of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and others.]

METROPOLITAN.

MERCHANT NAVY LODGE (No. 1083).—This prosperous lodge held its monthly meeting at Bro. Brand's, Jamaica Tavern, West India Docks, on Thursday, the 11th inst., when Bro. Captain Rice was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M., after which Bro. Rule brought forward a petition for the recommendation of the brethren for a new lodge to be held at a dancing room in Poplar, but considering that the Eastern Star, Yarborough, Merchant Navy, and British Oak Lodges being in the immediate neighbourhood, it was considered by them to be unnecessary, therefore the petition was refused to be signed. The lodge having been closed, the brethren met at the festive board and spent a pleasant evening.

PROVINCIAL.

DURHAM.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—*Harbour of Refuge Lodge* (No. 1066).—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the regular monthly meeting of this lodge, Bro. Fisher was advanced to the third degree of Master Mason, the obligation being impressively given by the W.M., Bro. Sutcliffe, and the W.M. of No. 774, St. Helens Lodge, Bro. James Groves conducting the remaining portion of this interesting ceremony. Mr. F. J. Cackett, was duly initiated by the W.M. of No. 1066 into the mysteries of the Order, Bro. J. Grodes delivering the charge in as solemn a manner as its serious obligations require. The lodge being finally closed in ancient form, the brethren, to the number of some forty, sat down, to a sumptuous dinner provided by Bro. Murray, P.M., and celebrated, in their festivity, St. John's Day. Bro. Sutcliffe presided on the occasion, and during the evening did the duties of toast-master in a manner right worthy of him, the few hours for which they had met together being characterised by that harmony and good fellowship so prominently shown by the members of the Craft. This being the annual meeting, the election of officers for the ensuing year was confirmed; Bro. Sutcliffe again taking the place of W.M., and Bros. S. E. Clarke and Dr. Kirk being chosen as S.W. and J.W. respectively; M. Richardson, Treas.; J. U. Spence, Sec.; H. Rank, S.D., and Z. Pearson, J.D.; F. English, I.G.; M. Muers, T.

KENT.

DOVER.—*Lodge of Peace and Harmony* (No. 235).—An emergency meeting was held at the Royal Oak Hotel, on Monday, the 15th inst., the lodge being opened in the first degree at 8 p.m., the W.M., Bro. Adamson presiding, Bro. Donney, J.W. of Aldershott Lodge, acting as S.W., Bros. Olifent, J.W.; F. Prescott, S.D.; Dallimore, J.D.; Cox, P.M., acting I.G.; also Bennett, Matthews, Holwell, (Prov. G. Warden of Canada West), Hollis, Nelson, Hiscocks, Whiston, Usherwood, Jacobs, and a numerous gathering of members. The lodge was summoned for Bro. Hiscocks who is about to leave England. A ballot was taken for Mr. Alexander Reid, who was unanimously accepted. Bro. Nelson was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge then resumed to the first degree. Bros. Whiston, Hiscocks, and Usherwood, having answered the usual questions, were duly passed to the degree of F.C. The lodge then resumed, when Mr. Alexander Reid was initiated into Freemasonry. The lodge being closed the brethren adjourned to refreshment, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly responded to. The W.M. gave "The D. Prov. G. Master, Bro. Dobson, and the Prov. G. Officers." Bro. Phillpots, Prov. G. Pursivant, returned thanks. The W.M. then gave "The Visitors." Bro. Downy returned thanks. "The Masonic Press," coupling it with Bro. Briggs, editor of the *Dover Chronicle*, who returned thanks. "The P.M.'s." was duly responded to by Bro. Cox, P.M., who then gave "The Health of the W.M.," in flattering terms, eulogising his excellent working. The W.M. duly responded. "The Officers Present and Passed," having been acknowledged, the Tyler's toast brought the meeting to a conclusion, the evening being spent in strict accordance with the title of the lodge, Peace and Harmony.

LANCASHIRE (EAST.)

LIVERPOOL.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 971).—The installation of Bro. William Crankshaw as W.M. of this lodge took place on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the Mersey Yacht Hotel, Duke-street, in the presence of a large number of the brethren. In the absence of Bro. Charlton, W.M., through ill health, Bro. W. T. May, P.M., Prov. G. Steward, installed the W.M. elect, assisted by Bros. J. Hamer, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., and Anderson, P.M. No. 782. About six

o'clock the brethren, to the number of about fifty, sat down to a substantial and well-served banquet in a room adjoining the lodge. After dinner the brethren returned to the lodge-room, which was gaily dressed with flowers and abundantly supplied with fruit. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given and rapturously received, the W.M. said the next toast was one in which they all felt a deep interest, and he believed heartily every English Mason would respond to it. It was "The Health of the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland." (Masonic honours.) Bro. P.M. May said he had great pleasure in proposing the next toast, "The Health of the R.W.D.G.M., the Earl de Grey and Ripon." He was sure that every one who had sat under his presidency must have been much pleased with the manner in which he conducted himself as R.W.D.G.M. He was present on the occasion of his being installed Prov. G. Master of Yorkshire, and he therefore could speak of the high satisfaction it afforded him to see the manner in which he conducted himself on the occasion, and the excellent prospect they had in him should he ever become Grand Master. (Cheers).—Bro. Jas. Hamer, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., responded to the toast, "The R.W. Prov. G.M., Le Gendre N. Starkie, Esq., and his deputy, Sir Thos. G. Hesketh, Bart.," and thanked the brethren for the manner in which they had acknowledged the toast. He believed that Le Gendre N. Starkie was one of the best Masons he had ever seen. As to Sir Thomas, he had not been long amongst them, but he promised to become an indefatigable and excellent Mason, and they would soon find him visiting every lodge in the province.—Bro. May then gave "The W. Master of the Lodge, Bro. Crankshaw." In referring to their late Master, he could not refrain from alluding to the success which had attended the efforts of those brethren who had been initiated in the lodge, in advancing step by step to the chair. He was the second W.M. who had been installed in the lodge, and their present Master made the third, which showed what could be obtained by attention and perseverance. With respect to their present W.M., Bro. Crankshaw, he had no doubt his year of office would prove a successful one, and the lodge under his presidency would prosper. (Cheers).—The W.M., after returning thanks for the very satisfactory way in which his health had been drunk, said he had no doubt, with the assistance of the officers, and the able support of the Past Masters, his year of office would prove a successful one. For himself, he was determined to give his undivided attention to his office, and he had no fear of the support which he should receive. (Applause).—After the health of the Past Masters and other officers had been given and responded to by P.M. Bro. Thornton, Bro. May said, in proposing "The West Lancashire Educational Institution." He was sorry that Bro. Walmisley, the founder of the institution, was absent from ill health. They looked upon the institution as one of the best connected with the Order, and at the present time it was the means of doing a vast amount of good. He trusted they would soon see a building erected worthy of the object of the Charity, in which the children would be clothed and fed as well as educated. He concluded by proposing the health of Bro. James Hamer, as one of the governors of the Institution.—Bro. Hamer replied, and the following toasts were afterwards given, "The Newly-initiated Brethren," "The Visiting Brethren," &c. Bros. Armstrong, Haswell, and Graham enlivened the proceedings of the evening by singing several glees, songs, &c., which were admirably given. Bro. Wilberforce presided effectively at the piano-forte.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABERGAVERN.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (1120).—The anniversary festival of this lodge takes place on Friday next, when a P.M.'s jewel will be presented to Bro. Figginson, W.M., in testimony of the active part taken by him in the formation of the lodge, and the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

SUFFOLK.

INSTALLATION OF THE R.W. COLONEL R. A. SHAFTO ADAIR, AS PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER FOR SUFFOLK.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

Friday, the 12th of July, will be a day long remembered in Ipswich. For seven years the province of Suffolk has been actually without a Provincial Grand Master, although it has virtually possessed such a ruler in the person of the Grand Registrar, under whom it has been in charge. Since the death of Bro. Sir Edward Gooch, Bart., in 1854, there have been several offers of the Prov. G. Mastership made to Bro. Colonel Shafto Adair, all of which have been steadily refused until the present time, and now that he has accepted the office, the Prov. G.M. of Suffolk bids fair to be as

popular a ruler of the Craft as any province can boast. Intimately connected with the county, being one of its resident gentry, an officer, and a tried public man, the appointment, by the M.W.G.M. has given the greatest satisfaction to the brethren, and has been warmly applauded as a most judicious selection.

Lodge was opened at the Town Hall, kindly granted for the occasion by the Mayor of Ipswich, E. Grimwade, Esq., at eleven o'clock, and the council chamber was appropriately decorated with the following banners, besides the usual adjuncts of Masonic paraphernalia.

Over the chair was the banner of the R.W. Bro. Col. Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, bearing his arms and motto—"Loyal au Mort." On the right that of the Grand Lodge of England, and on the left, emblazoned with the arms of the county the banner of the Prov. G. Lodge. There were also the banners of Bros. the Rev. F. W. Freeman, D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Martin, P.D. Prov. G.M.; that of the late Prov. G.M., Sir Edward Gooch, and those of the lodges of the province.

Bro. Col. Adair was presented and went through the form of being inducted in the chair of K.S. as an installed master, and such a numerous board of installed masters, who assisted in the ceremony, has rarely been seen. On the re-admission of those below the chair, the R.W. Bro. T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire opened the Grand Lodge, and Bro. Col. Adair, having previously retired, was introduced by seven P.M.'s of the province, his entrance being the signal for hearty applause. The R.W. Bro. Hall, then called upon Bro. E. Dorling, Prov. G. Sec., to read the new Prov. G.M.'s patent, after which Bro. Hall addressed him, in the manner well known to Masons, installed him Prov. G.M. of Suffolk, and called upon the brethren to salute him. He was afterwards lustily cheered and when the applause had subsided, spoke to the following effect:—He said he entertained a heavy sense of the responsibilities of his new position. It was a great satisfaction to all the brethren of that province to see so large an assemblage to do the Craft honour in his humble person. Since his initiation he had been acquainted with the general spirit that had prevailed Masonry in all times but he had been interrupted by the business of active life from devoting that attention to it which he felt it deserved. Still he had never lost sight of it, and hoped to carry forward, year by year, a nearer acquaintance with its beauties. Based on principles of charity and universal brotherhood, he believed it was largely extending its kindly influence, and must progress. He had learned from the ancient charges that it would be his duty to see the laws properly carried out, and that the Royal Art should not be despised. Such would be his principle in administering the law in his province. In that spirit the D. Prov. G.M. had administered them, and in that, his first official act, he esteemed himself fortunate in securing such an officer as the Rev. Bro. Freeman. What he had said he seriously intended, and would relax no efforts to carry out. (Hear, hear). The Prov. G.M. then appointed the Rev. F. W. Freeman his D. Prov. G.M., and called on Bro. Dorling to read the patent. The next business was the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the previous Prov. G. Lodge. The roll of the lodges of the province was then called over, and every lodge was found to be properly represented. The Report of the Board of Finance was read and adopted, which showed an aggregate balance of forty-one pounds to the credit of the Prov. G. Lodge. The following brethren were then appointed Prov. G. Officers for the ensuing year:—Spencer Freeman, Prov. G. Treas.; A. Fleming, Prov. S.G.W.; B. M. Bradbeer, Prov. J.G.W.; The Rev. R. N. Sanderson, Prov. G. Chaplain; the Rev. Dr. Vernon, in consideration of his long services and devotion to the best interests of Masonry, Honorary Prov. G. Chaplain; Robert Girling, Prov. G. Reg.; Edward Dorling, re-appointed, Prov. G. Sec.; Robert G. Fuller, re-appointed, Prov. S.G.D.; Samuel Aldrich, re-appointed Prov. J.G.D., and who the Prov. G.M. requested to continue in that office as he, the Prov. G.M. was well aware of Bro. Aldrich's interest in the Craft; H. Luff, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; T. Bayes, Prov. G.D. of Cers.; G. S. Findley, Asst. Prov. G.D. of Cers.; W. Wilmhurst, Prov. G.S.B.; W. O. Ward, Prov. G. Pursuivant; and A. Robertson, Prov. G. Tyler. The D. Prov. G.M., the Rev. F. W. Freeman, and the Prov. G. Officers were saluted, and the D. Prov. G.M. said:—He had always endeavoured to discharge his duties and hoped to continue in the same path, and he was sure that all the other Prov. G. Officers were actuated by a similar desire.—The Prov. G.M. said that having appointed his Prov. G. Officers he would express a hope—however superfluous it was to do so, but he thought it would not be well to separate without advising them to work with unanimity and zeal to promote an institution having beneficence for its object, which had hitherto rendered it a bond of union alike beneficial and successful. There being some little time before the brethren were to be formed previous to going to church the D. Prov. G.M. announced he should have the pleasure of introducing them severally to the Prov.

G.M., which was done and amongst the 300 assembled were the following, our list being incomplete, owing to the difficulty of decyphering many of the signatures:—T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M. Cambridgeshire; Robert J. Bagshaw, Prov. G.M. Essex; Major Skinner, D. Prov. G.M. Essex; Rev. Fred. W. Freeman, D. Prov. G.M. Suffolk; Robert Martin, P.D. Prov. G.M. Suffolk; Edw. Adams, 544; Fred. Adlard, Prov. G.D.C., Essex; Sam. Aldrich, P. Prov. G.D., P.M. 196; W. Alexander, 196; P. Allez, P. Prov. S.G.W., W.M. 84; W. Andrews, 757; G. Ashford, 522; J. Bache, J.D., 272; G. M. Balls, 522; Alex. Barber, P.M. and Sec., 272; R. H. Barber, W.M. 417; Jos. Baxter, 272; Thos. Bays, P.G.D.C., P.M. 96; P. Beales, jun., W.M. 105; J. Bentley, P.G.W., Cambridge; F. Betts, P.M. 757; A. Bowles, P. Prov. G.O., 522; W. A. Bowles, P. Prov. S.G.D. Essex; J. Bowler, 417; R. M. Bradbeer, P. Prov. J.G.W., 84; S. F. Breadnall, 96; J. H. Bridges, 522; Thos. Brinkley, 272; Rob. Burrows, Jun. P. Prov. J.G.D.; E. T. Butcher, 522; F. Butcher, 522; W. H. Butcher, 935; J. Button, P. Prov. S.G.W., P.M. 544; H. Canham, 910; C. H. Chamberlain, P. Prov. J.G.W. Norfolk, W.M. 392; G. N. Chapman, 910; Chas. Chipperfield, Prov. S.G.W., 117; H. E. Chisholm, P.M. 105; Thos. Chisnall, P.M. 417; Rob. Clark, S.W. 84; W. Clarke, 96; Thos. S. Clements, 272; Matthew Cooke, Sec. 23; E. Cooper, 935; Jno. Crispin, P. Prov. G.D.C.; D. Crog-ham, 1025; Jas. Dawburn, P.M. 258; Jos. Day, 522; Rob. Deck, P.M. 131; Edward Dorling, Prov. G. Sec.; Wm. Downing, 96; Jas. Durrant, 935; W. East, 65; Edw. Fitzgerald, P. Prov. G.S.B., 96; Albert Fleming, M.D., S.G.W.; W. Flory, 272; R. A. Foster, P. Prov. G.O.; J. Fox, Jun., J.W. 100; Rich. Fox, W.M. 757; W. L. Fox, Prov. G. Sec. Norfolk; Thomas France, 4; Jas. Franks, P. Prov. G. Reg., P.M., 522; Geo. Freeman, 757; Spencer, Freeman, P. Prov. S.G.W., 757; John Fuller, P.M. 105; Rob. G. Fuller, P. Prov. S.G.D., 757; G. F. Garnham, P.M. 383; Wm. Geddy, P.M. 272; Rob. Girling, Prov. G. Reg., P.M. 522; Jno. S. Gissing, P. Prov. J.G.W., 96; Fred. Grave, J.W. 105; S. A. Grant, 96; Thos. Grimwood, I.G. 522; Thos. Gunter, P.M.; Sam. T. Hagreen, P. Prov. G. Purst., Cambridge; J. Harding, Treas. 910; Rob. Jas. Hardy, J.W. 935; Harman Harris, P.M. 131; W. Hayward, 96; Benj. Head, P. Prov. J.G.W.; John Head; J. T. Helmes, 522; R. A. H. Hirst, 338; B. Horsley, J.D., 383; H. Holden; Jas. Houghton, J.W. 353; Thos. Hurd, P.M. 96; W. J. Jack, P. Prov. G.D.; J. Johnson, 544; Wm. Johnson, 1025; Owen Jones, P. Prov. G. Treas., 105; Sam. S. Jones, Sec., 333; E. Kent, 96; D. W. King, P.M. 12; Steph. B. King, P.M. 522; W. King, 96; W. H. Law, I.G. 96; W. Larking, 522; Thos. Lawler, 109; John Leake, W.M. 117; J. Lockwood, Sec. 757; J. Mann, P. Prov. G. Sec. Essex; Rev. Charles J. Martyn, P. Prov. G. Sec., Oxon., P.M. 702; James Miller, I.G. 544; A. M. F. Morgan, P. Prov. J.G.W. Norfolk, 96; Andrew H. Moyes, 105; W. H. Moore, J.W. 522; W. C. Mullenger, S.D. 383; J. Mullet, 383; E. Muncey, 196; Thos. Noble, P. Prov. J.G.D., P.M. 272; E. S. Owen, P. Prov. G.R.; John Parker, W.M. 757; E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B.; George S. Peace; Thomas Pearson, 522; John Pilcher, P. Prov. J.G.W., 522; John Pipe, P. Prov. G. Purst., 100; J. Prentice, 84; W. C. Randall, 522; H. M. Ransom, 105; James Richmond, P. Prov. S.G.D., 272; J. Robertson, 196; Robert Rogers, 91; Thomas Rowe, P.M. 105; G. H. Rudland, 544; John Ruffell, S.W. 757; John Ruffles, 96; R. N. Sanderson, Prov. G. Chap., W.M., 522; J. K. Sedgwick, P.M. 757; R. S. Smith, 522; Sam. Smith, 272; Jas. Smyth, 546; Rob. Snell, Treas., 272; F. Sommers, P. Prov. G.P., 522; Jno. South, S.W., 935; F. B. Strathern, P. Prov. J.G.W., W.M. 544; W. Stubbs, S.D. 96; W. Sudbrook, P. Prov. J.G.D. 544; C. W. Sutton, J.W. 757; W. J. Townsend, 522; J. Tracey, P.M. 272; W. Tracey, P. Prov. J.G.W.; W. Trott, P.M., 96; H. Turner, P.M. 522; Rev. Chas. Vernon, D.D. Hon. Prov. G. Chap.; A. Wade 544; Geo. Wade 522; W. Ward, P. Prov. G. Purst.; H. Wardley, 272; Stephen Webb, P. Prov. S.G.W., W.M. 910; Arthur Westmorland P.M. 105; W. Wilmshurst, P. Prov. G.S.B., S.W. 96; R. Wilson, 910; C. Wright, 87; S. H. Wright J.D. 757; and H. Wyatt, 522. Numerous invitations had also been sent out, and the Prov. G. Sec., Bro. E. Dorling, had an immense number of letters of apology from the following distinguished Masons amongst some eighty or ninety others, viz., Bros. The Duke of St. Albans; Capt. Dalbiac; B. B. Cabbell; G. Tomlin, M.P., for Shrewsbury; Pulteney Scott; Major Bence; Geo. Bullen, Sir Lucius Curtis, R. J. Spiers, Capt. Long, Peter Matthews, Rev. T. L. Rooke, Colonel Haddan, John Deighton, Aneas McIntyre, H. Bridges, Whitehead, Gray Clarke, F. Slight, W. K. Potter, Wyndham Baring, S. Bagster, Rev. Slade Gully, Alderman Smith, (Cambridge), Rev. Arthur Ward, Dr. Harcourt, and Dennis Hall, of the University Library, Cambridge.

After the brethren had been introduced to the Prov. G.M., the time had arrived when it was necessary to form the procession to the church of St. Mary-at-the-Tower, and the brethren left the Town Hall, amidst a vast concourse of spectators, in the following order:—

	Police Officers.	
	Band.	
	Two Tylers.	
	Brethren not Subscribing Members to any Lodge.	
	Brethren Members of Lodges not in the Province.	
	South Suffolk Lodge.....	910
	Fidelity Lodge	813
	Phoenix Lodge	757
	Prudence Lodge.....	544
	Perfect Friendship Lodge.....	522
	Virtue and Silence Lodge.....	417
	Apollo Lodge	383
	St. Luke's Lodge	272
	British Union Lodge.....	131
	Doric Lodge	96
	Unity Lodge	84
	Visiting Provincial Grand Officers.	
	Past Provincial Grand Officers of the Province.	
	Provincial Grand Pursuivant.	
	Provincial Grand Organist.	
	Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works.	
	Rough Ashlar.	Perfect Ashlar.
	Provincial Grand Secretary.	
	Provincial Grand Registrar.	
	Provincial Grand Treasurer.	
	The Corinthian Light by a P. M.	
	Junior Warden's Column by a M. M.	
	Provincial Grand Junior Warden.	
	Banner of the Grand Lodge of England.	
	The Doric Light by a P.M.	
	The Senior Warden's Column, carried by a M.M.	
	Provincial Grand Senior Warden.	
	Banner of the Provincial Grand Lodge.	
The Square by a M.M.	The Volume of the Sacred Law.	The Compasses by a M.M.
	The Provincial Grand Chaplain.	
	Past Provincial Grand Senior Warden.	
	The Ionic Light.	
	Banner of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master.	
Provincial Grand Junior Warden.	The Deputy Provincial Grand Master.	Provincial Grand Senior Deacon.
	Visiting Provincial Grand Masters.	
	Banner of the Provincial Grand Master.	
	Provincial Grand Sword Bearer.	
	Provincial Grand Master.	
	Grand Tyler.	

On arriving at the church the procession was closed up in reverse order, and the brethren entered the sacred edifice filling the centre seats and the chancel, and a large number of the townspeople being also present. Divine service commenced by Bro. the Rev. E. I. Lockwood, Rector of Belstead, giving evening prayer; after which the Prov. G. Chaplain, Bro. R. N. Sanderson, preached the sermon, selecting for his text 2 Chron. ii, 8, 9—"My servants shall be with thy servants, even to prepare the timber in abundance, for the House I am about to build shall be wonderful great." On the conclusion of the service the brethren returned to the Town Hall in the same order as before. When arrived there the Prov. G.M. said,—Before closing the lodge he was sure he only expressed the wishes of the brethren that he should thank the Prov. G. Chaplain for the very excellent sermon he had delivered, and hoped he would publish it. (Hear, hear.) For himself, he was particularly struck by its earnestness in behalf of the Craft, and he felt sure it had made a very great impression on the public, therefore they were indebted to him for so distinctly stating the general scope and intentions of Masonry.—The Prov. G. Chaplain returned thanks for the notice they had taken of his labours, and if his sermon had tended to set Masonry in a favourable light to any outside the Craft he was amply

gratified, and, at their request would publish it. The Prov. G.M. then said that new as he was to office, he could not but congratulate the brethren of the province on the meeting held that day and on the attendance of so large a body of Masons from other provinces. The Grand Lodge was then closed in ancient and solemn form.

THE BANQUET

Was served in the Corn Exchange, and about 240 brethren were present. The Prov. G.M. kindly provided one, and Bro. Tomlin, M.P. for Shrewsbury, two bucks. After grace had been sung, the Prov. G.M. gave "The Health of the Queen and Royal Family," which was received, as it always is among Masons, with hearty good will. The Prov. G.M. had a toast specially interesting to propose. No one was more sorry, and had expressed his regret that he was unable to join the East-Anglian brethren that day—indeed he (the Prov. G.M.) was authorised to say that with the most deep and lasting wishes for the prosperity of the Craft in that province, their M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, was unable to be present, but the toast would not be the less welcome, and he gave them "The Health of the M.W.G.M." (Drank with three cheers.)

"The Health of the Earl de Grey and Ripon and the rest of the Grand Officers" followed.

The Rev. F. W. FREEMAN, D. Prov. G.M., had been acquainted that Masonic honours would not be given, owing to the presence of strangers, but he called upon every one not a Mason to retire. After the room had been cleared of the waiters he continued.) There were to be no heel-taps allowed, and none but bumpers charged. He was quite aware that he was incapable to do justice to the toast, but was under the orders of the R.W. Bro. Hall, who thought that a brother of the province should have the honour and gratification of proposing the next toast. He had long desired to see that day, and thanked the M.W.G.M., who had at length prevailed upon Bro. Colonel Adair to accept the office of Prov. G.M. for Suffolk. (Hear hear.) It was not the first nor second time he had declined it, but now they had got him, he was sure that they would all be kept up to the mark. (Hear hear.) Their Chaplain had that day told them what they should do and gave an excellent lecture to the outsiders and he saw many at church who had got a pretty good dressing. Acting up to what they had been told they, as a province, were delighted to welcome their Prov. G.M., Colonel Adair, and he would appeal to those who had been working with him, for the last four years, under the Grand Registrar, to endorse his assertion of the happiness they felt at Colonel Adair's acceptance of his high office. (Protracted cheers.) That R.W. Bro. he felt sure, would exert the proper discipline, which they all desired, and he (the D. Prov. G.M.), for his own part, would do all in his power to support him. (The toast was enthusiastically received and after the fire the native brethren made a most hideous discordant noise which we were informed was called "Suffolk harmony.")

The newly installed Prov. G.M. who, was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said he was most thankful to his brethren for the kind and generous manner in which they had received the mention of his name. He feared he had done but little, if anything, to justify the kind opinion they had formed of him; but at any rate he hoped to be able to deserve it by a due and proper performance of those duties which belonged to the office, and which he also hoped to show by a long continuance therein amongst them. (Hear, hear.) He had not before found it in his power, although he always had it in his inclination, to accept the kind and flattering favours that had been conferred upon him from different quarters, nor to act upon the suggestions that had been made to him in reference to the office. But he had, nevertheless, determined, when the opportunity arrived for his being nominated, that he would accept the nomination, especially when he found such acceptance would be generously welcomed, as they were good enough to say it had been, by the province of Suffolk. (Hear, hear.) He had felt, indeed, at times, that he scarcely dared to undertake the duties of so responsible an office—that he scarcely dared to be the exponent of the many important matters connected with it—that, more than all, he scarcely dared to deem himself at all fitted to be the representative of the great Masonic bodies of the province, unless he had had prior opportunities of informing himself as to the nature of those duties, and whether he really could find the time necessarily required for their due performance. (Hear, hear.) He could assure them that no other reasons but the simple ones that he had given had ever had place in his mind. When he became convinced that it was in his power to improve, to do that himself in the manner he had spoken of, and which he had not previously had an opportunity;—when he found that, in his humble degree—from accident of position, for which he was the last of all men to take the merit)—(hear, hear)—that he could be of any service to the Craft, he hesitated no longer to accept the office. Such a reception as he had met with, he never could have anticipated—a reception which would ever dwell in his mind as one of the most pleasant of those with which they had so

frequently favoured him. (Hear, hear.) But there was more than even all this. Hour after hour, nay, minute after minute, of that short day, he had learned much that he was free to admit he had not known before;—he had learned to appreciate the organisation of those great bodies which had been drawn together from different parts of the country—to appreciate the ready and prompt bestowal of their time and services to the great business of the ancient Craft. (Hear.) He liked to see the working of these lodges, and he rejoiced to see the proceedings of the day. He was accustomed to "working" matters in other capacities, and he was never more pleased than he had been in witnessing the "working" he had seen that day. The Prov. G.M. then gracefully alluded to the Chaplain's discourse and said he would not hesitate to labour with care and toil to fill his office to their satisfaction, not omit any opportunity of meeting all the lodges under his rule, and learning from each their wants. Such were his professions, and he should think himself unworthy of credit if he did not in plain and distinct terms, tell them what would be his principles of action. (Hear, hear.) He begged to thank them for the honour done him in the unmistakable pleasure with which he had been received and honoured. (Applause.)

The Prov. G.M. had next to speak of those visiting brethren of the Eastern Anglian Provinces, associated with them in being connected with the Eastern Counties, and in the closest Masonic union. Several visiting Prov. G.M.'s, and officers, high in rank and service, had done them the honour to be present, and the Prov. G.M. of Cambridgeshire, the R.W. Bro. T. H. Hall, had done him the honour of installing him that day, and no one could have performed the duties better. (Hear hear.) He then proposed The visiting Prov. G. Officers and Brethren of the East Anglian Provinces, coupling the same with the name of the R.W. T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire.

Bro. HALL said he might well be proud to take an interest on such an occasion. It was a great pleasure to see such a large meeting in so respectable a province as Suffolk. The office of a Prov. G.M. was not an elective one, but had the M.W.G.M. come down he could not have failed to see that his appointment was one of the most popular ever made. (Hear hear.) If anything could add to the pleasure of that day it was that their Prov. G.M. was a brother of his province, and he hoped it would be the means to draw Suffolk and Cambridge more closely together. They were border counties and as there was not yet a lodge at Newmarket, it might be, if he and their Prov. G.M. were not so well disposed to each other, and a lodge was opened there, the subject of a very pretty territorial squabble for the purpose of determining under whose jurisdiction the initiates from the Jockey Club might fall. (Laughter and cheers.) In the name of the visiting brethren of the East-Anglian Counties, and his own, he returned thanks for the toast.

The Prov. G.M. would not introduce the next toast with any commendatory remarks, as, from their knowledge of the brethren, it required none. Therefore he gave them, in a bumper, "The D. Prov. G.M. and other members of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Suffolk." (Cheers.)

The D. Prov. G.M. duly appreciated the kind compliment and reception of his name. He could not find words adequately to thank them. Other brethren had rendered some little assistance, more especially the Prov. G. Secretary. He must again express his sentiments. His own real and proper duties were to attend to the minutiae of Masonry, and though it was his painful duty often to rate them in a severe manner, it had the effect of getting their returns properly made. But now, with a Prov. G.M., he was sure everything would be put right. It was his own particular business to see that all was perfect for the Prov. G.M. to afford instruction and advice. If they would appoint when he could meet them, he would be always at their service, and when he neglected those duties he hoped they would call upon the Prov. G.M. to discharge him. Now they had one who could and would attend to their interests, but he was a military man and would have discipline, and when he said "right about face," they would have to put all to the right about pretty quick, and do what he told them. He believed this would be of the greatest service to the province, and, knowing that they had such a Prov. G.M., it would be the means of doubling their numbers in the course of the next year.

The Prov. G.M. said his next toast was "The Health of the Reverend Brother, their Prov. G. Chaplain, the Rev. E. N. Sanderson."

The Rev. Bro. was glad to have that opportunity to express his gratification for their welcome. Their kind appreciation of his endeavours showed him his labours had not been in vain. If he had been able to convince them that Masonry was more than a social tie, that it was the real and true handmaid of religion—or if he had offered words to guide any of his brethren—he was content. He had received much kind feeling and much brotherly love from the Craft, and he warmly reciprocated the feeling.

The Prov. G.M. next gave "The Health of Bro. Martin, P.D. Prov. G.M.," who returned thanks in such a low tone as to be totally inaudible.

The Prov. G.M. next gave "The Health of the Visiting Brethren." Among so many lodges it might be thought invidious to select one in preference to another perhaps, therefore, he might indulge in the natural feeling, in seeing the brethren of the Scientific Lodge, Cambridge, in which he had been initiated, to name it in connection with the toast, and the W.M. of 105.

The W.M. of the Scientific Lodge returned thanks.

The next toast was the "W.M.'s. of the Province of Suffolk," coupled with the name of the W.M. of No. 84.

The W.M. of No. 84, the senior lodge in the province, returned thanks on behalf of the brethren of Suffolk. He had been thirty years a Mason, and felt that under their present Prov. G.M. they must flourish and be successful.

The Prov. G.M. said they were justly proud of their Masonic Charities, and he would give the next toast, "Success to the Masonic Charities," coupling the same with the name of Bro. Patten.

Bro. PATTEN returned thanks for the votes recorded in his favour, which placed him in the position of Secretary to the Girls' School. He would do his best, and he called upon the Prov. G.M. to give him his name as a Steward for the Girls' School.

The Prov. G.M. had to propose a toast to Bro. Dorling, the Prov. G. Sec. whose indefatigable exertions had contributed so largely to the success of their meeting. (Here the "Suffolk Harmony" was again introduced to the discomfort of every one boasting an ear for sweet sounds.)

Bro. DORLING, Prov. G. Sec., was much delighted to have gained their approval. His labour had been a labour of love and all in the province knew his fondness for the Craft. He was glad it had passed off so pleasantly, and no one had any cause to repent it. He hoped that the next meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge, at Beccles, would be as large, and show to their Prov. G.M. how ably they could support him. He had been much delighted with their kind manner; he wished their Prov. G.M. a long and prosperous reign, and hoped to be their Prov. G. Sec. for many, many years. (Hear, hear.)

The Prov. G.M. next gave "The health of the Mayor and Corporation," and thanks to them for their kindness in affording them their council chamber to meet in.

Bro. MILLS, a member of the Corporation, returned thanks.

The D. Prov. G.M. had one more toast, which he claimed as his by right of being a bachelor—"The Ladies," heaven bless them!

"No mortal can the ladies adore
Than a free and accepted Mason."

(Immense cheering.) After which the meeting dispersed.

We cannot close this report without special reference to the exertions of Mrs. E. Dorling, the wife of the Prov. G. Sec.; to her the Grand Officers and Grand Lodge owed much of its excellent appearance, for she made the clothing and ornaments, covered the cushions, embroidered the flags, and did all that lovely woman can do to add to the general effect. Bro. Guiver, too, of the White Horse Hotel, provided well and gave great satisfaction. Bros. Francis, Land, Donald W. King, and Lawler, assisted, by their capital singing, to keep the brethren in good humour, and Bro. Dorling took upon himself the arduous duties of toast master, which like all he does, was performed heartily and *con amore*.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Provincial Grand Lodge was holden in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Wednesday, the 5th July. Amongst the brethren present we noticed R. W. Bro. George Fearnley, M.D., D. Prov. G.M.; Rev. J. Senior, L.L.D., Grand Chaplain and Prov. S.G.W.; Joseph Batley, Prov. J.G.W.; F. Lumb, P. Prov. J.G.W.; L. Hicks, P. Prov. J.G.W.; W. Gath, P. Prov. J.G.W.; William Dixon, Eagland, P. Prov. G. Reg.; R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; W. Scott, M.D., Prov. S.G.D.; J. Booth, P. Prov. S.G.D.; Thomas Perkinson, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Wm. White, Prov. G.A.D.C.; John Gill, P. Prov. G.D.C.; William Rothwell, Prov. G.S.B.; Graham, Stuart, P. Prov. G. Organist; B. C. Bennett, Prov. G. Purst.; J. A. Eadon acting A.G.D.C.; and W. Longden acting Prov. G. Purst.; W. G. Dyson, Prov. G. Steward; and Bros. E. Harrison, M. Chambers, E. J. Buxton, P.M.'s, No. 162, acted as Prov. G. Stewards; E. Fox, Treas., No. 1129; H. Wester, Sec., No. 162, &c., and W.M.s., P.M.s. Wardens, and brethren from lodges Nos. 73, 162, 174, 251, 322, 330, 342, 364, 373, 379, 382, 384, 529, 656, 727, 763, 1129. The minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodges holden at Huddersfield, on Wednesday, the 10th April, and Leeds, May 22nd, were read and confirmed. Sundry resolutions for the more efficient working of the Charities' Committee of the province were passed.

It had been arranged that the consecration of the new Masonic Hall should take place, but in consequence of the building not being sufficiently prepared, it was deferred to a more convenient time.

It was resolved that the next quarterly meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge be holden at Wakefield, on Wednesday, the 2nd October.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed in form and with solemn prayer until further summoned, when the brethren, accompanied by ladies, adjourned to the lodge room to banquet; this novelty in Masonic banqueting appeared to give great satisfaction to those present.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the ladies retired to the drawing room, where revolving stereoscopes and other scientific apparatus were placed for their amusement.

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 162).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Thursday, 11th inst., in the Music Hall; Bro. Wm. White, jun., W.M., Prov. G.A.D.C., presided, and there was a large muster of the brethren, including P.M.'s H. Wood, T. Dauby, J. A. Eadon, W. Longden, E. Harrison, and E. J. Buxton. There were also present as visitors Bros. Wright, P.M. 763, P. Prov. S.G.D.; and Moore, 236. Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Wharnclyffe, of the Friendship Lodge, No. 6; R. N. Philipps, L.L.B., F.S.A., of the Moira Lodge, (No. 109); and Robert Arnison, of the Unanimity Lodge, (No. 424), were elected joining members. Bro. W. Ibbotston, having given the requisite proofs of his proficiency in the first two degrees, was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Mr. Benjamin Richards was then initiated into the secrets and mysteries of Freemasonry, in such a manner as to elicit the praises of Bro. Wright, who declared he had never seen the ceremony better performed by the W.M. and officers of any lodge he had visited. Several candidates were proposed for initiation.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Harmony* (874).—The annual lodge meeting for the installation of the W.M. was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford, on the 27th June, when seven out of the nine past members (the two absent ones being detained by business engagements), and a goodly number of members and visitors, were present. The lodge was opened by the retiring Master, Bro. S. O. Bailey. The minutes referring to the election of the W.M., Treas., and Tyler, were read, and the usual routine of business, such as reading the bye-laws, &c., customary at the close of the year, having been gone through, the W.M. called upon the Treasurer to read the balance sheet for the past year. The Treasurer, before doing so, stated that he had as usual a pleasing duty to perform in reporting that all the subscriptions were collected, also, that the lodge was entirely free from debt; he was not aware that a single shilling was owing, and that the balance for the year was in excess of any previous one. The balance sheet being read, showed a balance for the year—Cash balance, £44 7s. 3d.; unapplied funds, £5 1s. 1½d.; which proved highly satisfactory to the brethren, who proceeded to vote the sums to the respective Institutions and Charities connected with the lodge, the total amounts of which now are:—Capital, £185 9s. 10½d.; Charitable Contingent Fund, £8 1s. 2½d. Bro. Engelmann, P.M., in proposing "that the balance sheet now read be printed, and each brother have a copy thereof," stated his object was that as many brethren resided at a distance, and could not conveniently attend lodge, he wished them to know how the funds were applied.—Bro. Johnson, P.M., seconded the proposition.—The Treasurer hoped Bro. Engelmann, with the consent of Bro. Johnson, would allow his motion to stand over until next lodge meeting, when he, in the meanwhile, would prepare two tables, which he thought would answer the object in view better than the balance sheet.—Bro. Engelmann consented for the motion to stand over.—Bro. Bailey, W.M., before retiring from the chair, thanked the Past Masters for the ready assistance they had rendered him, the officers for their constant and punctual attendance, and the brethren generally for their Masonic kindness during his year of office; and he could assure them that, although he was about to retire from the high office it had been their pleasure to appoint him to, he felt more deeply interested in the lodge than ever, and hoped to find leisure to be regularly amongst them; he then requested Bro. Unna, the senior P.M. to take the chair and install Bro. L. Goldstein, the W.M. elect, knowing Bro. Unna's efficiency, he having installed all previous W.M.'s with the exception of one.—Bro. Unna, upon taking the chair, proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Bailey for his able and courteous conduct during his year of Mastership. Several brethren rose to second the proposition, which was carried by acclamation. Bro. Unna then, in his usual impressive manner, installed Bro. Goldstein.—Bro. Goldstein, being intalled, stated that he should have demurred taking such a responsible duty, had he not known that the same support would be given to him as to his predecessors, and he hoped, at the end of his year, to leave the

chair with the lodge in as effective a state as he now found it. The W.M. then appointed Bro. J. C. Oddy, S.W.; J. Burnley, J.W.; Rev. H. de L. Willis, D.D., Chap.; Thos. Peel, Sec.; John Ward, P.M., Treas.; J. Dewhurst, S.D.; J. R. Cordingley, J.D.; J. Laurence I.G.; John Dodd, O.G.; J. W. Barber, S.S.; J. W. Oldfield, J.S.; L. Ahrens, Supt. of Works; S. O. Bailey, P.M., Librarian. The lodge was then closed with solemn prayer, and the brethren adjourned to the refreshment room, where a collation was prepared. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren separated at their usual hour, eleven o'clock, highly pleased with the proceedings of the evening, and looking forward to a year of equal pleasure and Masonic usefulness to the one just closed.

ROYAL ARCH.

BRITANNIC CHAPTER (No. 38).—This new chapter, the establishment of which is due to the active and energetic exertions of Comp. William Smith, C.E., was consecrated at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on Friday, the 12th inst., by Comp. William Watson (in the unavoidable absence of Comp. John Savage, P.G. Soj., who sent an apology at the last moment), assisted by Comps. Hewlett and Platt. The consecration ceremony having been ably performed, Comps. D. Gooch, P.Z.; and George England, P.Z., were respectively inducted into the chairs of Z and J, as nominated in the charter, Comp. Hewlett occupying the chair of H. in the absence of Comp. J. A. D. Cox, P.Z., named for that office. After the consecration and induction, Comp. Crombie was elected Scribe E., the duties upon this occasion being performed by Comp. W. Smith; Comp. Slight, elected N., and Comp. H. Bridges, P. Soj., the whole of the elected officers being P.Z.'s. Fourteen Comps., all members of the Britannic Lodge, were elected joining members of the chapter, and thirteen brethren of the same lodge for exaltation. Five of these being present, they were ably exalted by the M.E.Z., assisted by the H. and J. and Comp. W. Watson, who acted as P. Soj. At the conclusion of the business the Chapter was closed in due form, and the companions adjourned to a most *recherche* banquet; and amongst the visitors, in addition to those named, we observed Comps. Hinxman, M.D., P.Z.; Brackstone Baker, Platt, &c. Upon the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were drunk with all the honours, when the M.E.Z. proposed prosperity to the Britannic Chapter, and remarked upon the fact that they had within themselves all the elements of success, having already twenty-eight members, and representing a lodge composed of close upon one hundred brethren.—The toast having been enthusiastically responded to, Comp. England stated that it gave him great pleasure to propose the health of their M.E.Z., Comp. Gooch, and he could not help congratulating the Comps. on the fact that they had for their first Principal the distinguished brother who so ably presided over the lodge as their first W.M. on its resuscitation. He (Comp. England), felt assured that the same success which attended the lodge under the direction of Bro. Gooch would attend the chapter under the presidency of Comp. Gooch.—Comp. Gooch acknowledged the compliment, and assured the members of the chapter that he had accepted the office with pleasure, being most anxious to promote its prosperity, and determined to do everything in his power to ensure it.—The healths of the second and third Principals were drunk, and responded to by Comp. G. England, J. The next toast was the health of the visitors, briefly acknowledged by Comps. Hewlett and Hinxman.—“The health of the officers” having been given and replied to by Comp. Crombie, the M.E.Z. proposed the health of Comp. W. Smith, C.E. and congratulated him on the success which had attended his exertions in obtaining the charter for the chapter, for it must be acknowledged that it was entirely owing to his individual efforts that the chapter was established.—Comp. W. Smith sincerely thanked the M.E.Z. for the high honour paid him, assuring the most excellent and the Comps. that he was highly gratified that his exertions had met with their approbation. He had undertaken the task alluded to by the M.E.Z. from a conviction that so distinguished a lodge as the Britannic ought to have a Chapter attached to it, so that the same brethren might have the opportunity of meeting in the Royal Arch who were accustomed to assemble together in Craft Masonry, and that that feeling was shared by a large proportion of the brethren of No. 38, was amply proved by the number of members who already ranged under their Arch banner.—A variety of other toasts were drunk, a special bumper being dedicated to the health of Comp. W. Watson, in acknowledgement of his services in consecrating the chapter; and the companions separated shortly after ten o'clock.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF SOVEREIGN PRINCES ROSE CROIX.—The annual half-yearly meeting of this eminent chapter was held on Tuesday, July 9th, at Freemasons' Tavern. The Ill. Bro. Dr. George Harcourt, M.W.S., presided. There were present, also, the Ill. Bros. Hyde Pullen, 32°, 1st Gen.; J. How, 32°, as Grand Marshal; W. Blenkin, 32° Raphael; the Ill. Bro. A. Perriera, 33°; Dr. R. H. Goulden, 32°; Drs. W. Jones and H. J. Hinxman, 31°; Col. J. Goddard, W. E. Walmisley, R. Spencer, Rev. C. W. Style, and Charles Beaumont, 30°; M. Cooke, J. G. Richards, W. Ballacot, C. H. Horsley, W. Winn, J. Shoubridge, and others, 18°. The chapter having been opened, and the minutes read, a ballot was taken for the admission of Bros. E. G. Gilbert Heard, Thomas W. Du Pré, Don Francisco Bolognesi, and Edward James Pasmore; also for J. R. Lyon, of the Etoile de Pacifique Chapter at Valparaiso, as a joining member, which ballot was, in all the cases, in their favour. Dr. Goulden, the Treasurer, brought before the chapter the subject of the necessary expenditure for improving the appearance of the several apartments used in the ceremonies, which he had taken upon himself to authorise. About £20 had been thus expended, and the members of the chapter would see and judge if it had been judiciously spent. Something more was requisite to perfect the proposed improvements, and he asked a vote of the chapter to sanction what had been done. A short discussion followed, and a vote sufficient for the purpose was unanimously resolved on. The chapter was then closed. The music incidental to the degrees was conducted by Bro. C. H. Horsley, assisted by Bros. Fielding, Winn, and Shoubridge. The M.W. Sov. then, attended by about twenty brethren, assembled at the banquet. After the cloth was removed, the healths of the Queen and Sovereign Grand Commander of the Rite were honoured. Bro. Dr. Harcourt proposed the next customary toast, “The Supreme Councils throughout the World,” and with it connected the name of a guest well known to most present, Bro. Perriera of the 32° of France, who had shown, by his devotion to the degrees united under the Ancient and Accepted Rite, how eminently fitted he was for the station to which he had been elevated.—Bro. PERRIERA, in reply, remarked it was not the first time that his name had been connected with a toast of such importance. After testifying the high respect English Masonry attained on the Continent, and, in fact, he might say throughout the world, and to the high character the Ancient and Accepted Rite enjoyed, which was due to the Supreme Commander's (Dr. Leeson), care and attention, he referred to the position of Masonry in France, and observed that considerable service was rendered to Masonry by Prince Murat, who had brought the Order out of chaos, and had greatly aided the progress of Masonry in that country and its dependencies. He referred to what had recently taken place in France, and felt confident that in a short time harmony would be restored. As representing a council to which he owed allegiance, he was happy to say it was in perfect unison with the Supreme Council of England, and that the same good understanding prevailed with those of other countries.—Bro. PERRIERA then said that, from the position he held, he availed himself of the privilege of rank to propose “The health of the M.W. Sov. of the Metropolitan Chapter, Bro. Harcourt,” who, by his conduct in the chair, had proved his fitness for the elevated position to which the brethren had raised him.—Bro. Harcourt, in reply, observed that, in most cases, men attained fame from the example of those who had preceded them in office, whose countenance had its influence upon those who followed them. The Metropolitan Chapter was formed by wise and perfect Masons, and hence it was useless for any one to seek office unless attention, diligence, and study were brought into action. He certainly did not expect a few years back to have so early attained the privilege of presiding over that chapter. Mixing much with every degree of Masonry, he was led to hope he might see the day when all would be united under one banner, for he was quite satisfied that every one who made himself acquainted with the rite under which they were then assembled would see how intimately connected it was with the great principles of ancient Masonry. Bro. Harcourt, ere he resumed his seat, in a few words expressive of esteem, proposed the health of Bro. Ballaert, by whose introduction three of the candidates that evening were presented to them.—To this Bro. BALLAERT briefly replied.—Bro. GOULDEN then took upon himself the honour of proposing the healths of those brethren that evening received among them; one was a native of a foreign land, where he understood all Masonry was under one government; and, although in this country there were separate jurisdictions, he trusted that those brethren would see that not only brotherly love, relief, and truth were cherished, but to those virtues were added in this degree the Christian virtues of faith, hope, and charity, which were but, in fact, an extension of the former.—Bro. DU FREE first rose to acknowledge the kind

greeting by which the toast was met. He came among them a stranger, and knew not a face then present, and never had he received more courtesy and kindness. He could but hope that, ere long, he should again visit England, and attend their meetings.—Bro. BOLOGNESI, in French, expressed his regret that, being unacquainted with the English language, he could not satisfactorily convey his thanks for the courtesy of the brethren, and in perfect Masonic terms. He was proud to have been admitted into the Order in England. He was before aware that faith, hope, and charity were the great emblems; but he had that day learned that there was something even of more vital import in that Christian Order. He should soon return to Peru, and he trusted that, ere long, he should be enabled to make known much of what he had seen and heard that day.—Bro. HARCOURT then said that the chapter was under considerable obligation to his chief officer, who, although presiding over another chapter, and attained the 32^d. had done the Metropolitan Chapter the honour of accepting office, and thus, by his knowledge and perfection, greatly aided them.—Bro. PULLEN briefly acknowledged the compliment, gratefully recognising the way in which the M.W. Sov. had been pleased to introduce it. It was his desire, in joining the Metropolitan Chapter, to aid by his efforts its working; and he felt confident that, by the assistance of some around him, they would see that chapter pre-eminent. Having a high respect for the degrees united under that rite, he earnestly desired their extension. Bro. Pullen, ere he resumed his seat, said that, during the time he had been a member of the chapter, he could not but notice the untiring services of Bro. Goulden, and he hence thought they ought not to separate without offering a word of acknowledgment for the care he had taken of their funds, and likewise, and of their satisfaction for what he had done for the improvement of the chapter. Bro. GOULDEN said the way in which the toast had been given and received assured him the feeling came from their hearts. It was most gratifying to find that his efforts in the service of his brethren were so acceptable, which services he should be most happy to continue so long as the chapter were pleased to accept them.—The M.W. Sov. concluded the toasts by proposing the health of his predecessor, who had also, in his office of Secretary, rendered much good to the chapter. This was gracefully acknowledged by Bro. JONES, and the day's proceedings terminated.

SCOTLAND.

ROYAL ORDER EDINBURGH.—At a meeting at Edinburgh on the 4th inst., Major C. E. Thornton, Grand Office-bearer of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple and Prior of the Ayr Priory, No. 4, was elected Grand Banner-bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, in room of Sir George Beresford, Bart., who has left Scotland.

ARDROSSAN.—The Lodge Saltcoats and Ardrossan St. John, (No. 360), held their annual meeting for the election of Office-bearers, in their lodge-room on the 1st inst., when the following brethren were appointed:—Captain R. K. Barbour, R.W.M.; Norman McLeod, D.M.; Rob. Boyd, P.M.; James Robertson, S.W.; George Hunter, J.W.; Alexander Baanatyne, Treas.; John Robertson Sec.; Thomas Carson, S.D.; John Howie, J.D.; James Raeside, S.S.; James Dawson, J.S.; John Patterson, Chap.; Thomas Heald, I.G.

Ayr.—A quarterly communication of the Ayr Lodges was held in the Royal Arch Hall on Monday the 6th inst., Dep. Master Hunter, in absence of R.W.M. Pollock, presiding. The business being of a routine character, was quickly disposed of, and the brethren put under the immediate superintendence of the G.O.T.M.C.O.T.T., whose special duties were pleasantly discharged to the satisfaction of all present, not excepting the Lodge Steward. The deputations from Nos. 124, 138, 204, were headed respectively by Bros. Guthrie, Kelly, and Stevenson.

TURKEY.

SMYRNA.—Homer Lodge (No. 1108).—The members of this lodge celebrated St. John's Day by a banquet and musical entertainment, in their lodge-room, under the presidency of Bro. Hyde Clarke, W.M. Several visitors were present, and speeches were made in various languages. At the usual monthly meeting on Tuesday, 2nd July, Bro. Hyde Clarke, W.M., again presiding, a German candidate was initiated, one brother regularised in the second degree, and one regularised in the third degree.

WESTERN INDIA.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE (SCOTTISH CONS.)

A quarterly communication was held at Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 16th of April, 1861, when there were present the

- Right Worshipful G. R. Ballingall, Acting Prov. Grand Master
- Bro. Manuckjee Cursetjee Offg. Prov. G.S.M.
- „ J. Anderson..... Offg. Pro. G.S.W.
- „ J. Irvine Offg. Prov. G.J.W.
- „ G. A Summers..... Acting Prov. G. Secretary
- „ J. Firth Prov. G. Treasurer
- „ T. Carpenter Offg. Prov. G.S.D.
- „ Ali Mahomed Khan Offg. Prov. G.J.D.
- „ J. Jamieson President of Grand Stewards' Lodge A
- „ S. Stephens, jun..... Prov. G.I.G.
- „ H. Hazells Prov. G. Tyler, &c.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, the summons convening the present meeting, and the proceedings of the regular quarterly communication, held on the 2nd May, 1860, were read, and the latter confirmed.

The R.W. the Provincial Grand Master then stated that V.W. Bro. A. Jordan having, since the last meeting, resigned the office of Prov. G. Sec., he appointed Bro. G. A. Summers Sec. *pro tem.*, who, as will be observed, having very satisfactorily brought up the accumulated arrears of the Prov. Grand Lodge, it was proposed that he be appointed to fill the vacant office; which proposition, having met with the unanimous approval of the Prov. Grand Lodge, Bro. G. A. Summers was then duly invested with the insignia of office.

An apology was read for the absence of the R.W. the P. Prov. Grand Master.

The Prov. G. Sec. submitted to the Prov. Grand Lodge a summary of proceedings since the last quarterly communication.

The R.W. the Prov. Grand Master stated that, from the summary just read, it will have been observed that a letter from the W.M. of Lodge St. Paul, Mhow, was left undisposed of, with a view that it may be discussed at the present meeting. This he stated the Secretary would read, together with a report from the committee of Lodge St. Paul, after which the sense of the Prov. Grand Lodge would be taken on the subject. The Prov. G. Sec. read the letter and report referred to, to the effect that the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland containing no article requiring the office-bearers of subordinate lodges to be in possession of any documentary evidence of their holding, or having held office, such certificates from the Prov. Grand Lodge were unnecessary for the office-bearers of Lodge St. Paul. Bro. J. Jamieson stated that the certificates were sanctioned in the Prov. Grand Lodge after due consideration; and that at a subsequent meeting, on the 2nd February, 1860, it was unanimously carried that the fees proposed for the certificates be adopted. These resolutions, he stated, were come to after mature deliberation and serious consideration, weighing all the points set forth in the letter of the W.M. of Lodge St. Paul. The R.W. the Prov. Grand Master then proposed, and Bro. G. A. Summers seconded, that a difference of opinion having arisen on the matter, the subject be referred to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. On going to the vote, the proposition was carried unanimously.

Bro. J. Jamieson stated that rule 8 of the bye-laws of Lodge Perseverance having been rescinded, Bro. Craig was appointed Depute, and he Substitute Master in the said lodge; that neither of them had ever filled the Master's chair, though he had officiated as W.M. on some occasions. The question he wished settled was, that in case of the absence of the W.M., or P.M., could the next officer in rotation, *i.e.* Depute or Substitute Master, who had never been installed in the W.M.'s chair, govern a lodge and confer degrees. It was unanimously agreed, on a proposition from the R.W. the Prov. G.M., and seconded by Bro. Anderson, that the questions be submitted to the Grand Lodge of Scotland for instructions.

The Acting R.W. the Prov. G.M. suggested that, it having been resolved that a suitable address, expressing a deep sense of regret on the R.W. Bro. Cartwright's resignation of office of Prov. G.M. of Western India, be presented to him; that Bros. J. Anderson and G. A. Summers be directed to undertake the duty, which was agreed to.

Bro. Manuckjee Cursetjee proposed, and the officiating Prov. G.M. seconded the proposition, that the loss Masonry has sustained in the lamentable demise of the much respected and highly esteemed R.W. P. Prov. G.M. of Western India, Bro. P. W. LeGeyt, be

recorded, and that a copy of his likeness be purchased and suspended in the Prov. Grand Lodge as a memorial. The Acting R.W. Prov. G.M. seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

The Prov. G. Treas. here produced his account current closed up to date, showing a balance in hand of Rs. 146-1-7, which amount included Intranit fees received from lodges Perseverance, Bombay; Felix, Aden; and St. Paul, Mhow.

The Prov. G. Sec. was requested to write to those lodges which have not sent up their return of Intranits, &c., requesting them to explain the cause of delay, and a compliance with the resolution of the Prov. Grand Lodge of the quarterly communication held on the 19th January, 1859.

There being no further business before the Prov. Grand Lodge, it was closed in harmony and with solemn prayer.

AUSTRALIA.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

In consequence of the resignation as Prov. G.M. for South Australia, Bro. B. A. Kent, it has pleased the M.W.G.M. to confer that high and important appointment upon an old colonist and much respected and well-beloved brother, Arthur Hardy, who was duly installed according to ancient custom, at the Masonic Hall, White's Rooms, Adelaide, on Wednesday, the 22nd May, inst.

The ceremony was performed in a very imposing manner by the R.W. Past Prov. G.M., Bro. Henry Mildred, *M.P.*; Bro. P. Wells acting on the occasion by request as Dir. of Cers. The ceremony of installation being completed, the R.W. Prov. G.M. proceeded to appoint his officers for the current year, who were accordingly invested and conducted to their respective positions as follows:—Bro. Wm. Gosse, D. Prov. G.M.; Charles S. Poole, Prov. G.S.W.; R. W. Moore, Prov. G.J.W.; G. S. Kingston, Prov. G. Treas.; the Hon. Sir James Hartle Fisher, Prov. G. Reg.; B. J. Price, Prov. G. Sec.; J. C. Hawker, Prov. G.S.D.; H. Stoddart, Prov. G.J.D.; G. Earnest Hamilton, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; F. C. Bayer, Prov. G.D.C.; T. Worsnop, Prov. G. Assist. D.C.; Aulay Macaulay, Prov. G.S.B.; J. S. Cope, Prov. G. Organist; Alfred Hardy, Prov. G. Purst.; E. W. Andrews, R. D. Hanson, W. G. D. Beresford, and H. Aylwin, Stewards. The business being completed, the R.W. Prov. G. Lodge was duly closed in harmony and prayer.

It being the evening of the regular meeting of the South Australian Lodge of Friendship (No. 613), the R.W. Prov. G.M., the Prov. G. Treas.; Thomas Robinson, Prov. G. Reg.; Thomas. D. Prov. G.M., and several other Prov. G. Lodge Officers honoured this lodge with their presence on the occasion in their several capacities, where having witnessed the initiation of four candidates performed by the W.M., Bro. B. J. Price, they returned from the lodge room with accustomed honours. The lodge shortly afterwards was closed in harmony, and the brethren repaired to the dining room, where they sat down to an excellent repast, supplied by and under the direction of the host, Bro. Florence Darling, which did him much credit. A most agreeable evening was spent, and about eleven o'clock, the W.M. gave the *loyal toast of the evening*, when the R.W. Prov. G.M. and his deputy, having expressed themselves much gratified with their visit to the parent lodge, retired with usual Masonic honours. They all having devoted an interesting and profitable evening, retired shortly afterwards.

ANCIENT LIBERALITY.—When Hugh le Loup found himself installed as Earl of Chester, but surrounded on all sides by implacable foes, he naturally felt desirous of having some of his countrymen at hand to share his fortunes. With this view he sent to Normandy for an old friend, named Nigel, who brought with him five brothers, to whom Hugh granted lands in the earldom of Chester. Besides appointing Nigel Constable and Hereditary Marshal of Chester, Hugh granted him the town of Halton, near the Mersey, and all four-legged beasts of more than one colour taken from the Welsh, besides other privileges; and the five brothers were all provided for. One was gifted with the office of Constable of Halton, and the lands of Weston and Ashton, with all the bulls taken from the Welsh, and the best ox for the man-at-arms, who carried his banner; the second of the brothers received as much land as an ox could plough in two days; the third, who was a priest, was gifted with the church of Runcorn; and two others became lords of a domain in that village.—*Boy's Own Magazine (July).*

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family remain at the Isle of Wight. The visit to Ireland is expected to take place the first week in August.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the 11th inst., Lord St. Leonards proposed a series of resolutions, of which he had given notice, in relation to the misappropriation of the collection of pictures bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Turner, and moved for the will and codicil of that gentleman, and of the correspondence connected with the subject. Lord Overstone expressed a hope that no unnecessary delay would be allowed to interfere, and that the question would be settled as soon as possible. Earl Granville, in assenting to the motion, suggested that until the papers were produced further discussion would be unadvisable.—On Friday, Lord Carnarvon called attention to the inconvenience and loss sustained by Canadian merchants from the vexatious delays occasioned by the Morrill Tariff, as regarded goods landed at Portland, in the State of Maine, for transmission to Canada. The Duke of Newcastle, however, stated that no representation had been made to the Home Government on the subject. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe again urged the Government to insist upon the execution of financial and administrative reforms in Turkey; but Lord Wodehouse, pointing to the liberal professions of Abdul Aziz, said it would be unwise to interfere at a moment when there was every reason to believe that the Sultan would spontaneously carry out those improvements to which the Porte is pledged. Several bills were advanced a stage.—On Monday, Lord Stratheden moved a resolution in favour of the appointment of an English Consul at Mozambique; but, after some discussion, and in response to an appeal from Lord Granville, the noble lord withdrew his motion.—On Tuesday, a long debate took place on the India Council Bill, which ultimately passed through committee. The remaining business was unimportant.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the 11th inst., Sir John Pakington brought forward the subject of education. He called attention to the report of the Education Commissioners, of whose opinions and recommendations he expressed his warm approval; and asked whether it had been determined by her Majesty's Government to what extent they intended to act upon that report. Mr. Henley, in a somewhat elaborate speech, commented upon various parts of the Commissioners' report, and expressed his strong conviction that in the schools which received grants of the public money too little attention was paid to the elementary branches of knowledge. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and Mr. Lowe explained the intentions of the Government with regard to the subject. The right hon. gentleman then referred to the criticisms of the Commissioners upon the existing system, and observed that, notwithstanding the exception taken to it, no suggestion had been made that another should be set up in its stead. It was, however, the intention to carry out some of the recommendations of the Commissioners, a portion of which would be embodied in a minute of the Privy Council, and the remainder in the draft of a bill to be laid on the table of the House.—On Friday, the House held a morning sitting, the whole of which was devoted to the Scotch Parochial Schools Bill. At the evening sitting it was announced that Mr. Cross would not persevere this session with his Church Rates Bill. Mr. W. E. Forster pointed out the serious injustice inflicted upon the manufacturers of this country by the delay of the Belgian government in applying their new tariff arrangements with France to the United Kingdom. He complained that this was a most unfriendly proceeding, considering the important services which England had rendered to Belgium. Mr. Paget and Mr. Egerton spoke in a similar spirit; and Lord John Russell felt himself bound to admit that the Belgian Government had committed an unfriendly act in permitting the Chambers to separate without inviting them to ratify the extension to England of the concessions made to France.—On Monday, the Under Secretary for War, admitted, in reply to Mr. Coningham, that a number of men belonging to the Engineer Corps had been placed at the disposal of the contractor for the erection of the Chelsea barracks. It was important, said the hon. gentleman, that these works should be proceeded with, and the employment of a body of Sappers had become necessary in consequence of the dispute in the building trade. A long debate took place on a resolution, moved by Mr. Isaac Butt, declaring it to be "inexpedient, in distributing the grant for the purposes of Irish education, to enforce the rule of refusing aid to all schools in which religious teaching is made part of the general instruction of the school." This proposition, which involved an entire revolution of the existing system, was, of course, stoutly opposed by the

government; and, on a division, was rejected by a majority of 36 votes against 6. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when, among other sums voted, was one of £155,000, being the contribution of this country towards the redemption of the state dues.—On Tuesday, the House held a morning sitting, when the Irremovable Poor Bill passed through committee. At the evening sitting, Mr. Coningham presented a petition from Mr. O'Malley Irwin—a person of some notoriety, owing to his feuds with the promoters of the Galway Company—embodying several charges of a most serious character against Mr. Lever, the member for Galway. Mr. Roebuck, Lord Dunkellin, and several other members condemned the conduct of the member for Brighton, in bringing forward such a petition without having made inquiry respecting the allegations it contained, and without having previously communicated with Mr. Lever on the subject. Mr. Roebuck moved that the petition be rejected; but after a long discussion, in the course of which Lord Palmerston advised Mr. Coningham to withdraw the document, the House divided, when a majority of nine appeared in favour of receiving the petition. Mr. Coningham, however, ultimately withdrew it. Lord Palmerston explained that the Government intended to oppose the two most important changes made in the Bankruptcy Bill by the House of Lords, viz. the striking out of the clause appointing a Chief Judge, and the substitution of official for creditors' assignees. Mr. T. Duncombe moved an address to the Crown praying for the appointment of an English consul at Pesth; but the motion, being opposed by Lord John Russell, was withdrawn.—Wednesday's sitting was occupied with the consideration of several bills of minor importance. The Criminal Proceedings Oath Relief Bill, the Irremovable Poor Bill, and the Metropolitan Act Amendment Bill all passed through committee.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—Last week there was somewhat of an increase in the rate of mortality in the metropolis, the actual number of deaths being 1106. Of births registered there were 1902—945 boys and 959 girls. The barometer had a mean height of 29.592 inches, and the temperature of the air averaged 61.5 degrees.—The ancient ceremony of trying the pyx took place in the Exchequer-office on Wednesday. The Lord Chancellor, who presided, charged the jury at some length. He commented upon the antiquity of the custom which they were met to observe, and upon the responsibility of the duties which they had to perform. The jury then proceeded to make the assays of gold and silver, to ascertain if they were of the weight and fineness of the standard of the Queen's money, as laid down by law. At the close of the day the jury had prepared a report highly favourable to the state of our coinage.—Lord John Russell, it is stated, is to receive a peerage and the Garter. The withdrawal of the noble Lord from the House of Commons will, of course, necessitate some alterations in the constitution of the Government. Lord John will still, in the Upper House, retain the office of Foreign Secretary; but as the present Under Secretary, Lord Wodehouse, is a peer, some change must be made in order that the Foreign Office may be officially represented in the House of Commons.—The early retirement of Lord Herbert from the War Office is considered certain, and rumour generally assigns the appointment to Sir G. C. Lewis. In that case Lord De Grey might resume the post he so ably filled before Lord Herbert was raised to the peerage, leaving a vacancy at the India Office for Lord Wodehouse.—The present Lord Mayor and Mr. Western Wood, a son of the late Sir Matthew Wood, are in the field to succeed Lord John Russell in the representation of London.—The civic banquet in honour of Mr. Cobden took place at the Mansion House on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. There was a very numerous and distinguished company present. The Lord Mayor proposed the toast of the evening, "The Health of Mr. Cobden," which was responded to by that gentleman in an admirable speech. "The House of Lords" was responded to by Lord Talbot de Malahide, "The House of Commons" by Mr. Bright, and "Our Foreign Guests" by M. Chevalier.—The inauguration of the statue of Dr. Watts, the eminent poet and divine, took place at Southampton, on Wednesday.—A full list is published of the English subscribers to the monument about to be erected at Turin to commemorate the splendid services rendered by Count Cavour to the cause of Italian liberty. In this list we find the names of the Archbishop of York, Lord Palmerston, Lord Granville, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Devonshire, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Clyde, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Spencer, Mr. Milner Gibson, and other well-known members of both Houses of Parliament.—The highly successful meeting of the National Rifle

Association was brought to a close on Saturday. In the morning the prizes were delivered to the successful competitors by the Duke of Cambridge, who complimented the volunteers upon the excellent shooting which had been displayed in the various contests. A field-day, in which 11,000 volunteers took part, was held in the afternoon on Wimbledon Common, under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief, and report speaks favourably of the manner in which the most complicated manoeuvres were gone through.—An abstract of the Irish census returns has, at length, been published. A decrease in the population of Ireland is shown, but the falling off is less than might have been expected. The population on the 8th of April last was 5,764,543, against 6,552,385 in 1851, and 8,175,124 in 1841. This decrease of about 12 per cent. during the last ten years is attributed chiefly to emigration; but the Commissioners add that it must also be remembered "that the effects of the disastrous period of famine and pestilence, which commenced with the potato blight of 1840 and 1847, had extended over the first few years of the decade." Dublin County, Carrickfergus, and Belfast are the only localities in the country in which an increase is shown.—The Leeds Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was formally opened on Tuesday. The attendance was very large, and the meeting altogether promises to be one of the most successful ever held under the auspices of the Society.—Franz, the man accused of having been concerned in the murder of Mrs. Halliday, at Kingswood, was on Monday committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder. Madlle. Titiens, the celebrated vocalist, was examined, but she stated that the prisoner was not the German she had relieved. It is believed that the recipient of this lady's bounty was Krohn—the supposed accomplice of Franz—who still remains at large.—Considerable excitement has been caused by an extraordinary attempt made by the Baron De Vidil, a French nobleman, to murder his son. It seems that the Baron married a rich English lady in 1835, but that his wife soon afterwards died, leaving an only son, who inherited his mother's property. Young Vidil, who has graduated at Cambridge, is now twenty-three years of age, and lives in chambers in London. The Baron, who led an easy bachelor life at the Clarendon, asked the son a few days ago to accompany him to Claremont, with the view of paying a visit to the Royal House of Orleans. They went there; and it was while returning on horseback that the father is stated to have commenced the attack upon his son in a lonely lane. One or two persons fortunately came up, and the young man, bleeding profusely from serious wounds on the head, clung to them for protection. The Baron attempted to induce his friends to believe that his son had fallen from his horse; but finding the real truth had oozed out, he fled to Paris, whither he was pursued by English detectives. On Monday he was examined at Bow Street, and remanded to Wednesday; but when the son, for whom the greatest sympathy was felt, was placed in the witness box, he declined to give evidence, stating in effect, that his object in obtaining the warrant was to protect himself, and not to punish his father. As he persisted in this determination, Mr. Corrie ordered him to be taken into custody; but upon the medical man informing the magistrate that confinement in prison would prove extremely injurious to his health, he was permitted to return home with his friends, and the case was adjourned till Friday. On Tuesday evening the depositions of John Rivers, one of the labourers who witnessed the attack, was taken at Twickenham in the presence of two magistrates. This was rendered necessary by the precarious state of this poor man's health. The Baron, it appears, was a diplomatic functionary under the Orleans dynasty, and his patent of nobility is said to have been the last signed by Louis Philippe.—On Friday, another, and, if possible, still more extraordinary outrage was committed. It appears that an army agent, named Roberts, and a Major Murray were closeted together at the office of the former in the Adelphi, when, for some reason at present shrouded in mystery, Roberts fired a pistol at Major Murray, wounding him severely. Major Murray, finding that the office door was locked, and that his assailant had provided himself with another pistol, seized the poker and tongs and dealt him a series of fearful blows which leaves his life in danger. The Major asserts that Roberts was a stranger to him until he accosted him in Hungerford Market relative to an Hotel Company of which he is a director, and invited him to walk to his chambers to talk the matter over, when the contest took place. Roberts is alleged to have admitted that he accosted Major Murray in the street, and requested the favour of an interview on the subject of a company with which the gallant officer was connected. On entering Roberts's chambers, Major Murray—so runs this report—shot himself and then attacked Roberts. Roberts died later on Thursday afternoon.—The Surrey Sessions commenced on Monday, the present calendar being com-

paratively light. Henry James Owen, a solicitor, was indicted for indecently assaulting Anne Jordan, a young lady, in Battersea Park. The jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and he was ordered to be detained in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure.—At the Middlesex Sessions, which were also commenced, John Williams, previously convicted, was brought up for judgment. This fellow would seem to possess some genius in his way, having the merit of striking out a new line for himself in the swindling profession. His practice was to find out the friends of convicts in prison, and representing that he was an official in the establishment, offered to convey to the unhappy prisoners whatever they might be disposed to send. In this way it was shown that he had obtained £6 from the friends of Mr. King Harman, before the Home Secretary set that gentleman free. The prisoner was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour. Louis Moullet was charged with fraudulently obtaining the sum of £30 from Mr. Attenborough, pawnbroker, Greek-street. The money was advanced to the prisoner on two hogsheads of port wine, so called. Although the quality of the article had been tested by tapping when first deposited, a week or two after it was found to have become converted into an equivalent quantity of indifferent water. This clever metamorphosis was effected by means of a little mechanical ingenuity. There was another charge against the prisoner of feloniously appropriating a bill of exchange to his own use. He was found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.—On Saturday evening a serious accident occurred on the North Kent Railway, by which unfortunately a young man named Charles Whitehead met with an instantaneous death. A long goods train, consisting of some thirty trucks, had started for Maidstone from the Strood station, when, having got a short distance into the tunnel, it was thrown from the rails. The destruction of property is very considerable; and it seems little less than miraculous that any of those in charge of the train escaped. The young man who lost his life was travelling in the break van, contrary to the company's rules, as he was not on duty, but proceeding home.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The London and Westminster Bank has held its half-yearly meeting, and declared a dividend and bonus of 10 per cent.; the City a dividend and bonus of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the London a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and the Union of Australia a dividend of 6 per cent.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—An Imperial decree in the *Moniteur* modifies the import duties on foreign sugar, either refined or unrefined. The same decree modifies the duties on the importation of coffee. Foreign sugars unrefined and imported from countries out of Europe by foreign vessels will be admitted, with benefit of drawback, if re-exported.—A division of the French Mediterranean squadron, which is to be accompanied by the iron-cased frigate *Gloire*, has been ordered by telegraph to be kept ready for sailing. Its destination is unknown, but it seems not improbable that it may be the Levant.—Prince Adam Czartoryski, the patriarch of Polish patriots, who fought in the Polish armies which vainly opposed the second partition of Poland, and who was President of the National Government established at Warsaw in 1831, died on Monday evening, in Paris, in his 92nd year.—An attempt—happily an unsuccessful one—was made on Sunday morning to assassinate the King of Prussia. While the King was walking on the promenade at Baden-Baden, a Leipsic student fired a pistol shot at him, but inflicted no injury beyond a slight contusion, which did not prevent His Majesty from returning on foot to his residence. The assassin is a young man named Becker. He is not supposed to be connected with any secret society, and he declares that he has no accomplices. He seems, according to a letter found upon him, to have committed the crime because "he does not consider the King of Prussia competent to deal with the German question. The King slept well on the night of the 16th, and awoke much restored. The contusion on his neck is progressing very favourably.—The intensity of the financial and commercial crisis at St. Petersburg does not appear to abate. Gold cannot be procured in exchange for the depreciated paper currency, and the government has ordered a sum of about £1,400,000 to be coined in copper and debased silver.—Rumours are still circulated in Spain with regard to the existence of a widely ramifying revolutionary movement. It is asserted even that disturbances have again broken out in the provinces. The Ministerial journals, however, deny that any remains of the late conspiracy are yet in active existence, and affirm that the maintenance of public tranquillity is perfectly secure. The prisoners who were taken at Loja are very shortly to be brought to trial. The provinces of Malaga and Granada, in which Loja is situated, are ordered by the Spanish Government to be militarily occupied, though tranquillity is said to be perfectly restored. A late telegram from Madrid reports that the insurrection had ramifications in Portugal.—All that is known in Vienna respecting the Conference between the Government and the Hungarian deputation is, that the former demands that the Pragmatic sanction should form the basis of the relations between Austria and Hungary, and the constitution of February should be considered as unalterable. The Hungarians have positively given up all idea of a mere personal union between Hungary and Austria.—The Croatian Diet, as we are informed by a telegram from Agram, almost unanimously adopted on Saturday last, the proposal for a severance of Croatia from Hungary. The Austrian government has thus succeeded in inflaming the national aversion of the Croats to the Magyars, so as to render impossible any

conjoint action of the Hungarian and Croatian Diets; but it remains to be seen whether, in the event of an insurrection in Hungary, it will be able, as in 1848, to hound on the Croats against the Magyars.—A despatch received at Paris, dated Constantinople, July 16, announces that the Sultan had commuted a great number of punishments, and that reductions had been effected in the War Budget. Various diplomatic and other appointments had been made. The new Sultan, among other reforms, is turning his attention to a new organisation of the Ottoman fleet, and has decided on sending two superior officers to England and France to examine all the latest improvements in shipbuilding. He has given an instance of his liberal views by appointing two Christians to important offices at Constantinople.

AMERICA.—By the arrival of the *Anglo Saxon* last night, at Liverpool, from Quebec, we learn that Congress met on the 4th inst., and was organised the same day, by the election of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, as speaker. The *New York Herald* of the 4th states that by intelligence received from Washington at midnight the previous evening, the advance movement had then commenced "both from Alexandria and Arlington Heights, and that a bloody page in the history of the country may be recorded to-day." On Tuesday morning an action had been fought between the division of General Patterson and the rebel forces under General Jackson, which resulted in the defeat and flight of the latter. A movement is progressing in Missouri to hold a state convention this month for the purpose of choosing state officers.—The President's message is naturally of a most determined, warlike character. It opens by stating that, at the beginning of the present Presidential term, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, excepting only those of the Post-office department. Then follows a recapitulation of the various movements made; and the message proceeds to dilate on various topics, which are classified under the following heads:—forbearance of the Government; Fort Sumter affair; the expedition for its relief; measures taken to preserve the Union; the course of Virginia; the neutrality humbug; privateering; necessity of suspending the Habeas Corpus; sympathy of foreign powers for the Union; patriotism of the people; sophism of the rebel leader; the sovereignty of the State not in the Constitution; secession fallacy; rebel politicians ignoring the people; the ballot-box v. bullets; no compromise by public servants. The special report of the Secretary at War is a very able document.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.—The Calcutta mail brings us the satisfactory intelligence that copious rains have fallen in the north-west provinces and the Punjab; and we may, therefore, hope that the fearful calamity of a second failure of the crops has been averted. From China and Japan the political news is confined to the announcement that the relations of the native authorities with the European Consuls are on a satisfactory footing.—The Maori war in New Zealand, which previous accounts had led us to deem terminated, appears likely to be renewed on a scale which will cause the expenditure of much English blood and treasure. At all events, a curt despatch, dated Auckland, 11th May, says that the natives are preparing to re-commence hostilities, and adds that "a general native insurrection is anticipated."—The news brought by the mail from the West India Islands is politically unimportant. The weather generally has been wet and unhealthy, and business very dull. In Jamaica the question of cotton cultivation continued to occupy public attention. The Bay Islands had been formally delivered over by the British governor to the Republic of Honduras.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LIVERPOOL.—In our last report of the proceedings of the Merchants' Lodge (No. 294), it is stated that Bro. Youngusband, at the solicitation of Bro. Kearne, undertook the ceremony of installation. It should have been that Bro. Youngusband solicited as a favour that he might instal the W. Master Bro. Bentley, as he had been a friend of many years' standing.

ERRATUM.—In the letter of Veritas last week, Verax was erroneously spelt Verex.

J. C. P.—It is not absolutely necessary that the principals of a new chapter named in the Charter should have previously filled any office in a chapter; but they must be acting or Past Masters of Craft lodge.

LUDWIG.—No.

R. S. T.—We will make inquiry.

X. X.—Send us the report, and we shall be enabled to decide.

J. W. P.—It is not Masonic for a Bro. to pledge himself to vote on or against any particular measure before it has been discussed—neither is it legal to canvass for votes. The votes of the brethren would not, however, be vitiated by such promises or canvassing.

We have received two pamphlets entitled *The Further Revision of the Liturgy with a Reference to the Clergy, Essays and Reviews, &c.*, and *Amendments in the Book of Common Prayer*, but neither are fitted for discussion in our pages, however admirable may be the views of the writers.