

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

MASONIC FACTS.

(Continued from page 344.)

199. In 1370; the Dean and Chapter of York issued another code of regulations for the Masons.

"Itte es ordayned by ye Chapitre of ye Kirk of Saint Petyr of York yat all ye masouns yt sall wyrke till ye werkes of ye same Kyrk of Saynte Petyr, sall fra Mighelmesse day untill ye firste Sondag of Lentyn, be ilka day atte morne atte yare werke, in ye loge, yt es ordayned to the masounes at wyrk in with ye close bysyde ye forsayd kirk, als erly als yai may see skilfully by day lyghte for till wyrke; ande yai sall stande yar trowly wyrk ande atte yair werke, all ye day after, als lang als yai may see skilfully for till wyrke yf yt be alle werkday outhur, elles, till itte be heegh none, smyton by ye clocke, when haly-day folles atte none sauf yt in with yt forsade tyme bytwyx Mighelmes et Lentyne; and in all other tyme of ye yer yai may dyne before none, yf yai wille, and als wa, ette atte none whar yiam likes, swa yt yai sall noghte dwell fra yair werkes in ye forsayde loge na tyme of ye yer in dyner tyme, bote swa schort tyme yat na skilfulman sall fynde defaute in yaire dwelling; and in tyme of mete atte none, yai sall, na tyme of ye yer dwell fra ye loges, ne fra yaire werke forsayde ovyr ye space of ye tyme of an houre, ande aftyr none yai may drynk in ye loge: ande for yaire drynkyng tyme, bytwyx Mighelmes et Lentyn yai sall noghte cese no lefe yare were passand ye tyme of half a mileway: and fra ye firste Sondag of Lentyn until Mighelmesse yai sall be in ye forsayde loge atte yaire werke atte ye son risyng, ande stande yare trowely ande bysily wyrk ande, upon ye forsayde werk, of ye Kyrk, all ye day until itte be namare space yan tyme of a mileway byfore ye sone sette if itte be werkday; outhur elles untill tyme of none, als itte es sayde byfore, saf yt yai sall bytwix ye firste Sondag of Lentyne ande Mighelmes dyne and ette, als es byfore sayde, ande slepe ande drynke aftyr none in ye forsayde loge ande yai sall nought cese no lefe yair werke in slepyng tyme passande ye tyme of a mileway, no in drynkyng tyme after none passande ye tyme of a mileway, ande yai sall noghte slepe effyre, none na tyme botte bytwene Saynte Elenmes ande Lammes; and yf any mane dwell fra ye loge ande fra ye werke forsayde, outhur make defaute any tyme of ye yer agayne yis forsayde ordinance he shall be chastyde with abatyngs of his payment, atte ye lookyng ande devys of ye Maister Masoun. Ande all yer tymes ande houres sall be reveled bi a Bell ordayned yarefore. Ande, als wa, it es ordayned yt na Mason sall be receavyde avte wyrke to ye werke of ye forsayde Kyrke, bot he be firste provede a weke or mare upon his wele wyryng and, aftyr yt he es foundyn consissant of his werke, be receayde ye commune assente of ye mayster and ye keper ye werk, ande of ye Maystyr Masoun swere apon ye boke yt he sall trowly ande bysily at his power, for oute any maner glylry fayntys outhur desayte, *hald and kepe haly all ye poyntes of yis forsayde ordinance* in all tnynges yt him touches or may touches, fra tyme yt he be receavyde till ye forsayde werkn als lang als he sall dwell Masonn hyryd atte wyrk till yt forsayde werke of ye Kirk of Saint

Petyr, ande noght ga away fra yt forsayde werke bote ye maystys gyf hym lefe atte parte fra yt forsayde werk, betar ye maystys gyf hym atte parte fra yt same werk, ande wha sum evyr cum agayn yis ordinance and brekes itte agayn ye will o ye forsayde Chapitre have he Goddys malyson and saynt Petirs.

200. The ordinance was read to the Masons, and agreed to by them, "On 31st October, 1370. Master Robert de Patryngton, Master Mason of the fabric of the Church of York, and the other Masons of the said fabric, to the number of twelve and upwards personally appeared; and there were read in their presence certain articles exhibited by them before the chapter, the tenor whereof followeth in these words:—"Lordes, if it be your wyles, we grant for to stand at our werkes truly at our power, &c."—*Harl. MS.*, 6971, p. 207, from *Regist. N. y.*

201. There are 64 Fabric Rolls (or portions of them) of York Cathedral, extending from about 1350-30 to 1639, extracts, relating to our mediæval brethren will be given in due course.

The first one is a fragment, unfortunately without date; the Rev. Mr. Raines thinks that it was made between 1350 and 1360. The roll contains the expenditure for twenty-five weeks; the workmen are few in number and the outlay is inconsiderable.

.....prox. post festum Sancti Michaelis cementariis et carpentariis, videlicet, Willelmo de Hoton, 5s., &c. (Hoton was appointed to the office of Master Mason in December, 1350.)

202. The Roll for 1371 is eight or nine feet in length. A large portion of it containing the receipts, together with the wages of the workmen up to the month of August has been lost. The presbytery of the church was in course of erection, the foundation-stone having been laid in July, 1361.

The wages were paid once a fortnight, and a single fortnight's expenditure for the Masons is given as a specimen. The total wages of the masons for the year amounted to £245 Ss. 6d.

MASONS.

	£	s.	d.
Et die Sabbati x (xv) die Octobris soluti xv cementaris operantibus ibidem per ij sept, quolibet capienti persept, 3s.			
Et soluti.....ment op ibidem per j sept. et v dies sic cap			
Et soluti j cementario op ibidem per ij sept., cap. per sept. 2s. 6d.....	0	5	0
Et soluti j cementario op. ibidem per dictum tempus cap. per sept., 2s. 6d.	0	5	0
Et soluti iij cementaris op. ibidem per idem tempus, quolibet cap. per sept., 2s. 4d.	0	14	0
Et soluti j cementario operanti ibidem per j sept. iij dies di. sic. cap.	0	4	3
Et soluti v. cementaris op. ibidem per idem tempus, quolibet cap. per sept., 2s.	1	0	0
Et soluti iij cementaris op. ibidem per dictum tempus, quolibet cap. per sept., 20d.	0	13	4
Summa, £8 19s. 2d.			

	£	s.	d.
On Aug. 28th, the sum of fortnightly payments was.....	8	10	5
„ Sept. 11th, „ „	8	11	8
„ Sept. 25th, „ „	8	17	2
„ Oct. 25th, „ „	8	19	2
„ Nov. 8th, „ „	8	17	10
„ Nov. 22nd, „ „	8	19	4
„ Dec. 6th, „ „	8	17	10
„ Dec. 20th, „ „	8	19	10
„ Jan. 3rd, „ „	8	11	10

The following were labourers :—

Henrico de Chestre operario in fabrica per 50 sept. cap. per sept., 20 <i>d.</i> et eidem pro tunica sua, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ...	4	6	8
Nicholas de Miton, op. ibidem per 33 sept. cap. per sept., 18 <i>d.</i> , et eidem pro tunica sua, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	2	12	10
Johanni Lister op. per 52 sept. cap. per sept. 16 <i>d.</i> , et eidem pro tunica sua, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	3	12	8
Willelmo de Goldesburgh op. per 52 sept. cap. 16 <i>d.</i> , per sept. et eidem pro tunica sua, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	3	12	8
Thomæ de Clyfton op. per 52 sept. cap. per sept. 16 <i>d.</i> , eidem pro tunica sua, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	3	12	8
Johanni de A. kum op. per 52 sept. cap. per sept. 16 <i>d.</i> , et eidem pro tunica sua 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	3	12	8
Henrico Alan op. per 52 sept. cap. per sept., 16 <i>d.</i> , et eidem pro tunica sua, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	3	12	8
Roberto Lister op. per 52 sept. cap., per sept., 16 <i>d.</i> , et eidem pro tunica sua, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	3	12	8
Johanni de Alnewyk operanti ibidem per 3 sept. per sept. 16 <i>d.</i> , et per unum diem dim 4½ <i>d.</i> , et eidem pro tunica sua, 2 <i>s.</i>	2	3	8½
Johanni Phylip operanti ibidem per 13 sept., cap. per sept. 16 <i>d.</i>	0	17	4
Johanni de Byngam operario ibidem per 13 sept., cap. per sept. 16 <i>d.</i> , et per unum diem dim, 4½ <i>d.</i>	0	17	8½
Radulpho de Cundale operanti ibidem per 9 sept., cap. per sept., 16 <i>d.</i>	0	12	0
David de Wallys operanti ibidem per 52 sept., cap. per sept., 15 <i>d.</i> , et eidem pro tunica sua, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	3	8	4
Willielmo Coke operanti ibidem per 6 sept. cap. per sept. 16 <i>d.</i>	0	8	0
Johanni Tyrell operanti ibidem per 14 sept., cap. per sept., 15 <i>d.</i>	0	17	6
Rogero de Ottelay operanti ibidem per 166 dies, cap. per diem 3½ <i>d.</i> , et eidem pro tunica sua, 2 <i>s.</i>	2	10	5
Johanni Elysman operanti ibidem per 96 dies, cap. per diem 3½ <i>d.</i>	1	8	0
Roberto de Ottelay operanti ibidem in logio per 41 sept., cap. per sept., 10 <i>d.</i>	1	14	2

Summa, £43 12*s.*

Et soluti fabro pro reparacione instrumentorum cementariorum per totum annum per talliam super singulis solucionibus osten sam, 77*s.*

Et in expensis ibidem pro quarera eligenda per

computantem et magistrum cementariorum et alios ministros per unum diem, 5*s.* 4*d.*

	s.	d.
Et in 8 garbis calibis emptis pro cementariis	10	8
Et in vlb cere emptis pro cementariis ...	2	1
Et in 10lb de rosyn emptis præisdem ...	1	8
Et in 3 petris cepi emptis pro cables unguendis	4	6
Et in campana pro le klok cum campana cementariorum de novo operandis	66	8
Et in campana in logio cementariorum pendenda	3	4
* * * operatis per magistrum Robertum de Patryngton, dando ei pro pecia 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	60	0
Et in scriptura indenturæ Johannis-Plummer et ordinacione cementariorum de novo	3	4
Et dati cementariis in le pleghdai de curialitate, ex consuetudine	20	0
In ij kywell emptis de novo pro logis ...	3	0
In iij cultellis emptis pro predicto logio.	1	6
In.....clavibus pro logio et magna latrina emptis	0	6
In ij aprons et cirotecis emptis pro cementariis in fabrica	2	4
Et in j boner empto pro domo Magistri Roberti de Patryngton	1	6

203. The next Roll is one for 1399; but unfortunately the wages of the Masons are illegible. Hugh de Hedon was Master Mason.

Et soluti instrumentorum cementariorum cum aliis diversis de ferro factis in fabrica

Et in xvij lb de rosyn emptis pro factura cementi cementariorum, 12*d.*

Et in remuneracione data Willielmo Bradstanes, cementario, per annum ...

Et in remuneracione data Johanni de Lincoln et Ricardo Midilham, cementariis

This Roll has on the back of it an Inventory of Stores &c. which contains much important information.

Items in the Loge.—In primis in the loge, in the cemetery at York, 69 Staneaxis, 1 large kevell, 96 “Chissielles, 24 Mallietez” bound with iron, 400 iron fourmers, 1 iron compas, 2 tracynghbordes, 4 lead “chargeors” for molds, 1 little hatchett, 1 handsagh, 1 shavel, 1 whelebarwe and 1 iron rake, 2 boketts with cords at the well for the same, 1 great kerr, with 4 wheels for the stones, 2 kerres with wheels, for the carrying stones without the loge, 4 iron “weges” and 1 iron “colrake.”

In the Crypts.—Items in the cruddes, 6 stanehamers, 6 “troweles” 6 lage settynychisiles, 1 bound with iron for making the mortar. Item, 3 cretes bound with iron, with chains for winding stones, 1 measure for measuring plaster; item 9 “Fattez” for the water and the plaster; item, 1 measure for measuring lime; item, 3 iron pykes; item, 10 beringbarwes, and 2 whelbarwes; item 1 large “Rota” for winding stones and mortar with 4 large cabels; item, 160 flekes item, 12 mets of sand.

204. The roll for 1400 is in a fragmentary state and does not give much information respecting the Masons.

In reparacione instrumentorum cementariorum cum aliis necessariis de ferro factis per Johannem Harpham fabrum, per annum, £4 12s.

205. The following is a list of Mater Masons at York Cathedral, during the 14th cent.

Magister	Simon le Masoun, died	1322
"	Thomas Londham admitted Feb. 8	1347
"	Thomas de Pacenham or Patenham	
"	William de Hoton, Sen.	
"	William de Hoton Jun	1351
"	Robert de Patrington	1368-1371
"	Hugh de Hedon	1399

A RAMBLE THROUGH LINCOLN'S INN.

It is a remarkable feature of London how much in special districts different classes and pursuits are concentrated. We have an artist's district, a theatrical district, a district for foreigners, a weaver's district; and other crafts have their peculiar places of abode in which they congregate. In Kensington, at the time of the taking of the last census, there resided, all persons over twenty years of age, male and female, of the professional classes and of clergymen, barristers, solicitors, physicians, surgeons, authors, editors, painters, architects, men of science, music, school, and other masters, 3103, in a population of 73,205; the number in every thousand being 42.4. At Whitechapel, in a population of 45,988 of the some class of persons, there were only 381 persons,—8.3 in each thousand of the population,—of the above class, and a large portion of those would be medical men. In Rotherhithe there are only three barristers and solicitors; in Kensington there reside a powerful army of 722. The total number of those professional persons within the metropolitan limits was over 47,000, and they constitute nearly one-fifth of the entire intellectual class distributed throughout Great Britain. Of these there are 5863 lawyers, 5631 doctors, 2393 clergymen and ministers, and 11,210 subordinates; making altogether 22,097 persons belonging to the learned professions, besides persons not generally recognised as of the above class, of whom there were 1195 literary men, 17,241 teachers, 156 professors of sciences, and 4057 artists and architects. At the present time there is an average of more than 50,000 persons, the chief portion of them devoted to mental and intellectual pursuits.

Varied and marked are the different localities which the chief bulk of the Londoners, with both brain and hands, occupy for the purpose of residence, or for carrying on business. None of these, however, are more remarkable than the inns of law, which stretch, with but little interruption, from Gray's-inn-lane to the Temple.

In the Temple, in Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Staple Inn, Serjeant's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Lyon's Inn, Symond's Inn, Barnard's Inn, and Thavies Inn, and in the streets and passages adjoining, are carried on the chief operations of the English law, and although its dignity is undoubted, there is carried on within this small but important district of the metropolis a vast amount of low and knavish practice.

Quaint and dingy-looking, and in several instances without any architectural features of note, are those precincts in which, in the midst of the roar and bustle of the City, a sort of monastic silence reigns. In most, even of the smallest there are trees and other attempts at greenery, which look pleasant in their season.

In the buildings of most of the Inns of law, as in the chapels and halls, there are subjects of interest, which, although of no great age, would repay the visit of the antiquary: there are heraldic windows, memorials of

departed lawyers, furniture, and other matters of past times; and it is not unpleasant, when leisure allows, to step aside from the crowded thoroughfares into those sanctums of the law;—from Chancery-lane, for instance, to Lincoln's-inn, where the Lord Chancellor of England may be seen sitting, with the mace and great seal of the kingdom before him, and surrounded by his officers and some of the most cunning in this formidable department of the law. There are also the Courts of the Vice-Chancellors, and other judges—generally, in the interiors, of indifferent Tudor design, but wanting in stately or noble appearance. They are also inconvenient, and not too well-ventilated; although, next after the places of religion, those in which justice is administered should be most cared for. If the interiors of the courts of Lincoln's-inn are deficient of good appearance and state, the exteriors are much worse: dwarfed and miserable they look, even in contrast with the Tudor entrance from Chancery-lane. We will, however, walk to a more pleasant portion of this inn, and look with pleasure at the turreted entrance from Lincoln's-inn-fields, which has been improved by the footpath now running round the railings of the enclosure,—an example of which might be usefully followed in other squares of the metropolis. Some of the stone devices of this gateway are admirably designed and executed; the fine new hall, library, &c., form a structure creditable to the skill of this age; but marks of decay in the stonework are already evident. The gardens surrounding the hall, the terraces, trees, flowers, and green slopes of lawn, are pleasant to look on. Stone-buildings, which abut upon part of this green, with its long range of rusticated basement, Grecian capitals, and other good features, are remarkable for their extent and somewhat stately appearance. The part below what should have been the actual base is of unsightly brickwork; the ground which shows this, however, has been sloped away for the purpose of supplying light and air to the lower chambers: this is necessary from the bottom to the top of this great building: busy work is here going on; and in all directions may be seen bewildering piles of papers and parchments. Much care has evidently been taken here of the vegetation; and it is pleasant to see the daisies, in such a situation, growing amongst the grass.

Old-buildings, which reach southward from Stone-buildings to a considerable distance, contrast with Stone-buildings and the New Hall: here in parts, the gables, highly-pitched roof, and diamonded brickwork, show that they are as old as the gateway in Chancery-lane: some of the leadened glazings of the windows still remain: there are, however, evidences of extensive alterations which have been made, probably soon after the time of the Great Fire: in parts the lead frames have been replaced by those of thick and heavy woodwork.

On one of the buildings is a sun-dial, of bold proportions and design, on which is inscribed—

"T.
Rt Hon^{ble}
W. P.
1794.

Qua redit nescitis Horam."

This has been restored in 1848. In the pediment at the top is a shield of arms.

There is another sun-dial on which is inscribed—

"T.
W. S.
1840."

And the motto, "*Ex hoc momento Pendet Æternitas."*

In part of Old-buildings the doomed bell-tower, surmounted by a vane of good iron work, the gables, chimneys of strange shapes, the uncouth devices of the smoke doctor, who seems to have been kept in good practice in all parts of this inn, present an appearance which cannot be considered either picturesque or beautiful.

An archway, above which is ^{T.} _{M.A.} 1737, and a black lion rampant on a shield, leads to the curious basement of the chapel: the attempt at Gothic work by one whose taste and skill were devoted to another style of architecture is a curious study: the general appearance has not a bad effect; but, on looking into details, the feeling excited is most unpleasant. Under the shadow of the groined roof, which is only in part finished with bosses, and massive and dwarfed columns, are the tombstones of several persons who have been connected with this place: one of these is a mutilated memorial, on which is,—

“Phillipus
Bridall A +
4th Oct., 1699.”

There is one of the date 1695. The last interment seems to have taken place in 1851. There are some memorials of interest on the staircase leading to the chapel, and in the chapel itself, which latter, notwithstanding its imperfections, is worthy of examination: it is open for service every morning, and twice on each Sunday.

Old-buildings are continued to New-square, where may be noted some vine and fig-trees. The New-square is more modern than the buildings just mentioned. Here seems to be the head-quarters of the “Devil’s Own” Volunteers. Above are the royal arms: the lion supports are very hirsute. This carving may have been here at the time of the last great war. The gateway leading to Carey-street, although an attempt at the Tudor style,

is an example of decayed taste. On one side is ^{T.} _{W * D} 1697,” a black lion rampant on a gold shield. On the other side is the same, with the addition of the initials ^{T.} _{A. S.}

in old English. In the centre is ^{T.} _{C. T. S.} and at each 1848.”

“T.
side N. G. C. The parts surrounding Lincoln’s-inn are 1818.”

noticed in Bishop’s-court, Chichester-rents, Bell-yard, &c. There are some very old houses and shops near the gate just mentioned: some shops are stuck up against the main building: these, in former days, have probably been book-stalls. After a margin of offices and shops of book-sellers and law-stationers, there are, unfortunately, in nearly all directions, masses of squalid dwellings, with misery and neglect, which it is sad to contemplate. It would be worth while for wealthy members of the bar to dive occasionally into these regions, where good might be done by supporting the schools and other institutions which are here struggling into existence.

PUZZLED WHICH TO CHOOSE.—A picture, vividly embodying an illustration of this old saying, excited great notice at one of our recent exhibitions; but we doubt whether the saying could be more forcibly made manifest than when visiting the establishments of some of our fashionable London tradespeople, particularly of those where the excellencies of English workmanship unite with the elegancies of Continental taste. At such an establishment, for example, as that of Messrs. T. A. Simpson and Co., 154, Regent-street, where, “ever changing and ever new,” the senses are really at first confused at the multiplicity and novelty of articles displayed to the astonished gaze. In ladies’ dressing-cases, of every choice description of fancy wood, and of every variety of ornamental construction; in French clocks of elegant design and correctness of time; indeed, in every variety of jewellery, the intending purchaser will truly for a time be “puzzled which to choose.” The safest plan in such a case would be to indicate the nature of the article required. The probity of the establishment, and the matured judgment of Messrs. Simpson in consulting the wishes and tastes of their customers, have invariably tended to ensure an approval of the articles there selected for those “puzzled which to choose.”

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

PAST MASTERS CHAIR.

What are the most appropriate and correct carvings and ornaments to put upon a Past Master’s chair.—M.M.

LODGE FURNITURE.

Can the furniture of a lodge be considered complete without the “chequered border,” and the “square pavement” or floor cloth?—M.M.

CONSECRATING A BUILDING.

A brother being about to remove to a residence of his own building, a few of his brethren (a dozen say) are desirous to open a lodge in the house and consecrate the building in a Masonic form, can there be anything objectionable in it, or is any dispensation necessary?—M.M.—[The brethren cannot consecrate the building without it is devoted to Masonic purposes, and then only under a dispensation from the M.W.G.M. or Prov.G.M.]

THE UNION OF GERMAN MASONS.

The Union of German Freemasons, a Masonic historical society, has named (created) as corresponding members, the brethren:—Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, Swillington, Leeds; Dr. Barthelemy, P.M. of Pythagoras Lodge at Brooklyn; Steinbrenner, President of the Latomia Society at New York; Edwin Rohr, Editor of the *Triangle*, Williamsburg; Dr. C. Otto, W.M. of the Lodge Zerubabel, Copenhagen. The Union of German Masons has its annual meetings in August. The President of this society is Dr. Rud. Seydel, at Leipsig.—J. G. FINDEL.

AMERICAN GERMAN YEAR BOOKS.

Add to your notes on Foreign Masonic periodicals the name of *The American German Year Books*, Edited by Bro. Edward Rohr, the Editor of *The Triangle*.—Ex.Ex.

MASONIC BAPTISM.

A few numbers back an enquiry was made as to where a Masonic Baptism could be seen. This was answered as not to be likely without going abroad. I had preserved a cutting from an American paper, but could not lay my hand on it until now, in which the ceremony is described. Perhaps it may interest the brother who enquired about it lately, and in that hope I forward it for insertion.—Ex. Ex.

“A Loveteau is the son of a Mason. This name is generally disfigured; it is sometimes as Loftou, Lowetou, Lovetou, and Loveson, because the etymology of it is very ancient and has been lost.

The initiated, in the mysteries of Isis, carried, even in public, a mask of the form of the head of a sort of a hyena, or that of a gilded wolf; therefore, the initiated was frequently called a wolf. The son of an initiated was qualified a young wolf or Loveteau. Macrobus tells us on this subject, that the ancients found a conformity between the wolf and the sun, which the initiated represented in the ceremonial of his reception. “In fact,” says he, “at the approach of the wolf the flock is dispersed;” so the constellations, which are a flock of stars, disappear before the light of the sun.

“It is the habit of many Lodges, that when the wife of a Mason is about to be delivered of a child, a Doctor (Mason) visits her; enquires after her health in the name of the Lodge, offers her his medical assistance, and even pecuniary help if he thinks she may need it. Nine days after her delivery, the W.M., the S. and J. Wardens, pay her a visit, and congratulate her upon this happy event. If the newly born is a boy, the Lodge is called for his adoption. The lodge is then adorned with green branches and bowers, censers conveniently disposed, and incense burned. The Loveteau, with his nurse, are brought, before the opening of the lodges, in an adjoining room. The lodge is opened, and the S. and J. Wardens, natural godfathers of the child, go out at the head of a committee to meet him. The chairman of the committee addresses a speech to the nurse, in which he recommends to her, not only to watch with care over the child’s health, but even to cultivate his young intelligence, and never to speak to him but of sense and truth. Here the Loveteau is separated from the nurse, and placed by the father upon a cushion. He is then brought into the Lodge by the

committee, who enter under an arch of foliage, towards the East.

"What do you bring here, my brothers?" asks the W.M., addressing the godfathers,

A. "The son of one of our brothers, whom the lodge will please to adopt," replies the S. W.

"What is his name, and what masonic name do you wish to give him?"

The godfather replies, in adding to the family and given names of the child, some characteristic name, such as Truth, Veracity, Devotedness, Benevolence, or some other of this sort.

Here the W.M. descends the steps of the East, approaches to the Loveteau, and extending his hands above the child's head, addresses to heaven a prayer, that the child be worthy one day of the love and care that the lodge will bestow upon him. After which he throws incense in the censer, and pronounces the E. A.'s obligation, which the godfathers repeat after him for the Loveteau. He then ties a white leather apron to the child, and proclaims him an adopted child of the lodge, and all the brethren applaud.

The ceremonies accomplished, the W.M. returns to his throne, orders the S. and J. W.'s, with the Loveteau, to the head of the North column, and repeats to them the obligation, to which as godfathers, they are bound. After this, the Loveteau is carried back, with the same ceremony, to the adjoining room and delivered to his nurse.

The adoption of a Loveteau binds all the members of the lodge to watch over and superintend his education, and afterwards to render him assistance if, in their judgment, they deem it necessary.

Accurate minutes are taken of the ceremony, which is signed by all the members of the lodge, and is given to the father of the Loveteau. This record exempts the Loveteau, when he has attained the age required for initiation, from all the ceremonies. He is only bound to repeat, in his own name and for himself, the obligation of an E. A., which had already been made for him in his infancy by the S. and J. Wardens.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Was the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier a Mason, and if so, where was he made?—CENT.

GRAND HONOURS.

What are the Grand Honours in Masonry?—F.—[Go to a lodge of Instruction and enquire; we cannot undertake to tell you in print.]

WEARING A ROYAL ARCH SASH IN LODGE.

Is there any law against wearing a Royal Arch Sash in lodge? The jewel is allowed why not the sash?—ST. J. U. C.

EARLY CEREMONY OF INITIATION.

Before we had our ceremonies so fully developed, as at present, how was the initiation of Masons performed?—A. R.—[All the oldest authorities, that is charges and regulations, require that at the admission of a new brother those charges should be read to him. He was then called upon to swear to them and the brethren making him communicated, in the best way they could, the secrets, signs, &c., and any information they thought likely to be useful. The ceremony was, no doubt, extemporised, according to the ability of those granting the degree.]

LORD MOIRA'S COLLAR.

What has become of the collar presented to Lord Moira by Grand Lodge?—ELTON.—[No doubt it is preserved by the Hastings family as an heir-loom.]

PRECEDENCE.

Are Grand Stewards, after they are out of office, Grand Officers?—S.—[No: Past Grand Officers.]

BRO. LEON DESHAYS.

Who was Bro. Leon Deshays?—W. G.

FREEMASONRY AND THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Is there any idea of having a Grand Masonic gathering during the time the International Exhibition is open? Might not there be a meeting held by several lodges, joining in one for the occasion, Royal Arch Chapters, Encampments, and High Grades, each doing the same, to receive our Masonic brethren from abroad. Would

there be any objection to this? A day could be named for each degree, and it could be made known all over the continent by the Masonic press. This would promote brotherly love, one of the three great principles?—EX. EX.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

RAISING THE SALARY OF THE GRAND SCRIBE E.

DEAR SIR AND COMPANION,—The present is not a time to waste the funds of Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter when every shilling is likely to be required for the purposed alterations in the Masonic property. Why the Committee of Grand Chapter are of opinion that the Grand Scribe E's. salary should be increased by £20 per annum on the mere fanciful pretext that the same is not equal to what they so graciously term "one of his clerks" is beyond my comprehension. The clerk in question has, by long and well tried services, merited the stipend he receives, and as he has to write the minutes and do the actual unseen business of the Grand Chapter it is a doubtful point on what grounds, save that of an inequality, the Grand Scribe E. should look for an increase. Certainly not for lengthened services, or for the onerous duties which he is supposed to render. This continual gratuity, or advance of wages, system should be checked as its tendency is to create extravagant hopes in the mind of very handsomely remunerated officers. Hoping the members of Grand Chapter before they confirm the minutes granting this increase, will look seriously to the amount of labour personally performed by the Grand Scribe E. and have a return made showing what is really done for the salary received, at present, in the same manner in which Government officials are compelled to account for their usefulness and devotion to the public service, and that we may hear no more of "fancy opinions of fairness" where no just comparisons can exist.

I beg to subscribe myself.

A COMPANION OF THE ROYAL ARCH.

THE HIGH GRADES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I must again trespass upon your time and space, and ask for the kind insertion of the following remarks in your next number.

I am very anxious to recall the attention of your readers to the origin of the present controversy respecting the "High Grades," as they are called.

Your readers will, I trust, remember, that my two last letters were written in answer to, not in anticipation of, two letters signed respectively "M. H. S." and M. H. Shuttleworth.

Those letters of mine, which you were good enough to print in your columns, were intended to uphold the history and tradition of the Craft, as I presumed to regard them, but were not written to attack any other grade, high or low. But, as often happens in controversy, the mode of attack brought out some salient points of defence, which necessarily came into serious collision at once, with preconceived opinions and cherished prejudices. Yet be it remembered, the original cause of controversy lay not with me, but with Bro. Shuttleworth, who in order to illustrate as he wished, the superior claims and authority of the "High Grades," put forward statements and arguments respecting Craft Masonry, which, if allowed to remain unchallenged or unanswered, would seem to the brethren at large alike unchallengeable and unanswerable. It was under such circumstances, and in answer alone to such statements and arguments, calculated as they were to infuse

doubt into many a Mason's mind, rudely to shake long-cherished traditions, nay even to undermine the foundation of a goodly fabric, the growth of many generations, that, animated by sincere affection to the order, and impressed with the result of several years study of Masonic antiquities, I presumed to lift up a humble voice of warning and of protest.

I hoped thereby to lead many other skilled and skilful Masons in this country, truly "Masters of the work," to examine for themselves and study for themselves our fast increasing evidences; to think for themselves, to judge for themselves, and not hastily to yield credence to "dicta" however dogmatic, or to assertions however pretentious.

I fain would hope that this will yet be one result of the present discussion, as far as many of your readers are concerned, and if so, my aim will in a great measure be attained. In the meantime Bro. Matthew Cooke, has taken part in the discussion, and it is to his remarks and statements that I now seek to offer a reply. With regard to any personal controversy, as existing between Bro. Findel, and Bro. Leeson, I am utterly ignorant of any such personal difference. My allusion was to a fact well known to any Mason who has ever travelled on the continent, and thus I also understood Bro. Findel, that they are in great vogue and high reputation, in some foreign countries, certain so called "high degrees," which tend to the injury of genuine Masoury; and which, in themselves are so puerile and ridiculous, as never to have found, as far as I know, a permanent footing in England.

Time and space alike preclude my treating of them seriatim, nor is it indeed needful. The fact has been recently admitted in the pages of the MAGAZINE, and it is in truth incontestable.

If there are any, who have time or taste for so profitless an enquiry, they can easily procure at some second hand bookseller's, one of those numberless French histories of the High Grades, and the last edition of Mackey's valuable *Lexicon of Freemasonry*, will give to any who really want such information, all that they can require.

I can only repeat that many of those degrees are the "creations of charlatanism and imposture." But my remarks applied to foreign high degrees. I have expressed no opinion, as I have no right to do, whatever my doubts may be, in respect of the "high grades" as they are at present practised in this country, except as claiming superior antiquity to craft masonry. The original and leading statement of my defensive reply, was, "the only true historical theory of masonry is to be found in the unbroken connection between our present speculative and adoptive masonry, and the operative guilds of the early and middle ages."

It seems hardly needful for me to reiterate this statement, but yet I do so, in the fullest confidence, that subsequent research and study will place it beyond dispute, except with those who dispute, for disputation's sake.

In using the word "adoptive," any one who will kindly take the trouble to read my statement with the context, will see at once, that I used it in antithesis to operative, and in harmony with speculative, just as later on I repeated purposely the expression "the identity between operative and adoptive masonry."

I did so designedly, to mark the antithesis as between operative and non-operative; operative as opposed to adoptive, in answer to those who would separate the two; and in the great liberty of our mother tongue, I ventured to commend this fact antithetically to the readers' notice. No one who will give a full and fair consideration to such a use of words can really suppose that I could mean here, by "adoptive," "la maçonnerie d'adoption," as our French neighbours call it, and it is rather hard, that an arbitrary and altogether incorrect use of a word by one writer, is to deprive another writer of what is fairly allowable by the use and construction

of the English language. With respect to my reference "to the earliest constitutions of our order, still happily preserved in the British Museum," a word or two of explanation is needful. There are, in the British Museum, no less than five copies, in MS., of the "ancient constitutions or order of Freemasons," irrespective of a very ancient copy printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1815, and of that earliest copy of all, which has recently been given forth to the Craft, by Bro. Matthew Cooke. Three of these I have by me now, collated word for word; two others await a leisure season, while, in addition to these, is the masonic poem on the same subject, earlier than any prose copy, and which was edited by Mr. Halliwell some years back.

These are the authorities to which I alluded, and I unhesitatingly affirm, (let any one be the judge of the truth of what I say,) that all these are derived from a common origin, that they all preserve (with some variations) a marked identity of legend; that they set forth, on the whole a constant sameness of rule and regulation, that they all point (if to an operative brotherhood, as most surely they do) equally to a secret order, and that they all recognize, more or less distinctly, the admission of non-operatives to the privileges of the Craft, one of them in express words. One MS. indeed, next in antiquity to the *Constitutions* recently published, transcribed about the close of the seventeenth century, not only mention the Master, and fellow, and apprentice, but also contains the sum "given" by more than one non-operative "to be made a Mason." As regards the antiquity of our ritual, at a fitting time and place, I am quite ready to enter into that subject, and hope ere long to do so. So too as regards the alleged anachronism of the Royal Arch Degree; which I should never have alluded to, but for the unwise remark of Bro. Shuttleworth. It is amusing to observe, that while we are coolly called upon, to surrender, at once, without a word of remonstrance or objection, traditions invaluable to us by long use and longer antiquity. We yet have proffered to us, in lieu thereof, by the same hand which so ruthlessly destroys these cherished witness of the past, certain wonderful "rites," of which we are complacently told "the proofs are everywhere," but which, as far as one can judge, the bold assertion to day, only resemble what Carlyle calls "bottled moonshine."

One word as to Masons' marks.

It is impossible for me now to enter on so extensive a subject, but I hope, that this very controversy may induce my learned and indefatigable brother, W. E. Shaw, to give to the Masonic world, his valuable lecture on Mason's marks, and the illustrations he has so sedulously collected.

I believe, that it will ere long be proved, without fear of contradiction, that Mason's marks are all parts of one general system, governed by geometrical principles, and are, as they are meant to be, the outward "indiciæ" of mystical teaching, the external tokens of an associated and universal brotherhood.

It is time for me to draw these far too lengthy remarks to a close, and in so doing, I would ask your readers to believe that all I have ventured here to put forward, proceeds from my deep regard and veneration for our noble brotherhood—a regard and veneration now extending over a space of well nigh twenty years. Had I not, whether rightly or wrongly, thought it the subject of attack, I should not have troubled you so much.

Henceforth, I shall work on, in silence having said my say, collecting evidences and verifying authorities, hoping one day, if the Great Architect of the Universe give me health and opportunity, to illustrate and put together, the "history of the Craft in England," for the improvement and instruction of all faithful "Craftsmen."

I am dear Sir and Brother, faithfully and fraternally yours,

A. F. A. WOODFORD.

Swillington, Leeds, April 18th, 1862.

DEGREES OF FREEMASONRY.—Continued from Page 349 (Notes and Queries).

Name of Rite, Order, &c.	Where Practised.	Under what Authority.	General Remarks.
Mysteries, The.....			{ See Warburton's <i>Divine Legation</i> , Faber's works, Dr. Oliver's works, &c.
Nabim.....	The Holy Land	{ The Prophets of the } { Old Testament ... }	{ This was a college to instruct the youth of Israel in esoteric doctrines and to teach them prophecy, <i>i.e.</i> , to sing a kind of bardic songs, in which future events were foreshadowed, which was done to particular musical rhythm. See also ii. Kings, 2, v. 3, 5, 7, 12, 15, Oliver's works, and Bro. Dr. Margoliouth's <i>Hebrew Music and Poetry</i> .
Naharda } Noachidæ } Noachites }	The Holy Land	The Priesthood	See Dr. Oliver's <i>Landmarks</i> . An old name for Freemasons.
Noachite, or Prussian Knight, Order of	Everywhere	Under all S. G. C.'s.....	{ The 21st degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, called an Order by its possessors. Established in Prussia in 1755, and extended to France in 1758.
Observance, Clerks of, Relaxed.....	Germany		{ A schism from the Rite of Strict Observance, <i>q. v. infra</i> . It claimed pre-eminence over all Masonry, and it was necessary to be a Romanist in order to be admitted. Now extinct.
Observance, Rite of, Strict	Germany	Baron de Hunde	{ Established about 1754. The Knights Templar were made the basis on which it was founded. Some of the degrees were connected with alchemy, &c. Supposed to be extinct.
Order of Charitable Knights of the } Holy City..... } Orphic Mysteries	Greece		See Reformed Rite, <i>infra</i> . A modification of the Mysteries of Bacchus.
Perfection, Rite of	France	{ Chevalier de Bonne- } { ville..... }	{ Another name for the Rite of Heredom, <i>q. v.</i> It was established as a Chapter of high degrees and called the Chapter of Clermont, in 1754.
Perfect Union	France		{ A reformed rite, sometimes called the Elect of Truth. Extinct.
Persian Philosophic Rite	France		{ Established in 1819. Now supposed to be extinct. Its members were very select.
Philethes, Rite of the	Paris	De Lange	{ Composed of degrees taken from the rite of Paschalis, or Martinism, and interwoven with the Masonic dreams of Swedenborg. It was in existence from 1775 to 1788, when the lodge which practised it was dissolved.
Philosophical Degrees	Everywhere	S. G. C.'s	{ All degrees above the 18°. They have nothing, however, in common with the philosophical Orders so prevalent on the Continent in the last century.
Philosophic Scotch Rite.....	Paris	Boileau	{ Adapted from Perneti's Hermetic Rite, and its Grand Lodge established in 1776. Still existing.
Platonic Academy	Florence		{ Founded about 1450, and supposed to have been a <i>Society of Masons</i> which confined themselves to Speculative Masonry.
Pontiffs, Order of, (<i>Frères Pontifes</i>) ...	{ Avignon in France, } { and in Italy		{ A religious and operative fraternity established in 1178, whose chief occupation was the construction of bridges in stone.
Primitive Rite of Narbonne	At Narbonne in France		{ One of the philosophical rites established about 1780.
Primitive Scotch Rite (<i>Rite Ecossais } Primitif</i>)	{ Belgium, Namur, & } { Liege	Marchot	{ A rite founded on the rite of perfection, <i>q. v. supra</i> . Still in existence.
Reformed Helvetic Rite	Poland	The G. O. of Poland	{ Introduced into Poland in 1784, by Glayre, the prime minister of King Stanislaus, who modified it from the Reformed Rite, <i>q. v. infra</i> .
Reformed Rite.....	{ Germany, France, & } { Switzerland	{ Ferdinand, Duke of } { Brunswick	{ This is a modification of the Rite of Strict Observance, <i>q. v. supra</i> . Established in 1782, and called by the members "The Order of Charitable Knights of the Holy City." Martinism, <i>q. v. supra</i> , was incorporated with it. Its supreme head is situated at Zurich.

(To be continued.)

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

We are informed that the absence of Sir Hedworth William-son, the new S.G.W. at Grand Lodge, on the 30th ult., was caused by pure accident. Sir Hedworth was under the impression that the appointments were made at the regular meetings of Grand Lodge, and therefore intended to be present on the 3rd of June; and he was strengthened in this belief by not receiving any official communication when he ought to attend.

We understand that a Masonic lodge, to be called the Prince of Wales's Lodge, is about to be established at Stow-on-the-Wold, in the province of Gloucestershire, by Bro. E. S. Cossens, who has also been solicited to erect an additional Masonic Pillar in the province of Worcestershire.

THE PRESTONIAN LECTURE.

(From a Leeds Correspondent.)

PHILANTHROPIC LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 382,) LEEDS.

A special meeting of this lodge of instruction was held in the Grand Jury Room of the Town Hall, Leeds, on Saturday evening, the 26th April, for the purpose of hearing Bro. H. G. Warren deliver the Prestonian Lecture. The lodge was opened in the first degree at 6.45, by the W.M., Bro. Wm. Perkin, P. Prov.G. Reg., assisted by his officers. A considerable number of brethren were present, amongst whom were:—

- Bro. Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P. Prov.S.G.W. and G. Chap.
- „ John Batley, P. Prov.G. Reg.
- „ R. R. Nelson, Prov.G. Sec.
- „ J. Buckton, P. Prov.S.G.D.
- „ W. White, Prov.G. Dir. of Cers.
- „ John Gill, P. Prov.G. Dir. of Cers.
- „ R. Inchbold, Prov.G. Purst.
- „ H. Webster, W.M. of Phoenix Lodge, Rotherham.
- „ Major Pillsworth, No. 382.

and many other brethren of the Leeds lodges 364, 382 and 384, and of other lodges in the province of West Yorkshire.

A letter was read from Bro. Dr. Fearnley, R.W. Dep. Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire, regretting his inability to attend in consequence of professional engagements.

Bro. Warren was introduced to the brethren by Bro. Woodford and, after receiving the Masonic honours, proceeded to deliver the first lecture as derived from the late Bro. Preston.

The lecture occupied the marked attention of the assembled brethren for about two hours, and was of the most interesting character, being delivered in an attractive and impressive manner by the talented lecturer, whose industry and ability in resuscitating the Prestonian Working, in such a connected form as to permit its being delivered in open lodge, is worthy of all praise.

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks to Bro. Warren was proposed by Bro. Batley, and seconded by Bro. A. F. A. Woodford, and unanimously carried with acclamation, which having been suitably acknowledged by Bro. Warren, terminated the business of the evening, and the lodge was then closed in ancient form at nine o'clock.

It is understood that Bro. Warren is likely soon to revisit Yorkshire at the invitation of the Sheffield brethren, for the purpose of delivering the second lecture, when another rare treat will be enjoyed by the intellectual Masons of the district, to which they look forward with the greatest pleasure.

THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

MRS. ELIZABETH PIPER.—EIGHTH APPLICATION.—LET IT BE THE LAST.

As before we have again an opportunity of addressing our brethren the election of Annuitants on the Royal Benevolent Institution will have taken place, we once more appeal for support from those brethren who have not already disposed of their votes, on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth Piper, aged 76, who makes her eighth application to be placed on the funds. We are altogether unacquainted with Mrs. Piper, and only support the case looking upon it as a disgrace to Freemasons, that any candidate should have to make eight appeals before obtaining that boon, which a little energy upon the part of two or three brethren can always secure, in about three elections at the furthest.

Brethren who have not already subscribed are reminded that every 5s. subscribed buys four votes.

Subscriptions and votes should be sent forthwith to Bro. HENRY G. WARREN, FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, 19 Salisbury-street, Strand, W.C., or 6 Red Lion Square, W.C.

REMEMBER EIGHTH APPLICATION.—LET IT BE THE LAST.

Votes already announced.....	396
By F. E. W.....	200
„ Bro. Paas (No. 30).....	100
„ „ Buss (No. 29).....	120
„ „ Galloway.....	16
„ „ Cossens (No. 1202).....	4
„ „ Harrison (No. 202).....	4
„ „ Cave (No. 412).....	4
„ „ Faithful.....	4
„ „ W.F.....	16
„ „ Evans, S.G.D.....	28
„ „ Treadwell.....	4
„ „ Capt. Creaton, J.G.D.....	4
„ „ W.M. No. 1109.....	12
„ „ P.M. No. 522, (5s.).....	4
„ Lodge 292.....	4
„ Chapter 292.....	4

924

We have also received male proxies from Bros. Cossens, Creaton, Faithful, and Treadwell, and Cabbell Lodge (No. 1109), in addition to several already announced.

We have reason to believe that before the day of election we shall also receive the votes of many of the most distinguished members in the Craft.

Having communicated to Mrs. Piper that we were making efforts for her election, and asking her if she had any friends at work for her, we have received the following reply, which of itself speaks for the necessity of her election:—

“SIR,—I received your kind letter this morning with much pleasure, and beg to return my most sincere thanks to you for the great interest you and all friends have taken in my behalf. I trust I may be successful this time, as I have nothing to depend upon but my widowed daughter—the widow of a young Freemason—who supports herself and little boy by needlework.

“Your obedient servant,

“ELIZABETH PIPER.

“Rochford, May 7th, 1862.”

“P.S.—I had no cards printed as I could not afford it.

THE LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

The following brief directions for petitioning for relief have just been issued. Full instructions are given in the *Book of Constitutions*, edition 1861, pp. 93 to 101.

Applications for relief must be by petition, addressed to the Board of Benevolence, stating the name, occupation, place of abode, and present circumstances of the Petitioner; the name and number of the lodge in which, and the time when he was

initiated, and the other lodges, if any, which he may have since joined. The applicant, unless disabled by disease or accident, must sign his name to the petition.

To every petition must be added a recommendation, signed in open lodge by the Master, Wardens, and a majority of the members then present, to which the petitioner does or did belong, or from some other contributing lodge, certifying,—according to the form given in the *Book of Constitutions* at pages 100 and 101,—that they have known him to have been in reputable, or at least tolerable circumstances, and that he has been an actual contributing member of a lodge for the required period, with such other observations as they may think proper; and the Master or some member of the lodge (except it be a country petition) must visit the petitioner at his or her own residence, and afterwards attend the committee to speak to the truth of the statements set forth in the petition, and to certify that the signatures thereunto are genuine.

Petitions on behalf of the Widows or Children of Deceased Freemasons must be accompanied with the certificate of marriage and the Masonic Certificates of the deceased brother.

Petitions on behalf of children only, must be made within two years of the death of the father.

Petitions from brethren under the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, as well as Foreign Grand Lodges, must be recommended by some brother whose name is registered in the Books of the Grand Lodge of England, and be accompanied by certificates from the respective Grand Lodges to which the petitioners belong, or other sufficient certificates and testimonials to the satisfaction of Lodge of Benevolence, and proof of identity and distress.

N.B. The meetings of the Lodge of Benevolence are held on the last Wednesday but one of every month, and petitions must be sent in to the Grand Secretary, Freemasons Hall, London, W.C., three days at least previous to the meeting.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

We have great pleasure in reminding the brethren that the annual Festival of this, the earliest of our Charities, will take place on Wednesday next, and that as arrangements are being made to increase the number of children on the foundation from eighty to one hundred, more than usual support is required.

We are requested to ask whether Grand Office has been given to a Devonshire brother on account of the liberal support which the province gives to the Charities, the whole amount of subscription to the Girls' School from the province, which contains twenty, six lodges amounting to £4 4s. contributed by three lodges!

122 Lodge of Fortitude, Stonehouse	1	1	0
309 Lodge of True Love and Unity, Brixham	2	2	0
351 Bedford Lodge, Tavistock	1	1	0
No private subscriptions.			

METROPOLITAN.

EGYPTIAN LODGE (No. 29).—This lodge met at the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, on Thursday, the 1st inst. The brethren present were Bros. C. B. Payne, W.M.; M. Cooke, S.W.; D. H. Jacobs, J.W.; D. Berri, J.D.; Tomlinson, I.G.; R. P. Todd, P.M., and Treas.; H. G. Buss, P.M., and Sec.; Eves, P.M.; Chidzey, P.M., and several other members. The visitors were Bro. Chancellor, J.W. No. 955, and Bro. Walden, of No. 198. The W.M. initiated two gentlemen into the Order, performing the ceremony in an excellent manner. The brethren sat down to banquet, to the number of twenty-four, and the

usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drank and responded to with enthusiasm. The event of the evening was the presentation of a testimonial to Bro. Todd, P.M. and Treas., being a massive gold Albert chain with a gold medal attached. The W.M. in presenting the testimonial to Bro. Todd, observed upon his long and valuable services as Treasurer, and to his readiness at all times to serve the lodge, and promote the objects of the Craft. He had already served the office of Steward to three Masonic charities, namely the Boy's School, and the Aged and Decayed Freemasons and their Widows, having acted as Steward for both branches of the latter, and doubtless he would yet make a complete round of those most excellent Masonic institutions. For a brother who had done so much, the lodge ought to do something, and he (the W.M.) only regretted that the testimonial was not of greater intrinsic value, and that he was not possessed of talent and powers of eloquence sufficient to make it more acceptable. Bro. Todd was W.M. of this lodge during the period of the Exhibition of 1851, and it was a happy, though accidental coincidence that this testimonial should be made on the very day of the opening of the Great International Exhibition of 1862. Bro. Todd returned his thanks in most appropriate terms, stating his love and affection for Masonry, and that he was happy to say that the unity of this lodge was such, that he could look upon every member as a friend, it gave him great pleasure to promote its interests and happiness, which he should always strive to continue.

PYTHAGOREAN LODGE (No. 93).—The last meeting for the season of this old and flourishing lodge took place on Monday, April 28th at Bro. Moore's, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, Kent. Bro. J. C. Peckham W.M. presided over the lodge and was well supported by Bros. Penny, P.M. Potter, P.M., and Collington, P.M., who acted as S.W., Tassel, P.M., Hasier, J.W., and the rest of the officers. The business of the evening was the initiation of a gentleman into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. Bro. W. Penny, the immediate P.M. performing the ceremony, in his well known beautiful and impressive manner. Bro. Collington acted as J.D. and Bro. Tassel, as S.W. during the ceremony which greatly contributed to increase the good effect of this degree. The S.W. and J.D. were both unavoidably absent; apologies were read and accepted from them respecting their absence. This was the first time we had the satisfaction of beholding the new and renovated furniture of this lodge. We must confess it has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Every article now wears a new face. The three pedestals deserve especial notice—the W.M.'s is the original one, and the Wardens are both new. They are white square Pedestals with mahogany tops, and each embellished with gold—the W.M.'s having a deep border of gold, and the appropriate emblems and No. 93 P.L. are inlaid in gold on each Pedestal. The cushion is made of a very superior crimson velvet with gold bindings and tassels. The Tracing boards are excellent and superior to any we have seen in this neighbourhood. In fact every article is now made perfect, and it would take too much space to notice the beauties of all the furniture, therefore we are content with this brief account of it. It is very gratifying to state that this renovation and addition to the lodge furniture has been made entirely at the individual expense of the members of the lodge. Certainly St. George's Lodge, No. 164. when under Bro. Collingwood's rule set the example to the Greenwich brethren of renovating lodge furniture, and the Pythagorean have nobly followed in their wake, and if possible exceeded their neighbours. Some of the brethren were in hopes of hearing this lodge discuss the propriety of presenting a pattern to Grand Lodge, to enable them to have a centenary Jewel which they are entitled to, but we suppose in the press of business, this important matter was overlooked. The business being ended, the lodge was closed in due form. The brethren then sat down to an excellent banquet, replete with every comfort. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were afterwards given and responded to. Amongst a very large body of visitors we noticed Bros. Dr. Huxman, P.M. Grand Stewards' Lodge; W. Scott, W.M. 1178 and S.W. 164; F. Durant, P.M. 172; F. Walters, S.W. 87, Secretary 1178 and many others.

St. GEORGE'S LODGE (No. 164) will hold a lodge of emergency on the third Wednesday of this month.

TOWER HAMLETS ENGINEERS' LODGE (No. 1204).—The fourth meeting of this young lodge was held at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, on Monday, the 28th ult., at 3 P.M., when the W.M., Bro. Lieut. Wigginton, raised Lieuts. W. J. Fraser, J. F. Brinjes, and J. A. Coffey, to the sublime degree of M.M. Each candidate was taken separately, and the whole

of the traditional history given in a masterly manner. It was finally decided that the lodge should meet on the fourth Monday in every month throughout the year, to get through the large amount of work that the W.M. had before him, there being five raisings and three initiations for the next meeting in May (this month). The members appeared in mourning for the S.D., Bro. Alfred Richardson, M.D., who died on the 14th ult., after a few days illness from typhus fever, caught while in the discharge of his professional duties. A resolution of condolence was framed, and ordered to be forwarded to the widow, with whom the brethren deeply sympathise in her melancholy bereavement; the late brother being only 35 years old, and leaving six children. May the Father of the fatherless ever watch over and protect them. The W.M. having invested Bro. J. W. Tripe (M.D. and Hon. Assist. Surg. to the Tower Hamlet Engineer Corps) as Treasurer of the Lodge, it was closed in due form, the next meeting being on the 26th inst. The brethren afterwards sat down to a sumptuous banquet, the W.M. being supported by many others. Bro. Gregory, Junior Grand Deacon acted as the immediate P.M. After the customary loyal toasts and that of the M.W. the the W.M. gave that of the D.G.M. and the past and present Officers of the Grand Lodge, coupling with it the name of the Junior Deacon. He alluded more particularly to the services Bro. Gregory had rendered on the Board of General Purposes, in endeavouring to obtain fit and proper accommodation for the Masonic brethren, irrespective of the Tavern, which he considered should be a secondary consideration. He hoped that the Masonic body would be well provided for, properly housed, and that it would ultimately possess a Temple of which it might well be proud. The toast and remarks were most warmly received by the brethren. Bro. Gregory, J.G.D., in responding to the toast, alluded to the labours of the Board of General Purposes, and to the share he had taken in endeavouring to forward the views that had been expressed by the W.M. They had yet accomplished but little, but he did hope that the stigma of being too careful of their pecuniary affairs—of valuing income (which they could dispense with) above Masonic dignity would soon be removed. He did hope that they would shortly be able to point with pride to a Masonic home where they could welcome provincial brethren, and feel a pleasure in taking visitors hailing from foreign lodges. He fully shared in the feelings of the W.M. upon this subject, but reminded the brethren that the matter was one which depended not solely upon the Board of General Purposes, but upon the decidedly expressed opinions, and united action in Grand Lodge of the brethren generally, brought to bear through those members of lodges who were entitled to a voice in the House of Masonic Legislature. To them he looked for assistance in disposing of this question. Bro. Gregory concluded by proposing "The Health of the W.M.," eulogising his conduct in the chair of the lodge, and his proficiency in the Masonic working. Bro. Wigginton having briefly replied, proposed those who were initiated since the last banquet; which was responded to by Serjeant C. Bond. The health of the officers was most cordially received, and acknowledged on their behalf by Bro. Grumbridge, P.M., the S.D. The evening was enlivened by several songs, &c., sung by Bros. Wasskitt, Scotcher, Brinjes, &c., and the brethren separated at 10 o'clock, according to a good and wholesome rule provided in their by-laws.

INSTRUCTION.

STABILITY LODGE (No. 264.)

The forty-fifth anniversary of this excellent Lodge of Instruction was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Friday the 2nd inst., Bro. Muggerridge, P.M. 227, presiding, supported by Bros. Havers, J.G.D.; McIntire, G. Reg.; Roxburgh, P.G. Reg.; Clarke, G. Sec.; Evans, G.D.; Wilson, P.G.D.; Potter, P.G.D.; Patten, P.G.D.; Woods, G.D.C.; Jennings, P.G.D.C.; Symonds, P.G.D.C.; Le Veau, P.G.S.B.; Daukes, G. Supt. of Works, and nearly 200 other brethren. The lodge having been opened, the lecture of the third degree was beautifully worked in sections by the following brethren, viz. :—

1st Sec. Bro. Samuel G. Myers, P.M. 1017
 2nd " " George Presant, J.W. 264
 3rd " " W. Bowles Packwood 680

After which the lodge board of the first degree was excellently explained by Bro. Alfred Pratt. P.M. 22.

At the conclusion of the working, Bro. Muggerridge resigned the chair to Bro. Havers, J.G.W., when,

Bro. McINTIRE, G. Reg., moved a vote of thanks to the brethren who had performed the work of that evening, including Bro. Muggerridge, the preceptor of the lodge. He had never heard any portion of Masonry more beautifully worked, not only for precision of language, but excellence of intonation, reflecting alike credit on the preceptor and his pupils.

Bro. EVANS, G.D., seconded the resolution, the working being most perfect. He had watched with pleasure the progress of this lodge of instruction for thirty years, during which he had been a member, and could truly say he had never heard any portion of the lectures more beautifully worked than on that evening, whilst the description of the tracing-board by Bro. Pratt showed him to be a thorough master of his work.

Bro. S. B. WILSON, P.G.D., as a member of the lodge of twenty-eight years standing, and intimately connected with another lodge of instruction, also bore testimony to the beauty and excellence of the work.

The W.M. had great pleasure in putting the resolution, feeling assured that if Bros. Evans and Wilson did not know what good work was, nobody did.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

£5 5s. were then voted from the funds of the lodge in aid of the Girl's School; £5 5s. to the Boy's School; and £5 to the Widows' Fund of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows.

The following brethren were next elected joining members of the lodge, A. Wood, G.D.C.; Samuel Daukes, G. Supt. of Works; Rev. J. W. Laughlin, 201; Young, 72; Marriner, 15; Retchie, 57; Newbon, 54; Williams, 733; Binckes, 10; Hoby, 23; Elgee, 54; Eshar, 78; Hudson, 3; Ford, 64; and O'Connor, 202.

The lodge having been closed, the majority of the brethren present adjourned to

THE BANQUET

over which Bro. Havers presided. On the removal of the cloth,

The W.M. said that their first duty was to show their loyalty to their sovereign, by drinking to her health, and the toast presented peculiar claims upon them at that moment, when the sovereign was in mourning and affliction. When they met twelve months since Her Majesty was mourning for the death of her mother, since which she had suffered a greater affliction, which had shown how deeply, she possessed the affections of her people, for as they had shared in her joys so they deeply sympathised with her in affliction. Loyalty was one of the peculiar characteristics of Freemasonry, and he called upon them to drink to "The Queen and the Craft."

The W.M. said that having drunk to the sovereign of Great Britain, they had now as Masons to drink to the sovereign of their order, who was beloved and respected by all its members. The noble Earl had long taken an active part in the proceedings of the Order, having been successively Grand Warden, D. Grand Master, and Pro-Grand Master, and he had lately been re-elected and installed for the eighteenth time as Grand Master. During the time the noble Earl had presided over the Craft, Freemasonry had made enormous strides, both in numbers and importance. He would not say that was all due to the G.M., but it could not be denied that it had been a great advantage to the Craft to be presided over by so straightforward and right-minded a nobleman as the Earl of Zetland. (Cheers.) He did not wish to disparage others but he did not believe they could have selected in the whole peerage a nobleman more eminently fitted by his talents and courtesy than the Earl of Zetland for Grand Master. (Cheers.) He asked them to drink the health of the noble Earl, trusting he might long be spared to preside over them and participate in the deliberations of Grand Lodge. (Cheers.)

The W.M. said he believed it was not the first time that the remark had been made that a good master was of little use without good officers. (Laughter.) Adopting it, however, as though it were original he would propose to them the "Health of the D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers. Being one of the body himself, he did not wish to descant at any length on the merits of the Grand Officers." The D.G.M. assumed office under peculiarly difficult circumstances, for they could not forget the great interest which the Earl of Yarborough had ever displayed in the prosperity of the Craft and of its charitable

institutions; nor the business habits and great tact of his successor Earl Dalhousie. But if the Craft had been fortunate in having those two noblemen as D.G.M.'s they had been no less fortunate in the selection which the G.M. had made of the present D.G.M., the Earl de Grey and Ripon, who had already fore shadowed the distinguished position he was likely to hold in the Craft, not only by the part he had taken in the Grand Lodge, but by the courteous manner in which he had presided over the brethren at the Grand Festival on the previous Wednesday. They had had with them that evening the whole of the executive officers of Grand Lodge, the late Grand Registrar, the President of the Board of General Purposes who was now Grand Registrar, having been appointed to office only two days ago, and the Grand Secretary. Though Bro. McIntyre had so recently been appointed to the office of Grand Registrar he had shown whilst acting as President of the Board of General Purposes what might be expected from him. Then, too, there was the S.G.D. who had before held Grand office and who, he believed it was no secret, was intended for higher office as President of the Board of General Purposes, in which he would find some hard work, for which he was sure Bro. Evans was prepared. There was also several old and valued Past Grand Officers present to whom the Craft were indebted for services performed. He therefore gave them the D.G.M. and the Grand Officers, past and present, coupled with the names of the Grand Registrar and the future President of the Board of General Purposes, Bros. McIntyre and Evans, (Cheers.)

Bro. MCINTYRE, G. Reg., could have hoped that the task of replying to so important a toast had devolved on a brother older in office than himself. Of the D. Grand Master, he was sure he need only say that those who had had the pleasure of hearing him address the Craft, and knew the distinguished position he held in the state, must be convinced that there was no brother in the Order more fitted for the high office he held than the noble Earl. For the other officers of Grand Lodge, he could only say that those who had preceded them in office had endeavoured to do their utmost for the interests of the order, and he was convinced the younger officers would endeavour to emulate them in zeal, and follow in the footsteps of those who had conferred so much lustre on the Craft. (Cheers.)

The W.M. said he had now a most important toast to propose, and in doing so he must claim the indulgence of the brethren, inasmuch as he had been suffering from illness, which he at one time feared would have detained him from that interesting meeting. He was about to propose to them the Health of their excellent Preceptor, to whom the Stability Lodge of Instruction owed so much for its efficiency and excellence. In 1814 or 1815, after the healing of the differences between the York and London Masons, it was resolved to establish lodges of promulgation, in order to have, as nearly as could be, the same working, in form, throughout the Craft, and varying only slightly in words. This lodge was one of two lodges in London, which, were so established, and which continued to be looked up to as authorities in working, and no Mason could study in a better school. The lodge was for a long time under the direction of Bro. Broadfoot, subsequently of Bro. Thompson, and since his decease of Bro. Muggeridge, whose health he had now to propose, for the twelfth time, at these annual festivals. No man could become a good working Freemason unless he had a good Master, and no better could be found than in the Lodge of Stability. (Cheers.) They could hardly find, if indeed they could find a man more kindly, more patient, or more adapted to impart instruction to the brethren than Bro. Muggeridge. (Cheers.) In a society which depended so much on oral tradition for their working, it was most important that they should have brethren as preceptors of their lodges of instruction, from whom they could be sure of obtaining their ceremonies with accuracy and precision. (Cheers.) He gave them "Prosperity to the Stability Lodge of Instruction—Health, success and happiness to Bro. Muggeridge." (Cheers.)

Bro. MUGGERIDGE had to return them his most heartfelt thanks for the very kind manner in which the toast had been proposed, and the very flattering response of the brethren. This was the twelfth anniversary meeting of the Stability Lodge of Instruction since it had been under his direction. The first was in the Great Exhibition year of 1851. They had now passed through a period of eleven years, during which great changes had taken place and another Exhibition had been inaugurated. He missed the faces of many he saw on the first occasion, but he had to congratulate the lodge that the chair was still occupied by Bro. Havers. (Cheers.) He could assure the brethren that he

had had some difficulty in prevailing upon Bro. Havers to again take the chair—that brother expressing his conviction, that it would be for the advantage of the lodge that the president should be changed. (No. no.) He thought he might say that he interpreted the wishes of the brethren aright, when he assured Bro. Havers, that they would rather again see him in his old place. (Cheers.) He was pleased that what he had done had met with their approbation and it being now eleven years since he first presided over the Stability Lodge of Instruction, he could assure them that he had never felt more gratified that he was to observe the large number of brethren who had honoured the lodge with their presence that evening, and he could assure them that he should always use his utmost endeavours to promote the best interests and prosperity of the Stability Lodge of Instruction. (Cheers.)

Bro. MCINTYRE G. Reg. had now a most pleasing duty to perform in asking them to drink the health of a brother who was evidently held in high esteem by the Stability Lodge of Instruction, and he might add throughout the Craft. They had heard Bro. Muggeridge state the great difficulty he had experienced in getting Bro. Havers to preside over that meeting, and he was sure great would have been their loss had he not done so, for no one could so well and ably have responded to the aspirations of the Stability Lodge of Instruction as that worthy brother. (Cheers.) And not only was he an esteemed member of this lodge, but he was highly regarded in Grand Lodge and by the Craft, wherever he was known, throughout the kingdom for the purity and integrity of his conduct, and as the very embodiment of a good and excellent Mason. Their confidence nor that of the Craft, he was sure, was not misplaced, and when they had him presiding over them he was the right man in the right place. (Cheers.) When Freemasonry was beset by difficulties and danger, Bro. Havers stood boldly forward and rallied round him a little band of supporters, and showed what good Masonry could do by united efforts. He had conciliated the esteem of all who had come into contact with him. The Craft had recently acknowledged the services of Bro. Havers in a testimonial presented to him last Wednesday, and when it was proposed to give him presentations to the Charities, he had with true dignity declined the compliment. He (Bro. McIntyre) was therefore delighted, that the Grand Master had gracefully testified his sense of the exertions of Bro. Havers, by appointing him Grand Warden. (Cheers.) He had done good service to the Craft, and might do more, and as Bro. Muggeridge had expressed how anxious they were to have him to preside over their meetings, he (Bro. McIntyre) would call upon them to show, that having got him, how desirous they were to keep him. (Loud cheers.)

Bro. HAVERS, who was received with loud applause, said that he was unable properly to return thanks for the kindness with which he had been received, not only that evening, but on every occasion on which he had presided over them. He was deeply grateful for the manner in which they had received him; he could never forget that he owed much of his instruction in the principles and working of Masonry to this lodge of which he became a member, early after his initiation, and should always remember the encouragement he had received from the Craft. There was no doubt some truth in what Bro. McIntyre had stated relative to the difficulties by which they were surrounded a few years ago; but he had no hesitation in saying that the opposition then existing had good grounds for many of their complaints. A reform was wanted at the time in many of their departments, as was seen by a large number of the brethren, and the only real difference between them was how it could be best effected. He, with others, had determined to oppose the danger which appeared to threaten them of going too far, and he believed they had succeeded rather by the moderation and good feeling of the brethren at large than by any merits of their own. He had no hesitation in saying that a well-conducted opposition in Grand Lodge was as useful as it was in the state. Men in office were apt to grow idle and neglectful if not occasionally reminded of their duties, and a temperately-conducted opposition was the safeguard of their privileges. There was one great danger under which he felt he laboured—that of being petted and spoiled by the Craft. So many kind things had been said of him, and so many acts performed towards him of late, that he felt if he asked them for any more that he might be considered like a spoiled child, never satisfied. Yet there was one thing he would ask them. Masonry, as an institution, had taken deep root in the country—and the Grand Lodge of England was the

most wealthy and influential in the world—and boasted more lodges under its control than all the other European Grand Lodges combined, and yet it had no habitation of its own. (Hear, hear.) He considered that the time had come when such a state of things should no longer be allowed to continue. It was many years ago when the present building was erected under a tontine which must soon in the nature of things, (existing only on the life of one lady), shortly expire, and because the Craft was not strong enough to maintain the building in their own hands, at the time of its erection, and had to let it to a Tavern, there was no reason why they should not be strong enough now to have a home of their own. They had now a fund of something like £20,000 and a surplus annual income of nearly £3000 ever growing and yet they hesitated for fear of losing some portion of £800 a year. He asked them whether it was consistent with the dignity of the Craft that they should remain without a proper temple for the performance of their ceremonies. He thought they should provide for themselves a home which should be an honour to the Craft. He had not wish to detract one iota from the commercial profits of their tenants. There was no reason why they should not have a tavern subsidiary to their home, though not a part of it, and not identified with it in name or otherwise. He should like to see all the Secretarial Departments of their Charities located in the same building, without having to run about to 16A or 32C, so that any poor brother or widow seeking information might obtain it at once without difficulty; and at the same time such a home should be provided for Masonry that every brother might be proud to visit. He asked them to attend at Grand Lodge, not to support any particular scheme, but to use their best endeavours to obtain such a home for the Craft. He should say no more beyond again thanking them for the compliment paid him, and assuring them that he felt that the dignity of Masonry demanded at their hands the obtaining a fitting home for the Craft. (Cheers.)

Bro. JENNINGS, P.G.D.C., said that the chairman of the evening had kindly placed in his hand the next toast, and he had great pleasure in proposing it, inasmuch as he could bear testimony to the great excellence of the work that evening, and though he did not like to particularise one brother more than another, he must especially notice the working of Bro. Pratt, whose description of the tracing-board was beyond all praise. Bro. Jennings then proceeded to state that as a member of the Sub-Committee of the Board of General Purposes appointed to inquire into the appropriation of the Grand Lodge property he could assure they had prepared a scheme by which the Craft would have a home of its own, without interfering with the lessees of the tavern, which would be satisfactory to the Craft.

Bro. MIXES, S.W., returned thanks, and assured the W.M. of the evening and the brethren that their earnest desire was to maintain the reputation of the lodge, and the honour of Freemasonry to the best of their ability.

The W.M. then proposed the Sister Lodge of Instruction, [why not lodges? there are twenty as good as the Emulation], regretting that Bro. Wilson, who was to have returned thanks, had left early in the evening, and therefore, coupling with the toast the Charities, the soul and life spring of the institution. The Charities had three excellent Secretaries, two of whom he had long known and understood, and he believed he was now beginning to understand the other—the youngest of the three who had shown by his exertions, and the large subscription at the late festival of nearly £2500, that he was well worthy of his office.

Bro. BINCKES briefly replied, and expressed the satisfaction he felt at seeing Bro. Havers in the chair. They had formerly differed in Grand Lodge, but nothing could be more satisfactory than to hear the terms in which Bro. Havers spoke of the opposition, and trusted with him that all differences would be forgotten, and all expressions uttered in the heat of temper forgiven. He now felt himself devoted to the interests of the Boys' School, and should therefore studiously adhere to the rule he had laid down to himself to no longer take part in the discussions of Grand Lodge, though he could never cease to take the greatest interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Craft. (Cheers.)

Bro. PATTEN also returned thanks, and reminded the brethren that the festival of the Girls' School would take place on the 10th May.

The proceedings, which were enlivened by the musical exertions of Bros. Tedder, T. Young, Irving, and Edney, were then brought to a close.

PROVINCIAL.

DURHAM.

HARTLEPOOL (*St. Helen's Lodge, No. 774*)—The regular lodge was holden in the Masonic Hall, Hartlepool, on the 1st May inst—Present Bros. James Groves, W.M.; B. R. Huntley, S.W.; S. Lindhard, J.D. acting J.W.; S. Armstrong, P.M. Treas.; J. Emra Holmes, Secretary; A. Nathan, S.D.; J. Donald, I.G. &c. Lodge was opened in due form, and with solemn prayer. The W.M. announced that in reply to a petition forwarded on behalf of the widow of a brother recently deceased, the Board of Benevolence had generously ordered the sum of £15 to be granted to her. The minutes of last regular lodge, and also of a lodge of Emergency recently held, were confirmed. Robert Inglis, Esq., M.D. having been previously balloted for and accepted as a fit and proper person to be made a Mason, and having now come properly prepared, was initiated into the mysteries of the ancient Craft and became an E.A. Freemason. The newly made brother then retired and Bro. Hill, a candidate for the 2nd degree, was passed as a Fellow Craft. It had been intended to raise Bros. Otto Kramer and Peter Mickelsen to the sublime degree of M.M., but time would not permit, and lodge being closed down with solemn prayer the brethren retired for refreshment and the evening was spent in harmony.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TEWKESBURY.—*Consecration of St. George's Lodge (No. 1202)*.—Thursday, the 24th of April, having been appointed by the Right Worshipful the Grand Master of this province for the constituting and consecrating the St. George's, Lodge (No. 1202) on the register of the Grand Lodge of England, the important and interesting ceremony was conducted in ancient form by the R.W. the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. G. F. Newmarch (the Prov. G.M. being prevented by illness from attending), in the presence of a numerous body of the Craft. The brethren assembled at two o'clock at the Town-hall, which had been kindly granted for the purpose by the Mayor of Tewkesbury, and among them we observed the following distinguished brethren:—G. F. Newmarch, D. Prov. G.M.; the Venerable Archdeacon Freer, D. Prov. G.M. Herefordshire; Rev. George Roberts, Prov. G.C. Monmouthshire; Rev. Charles Allen, Prov. G.C. Herefordshire; Edward Trinder, Prov. G.S. Gloucestershire; Christopher Cozens, Prov. G.S.B. Gloucestershire; F. C. Tower, Prov. G.S.B. Devon; John Cheese, Prov. G.O. Hereford; Jabez Jones, Prov. G.O. Worcester. The following members of distant lodges were also present:—Bros. Jas. Cornwall, P.M. 862; E. Trimmer, Treas. 1141; R. Hendewerk, 1141; Edward L. Kendall, 1141; Samuel H. Hayward, 724; Edward Fenton, 607, P.J.W. 786; T. J. Baker, 141; E. A. Cossens, P.M. 307; T. W. Swinburne, 307; J. P. Ellis, 141; George Jones, 862. The members of the new lodge also mustered in great force: and Bros. Wiggins 97 and 307, and John Smith 349 and 772 officiated as Tylers. The new furniture, tools, clothing, and jewels, displayed in the lodge prior to the ceremony, excited considerable attention, as did also a very handsome set of consecration vessels which had been kindly furnished for the day by the Ven. Archdeacon Freer. The brethren being properly clothed and the lodge opened in due form by Bro. E. S. Cossens, a cushion of the finest Genoa velvet, decorated with a masonic emblem (the gift of a lady) was presented to the lodge; Bro. H. Browett, also presenting a handsomely bound copy of the Volume of the Sacred Law. The R.W. D. Prov. G.M., attended by the other Provincial Grand Officers present, then entered the lodge and was received in the customary manner. Bro. E. S. Cossens, offered his hiram to the D. Prov. G.M., who was pleased to accept it, and occupying the chair of K.S. constituted the lodge in due form, in accordance with ancient usages, in the most perfect manner, the Venerable the Archdeacon R. Lane Freer, sprinkling the elements of consecration, and the Rev. George Roberts, attended by Bro. E. S. Cossens, discharging his duty as the Chaplain for the day in the most solemn and impressive manner—the lodge being duly formed and properly veiled. During the ceremony, a selection of suitable choral music was performed by Bros. Jones, Cheese, Baker, S. H. Hayward, E. Gillman, and E. S. Cossens, the same being very ably conducted by Bro. Jabez Jones. The D. Prov. G.M. (Bro. Newmarch) assisted by the Prov. G.S. (Bro. Trinder) then duly installed Bro. Egbert S. Cossens as the first W.M. of the St. George's Lodge, who invested the several officers of the lodge

for the ensuing year. The customary business having been duly transacted, the D. Prov. G.M. delivering the charges and addresses in a manner highly creditable to him as a gentleman and a mason—directing the salutations &c. in the most ample form—the scene was a perfect ovation towards the W.M. The customary business having been duly transacted, the Lodge was closed in due form, after which the brethren adjourned to the Swan Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was provided by Bro. Trotman. The chair was taken by the W.M., (Bro. Cossens) supported by the D. Prov. G.M. and the other Prov. G. Officers. The viands having been properly discussed and grace said—The W.M. rose and in proposing the first toast “The Queen and the Craft” claimed the attention the brethren to the few observations he should have the honour to address to them. He said—“I feel the words of an eminent and most worthy brother of an adjoining province on a recent occasion, that “it is more easy to conceive ideas than to find words sufficiently to express them” the more especially when they have relation to cases of deep sorrow, lamentation, and woe. To speak the language of the heart, the heart must first have learned to feel, and cold indeed must that heart be, that was not excessively moved by emotions of the deepest sympathy and condolence towards the widowed mother who had so suddenly been deprived of him who was nearest and dearest to her on earth—the solace, the comfort of the domestic circle on whom devolved the parental duty of protection, guidance, and care to the several branches as they advanced towards maturity and settlement of their future destiny; the faithful and confident adviser in weal and woe under any circumstance; the conservator of that moral life which our beloved Queen had from infancy to the present moment practised—the brightest example of conjugal felicity and a pattern to every court over the face of the globe.

My brethren let us express a hope that the Great Creator of mankind, through his unbounded wisdom, grace, mercy, and, truth will protect the Royal widow and the fatherless children and grant unto her, under whose benignant sway we have enjoyed so many years of almost uninterrupted peace, health, that she may continue in the exercise of a life of usefulness and still be an example worthy of imitation by all people. Under the present circumstances the W.M. solicited the brethren to receive the toast in solemn silence.

(The toast was drunk by the brethren in solemn silence.)

The health of “The M.W. the G.M., the D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers,” was next given, and heartily responded to with masonic honours.

The W.M. again rose, and informed the brethren that the R.W. the Prov. G.M. (the Hon. James Dutton) was confined to his room by a distressing illness, which was the sole cause of his absence that day, but though he could not possibly be with them himself, he had sent them a very efficient representative in the person of the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Newmarch, who had that day performed the ceremonies of consecration and installation in a most perfect manner. He had, for upwards of a quarter of a century, been personally acquainted with Bro. Newmarch, between whom and himself there had existed an uninterrupted feeling of amity and concord; and if he had been required to nominate a brother to perform the ceremonies they had witnessed, it would assuredly have been their D. Prov. G.M. He very much regretted the absence of the Prov. G.M., and more particularly the cause which had occasioned it. He hoped, however, that under the fostering care of his medical attendant, he would speedily be restored to his wonted health. He would give the health of “The R.W. the Prov. G.M., the D. Prov. G.M., and the rest of the officers of Prov. Grand Lodge.”

Bro. NEWMARCH, D. Prov. G.M., said he could endorse the observations of the W.M. with reference to the Prov. G.M., who was very much vexed that illness prevented his being present that day. It was, however, with the greatest pleasure that he (Bro. N.) appeared in his stead, inasmuch as it had given him an opportunity of installing as W.M. a brother with whom he had been personally acquainted for nearly thirty years. He congratulated the brethren of the St. George's Lodge upon the excellence of their selection; Bro. Cossens was the “right man in the right place,” and he had no doubt that the brethren, following his guidance, would progress and get on very well. He had been a mason a great many years, and he did not recollect any lodge which had been commenced under more favourable auspices or with a better prospect for the future than the St. George's Lodge. When the Prov. G.M. was appointed to his high office there were but three lodges in his province, but now, in consequence of the zeal exhibited by the Prov. G.M. and

his officers, that number had been increased to nine. It always appeared to him that there ought to be a lodge in the antient borough of Tewkesbury. That want was now supplied by the masonic spirit of Bro. Cossens, who had already founded two lodges in another province, where he had been honoured by promotion to Provincial rank, and from information which had reached him he was providing for the establishment of another lodge in the only remaining part of of this province which was not already filled up. He concluded by thanking them for the compliment they had paid him, and hoping that he might meet them on many future occasions.

Bro. TRINDER responded on behalf of the rest of the Prov. Grand Officers.

Bro. NEWMARCH again rose, and in complimentary terms, proposed “The Health of The W.M. and founder of St George's Lodge, Bro. Egbert S. Cossens.” (The toasts was warmly and masonically received by the brethren.)

The W.M. thanked the brethren sincerely for the honour they had done him, and observed that it was quite true he had been the founder of two other lodges, and had received masonic rank in another province. He might add that he had also resuscitated a lodge which would otherwise have been erased from Grand Lodge roll. He had, a long time back, directed his attention to Tewkesbury, as being the natural link of the provinces of Gloucester and Worcester. Three several attempts had been made therein to erect the pillars of masonry. The first was by a distinguished Prov. G. officer, who paid more attention to the fair cygnets that so gracefully float on the bosom of the waters of the Avon, than the particular duty he had imposed on himself, but he failed in his object, the second was by a worthy brother, who would doubtless have succeeded, but that he was called away to an equally important district, and who had become instead, the founder of the Vitruvian Lodge at Ross. As to the success of the third attempt they might judge for themselves. It commenced with a meeting of three out of the four brethren who, he had been informed resided at Tewkesbury, two of whom, for want of Masonic communication at the scene of their daily avocations and other divers and good causes and considerations, them therein moving, had not attended a Masonic lodge for upwards of thirty years. Another from the same cause had not seen the Masonic light for upwards of twenty years. They at once promised their assistance, and right masonically had they redeemed their promise; and now, after holding only four lodges, their roll presented an array of between twenty and thirty subscribing members. He acknowledged and expressed his gratitude to the members of the Royal Union Lodge at Cheltenham for the encouragement they had afforded the founders of the St. George's Lodge, and requested Bro. Shirer (who was present) to convey that expression to the brethren at their next meeting.

Bro. SHIRER promised to convey the Masonic sentiments of the brethren of the St. George's Lodge to the officers and brethren of the Royal Union, and after some appropriate observations, proposed “Prosperity and Permanence to the St. George's Lodge,” which was drunk with Masonic honours.

The W.M. proposed “The Health of the Officers of the St. George's Lodge,” and expressed his regret that the S.W. (Bro. Treasure) was absent, from illness.

Bro. PEGG, J.W., in a neat address, acknowledged the compliment, as did also

Bro. F. MOORE, S.D., who said it had long been his desire to join the fraternity, his father having been a Freemason, and that he was glad that he had been able to find a fit and proper opportunity to realise his wishes. He thanked the W.M. for having appointed him to so elevated an office, and hoped he should so discharge its duties as to evince to the brethren that he was not unmindful of the responsibility which devolved upon him.

The W.M. then gave “The Lodges of the Province and The Visitors,” coupling them in one toast, thanking the visitors for the honour they had paid the St. George's Lodge and him by their presence at the solemnly-grand ceremonies of the day, coupling with the toast the names of Bro. James Cornwall, P.M. 862; Capt. Prower, P.G.S.B.; and Edward L. Kendall, of the Royal Gloucestershire Lodge (No. 1141), and informing the brethren that on the 2nd of the next month the anniversary meeting of the Royal Gloucestershire Lodge would be held, at which they would doubtless meet with a warm reception. Bros Prower, Cornwall, and Kendall severally paid the W.M. high compliments, and wished the lodge prosperity and success.

Bro. NEWMARCH proposed the parting toast, and in doing so exhorted the brethren to act upon the precepts which the W.M. had endeavoured to instil into their minds. He also gave a brief but lucid account of the various Masonic Charities, and commended them to the liberal support of the brethren.

The W.M. having used his gavel, solicited the brethren to accompany him to the Ball, which would be the closing feature of the day. The party then rose, and the D. Prov. G.M., attended by the Prov. G. Officers and the W.M., proceeded to the Town Hall, and the ball commenced, the brethren still wearing the badges and decorations of the Order. Several ladies also, in compliance with the wishes of the brethren, wore Masonic emblems, which had a very pretty and festive appearance. The D. Prov. G.M. opened the ball with Mrs. Pegg, and dancing was continued with great spirit until about one o'clock, when the party adjourned to the refreshment-room, which was supplied by Bro. Trotman with every delicacy of the season. After a moderate interval dancing was resumed, by the W.M. opening the second part with his former partner and continued with unabated vigour until six o'clock, when the company dispersed, highly delighted with the evening's festivity. We must not forget to mention that in the early part of the evening the "Masonic Quadrille" was danced, no gentleman being allowed to take part in the same unless he were a brother. On this occasion the brethren formally invested their partners with their several badges, which the ladies appeared to experience great pleasure in assuming, an incident which materially enhanced the hilarity of the company. A polka, called "The St. Georges's," composed for the occasion by Bro. J. H. Power, P.M. 307, at Cheltenham, was also introduced during the evening, and greatly admired. It is dedicated to the W.M.

HAMPSHIRE.

WINCHESTER.—*Lodge of Economy* (No. 90).—The monthly meeting of this lodge for April took place at the rooms adjoining the Black Swan Hotel, on the 30th, when there were present Bros. A. Smith, W.M.; Hasleham, Naish, Sherry, Jacob, P.M's.; Higgs, S.W.; Sheppard, J.W.; Huggins, Sec., and many other brethren. After the lodge had been opened, Bro. Wilson Fisher, E.A., was passed to the degree of F.C. The ceremony was very ably worked by the W.M., and the working tools explained. Bro. Hasleham then gave the appointed lecture on the tracing-board. The lodge was closed to the first degree, and the new bye-laws were read, previous to their being submitted to the Prov. Grand Master. On the motion of Bro. Hasleham, seconded by Bro. Naish, the ten guineas subscribed among the members to the funds of the Boys' Institution, were resolved to be entered in the name of the Treasurer of the lodge for the time being, in order to ensure him a Life Governorship. It was also agreed that a petition be sent to the Grand Master, praying for his approval of the Centenary Medal of the Lodge of Economy, as lately selected by the brethren. Further, that Bro. Higgs, S.W., be appointed Treasurer of the Local Benevolent Fund. Bro. Sherry announced that he had accepted the Stewardship for Hampshire of the Boys' School Festival for next year, and he hoped the brethren would use their best endeavours to support his list of subscriptions. In some subsequent business the subject of discussion was the Boys' Institution, and the W.M., Bros. Sherry, and Hasleham, each spoke of the proceedings attended by the two former at London in the previous week. Bro. Hasleham said, since the last meeting of the lodge there had taken place a very important meeting of the Craft in London; and as the members of the lodge were perhaps anxious to hear of the result of their opposition at the Quarterly Court to the proposed motion for allowing the purchase of presentations to the Boys' School, he had no doubt the W.M. would address the lodge on the subject.—The W.M. said he was most happy to inform the brethren that he had been perfectly successful in opposing the non-confirmation of the minutes. He found that there was by no means a strong feeling in favour of the new rules, and the Governors and subscribers present seemed to be generally of opinion that the consequence of the proposed alteration would be injurious to the Charity. He had felt very strongly on the subject, and his only difficulty was not the finding of reasons, but in making a selection of the cogent and numerous objections which had presented themselves to his mind. He had been ably seconded by Bro. Sherry, who had been fully armed at all points and

quite prepared to rebut any arguments that might have been adduced in favour of the new scheme. After some discussion, numbers of the brethren present voted for the amendment which he proposed, and none voted against it, so that it was unanimously carried.—Bro. Sherry said he had discovered during the proceedings of the Quarterly Court, that the proposition emanated from the Grand Master, who had applied to the General Committee to know at what price a child could be taken into the Charity—doubtless in reference to the contemplated testimonial in recognition of the eminent services of Bro. Havers. Every brother would join in the wish to pay a compliment to Bro. Havers, who was well known in the Craft as a very energetic and enthusiastic Mason. The Committee had taken it into their consideration, and fixed a price, without having due regard to the consequences of the innovation. If one boy was to be so taken into the Charity, it would, to a certain extent, deprive the Governors and subscribers of their stipulated privileges, and therefore such a proposition ought to be rejected. He also thought that the proceedings of the Committee ought to be reported in the Magazine, or that the Governors and subscribers should have some means of ascertaining what was being done.* There were many propositions carried, which, if brought under the notice of the Craft, would be rejected. Bro. Hasleham moved the thanks of the assembled brethren of the lodge to the W.M. and Bro. Sherry for the very able manner in which they had carried out the instructions given to them at the last lodge meeting to combat the non-confirmation of the proposed measure. Bro. Higgs seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried. The W.M. thanked the brethren for their kindness. He felt it a pleasure to acquiesce in the wish of the lodge, because he knew that he thereby was benefiting the Charities. He was sure that had the proposed new rules been carried, the Boys' School would have been materially injured. He could confirm what Bro. Sherry had said as to the origin of the proposed new rules, because it appeared from the minutes which were read by Bro. Binckes, the Secretary. Another fact which confirmed the necessity of Bro. Sherry's suggestion for publishing the proceedings of the General Committee was, that the readings of the minutes occupied three-quarters of an hour amidst such an uproar that it was impossible to hear them. He felt convinced that the bargaining or negotiation which was carried on at the elections was injurious to the best interest of the Charity and opposed to all Masonic principle. Bro. Sherry also briefly responded, and the lodge was closed down at 9.30. The brethren then adjourned for refreshment, and spent a most harmonious interval.

YORKSHIRE.

DONCASTER.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 298).—The brethren of this lodge held their annual meeting on Friday last, the 2nd inst., in their lodge room in the town hall, Bro. George Brooke, P.M., acting as W.M., in the absence of the retiring Master. The lodge having been opened in the first and second degrees, the brethren who had not passed the chair retired. A Past Master's lodge was formed, and Bro. Theophilus Smith, was installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, the ceremony of installation being ably and impressively conducted by Bro. Sherwin, P.M. After the installation Bro. Brooke again resumed the chair, and proceeded to initiate Mr. A. T. Adams into Masonry, according to ancient usage. The following brethren were appointed officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. Wright, S.W.; W. Acaster, J.W.; R. Beatley, S.D.; W. Ramu, J.D.; Selby, I.G. Bros. Webb, Treas., and Brooke, as Sec.; were re-appointed. A gentleman was proposed and seconded, as a fit and proper person for Masonry, to be balloted for next lodge night. At the close of the proceedings about twenty of the brethren adjourned to the Woolpack Hotel, where they partook of a splendid banquet, provided for them by Mr. and Mrs. Pilley. The chair was taken by the newly installed Master, and the vice by Bro. Wright. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and Bro. Rigby, Prov. G. Steward, replied on behalf of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire. The brethren retired after having spent a very pleasant and convivial evening.

* The resolution was carried at a Quarterly Court of the subscribers, and was reported in the Magazine.

INDIA.

(From the Indian Freemasons' Friend.)

CALCUTTA.

RECEPTION OF THE RAJA OF KUPOORTHULLA.—LODGE STAR IN THE EAST (No. 80).

On the 12th February, 1862, the Raja of Kupoorthulla and his brother Sirdar Bikrama Sing, were entertained as guests by Lodge Star in the East (No. 80). The D. Prov. G.M., R.W. Bro. J. J. L. Hoff, attended by the principal Provincial Grand Officers, all in their official clothing, was present, and was conducted upstairs by a deputation. A large number of brethren were also present.

The W.M., after observing the usual ceremony of offering the Hiram to the D. Prov. G.M., proceeded to business, and several candidates were initiated. The officers seemed to be well up to their work, and the degree was conferred in a very orderly and satisfactory manner.

In the banquet hall the brethren sat round three tables. Although the assemblage was large, they did not find themselves squeezed together, as people often do at *burra khana*s. The Master of the lodge, R.W. Bro. Hugh Sandeman, had on his right hand the D. Prov. G.M., and the Raja of Kupoorthulla, and on his left the Past Master, R.W. Bro. Howe, and Sirdar Bikrama Sing.

At the conclusion of the repasts, the W. Master rose and said:—

Brethren! The four first toasts of obligation:—the Queen and the Craft, the Grand Master of England, the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, and all Poor and Distressed Brother Masons. Bro. Senior Warden, please to lead the honours.

The W.M. then said:—I am certain that I will have the hearty applause of all present, when I tell you that the next toast I wish to propose is "The Health of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, R.W. Bro. Hoff!" To the outer world, it is a subject of wonder how a society founded upon principles of secrecy can have so long continued to exist, while all other human institutions have enjoyed, like humanity itself, only short lives, and have then passed away for ever. The cause is two-fold. First, the foundation is sure; Masonry is, as it were, builded on a rock, so that when the floods come, and the rains descend, and the wind blows and beats upon that house, it falls not, because it is founded upon a rock. Secondly, in every generation, a glorious few have been found, who, from a sincere love of the Order, and a hearty zeal for its interests, have devoted their time and their talents to its support, and have thus prevented that decay which would otherwise, slowly and gradually, but steadily and effectively, eat even into a rock. A fitting type of one of those men is to be found in the person of R.W. Bro. Hoff. (Cheers.) He was toiling for the good of Freemasonry long before most of the Masons now present were even born. He is still active at his post, and has only recently assured the brethren that he will never desert them so long as it pleases the Great Architect to continue to him the blessings of health and strength. He is dearly loved by all Masons; and, like other lodges, Star in the East is glad to greet him whenever he can visit it, either officially, or in his private capacity as an ordinary Brother Mason. The W.M. concluded by wishing the D. Prov. G.M. all success and prosperity, and the toast was most enthusiastically received by the brethren.

After the D. Prov. G.M. had returned thanks, the W.M. again rose and proposed the following toast:—

"Without detracting from the other toasts, it is obvious that the health of our guests is the toast of the evening. With it I will couple the names of Bro. the Raja Rundheer Sing, of Kupoorthulla, and Sirdar Bikrama Sing. (Loud applause.) I will not dwell in detail upon the antecedents of the Raja; first, because by doing so I may be led to trespass upon political ground, which is always forbidden in masonic assemblies, and, secondly, because I do not wish to put him to the blush by any lengthy reiteration of the many historical facts in his career, which redound so much to his honour and his credit, and which are all as household words to every one who has ever resided in the Punjab. Suffice it to say, that, in the year 1857, a year that will ever be memorable in the annals of India, he behaved with faithful and active loyalty. At the beginning of the outbreak he was residing in his family palace at Jullunder, and when, in June and July of that year, the British troops were gradually withdrawn from that part of the country to besiege Delhi for the purpose of retaking it and punishing the hordes of cowardly assassins who were swarming within its walls, and

the puppet king who had requited the kindness and generosity of the British Government by the most foul treachery and misconduct, our Bro. Rundheer Sing gave his troops, both horse and foot, to the Commissioner, for service in the Jullunder Doab, and to maintain order in support of the civil power. Peace was maintained, and ample testimony has been borne to the usefulness of the Raja's troops during that trying time. Again; when in 1858, Lucknow had been recaptured, and the immediate re-occupation of the rest of the province of Oude was of importance, the Raja volunteered to go in person, with his best troops, from Jullunder to Lucknow, a distance of 500 miles (about the distance from London to Aberdeen), in a tropical climate, and at the most trying season of the year. This offer was accepted, and, during the hot season and rains of 1858, he was in camp in the interior of Oude, rendering service to the British Government against the rebels. This service has also been substantially acknowledged by the British Government. As an individual, the Raja has always shown an enlightened example to the native Christians, not only in respect of politics, but of religion and morality; and it was this latter circumstance that made the Freemasons at Lahore deem him a fit and proper person to become a Mason, and which led to his initiation into our ancient and honourable fraternity. These remarks apply equally to Bro. Sirdar Bikrama Sing, and I am glad to have had an opportunity of publicly welcoming them both to the oldest Masonic lodge in British India, a circumstance which, I feel, will not only be appreciated by themselves, but also by the lodge at Lahore, which gave them Masonic birth, and of which I myself had the honour of being the founder." The W.M. concluded by expressing his gratification at seeing so many guests of Masonic rank and worth at the table. He assured them that lodge Star in the East desired to limit its hospitality only to the size and capabilities of the hall, which, not being possessed of elastic properties could only accommodate a certain number. The remedy rested with the brethren; if they were to come forward and build a larger hall, one worthy of the position of Masonry in this large and rapidly increasing capital (hear, hear, from R.W. Bro. Roberts), it would be a source of happiness and an object of ambition to lodge Star in the East, to try and fill it on all important occasions.

RAJA RUNDHEER SING.—W.M. and brethren, I find it difficult to express myself in the way in which I would wish to convey to you my thanks for your kindness in having proposed my and my brother's health. In the first place, I am not quite familiar with the use of the English language in a speech; and in the next place, Bro. Sandeman has alluded to so many circumstances in connection with my services in 1857 and 1858, that it is impossible for me to touch upon every point. With regard to my services, they do not deserve special notice; for I was bound to render them (cheers), and I trust that whatever it is my duty to do, I shall ever keep in view, as long as I live (cheers), and that my successors will act in like manner. I feel proud at being joined to such a noble society as that of the Freemasons, whose object it is to promote good-will among all classes and races of men; and I will do my best to promote its interests. I beg you will accept our best thanks. (Cheers.)

The D. Prov. G.M.—The R. W.M. having permitted me to propose a toast, call upon you, brethren, to fill your glasses. It is a toast which carries with it its own recommendation, and is therefore sure to meet with an hearty response; and yet I am sorry it is not in the hands of some one better able to do it justice. It is, as you have doubtless anticipated, the health of your Worshipful Master. (Loud cheers.) Being an active member of the Craft, he is well known among us in Calcutta; add in the Upper Provinces he can, among other things, point with just pride to the fact that he founded the lodge at Lahore. He also established the Royal Arch Chapter and the Knight Templar Encampment there. The lodge of which he now the Master was once dormant, and was revived by a few brethren, of whom I was one. It is now flourishing under his Hiram, as all may see. (Cheers.) These plain facts do not require the embroidery of words, for they are eloquent in themselves; and I therefore call upon you, whether members or visitors, to drink to the health of R.W. Bro. Sandeman.

The W.M., in reply said Brethren! It is always a difficult thing to return thanks, so as to steer clear between the desire to show one's appreciation of the honour conferred, and the desire to do it modestly. Our Right Worshipful Brother, who has so kindly proposed my health, has been accustomed to return thanks from the time when I must have been a mere *butcha* in my nurse's arms, or perhaps before I was even born.

To him, it is, comparatively, an easy thing so return thanks. Not so to me; especially when I find that, although I am not loth to take a little bit of praise when I can do so honestly, the credit of promoting the welfare of this lodge, and placing it in a prosperous position, cannot be wholly appropriated by myself, but must be shared by me with others as I have been supported by excellent officers.

The W.M. next called on the company to join in a bumper toast to the brethren who had been initiated that evening.

BRO. GENNOE rose to return thanks for himself and the other newly initiated brethren.

Other toasts were drunk, and a pleasant evening passed.

DUM-DUM.—*Lodge St. Luke, (No. 1150).*—The old Dum-Dum Lodge, *Courage with Humanity* (No. 551), established 1821, was removed to Calcutta about eighteen years ago, owing to a decrease in the number of members, which rendered it inexpedient to its continuing to work at Dum-Dum. From that time to the establishment of the present lodge, St. Luke, there was no lodge at Dum-Dum. In 1860, certain brethren, then resident in this station, thought it advisable to establish a new lodge, and applied to R.W. Bro. J. J. L. Hoff, Officiating Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, for permission to do so, soliciting that a dispensation might be granted to enable them to commence working, pending the arrival of a Warrant of Constitution from the Grand Lodge of England. The dispensation was granted in a letter dated 16th October 1860, and on the 19th of that month Lodge St. Luke was opened, under the auspices of Bros. W. Clark, Offg. D.P.G.M.; J. G. Llewelyn P.P.J.G.W.; James W. Browne, P.G. Standard Bearer; John W. Browne, P.G. Sword Bearer; James Benjamin Dennis; and John M. Frase, of 265.

The following brethren, who proposed to form the new lodge, were likewise present:—

Bro. D. A. Patterson, of No. 649, W.M. elect, and Bros. L. D'Acosta, G. R. Fenwick, J. C. Hamilton, Q. D. Parsons, H. Le Guay Geary, E. R. Simmons, H. C. Walshe, G. R. Lee, F. W. Lindstedt and J. Levick.

Bro. W. Clark, P. Prov. S.G.W., officiating as D. Prov. G.M. took the Eastern Chair, and was supported by R.W. Bro. Llewelyn as P.M.; James W. Browne as S.W.; John W. Brown as J.W.; and the Rev. Lindstedt as Secretary.

W.M. elect was then installed in due and ancient form, after which he appointed the following brethren to office:—

Bros. L. D'Acosta, S.W.; G. R. Fenwick, J.W.; H. C. Walshe, S.D.; H. L. Geary, J.D.; E. R. Simmons, I.G.; J. Levick, Tyler; and Lindstedt, Chaplain, Treasurer, and Sec.

Owing to the departure of some of the office bearers, unfortunately too common an occurrence in lodges which number many military men amongst their members, some of the offices have changed hands during the year. On the 25th March Bro. Lawrell was appointed J.D., and Bro. Forbes, I.G.; on the 26th June Bro. Forbes was elected Treasurer, and Bro. Winn was appointed I.G.; and on the 9th September Bro. Fenwick was appointed S.W. and Bro. W. W. Clark, J.W.

On the 15th June 1861 the Warrant from the Grand Lodge of England was brought forward in open lodge; and on the 3rd July the brethren assembled for the purpose of consecrating the lodge.

The lodge have assembled, received the Officers of the Grand Lodge, and the W.M. offered the Hiram to the R.W. Offg. Prov. G.M., who returned it. The W.M. opened the lodge, and subsequently raised it to the 2nd and 3rd degrees.

The Offg. Prov. G.M. then took the Eastern chair, the warrant of constitution was read, and the Lodge was consecrated in due and ancient form, with solemn prayer; the Offg. Prov. G.M. observing that, during his long career as a Mason, he had never even witnessed the ceremony he now called on to perform.

The lodge was then reduced to the 1st degree, and there being no further business before the lodge, it was closed in peace and harmony; the brethren, accompanied by their guests, adjourning to a banquet which had been provided by the Members of the lodge.

The lodge commenced its career with 11 members, one of whom was serving brother. During the 14 months the W. Bro. D.A. Patterson held the Hiram of the lodge, 19 were initiated, 13 were passed, and 13 were raised, of whom one was a serving brother; 9 brethren joined the Lodge as subscribing members, and 4 honorary members were enrolled under its banners; 13 brethren withdrew, leaving 24 subscribing members, 4 honorary members, and 2 serving brethren.

CALCUTTA.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE (No. 715).—At a meeting of this lodge held on the 14th February, Bro. Capt. J. J. Browne, of Lodge La Triple Espérance, at Port Louis, Mauritius, was elected a joining member. Mr. Wm. Robert Burkett, of the Bengal Civil Service, was initiated, and Bro. Brooks, of Lodge St. Luke, who had been passed to the 2nd degree at Dum-Dum by Bro. John W. Brown, was raised to the 3rd degree by the same brother. At an Emergent Meeting held on the following day, at 4 P.M., Bro. Capt. Fowler, of the China steamer *Thunder*, was passed to the 2nd degree. He had been initiated in Lodge St. John about two years ago, and might have sought for advancement in China or at Singapore; but he preferred waiting till he could have an opportunity of getting it in his mother lodge. The lodge has received a very kind letter from General Boileau, Prov. Grand Master, dated Camp Lullitpore, the 16th February, in reply to one addressed to him by the lodge, acknowledging receipt of his circular, and announcing his appointment to the Masonic charge of the province. At a meeting of the lodge held on the 14th March, Mr. Arthur Howard Emerson, of the Hurkaru Press, was initiated by Bro. John Wm. Brown, P.M. There was a very good attendance of brethren, among them were the Masters of Humility with Fortitude and Courage with Humanity, and some of the members of St. Luke and other lodges. Relief was given from the poor-box to an applicant. Several left the hall after dinner, for the purpose of being present at the reception at Government House; but they returned to join in the song and harmony of the evening.

LODGE HUMILITY WITH FORTITUDE (No. 279).—This lodge met on the 17th February. Several visitors were present, and when their health was proposed, Bro. Dr. Sanger, in returning thanks, referred to his connection with the lodge some eighteen years before. He had just returned to Calcutta after a long absence, and he felt gratified at finding that the lodge still gave as hearty a welcome to brethren visiting it as it did in bygone days. The lodge met again on the 3rd March, and initiated Mr. C. J. Macmillan, of Berhampore, and Mr. H. T. Bristow. In returning thanks for the health of the visitors, Bro. Hugh McLardy, of the Howrah Lodge, stated that he had not been in the habit of visiting lodges, but that the hearty welcome which he and the other visitors had received that evening in Humility with Fortitude, made him feel disposed to have a greater experience of the hospitality of the Calcutta lodges. Whether invited or not, he would, as a member of the Fraternity, come to the lodge, as a matter of right, whenever it was in his power to do so. He would rather see a lodge showing an anxiety to prevent the visitors from leaving the hall before supper, than an anxiety to scrutinize their right to occupy a seat at the table.

AMERICA.

The Centennial celebration of St. John's Lodge (No. 4), held at Hartford, on March 21st, 1862—passed off finely, and we may say was a decided success. The unfavourable state of the weather prevented the attendance of large numbers of brethren from abroad, who were expected, and for whom accommodation had been made and ample arrangements completed. Notwithstanding the disappointment in this respect, it was an occasion long to be remembered, and an important event in the history of St. John's Lodge, and of masonry in this State. Agreeably to arrangements, the brethren assembled at Masonic Hall, 130 Main-street, and at 10 o'clock a procession was formed.

Precisely at half-past ten the procession commenced to move up Main-street, and extended from the Hall to the State House. It made a fine and imposing appearance, and attracted marked attention. Owing to the disagreeableness of the weather—raining quite hard—the procession moved directly into Asylum street to Allyn Hall. The gallery of this spacious and elegant Hall was reserved for the ladies, who in spite of the watery element, were out in large numbers. The body of the hall was occupied by the various Lodges, Chapters, Councils, and Commanderies; while the Grand Officers of the State and distinguished brethren from abroad, occupied the stage, with the Chaplain, Orator, Germania Band, Beethoven Society, and others who took part in the exercises.

Among the distinguished brethren from abroad, we had the pleasure of taking by the hand Bro. Winslow Lewis, of Boston, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Bro.

L. B. Englesby, of Burlington, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, of Kentucky.

Order of exercises at the Hall:—Overture, by the Germania Orchestra; invocation, by Rev. Bro. Asher Moore; solo and chorus, from "The Creation," by the Beethoven Society; historical sketch of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, by Rev. Bro. Asher Moore, ode, written for the occasion by Rev. Bro. J. F. Mines, music by Bro. J. G. Barnett; oration, by Rev. Bro. J. M. Willey, of Bridgeport; the Level and the Square, words by Bro. Rob. Morris, of Kentucky, music by Bro. Wm. J. Babcock. Original poem, "A Song of Light," by Rev. Bro. J. Mines; original hymn, "Faith, Hope and Charity," by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney; benediction, by Rev. Bro. D. Henry Miller.

The above order of exercises were performed in a masterly manner, and elicited much applause.

The historical sketch of St. John's Lodge No. 4, by the Rev. Bro. Asher Moore, was an able production. The original Charter was granted by Bro. Jeremy Gridley, and bears date March 21, 1762. He briefly sketched its early history, rise and progress; mentioned some of its officers, changes of location, deeds of charity and benevolence, its bold and manly stand during the Anti-Mason crusade, and its present prosperous condition. The minutes of the lodge show among other distinguished visitors the name of Bro. Israel Putnam.

The orator of the day, Bro. J. M. Willey, outdid himself on this occasion. He held the audience spell-bound for more than an hour. His discourse was a powerful argument in behalf of Freemasonry, and an able refutation of the charges brought against it by its enemies. It was elegant and polished in style, its effect convincing to the unprejudiced mind, at times brilliant, and elicited frequent bursts of applause. He paid a just and fitting tribute to the character of woman, and gave it as a reason "why the ladies are not admitted to our lodges." They being the loveliest of nature's works, and, we may add, naturally Masonic, need not the aid of secret societies to stimulate them to deeds of charity and benevolence.

After the exercises at the Hall, the brethren repaired to a hall below, and partook of a bountiful collation, served by St. John's Lodge, and prepared by Messrs. Rockwood, of the United States Hotel. After having refreshed the inner man, a procession was formed in the same order as before, when the brethren marched to the lodge room, where a vote of thanks was extended by St. John's Lodge to the brethren generally for their attendance and assistance rendered in their celebrating this the one hundredth anniversary of their lodge.

Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, of Kentucky, produced the Masonic apron which had once been owned and worn by Bro. Robert Burns. The enthusiasm manifested by the brethren on seeing this interesting and valuable relic was wonderful to behold. All present seemed to vie with each other in paying their respects to the memory of this departed brother. The apron was handled, put on and worn, until every Mason imagined himself a poet.

Bro. Cooke entertained the brethren for a short time with a brief description of his Masonic pilgrimage in Great Britain, France, Ireland, and Scotland. He said that on his arriving at Tarbolton, on inquiry, he ascertained that the lodge to which Burns belonged had not held a meeting for many years, and but four of its members living. Through Bro. Cooke's instrumentality the old lodge was again revived. He got together those four old gray-haired Masons and opened a lodge.

The brethren extended a vote of thanks to Bro. Cooke for the privilege of seeing this interesting relic.

The ball in the evening, at Allyn Hall, was a gorgeous and splendid affair, said to be the ball of the season. The supper was got up in the best style, up to the times, with all the modern improvements. In fact, the celebration, the ball, and all things connected passed off agreeable and pleasant to all concerned.—*Masonic Casket.*

ROYAL ARCH.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The quarterly convocation of Grand Chapter was held on Wednesday last, there being a most beggarly attendance of either Grand Officers or private companions—not more than twenty in all. Comp. Hall acted as Z.; Comp. Pattison as H.; Comp. Huyshe as J.; Le Veau, Savage, and Gole as Soj's; Potter, N., and Clarke, E., the only Grand Officers present out

of their turn being Comps. Hall, G. J.; Clarke, E.; and McIntyre, Assist. P. Soj. There were also on the dais the following P. Grand Officers, Spier, Walmsley, and Bradford.

The chapter having been opened, and the usual formalities gone through, the acting Z. proceeded to declare the Grand Officers for the year (investing each as were present.)

The Earl of Zetland (in virtue of his office as Grand Master)	Z.
The Earl De Grey and Ripon (in virtue of his office as D.G.M.)	H.
Comp. Hall (by re-appointment)	J.
" W. G. Clarke (in virtue of his office as G. Sec.)	E.
" R. W. Jennings	N.
" Sir Hedworth Williamson	P. Soj.
" Rev. W. K. R. Bedford }	Ast. Soj.
" Rev. John Huyshe }	
" Tomkins (in virtue of his office in Grand Lodge)	Reg.
" Capt. Creaton	S. B.
" Blake	St. B.
" Theodore Ladd (in consequence of Comp. Empsom not being qualified)	D. C.

The G. Scribe E. apologised for the absence of Comp. Sir Hedworth Williamson and the Rev. W. K. Bedford, on account of engagements in the country.

The report of the General Committee of Grand Chapter having been received and ordered to be entered on the minutes, charters were granted for the Canonbury Chapter at Islington, and Unanimity, North Walsham, Norfolk.

The Charter of the Chapter of Loyalty and Virtue (312) Barnstable, withdrawn at the Grand Chapter of August last, was restored, it appearing that there was now every chance of its being efficiently and properly worked, and there being no Chapter within forty miles of Barnstable.

On a notice duly made in accordance with the recommendation of the General Committee that the salary of the Grand Scribe E. should be increased from £50 to £70.

Comp. Stebbing rose and stated that he did not intend to oppose the motion but he could not refrain from noticing the uncourteous terms used in the Committee's report as regarded a most valued servant of the order. The report of the Committee said:—"The Committee have finally to report that in auditing the accounts for the past quarter, their attention has again been drawn to the anomaly of the salary of the Grand Scribe E being less in amount than that of one of his clerks." He thought that courtesy was at all times becoming, and that every Mason should be careful not to wound the feelings of another. He had been in correspondence with Bro. Farnfield for a period of twenty-five years and had always received the utmost courtesy. He was the Assist. Grand Sec. of England and the Chief Clerk of the Grand Chapter, and surely he might have been described more courteously than as "one of the Clerks." It might be a slip of the pen but without meaning any discourtesy to the Chairman of the Committee who signed the report he could not help protesting against the terms in which it was drawn up.

Comp. Pattison, as Chairman of the Committee, took upon himself the responsibility of the words in the report, but at the same time begged to assure Comp. Farnfield, whom he had had the pleasure to know and esteem for upwards of fifteen years, that nothing was further from his wish than to pen a single word which could hurt his feelings. He highly respected Comp. Farnfield, who, though he was Assist. G. Secretary in Craft Masonry, was only the chief clerk in Arch Masonry, but he assured him that if there was anything in the words of the report at all objectionable, it was from a pure inadvertence.

The resolution was then carried. The General Committee was then elected, three being appointed by the Grand Z., namely, Comps. Pattison, President; Evans and Le Veau. The coms. elected, were Comps. Adlard, Warren, Savage, Gole, Hervey, and Ladd.

All business being concluded, the chapter was closed in due form with solemn prayer.

HAMPSHIRE.

FAREHAM.—*Chapter of Harmony (No. 387).*—This Chapter which has been dormant for twelve or fourteen years at Gosport, has recently been removed to this town, to which, some years since, the Lodge of Harmony to which it is attached, was re-

moved, and on Thursday, the 1st inst., the newly elected 1st and 2nd Principals were installed by Comp. Rankin Stebbing, Z., 1025, who presided on the occasion. The 1st Principal is Comp. Alfred Heather, P.Z., 319, and 2nd Principal H. M. Emanuel, P.Z., 428. We regret to learn that the 3rd Principal Comp. J. R. Mosse, an active Mason formerly in Somersetshire, and for many years past in Hampshire, was so ill as to be unable to attend or accept the office, his recovery being hopeless, and the Rev. Comp. Mills was nominated in his place. Two brethren were then exalted by Bro. Rankin Stebbing, assisted by Comp. Compigne, of Gosport, as Principal Soj., and every prospect exists of an entire revival of this old chapter. The Lodge of Harmony was held on the same evening the Rev. Bro. Mills, W.M. ably presiding and initiating two new candidates, after which the brethren and companions who came from various parts of the country, were most hospitably entertained.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

LANCASHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

The royal, exalted, religious, and military order of Masonic Knights Templar, under the command of Sir Knt. Albert Hudson Royds, Very Eminent Provincial Grand Commander of Lancashire, was held at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool, on Friday, May 2nd, 1862, at one o'clock. Seventeen encampments of the province were represented.

The Prov. Grand Commander and his officers were marshalled by Sir Knt. C. J. Banister, Prov. G.D.C., in the committee-room, and proceeded to the Great Hall, where they were received by the Sir Knights of the Jacques de Molay and the representatives of the other provincial encampments under the Arch of Steel from north-west, to east, Sir Knt. St. John B. Joule performing on the organ appropriate music.

The Provincial Grand Conclave was opened in due form by the V.E. Prov. G. Commander, Sir Knt. Albert Hudson Royds, assisted by Sir Knts. L. Newall, as D. Prov. G.D.; H. Bridson, Prior; R. F. Ainsworth, 1st Captain; C. C. Pole, 2nd Captain; Rev. J. B. Phillips, Prelate, &c. The minutes of last Provincial Grand Conclave were read and confirmed. The Treasurer's accounts were audited, and a balance of nearly £100 remained to the credit of the conclave. The Treasurer, Sir Knt. Stephen Smith, was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. Proposed by the D. Prov. G.C., Sir Knt. Lawrence Newall, and seconded by Sir Knt. C. J. Banister, that the Prov. G.C. be made a Governor of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons in perpetuity; carried unanimously.

The Prov. G. Commander then invested the following Sir Knights Provincial Grand Officers for the year.

Sir Knight Lawrence Newall.....	D. Prov. G. Com.
" Henry Briddon.....	Prov. G. Prior.
" E. Barlow.....	" Sub. Prior.
" A. F. Ainsworth.....	" 1st Capt.
" C. C. Pole.....	" 2nd Capt.
" Rev. E. J. Bolling.....	" Prelate.
" " J. B. Phillips.....	" Asst. do.
" " Wm. H. Wright.....	" Chancellor
" " Wm. Harrison.....	" Vice ditto.
" " Richard Verent.....	" Registrar.
" " Stephen Smith.....	" Treasurer.
" " Charles J. Banister.....	" Hospt.
" " Robert Munn, jun.....	" 1st Expert.
" " Reuben Mitchael.....	" 2nd ditto.
" " George Mellor.....	" 1st St. B.
" " Geo. H. Ormerod.....	" 2nd ditto.
" " H. S. Alpuss.....	" Almoner.
" " J. C. Peatson.....	" D. of Cers.
" " Wm. Roberts.....	" Assist. do.
" " B. B. Labrey.....	" 1st A.D.C.
" " H. Fishwick.....	" 2nd ditto.
" " J. L. Hine.....	" 1st C. of L.
" " Hy. Hibber t.....	" 2nd ditto.
" " Lawrence Ormerod.....	" Sword B.
" " Richd. Crabtree.....	" 1st Herald.
" " John Nield.....	" 2nd ditto.
" " St. John B. Joule.....	" Organist.
" " — Bamford.....	" Banner Br.
" " Wm. Dawson.....	" E.W.

The Almoner made a collection of £3 15s., the offertory being read by the Rev. J. B. Phillips.

There being no further business before the Provincial Grand Conclave, it was closed, according to ancient custom, with solemn prayer, and the Prov. G. Commander and Prov. G. Officers retired in the same form as on entering, marshalled by Sir Knt. C. J. Banister.

The banquet was prepared at the Adelphi Hotel, presided over by the Very Eminent Prov. G. Commander, Sir Knt. A. H. Royds. On his right V.E. Sir Knt. L. Newall, D. Prov. G.C.; and left, Sir Knts. C. C. Pole, Stephen Smith, W. H. Wright, H. S. Alpuss, Ed. Pierpoint, Dr. Lee, J. Heyes, Crankshaw, Josh. Chadwick, Jno. Knight, R. Vevers, W. Roberts, H. T. Baldwin, T. Feather, F. Peatson, &c. The vice-chair occupied by Sir Knt. C. J. Banister. "The Queen," "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales," and the rest of the loyal toasts proposed and drunk. Also "The M.E. and S.G. Master, Sir Knt. Wm. Stuart;" "The V.H. and E. Deputy G.M., Sir Knt. Col. G. A. Vernon, and the Grand Officers of Grand Conclave;" also "Scotland and Ireland." The Chairman then proposed the health of his Deputy, and from the manner it was received, proved that it was an appointment pleading to all present,—drunk with enthusiasm, and on Sir Knight Newall rising was received with rounds of applause, and in an excellent speech promised to do all he could for the province and the order in general. "The Health of the Prov. G. Commander" was proposed by the Prov. G. Captain, Sir Knt. C. C. Pole, who responded in a truly fraternal way, thanking the Sir Knights, and proposing "Prosperity to the G. Officers of the Provinces," replied to by several Sir Knights; and as most of the Sir Knights had to leave by train, the evening was a short and pleasant one, partaking more of a family party. The dinner was excellent, and the viands all that could be desired.

MOUNT CALVARY ENCAMPMENT.—A meeting of the above encampment took place on Monday, the 5th inst, at the London Coffee House for the purpose of installing the Right Hon. Lord Londesborough, who was proposed in the encampment by Sir Knt. Thearle. There were present upon the occasion—the M.E. and S.G.M. Sir Knt. Stuart; John Pudy; M. Shuttleworth P.E.C. and G.V.C.; Dr. Harcourt; Braithwaite, E.C.; Elliott, P.E.C.; John Mott Thearle, P.E.C. and G.B.B.; Vesper, P.E.R.; Lemanski, P.E.C.; Thompson, P.E.C.; Sir Knt. Swan and Nicholson. The encampment was set out upon this occasion in the most magnificent manner, and the arrangement of the Banners, dais for each officer, and the musical arrangements being the most perfect we have ever seen. The ceremony was most effectively performed by Sir Knt. Braithwaite, and his fellow officers—so efficiently as to elicit the marked commendation of the most Ex. Sir Knt. Stuart—an appropriate Templer march written by Frater Sir Knt. Thearle, was at the request of the E.C. dedicated to Lord Londesborough. A communication was made by Sir Knt. John Mott Thearle, that at ensuing Grand Conclave, the Baldwin Encampment would give their adhesion and allegiance to Grand Conclave—a piece of information that elicited from the Grand Master a most knightly acknowledgment, and expressive of his exceeding gratification to know that all Knt. Templars were now to be one family. A most sumptuous banquet was provided by Bro. Clarke, to which the utmost justice was paid. The toatts given by Sir Knt. Braithwaite, the E.C. were to the purpose and brief—and at an early hour the Sir Knts. seperated, after one of the most satisfactory evening, spent in Masonry.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Alice and Helena arrived safely at Balmoral on the 1st inst. Princes Arthur and Leopold are still at Osborne, and judging by the *Court Circular*, must be having a pleasant time of it, continually going out for cruises in the Channel so called,—i.e. from the length of time occupied on the pleasant Southampton Waters. The King of the Belgians is seriously indisposed.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—On Friday the 2nd inst., the Archbishop of Canterbury's Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill, and the Registration of Voters Bill, were read a second time—the former being at the same time ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.—On Monday three of the titles to land bills were read a third time, and passed; and the Exchequer Bonds Bill passed through Committee.—On Tuesday the Transfer of Stocks (Ireland) Bill was read a second time; and the Exchequer Bonds Bill a third time.—In the House of Commons on the 1st inst., the Markets and Fairs (Ireland) bill passed through committee; the births and deaths registration (Ireland) bill was read a second time; and the survey registration (Ireland) bill passed through Committee. Friday the 2nd Sir G. C. Lewis announced that he intended shortly to ask for leave to bring in a bill for another loan in connection with the national defences. The right hon. Baronet further stated, in reply to a question from Lord Elcho, that the Royal Commission on the volunteer movement had been nominated. Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. W. E. Forster, stated that a commercial treaty between this country and Italy was about to be negotiated, and that the government of Turin had already despatched a commissioner to London. One or two other questions having been disposed of, Mr. Maguire, who has, for some time past been advertising for "facts" to support his case, re-introduced the subject of the distress which prevails in certain districts in the west of Ireland. The hon. gentlemen spoke of several deaths from starvation, and contended that the Poor-law machinery was wholly inadequate to relieve the mass of suffering which, he said, existed in many parts of the country. He denied that the cry of distress had been raised by interested persons; but Mr. Dawson, who followed him, contended that the crisis had been exaggerated, with a view of damaging the Government in Ireland. Colonel Dickson maintained that the gravity of the case had not been exaggerated—a view which was combated by Sir Robert Peel, who, while admitting that distress existed "to some extent," disputed the accuracy of Mr. Maguire's statement of "deaths from starvation." After some further discussion Sir George Grey said he believed the distress in Ireland was not so serious as that which prevailed in Lancashire and other parts of the kingdom, and his opinion was, that the emergency could be met by a wise and humane administration of the poor laws. The subject then dropped.—On Monday, Mr. Walpole re-opened (in Committee) the discussion on the education question. The right hon. gentlemen was of opinion that it would be wise on the part of Parliament to accept the revised code, although he still entertained doubts as to the working of the amended minutes in some particulars. He proceeded to state what he considered would be improvements upon some of the details of the schemes as it now stood, and expressed a fear that the new regulations which still leave poor and neglected districts without assistance. Mr. Henley, Sir John Pakington, and other members, also accepted the new minutes with certain reservations; and Mr. Lowe having replied, Mr. Walpole withdrew the first of his eleven resolutions, which he had moved simply as a matter of form. Mr. Walter then moved,—“That to require the employment of certificated masters and pupil teachers by managers of schools, as an indispensable condition of their participation in the parliamentary grant, is inexpedient and inconsistent with the principle of payment for results which form the basis of the revised code.” Mr. Thompson seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Adderley, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. Lowe, and supported by Mr. Henley. After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Walter consented to strike out the words "pupil teachers," but the resolution, in its amended form, was rejected by a majority of eight.—On Tuesday Mr. Darby Griffith asked Lord Palmerston "whether, with respect to events at Herat, any operation will be undertaken by the English or Indian government tending to pledge this country to hostility against Persia, or for or against Asia, without consent of Parliament and the country." The noble Lord, in reply, stated that no information whatever, tending to show that the Shah of Persia had undertaken operations against Herat, had been received either by the Home or the Indian government,—a not unwelcome announcement in the face of the statements so repeatedly made of late as to the danger of "another Afghan war." The subject of the Spithead forts was again introduced by Sir James Elphinstone, and Lord Palmerston took the opportunity of reading the House a lesson on the danger involved in the assumption on the part of the Legislature of the proper functions of the Executive. The suspension of the works at Spithead had been ordered in consequence of

the extraordinary effect produced upon the House by the engagement between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*; and much money and valuable time, he said, will have been thrown away, if, after all, the Commissioners to whom the question has been referred should report in favour of pushing on the forts as necessary supports to our floating defences. Mr. Lyall, in moving for certain returns relating to the Government of Ceylon, urged the expediency of transferring the administration of that colony from the Colonial to the Indian department. Mr. Chichester Fortescue and Lord Stanley dissented from the views expressed by the member for Whitehaven, and, the motion for the returns having been agreed to, the subject dropped. Mr. Whalley, amid a storm of derisive laughter and cries, then brought forward his motion on the Maynooth grant, which, after a short debate, was negatived by 193 votes against 111.—On Wednesday, Mr. M'Mahon moved the second reading of the County Courts Procedure Bill. He described the measure as one by which the practice of the county courts would be assimilated to that of the superior courts. The Attorney-General opposed the bill as being for the most part unnecessary. Mr. Henley and Mr. Ayrton urged that something should be done to effect a change in the law as to the imprisonment of poor people for debt by county-court judges, and Sir George Grey promised that the matter should have the attention of the Government. The second reading of the bill was then negatived without a division. The Smoke Nuisances (Metropolis) Acts Amendment Bill passed through committee. The House went into committee on the Public-houses (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill, after some opposition from Mr. Craufurd, and were occupied until a quarter to six o'clock with its various clauses.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—A deputation has waited on the President of the Poor-law Board on the subject of the distress prevailing in Lancashire. The deputation consisted almost entirely of the members for the manufacturing districts, and their object, as explained by Colonel Wilson Vatten, was to represent to the President of the Poor-law Board the inadequacy of the ordinary pauper regulations to meet the pressure of the present distress, and to suggest some relaxation of their stringency. Mr. Villiers stated, in reply, that the stringency of these regulations had been much exaggerated; that the boards of guardians had more in their discretion than was commonly believed, and especially that there was no rule in existence forbidding a man to receive relief till he parted with his household furniture. He suggested that the matter had better be left for the present in the hands of the guardians, who were doing their duty to his entire satisfaction. After some further conversation the deputation withdrew.—A deputation from the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law has also waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to induce the Government to take up again the bill for the concentration of the law courts, which met with an adverse vote on the motion for its second reading. Mr. Hastings stated the objects of the deputation, and urged the Government not to be influenced by the benchers of Lincoln's-inn in their decision. With regard to any extra expense which might be incurred in the erection of the building it could be met by a small tax on the issue of writs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to consult his colleagues in the Government on the matter.—A Committee is being organised in London, for the purpose of making an appeal for a "general fund" to assist the distressed operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire. The "first list" of this Committee includes the names of Lords Sefton, Derby, Stanley, Crawford, Ellesmere, and Lindsay; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Col. Wilson Patten, and other members of Parliament. The Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Derby have each subscribed £50 to the Blackburn Relief Fund—welcome gifts no doubt; but even in Blackburn, where the pressure of the times is so severely felt, the balance of opinion is against making an appeal to the nation for relief until it shall have been made perfectly clear that such a step can no longer be resisted.—The Duke of Devonshire has been formally installed High Steward of Cambridge. The day was one of general festivity in Cambridge. Advantage was taken of the event to open the new public rooms, in which a breakfast was given to the High Steward.—A curious law question affecting the right of property in the lands left 350 years ago by Dean Colet for the maintenance of St. Paul's School has lately been argued before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. The lands are in Buckinghamshire; and Baron Rothschild having bought up the property all round them, wishes to round off his family estate by absorb-

ing them also. He set about this in the most equitable manner; for having purchased an estate in Northamptonshire of rather greater value he proposed to the Mercers' Company, the guardians of St. Paul's School, to exchange the one for the other, paying the whole cost of the transaction. The bargain was all but completed—the baron insists that it was actually completed—when the Mercers' Company drew back, set up the claim that they held these lands, not as trustees for the charity, but in their own right, and that if they were trustees then they did not think the bargain was a good one for the charity of which they were in trust. The baron, with the formal assistance of the Attorney-General, brought the resiled from engagement for the decision of the Court, and the Vice-Chancellor, feeling the importance of the case, reserved his judgment.—A cashier of twenty-nine years' standing in the London banking-house of Messrs. Barclay and Co., has been remanded by the Lord Mayor, on a charge of stealing a £100 note belonging to his employers. The prisoner seems to have borne a high character for integrity, and, so far, it does not appear that he has defrauded Messrs. Barclay beyond the amount stated in the charge preferred against him. It is asserted that he took the note for the purpose of covering some liabilities incurred by one of his sons, who is in business.—Another foul murder is reported from Tipperary. A man named Maguire, who had taken a farm which a person named Kennedy had been evicted, was shot dead on the high road, at noon on Tuesday, within a mile of Glenbowen.—A young man named Charles Pinkstone has been brought up at the Mansion-house, charged with forging cheques for £300. He had taken the cheques from the book of his masters, Messrs. Loughborough and Barfield, and having got them cashed, proceeded to spend the money in a very reckless manner. He was apprehended at Exeter, where he was in custody for being drunk and disorderly.—The suicide of a young married lady at Dalston, has formed the subject of a coroner's inquisition, and it was shown that the unhappy woman was driven to distraction and temporary insanity by violent neuralgic pains.—We to-day report two serious railway accidents. On Thursday, the boiler of a locomotive engine attached to a goods train which had just arrived at Harrow, burst with fearful force, killing the driver on the spot, and seriously injuring the stoker. The second accident occurred on the North British Railway, on Saturday,—a passenger train with the exception of the engine, tender, and guard's van, going over an embankment, about fifteen feet in depth. One of the passengers was killed, while about twenty others sustained injuries more or less severe.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The King of Holland arrived in Paris on Tuesday evening. The Emperor despatched Prince Joachim Murat to meet his guest at Compiègne. On his arrival in the capital, the King was escorted by the Cent-Gardes to the Palace of the Tuilleries, where he was received by the Emperor and Empress, surrounded by the principal officers of the Crown. The Queen of Holland had gone to Compiègne to meet the King, and returned to Paris with him. The results of the Prussian elections, so fast as they yet have become known, show that the party of progress has obtained the most conspicuous triumphs. The moderate or constitutional party, led by Herr Grabow, has lost several votes. The Catholic party has likewise suffered. The conservative party has certainly not obtained any addition. The Minister of Finance, Van der Heydt, has been rejected by the constituency of Elberfeld, his old electoral district. Count Schwerin is the only one of the former Ministry whose re-election has yet been announced. Von Vincke and the late Minister, Von Patow, have been elected. So far as returns have been obtained, it seems clear that the result will be a Chamber even more advanced in liberalism than that just dissolved. It is believed that the new Parliament will meet on the 19th inst. An important statement has just been made by Count Rechberg in the Lower Chamber of the Austrian Council of Empire, Count Rechberg stated that the Austrian Government has relinquished the principle of intervention in the affairs of foreign countries; and that the policy of Austria in regard to Italy is of a strictly defensive and not offensive character. The importance of this announcement will be felt the more when it is remembered that the threatening attitude of Austria, and the probability of her intervening in Italian affairs, if the French troops were withdrawn from Rome, were commonly held up as a reason for the occupation of the Italian capital by the soldiers of the Emperor Napoleon. King Victor Emmanuel, while thanking a Neapolitan deputation which waited upon him with an address, said:—"Public

safety is not yet re-established, because Rome is the centre of conspiracies; but believe me when I say that, much as the Italians wish to recover Rome, the French wish quite as much to terminate their occupation of it." He has likewise written a letter thanking the Emperor Napoleon for the courteous despatch of the French fleet to Naples, and declaring that the order and loyalty of the Neapolitan provinces "triumphantly refute calumnies," and will convince the world that "the idea of unity rests on a solid basis, and is thoroughly graven on the hearts of all Italians." Acts of violence are by no means uncommon at the present moment in the south of Italy, but the telegram communicates one of a most daring description in the north. A band of six thieves, we are told, armed with pistols and daggers, invaded one of the principal banks in Genoa, garrotted the officials, and carried away in safety the sum of 800,000 francs. Both France and Spain are resolved on proceeding against Mexico. France continues to dispatch fresh forces to Vera Cruz, and the *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes a letter from Mexico, commenting upon the intolerable conduct of the Mexican Government, and the probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the city of Mexico. A telegram from Madrid says the knowledge that the Spanish and French troops were about to march on Mexico had been favourably received there.

AMERICA.—The latest accounts from New York states—The Senate had ratified the treaty with England for the suppression of the slave trade. Its main point is said to be, that it gives mutual right of search. The Senate had also passed a bill recognising and establishing diplomatic intercourse with Hayti and Liberia. The Federal forces were in strength in the neighbourhood of Gordonsville, on the road to Richmond. No action had taken place at Yorktown, but the Federal works were being pushed forward. The Southern journals express some anxiety in reference to the movements of the Federal General Mitchell, in Northern Alabama and West Georgia. The Confederates are building gunboats at Norfolk. Pretty good evidence of the efficiency of the blockade is shown by the failure of the Nashville to get into Charleston. The bombardment of Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, had been commenced by the Federals; but the Confederates assert their ability to hold the place. A desperate plan to stop the land advance of General Pope's force had been resorted to by the Southerners. They cut the levee on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi, and flooded the country for forty miles round. The mission of M. Mercier, the French Minister to Richmond still occasioned a good deal of speculation. Nothing definite however, had transpired respecting it.

INDIA.—The news from India is very encouraging. Lord Elgin had entered on his viceroyalty under very auspicious circumstances, and been very favourably received—the Indian finance minister, M. Laing, has published his financial estimates, which announce a surplus of £1,500,000, for the coming year. Consequently, the import duties on piece goods were to be lowered to 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and those on yarns to 3½ per cent *ad valorem*—the reduction commencing on the 22nd of April. Trade was improving, the railways were making good progress, and the public health was, on the whole good. There was almost entire peace throughout the country. The advance of a large Persian army on Herat was confined, and apprehensions were entertained that we shall shortly be engaged in another Persian war.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OMEGA.—In the absence of the immediate P.M., the senior would act in his place, but having other duties to perform as Secretary he should have allowed a junior P.M. to officiate as the P.M. for the evening, and allowed him to wear the collar and jewel. It is altogether a matter of courtesy, and it was not courteous for the W.M. to command the senior P.M. in open lodge to hand over the jewel and collar to another. We should have done so without a command.

BRO. J. E. HOLMES will please call at the residence of the Editor, 6, Red Lion-square, any morning between the eleven and twelve.

J. R. S. cannot be serious in putting such a question. How can it be possible for us to know what Grand Officers will attend the Derby in preference to Grand Lodge. We do not see, if they wish to do so, why they cannot attend both.