

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

ARCHITECTURAL LONDON IN 1884.

(Concluded from page 120.)

The projected new bridges form another interesting subject for architectural consideration. The projected and already commenced new bridge at Blackfriars will be a very remarkable structure. The effects of natural colour, if the smoke be not found to reduce them to one dingy monotone,* will be very striking, resulting, as they are intended to do, from the use of red and blue granite, relieved by richly-sculptured features of white Portland stone. The whole design of this bridge is of very original character, and its only drawback is the iron portion, which, as we at present understand its use, does not seem to amalgamate in effect with the stone and granite. But the most important considerations on the question of the new bridges are those connected with the rapid extension of the Metropolitan Railway system. We are, in fact, threatened with too many bridges of that description, insomuch that the aspect of our noble river may be materially interfered with. Much, however, may be done to palliate this objection by such stringent clauses in Metropolitan Railway Act, as shall compel the erection of really fine structures when the lines of rail have to be carried across the Thames. Moreover, in order not to obstruct, more than necessary, the general view of the river from the projected quays, two or more such bridges might be combined in one structure. For instance, the rebuilding of the bridge at Blackfriars *might* have been combined with the proposed railway bridge of the Chatham and Dover line. That part of the new Blackfriars Bridge facing west might be set apart for a carriageway only; while the central portion might be occupied by the railway line, erected, of course, at the company's expense; the eastern portion being devoted to a separate footway. The raised enclosure, roofing in the railway portion of the structure occupying the central part, should be made as splendid as possible, and the ridge or ridges of the roof should present a richly-decorated sky-line, broken at three or four points by lantern-like pinnacles, serving at once to light and ventilate the bridge tunnel, and, at the same time, to enrich the general structure. Such a combination might be made to form one of the most splendid and original examples of bridge architecture ever attempted; blended, as it would be, into a colossal and magnificent piece of architectural construction such as our architect-engineers have never yet accomplished or attempted—a monument of an entirely new class, originating, as it should do, in England, the undisputed parent of the railway system.

* The artificial colouring of Westminster Bridge is already rendered nearly undistinguishable by smoke, while scarcely more than a year old.

As one of the collateral results of the realisation of the projected line of quays, the alterations and improvements in the old lines of traffic which will necessarily occur should be next considered. It was the choking up of the old narrow thoroughfare of the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside, by the demands of a vastly-increased traffic, that in part forced on the great embankment and quay system. In fact, the immense crowd of vehicles, often brought to a stand for hours by the continually increasing numbers of enormous railway-vans, had at last conferred upon that line of thoroughfare the name of the "Vandemonium"—forming, sometimes, a general impediment three miles in length, which vehicles bound for other parts of the metropolis were effectually prevented from crossing. The creation of the new quays, and of the new Southwark line of streets, will not only decrease the amount of Strand traffic, but it will do so to such an extent as seriously to depreciate, for a time, the value of the house property along the whole line. This state of things will compel the owners to resort to measures which shall renew to the old thoroughfare, by means of attractiveness, all it will have lost by ceasing to be the only line, or all events, chief line, of communication between east and west. With this view, the roadway will be widened by entirely taking down the houses on the north, the least frequented side, and rebuilding them farther back, on the land, of comparatively small value, in the rear. An Act of Parliament for such an indisputable metropolitan improvement would be easily obtained; and the houses there rebuilt would necessarily be of a spacious and magnificent character, because buildings of that class would "pay" best. The whole suggested improvement would, in fact, be carried out by the proprietors, or a company, not because it would be a great metropolitan improvement, but because it would pay. It might be found that the houses on the south, or river side, would be the most easy to remove, in which case we may imagine them re-appearing on a highly magnified scale, nearly as far back as the line of frontage indicated by the grand façade of the new Charing-cross Railway-station and Hotel. What an architectural vista we should then possess—terminated at its first stretch by the churches of St. Clement-Danes and St. Mary-le-Strand. Beyond this point the widening process would necessarily continue along Fleet-street and up Ludgate-hill. The new structures in this part of the line would be of a palatial character, as may already be plainly foreseen by the style of the buildings which are yearly replacing the old houses of the Strand, Fleet-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill. Thus will this great ancient artery of the metropolis regain its former importance and dignity, and form a grand central thoroughfare consisting of a long avenue of important buildings, each realising in a greater or less degree the

interesting individuality of character previously alluded to. The dingy old monotonous brick is, indeed, already fast disappearing, to be replaced by handsomer structures, not of the sham stucco, like Regent-street, but buildings of real stone, enriched with inlays or columns of polished granite, marble, or terra-cotta, and decorated with real sculpture of great artistic merit, and of suitable character, as to its symbols, foliated decorations, or statuary. That this will be the case we may infer from the Music Hall, now advancing towards completion, in the Strand; in the façade of which well-sculptured busts of the greatest musicians, and other appropriate emblems, enter into the composition, which, notwithstanding many drawbacks, is really a very striking one.

To return to the commencement of the great Strand line. It may be taken for granted that the shabby houses forming the only remaining side of Cockspur-street will, in twenty years, have entirely disappeared, and have been replaced by edifices worthy to form the south side of Trafalgar-square. The new south side will probably be then made to run due east and west, so as nearly to complete the quadrangle, leaving at the south-west corner an open space for a pair of magnificent gates forming a Spring-garden entrance to St. James's Park. On the north side of Trafalgar-square the present National Gallery will be improved by the erection of an additional storey, enriched with columns, after the manner of the "Garde Meubles," of the Place de la Concorde; or an entirely new and more magnificent building will arise, really worthy of the name of a "British National Gallery," which will occupy the entire space of the barracks in the rear, making the building form itself into a noble quadrangle, equal in every respect to that of the new portion of the Louvre.

The northern, and the new southern approaches, from the west to the City, next invite consideration. Of the new and convenient southern roadway, on the Southwark side of the river, it only need be remarked that the roadway itself is now complete; that a double line of handsome houses cannot fail to spring up very rapidly in a thoroughfare that must become a most important one; and that the opening of this new line of street has already greatly eased the pressure of the traffic along the old line of road to the London Bridge Railway Stations. The northern line, that of Holborn, has a more remarkable future in store for it. A greater part of the line (allowing the impedimental Middle-row to have already disappeared) is of noble width; and when some strong stimulus shall have been applied which will induce proprietors to replace the present houses by a superior class of structures, it will at once assume an importance which it has never enjoyed before. The creation of New Oxford-street was the first instalment towards the creation of an entirely new era for the Holborn line; but a far more important

improvement is now about to be immediately realised in the construction of the great Holborn-valley viaduct, which will bridge over the ancient valley of the Fleet ditch, and at once put an end to that severe hill work, both on the Holborn and Skinner-street side, which has so long been the dread of both horses and drivers, and ruinously destructive, in the form of severe wear and tear, to vehicles of all classes.

The viaduct, as now proposed to be carried out (by means of the City's share in the coal duties), is one of the largest undertakings* that was ever projected for the improvement of a metropolis. The improvement will, in fact, consist of the utterly pulling down and rebuilding of a mass of habitations equal in extent to a moderate sized county town. That is to say, nearly the whole of the buildings on both sides of Holborn-hill all the way from Hatton-garden to Farringdon-street, and those on both sides of Skinner-street from Farringdon-street to Newgate-street, with many others, will have to be taken down. The viaduct itself will be constructed at such an elevation as will make the continuous roadway nearly a dead level from the high ground at Furnival's Inn to the corresponding height in the neighbourhood of Newgate.

The ground on either side will be leased for building shops and houses of a superior description; and if the character of the viaduct itself, and the new buildings connected with it, be at all equal to that of the elevations shown in the designs sent in by several of the competitors, this new portion of the great northern artery of metropolitan communication between the West-end and the City may be made to form one of the most remarkable objects in the street architecture of Europe. This stimulus given to the architecture of Holborn will doubtless spread epidemically along Oxford-street, and in the twenty years specified nearly the whole of the low and mean buildings which still remain in that important thoroughfare will have been replaced by others fully equal to those which we shall doubtless see occupying the whole of the Strand and Holborn lines.

Not only the great changes referred to, but many others of scarcely secondary importance, will have taken place within the time specified; and our young architects, who are yearly becoming more original in the treatment of their works, and are shaking themselves more and more free from the enervating coils of that slavish imitation into which the beauties of Mediaeval monuments had seduced them, will embellish street after street with lines of noble houses, each of which will be, in every sense of the word, an architectural study. And not only will the dingy old brick and the unartistic stucco be abandoned in favour of stone,

* Of course putting out of the question the structure of main sewers—from the vast structures which are still the wonder of subterranean Rome, to the great London drainage scheme of the present day.

marble, and granite, and also of superior classes of washable bricks of different tones of colour, accompanied by terra-cotta ornaments of superior character, which will have come into general use; but other materials, which are also destined to play a conspicuous part in the London architecture of the future, will by that time have been called into requisition.

In conclusion, it may be stated, that whether such wholesale and sweeping alterations be to the taste of the great mass of the public or not, they will most certainly take place within the next quarter of a century; or, in their stead, something equally extensive and very much of the same character. Those, for instance, who are lamenting the contemplated destruction of some of the beauties of Finsbury, to make way for railway stations, will have to submit to their hard fate; for these and more wholesale changes than can yet be conceived will inevitably take place. The only thing to be guarded against is, not to allow *open spaces* to be filled up,—rather make more, for such breathing spaces form the very lungs of the metropolis. Another thing is, for the future, to prevent positive disfigurements, such as the threatened one at Ludgate-hill, the injuriousness of which will probably be reduced by a rider to the bill, early in the coming session. In the main the metropolitan railways will lead to many opportunities for architectural embellishment; and if the companies are restrained from stretching great ugly iron boxes across roadways, in conspicuous situations, like the tubular viaduct at Vauxhall, we shall get good instead of evil out of all their proceedings; especially if in passing the Thames they can be made to go under it instead of over it. On the whole, it may be safely asserted (without referring to our new churches, or our great joint-stock hotels, or new public buildings), that a splendid architectural future is in store for London, and that the remark of the Roman orator, that Augustus found a Rome of brick, and left one of marble, may yet be fitly repeated in regard to London in the reign of Victoria, if our sovereign should be blessed with that length of days which is heartily desired by all her subjects.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

WAS SHAKESPEARE A MASON?

It would be an easy task to prove that Shakespeare was of any and every profession, trade, and calling. His works abound with allusions which may be construed by all according to their own theories. I, therefore, am inclined to think Shakespeare was a brother, for in "Antony and Cleopatra," Act ii., Scene 3, the following passage occurs:—

"My Octavia,
Read not my blemishes in the world's report,
I have not kept my *square*; but that to come
Shall all be done by *rule*."

This certainly smacks strongly of Masonic sentiment.

Can any of your readers help me to other passages, so as to set at rest the question of William Shakespeare being a Freemason? While on this point, I would digress a little. If the Shakespeare Committee really want to make one of the grandest displays ever attempted, let them enlist the services of the whole body of metropolitan Freemasons. Every paltry provincial town has a Masonic procession once or twice a year, but for nearly three quarters of a century such an event has never taken place in London. If leave can be obtained, and sufficient time be given, Freemasons of every rank, grade, degree, or order would congregate from the most remote part of the United Kingdom to take part in a procession in honour of the bard of England. Such a display would be no mean novelty, and from the scores upon scores of distinguished men, who are members of the Craft, would be a sight of immense interest. We want a novelty, and this is one, the suggestion of which is at the service of the Shakespeare Committee. If the idea is properly taken up and carried out, I should imagine there would be an assemblage of more than 100,000 Freemasons anxious, willing, and ready to take part in such a national cause.—BARDOLPH.— [Whether Shakespeare was a Freemason or not is very unlikely to be proved either from his writings or any documentary evidence. If Bardolph imagines there would be any brethren vain enough to sport their costume in the streets of London, on such an occasion, he is more sanguine than we are. If he will take the first unit and the following cypher as the amount as likely to share in such a demonstration, we think he will be much nearer the mark than he now is with his absurd estimate, gathered from sources altogether beyond our reach of imagination. We do not think it at all complimentary to our Order to assist at a clique *fiasco*, and hope we shall not be called upon to appear as one of the ten or ten-thousand Masonic guys, who Bardolph wishes to see hooted and laughed at in the streets of London. The Mock Masonic procession in Hogarth's time, put a stop to such absurdity for ever.]

MASONIC HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

The establishment of Masonic Historical Societies has been ably advocated in America, and brought forth good fruit. An address to the Craft was published by Bro. John W. Simons in 1860, which is too valuable not to be re-produced. He writes thus:—"Amidst the duties and pleasures of the present, we seem to be forgetting the past, and, in our anxiety for the future, lose sight of the benefit to be derived from an acquaintance with the words and deeds of our predecessors. We are, in brief, living only for the time-being, and neglecting opportunities vouchsafed for placing, in a permanent form, the historical details of the generations that have preceded us. Individuals, it is true, have gathered into their private collections a vast amount of valuable matter, and the marked events of our past career have been storied by the Masonic press; but the reminiscences of men, the local transactions of places, if known at all, are far beyond the reach of ordinary students even in our day, and must, unless, some effort be made to collate them, be utterly unattainable in the next generation. We need a history of Masonry in the colony and state of New York, tracing its eventful career from its first introduction to the present time, and without it, our

labours will be incomplete, the talent committed to us will not have been improved according to our opportunities, and those who write of us will be obliged to say, that we have neither put our hands to the plough, nor 'looked back.' 'History,' says De Lamartine, 'is the legitimate repository of the records of the civil, religious, and moral condition of nations at various periods of their existence. It is the written world—human nature in relief, evoked from its ashes, resuming soul, life, motion, and speech before us and before posterity, and affording, for our instruction, a lesson and example for the future in the eternal drama of humanity, represented in this vast arena, girt with tombs, of which the dust is the ashes of what once was man. History is the picture of human destiny, which memory presents, to excite, sometimes admiration and applause, at other times horror and aversion, according as virtue or crime, barbarism or civilization, are placed before us, but always with advantage to ourselves. In a word, history is to a nation what the faculty of memory is to individuals—the link of unity and continuity between our existence of yesterday and our existence of to-day; the basis of all our experience, and, by experience, the source of all improvement.'

"Without history, then, there would be no social advancement, no progressive civilization in a nation. With history, we scarcely need any other lesson. History knows all things, contains all things, teaches all things; not in winged words, which strike the ear without impressing the mind, but in great and striking actions. It renders us impassioned and enthusiastic sharers in the scenes of the past, filling our eyes with tears, and making our hearts palpitate with emotion; and in so far as our distance from the event makes us more impartial, and impartiality induces justice, we derive much more moral benefit from the contemplation of the past, than even from the observation of the present. As regards the men of other days, there is nothing to warp our consciences; no personal interest to corrupt us, no popularity to fascinate, no acknowledged hatred to repel. We consider, revolve, and decide with the impartiality and unerring judgment of innate and unbiassed rectitude.'

"Truer words were never spoken, and they are just as applicable to our institution as to nations. We have a past, extending to the very birth of our country. It has been illustrated by successes and reverses, by men palsied in the day of trial, and by hearts that would not bend to the storm; by great souls that, impressed with the right, could not be made to swerve from it, even by the relentless fire of persecution; by names not born to die; by an influence on society and social progress, that the world has not yet learned to appreciate, and yet we are allowing it to pass into oblivion. We are ever busy on the walls of our temple, but refuse to look back at the work of our predecessors, or held up to our neophytes the benefit of their example. Brethren, these things ought not so to be; it is due to ourselves, to our society, to our age, to those who shall come after us, and judge us by the work of our hands, that this omission be corrected, this blank filled up; that it be done now, while yet the day lasteth and ere the night come, in which no work can be performed.

"The question here presents itself, 'How is it to be accomplished?' To which we answer that nothing

is wanting but the *will*. Let that be made apparent and the *way* will soon follow. Various plans have been suggested, but their difficulty has been that they contemplated throwing the entire labour on a single brother, without providing the material, or any certain method of obtaining it, and it follows, of course, that under such conditions nothing will be accomplished. In Germany, a sort of Historical Union has been established, and it is working admirably. There is, if we understand it aright, a central society, with corresponding branches throughout the country, and their united efforts are directed to the gathering of materials from which in time a Masonic history, worthy of the name may be written. In this country we have the Historical Society of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, under the care of Bro. N. N. Barrett, who has already accumulated a mass of documents and relics of great historical value; and in the city of New York, the Latomia Society of Atlantic Lodge. They have a large and valuable library, to which additions are constantly being made; and this, so far as we know, is all the Masonic Fraternity of our country can boast of, in the way of effort to collect material for history. M. W. Bro. Lewis called attention to the subject in his address before the Grand Lodge of New York, in 1860, but we are not aware that any response has followed, or indeed, that any attempt has been made to ascertain what his plan is.

"Our own suggestion is, that a central society be formed under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and that branch societies be established in every county in the state, like those in Germany, and that each one devote its efforts to the collection of documents, statistics, personal reminiscences, and Masonic relics, to be ultimately deposited in the archives of the central or Grand Lodge Society, as a fund of material from whence the historian may draw his inspiration and daguerreotype for posterity the shadows of the past. Some brother can be found in each county willing to devote a portion of his time to so laudable an enterprise; we will cheerfully chronicle the result of their labours, and thus we shall arrive at the great desideratum of an intelligent and authentic Masonic History."

THE CUBIC STONE.

What is a cubic stone like?—G. R.—[It has six equilateral sides. One contains the Freemasons' Alphabet. Another a key to certain words in various degrees. The third a series of circles, squares, and triangles, the explanation of which can only be given orally. The fourth, a triangular star of nine points, embracing the Divine personages and the sciences, elements, planets, &c. The top is the letter G. encircled by nine five-pointed stars engraven on a circle. The sixth side, or base, is of course blank.]

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OFFICERS.

Wishing to trace the officers and their duties amongst the Knights Templar, and compare them with our own Order at present, I hope you will give me some explanation on these points.—MILETES ANGLICANE.

["The allowances and train of the Master were suitable to the rank which he was to support in the world, and to the dignity of the Order which he represented. He was allowed four horses, and an esquire of noble birth. He had a chaplain and two

secretaries ; one for managing his Latin correspondence, whom he might, after a time, admit to become a Knight of the Order ; the other, who was called his Saracenic secretary, and who was probably an eastern Christian, for carrying on his Arabic correspondence with the Infidels. He had, moreover, a farrier, a cook, and a Turcopole,* two footmen, and a Turcoman,† to serve as guide. On a march, the Turcoman rode on a horse behind an esquire ; during the time of war he was led by a cord, to prevent his escape. On any ordinary journey, the Master might take two beasts of burden with him ; but in war-time, or in case of his going beyond the Jordan, or the Dog's Pass,‡ he might extend the number to four, which the statutes thriftily direct to be put into the stable when he arrives at the house where he is going to stop, and to be employed in the service of the house. The master was finally commander-in-chief of the Order in the field ; and then, like the Spartan kings, he could act in some degree unfettered by the Chapter. When he died, he was buried with great solemnity and pomp, by the light of torches and wax tapers—an honour bestowed by the Order on no other of its members. All the knights were required to attend the funeral ; and the prelates were invited to give their presence at it. Each brother who was present was to repeat 200 *Paternosters* within seven days, for the repose of the soul of the deceased ; and 100 poor persons were fed at home in the evening, with the same design.

“ On the other hand, the Master was bound to obey the Chapter ; and he could do nothing without consulting some of the brethren. He could not nominate to any of the higher dignities of the Order ; but he might, with the advice and consent of some of the most reputable knights, appoint to the inferior priories and preceptories. He could not sell, or in any other way dispose of, any of the lands of the Order, without the consent of the Chapter ; neither could he make peace or truce without their approbation. Their consent was also required to enable him to make any alteration in the laws of the society, to receive any person into it, or to send a brother beyond sea. He could take no money out of the treasury without the consent of the prior of Jerusalem, who was the treasurer of the society. In fact, the Master of the Temple was so curbed and restrained in every way, and his office made so much an honorary one, that his dignity may best be compared with that of a Spartan king or a Venetian doge. It is rather curious that the Master of the Temple should be thus limited in authority, when the abbot of the Benedictines, whose rules the Templars in a great measure adopted, enjoyed monarchical power.

“ Next in rank to the Master stood the seneschal, who, as his name denotes,§ was the Master's repre-

* The Turcoples were the offspring of a Turkish father, by a Christian mother ; or also those who had been reared among the Turks, and had learned their mode of fighting. The Christians employed them as light cavalry ; and the Templars had always a number of them in their pay.

† The Turcomans were, as their name denotes, born Turks. The Christians used them as guides on their expeditions.

‡ *Le pas de chien*. Münter (p. 66) declares his ignorance of where it lay. It was evidently the dangerous pass at the Nahr-el-Kelb (*Dog's River*), near the sea, on the way to Antioch.

§ Seneschal is one *qui alterius vicem gerit*. Charpentier, Supplem. ad Dufresne Gloss, iii. p. 759.

sentative and lieutenant. He had a right to be present at all Chapters of the Order, and to be acquainted with all transactions of consequence. He was allowed the same number of horses as the Master ; but, instead of a mule, he was to have a palfrey : he had two esquires, and was assigned a knight as his companion ; a deacon acted as his chaplain and Latin secretary ; he had also a Saracenic secretary and a Turcopole, with two footmen. Like the Master, he bore the seal of the Order.

“ The marshal was the general of the Order ; he had charge of the banner, and led the brethren to battle. All the arms, equipments, and stables of the Order were under his superintendence. It was he who nominated the sub-marshal and the standard-bearer. Like all the other great officers, he was appointed by the Master and the Chapter. As we have seen, when the Master died in the kingdom of Jerusalem, the marshal occupied his place till a great-prior was chosen. The marshal was allowed four horses, two esquires, a serving-brother, and a Turcopole.

“ The office of treasurer of the Order was always united with the dignity of preceptor of the kingdom of Jerusalem. This officer had the charge of all the receipts and expenditure of the Order, of which he was bound to give an account, when required, to the Master and the Chapter. The wardrobe of the Order was also under him ; and the draper was assigned as his companion, without whose knowledge he could not dispose of any of the clothes. As the ships, though few in number, which the Templars possessed, were under him, he may be regarded as, also, in some sort, the Admiral of the Order ; and on this account the preceptor of Acre was subordinate to him. The treasurer had the same allowance of horses, &c., as the seneschal.

“ The draper had charge of the clothing of the Order ; he was to see that each brother was decently and properly dressed. His allowance was four horses, two esquires, and a pack-servant.

“ The Turcopilar was the commander of the light-horse. All the armed serving-brethren and the Turcoples were under his command. He was himself subordinate to the marshal. When he was going into action, some of the knights were sent with him. These were under his orders ; but if their number amounted to ten, and they had with them a banner and a Knight Preceptor, the Turcopilar became subordinate to this officer ; which proves that the office of Turcopilar was not one of the higher dignities of the Order. The Turcopilar was allowed four horses.

“ Besides these offices of the Order in the East, there were the Great Priors, Great Preceptors, or Provincial Masters (for the terms are synonymous) of the three provinces of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch ; and the Preceptors, who were subordinate to them.

“ The Great Prior of the kingdom of Jerusalem was also treasurer. His office has been already noticed. The Great Priors of Tripolis and Antioch had the superintendence over the brethren and the possessions of the Order in these provinces. They had the same allowances of attendants and horses as the seneschal. The prior of Antioch, when on a journey to Armenia, which bordered on his province, and in which the Order had possessions, was allowed

to take with him a chaplain and a portable chapel, as the Armenians were monophysite heretics, with whom the orthodox brethren of the Temple could not join in worship.

"The prior of the town of Jerusalem had peculiar duties to perform. It was his office, with ten knights who stood under his command, to escort the pilgrims on their way to and from the Jordan—one of the principal objects of the institution of the Order. On this occasion he had with him the banner of the Order and a round tent, into which he might take any persons whom he should find sick when he encamped; he was also to take with him provisions, and beasts of burden on which to place such of the pilgrims as might be fatigued on the return.

"When the true cross was brought forth on any expedition, it was the duty of the prior of Jerusalem to keep by it, with his ten knights, night and day, and to guard it; he was to encamp close to it; and two brethren were to watch it every night.

"All the secular knights who associated themselves to the Order in Jerusalem, were under his orders, and fought beneath his banner. All the brethren of the Order who were in Jerusalem were, in the absence of the marshal, under his command. One half of the booty captured beyond the Jordan fell to him, the other half to the prior of the kingdom.

"As we have seen above, the West was, like the East, divided into provinces of the Order. Each of these provinces was presided over by a lieutenant of the Master, named the Provincial Master, Great Prior, or Great Preceptor, with his Chapter and Officers corresponding to those of the kingdom of Jerusalem. He was appointed, as it would appear, by the Master and Chapter; and, when entering on his office, he bound himself by oath to defend the Catholic religion, not only with his lips, but with arms and all his strength; to follow the rules drawn up by St. Bernard; to obey the Master; to come over the sea to his aid whenever it was necessary; to defend him against all unbelieving kings and princes; not to fly before these unbelieving foes; not to alienate the goods of the Order; to be loyal to the prince of the country; to be chaste; and to aid all spiritual persons, especially the Cistercians, by words and by deeds.

"Under the Provincial Masters stood the Priors, Bailiffs, or Masters, who governed large districts of the provinces, and had under their inspection several of the houses of the Order and their preceptors. They dwelt in large temple-houses with a good number of knights; they had the power of holding Chapters, and of receiving members into the Order.

"The preceptors were subordinate to the priors; they presided over one or more houses. They were generally knights, but they were sometimes priests. They were of two kinds—House Preceptors and Knight Preceptors; the former, as their name denotes, merely presided over the houses, and might be priests or serving brethren; the latter, who were probably only to be found in the East or in Spain, led each ten knights in the battle.

"Another office to be found among the Templars was that of Visitors. These were knights, who, as the representatives of the Master, visited the different provinces of the Order, especially in the West, to

reform abuses, make new regulations, and terminate such disputes and law-suits as were usually reserved for the decision of the Master and the Chapter. All the Provincial Officers, even the Great Priors, were subject to the Visitors, as the representatives of the Master. The powers of the Visitors ceased as soon as the business ended for which they were sent, or when they were recalled.

"Besides the foregoing offices, which were almost exclusively confined to the knights, there were some inferior ones appropriated to the serving-brethren. These offices were five in number—namely, those of sub-marshal, standard-bearer, farrier, cook, and preceptor of the coast of Acre. Each of these was allowed two horses.

"The sub-marshal had the charge of all the inferior sort of accoutrements (*le petit harnois*) of the Order, in which the horse-furniture seems to have been included. All the handicraftsmen of the Order were under him, and were obliged to account to him for their work. He supplied them with the needful tools and materials; could send them where he pleased on the service of the house; and on holidays give them permission to go from one house to another to amuse themselves. The sub-marshal and the standard-bearer were each the representative of the other in his absence.

"The standard-bearer had the command over all the esquires of the house; that is, those who were engaged for a limited time in the service of the Order, whom he was bound to make acquainted with the rules to which they were subject, and the punishments to which were liable in case of disobedience; he was also to pay them their wages. Whenever the esquires took the horses out to graze, he was bound to precede them with a standard of the Order. He always presided at the table of the serving-brethren and esquires. When the Order was marching to battle, it was his task to ride before the standard, which was borne after him by an esquire, or carried on a wain;* he was to lead whithersoever the marshal directed him. When the battle commenced, those esquires who led the horses of the knights were to combat behind their masters; the others were to take the mules on which their masters rode, and remain with the standard-bearer, who was to have a banner rolled about his lance, which, when he saw the marshal engaged in action, he was to unfurl, and draw up the esquires in as handsome order as possible behind the combatants, in order to support them.

"The serving-brethren were eligible to the office of house-preceptor; but there was this distinction made between them and knights who held that office, that, the serving-brethren being allowed but one horse, their esquire was a serving-brother. As Acre was the seaport at which all the shipments of the Order to and from Europe took place, the preceptory there was necessarily an office which entailed a good deal of toil and business on the person who held that situation, and required a knowledge of commerce and of the affairs of the world. It was, therefore, not considered suitable to a knight, and was always given to a serving-brother. The serving-brethren were also set over the various farms and estates of the Order. These were named the brother-stewards,—in Latin,

* The *Carroccio* of the Italian republics.

granqianii and preceptores granqianum,—and were probably selected from the Craftsmen of the Order. They were allowed two horses and an esquire.”]

SECRET MASONIC LANGUAGE.

Amongst my notes I have found some memoranda, respecting the secret language now in use amongst the Masons in the South of Ireland, more particularly in the counties of Waterford and Cork. I believe that I obtained them from the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, edited by the Rev. J. Graves, but, unfortunately, I have not retained the date or number of the publication. The language, or dialect, is called “Bearlagair-na-sair,” and is pronounced Bare-logir-nha-sare, from Berla, language: gair, short, *i.e.*, secret; na saer, of the artificers or artisans. The Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages enter into its composition, but the Irish predominates. The following are specimens of this curious and interesting dialect:—

Barelogir.	Translations.
<i>Triath</i>	God the Lord, from Treah a King, or Lord.
<i>Be-dhal</i>	Devil.
<i>Eash</i>	A man, from the Hebrew (<i>aish</i> or <i>ish</i>), a man.
<i>Boona-Kena</i>	Woman of the house.
<i>Gabesh</i>	A small boy.
<i>Derco</i>	The eye, from the Greek (<i>derco</i> , I see).
<i>Arrick</i>	An artificer.
<i>Arrick Coda</i>	A mason or stone cutter.
<i>Shou-ra-dhore</i>	The head inspector.
<i>Shou-rig</i>	Look sharp, the Master is coming.
<i>Coda</i>	A stone.
<i>Fuke</i>	Timber.
<i>Murth</i>	Mortar.
<i>Trehule-luda</i>	Good work.
<i>Dho-ft-cal-luda</i>	Bad work.
<i>Ga-he-gan</i>	The wrong bond or no bond, also used when the Arch is not properly keyed.
<i>Laur-e-ne-ringa</i>	A plumb rule.
<i>La Mogue</i>	A level.
<i>Bockar</i>	A square.
<i>Lameen</i>	A trowel.
<i>Keena-burib</i>	A house of worship.
<i>Ducar</i>	Water.
<i>Kinah</i>	Food.
<i>Assee or Isaugh.</i>	Milk.
<i>Gis-saun</i>	John.
<i>Mea-naun</i>	Michael.

—EDWARD S. SHAW.

PASSAGE OF CICERO, PRINCIPLES OF FREEMASONRY.

The passage of Cicero, which I cited in the conversation that took place at the Girls' School Festival, Freemasons' Tavern, 17th May, 1854, not long after the health of the late Lord Londesborough, President on the occasion, had been proposed by me as the Senior Provincial Grand Master present, was taken from the treatise “De Finibus.” I recollect little except the lines of Cicero. It is probable, however, that what I said was to the effect, that the principles of Freemasonry are designed so to form the individual by whom they are adopted:—“Ut profectus à civitate domesticorum ac suorum, serpat longos, et se

implicet primùm civium, deinde omnium mortalium societate.” Something in moral writers of all ages and countries is sure to strike the studious brother. The reason is, that true Freemasonry is but the development of a maxim of universal ethics.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

ORIGIN OF FREEMASONRY.

Did our Craft take its rise in India, or Persia, or amongst the Egyptians?—A. M. A.

ASTROLOGY AND MASONRY.

What are the chief points of connection between Astrology and Masonry?—A. M. A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MASONIC CHARITIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Referring to my letter you kindly inserted in No. 226, of 31st October, 1863, and responded to by “P.M.” in No. 229, 21st November, wherein I suggested that in lieu of presenting a retiring W.M. with a jewel, to give to such brother a Life Membership or Governorship in one of our Masonic Charities, as a more useful way of spending the lodge funds, and also proposing that each charity should have a certificate prepared to give to such brother setting forth the particulars of presentation. I find that wherever I have mentioned this subject, it has met with unanimous approval, but the feeling is still to have a “jewel.” Upon reflection this can be most easily accomplished. Let each charity have its own for this identical purpose, say of the value of 20s. to 25s., let it be copyright or a “trade mark unfringible,” and only obtainable as a presentation jewel. It would surely be a good investment for any charity to give 20s. to get £5 5s. or £10 10s.

It should be entirely different from any of the existing jewels, and might assume the shape of a locket, to open and show a miniature photograph of the building of such charity, and an engraved inscription on the exterior, something to this effect:—

“In grateful remembrance of the brethren of Lodge No. . . . , who honoured Bro. . . . with a Life (Governorship or Membership), in the (name of the Charity), for his Masonic services during the year 186—.”

I have been asked to bring this subject up again, being acknowledged by all to be a step in the right direction, and I invite our worthy Secretaries of each Institution to take it up. Unfortunately, I am no one in the Masonic world, and as I shall never have the honour of sitting upon the dais of Grand Lodge, it is only through the medium of your excellent paper that I stand a chance of arousing some powerful advocate to plead this cause to improve our Charities financially, and thereby assist those who are placed upon the lower spokes of fortune's wheel.

Yours fraternally,

February 17th, 1864.

W.M.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

METROPOLITAN.

GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.—On Wednesday evening the members of the Grand Stewards' Lodge met, at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the discharge of their ordinary business and the installation of the W.M. elect. The brethren present were Bros. S. E. Nutt, W.M.; Samuels, P.M.; John Bennett, S.W.; R. Spencer, J.W.; W. Watson, Sec.; John Gurton, and George S. States. Visitors: Bros. Kirby and Matthew Cooke, both of the Globe Lodge (No. 23). At the audit meeting the funds were found to be in a better position than they had been for many years, with a balance in favour of the lodge. Bros. Nutt, W.M., then installed his successor, the S.W., Bro. John Bennett, as W.M. for the ensuing year, and the latter was pleased to appoint and invest his officers, as follows:—Bros. Nutt, I.P.M.; R. Spencer, S.W.; John Gurton, J.W.; W. Watson, Sec.; Johnson, Treas.; Spencer Herapath, S.D.; and George S. States, J.D. The business being concluded, the brethren sat down to a most excellent banquet over which Bro. Nutt presided, owing to the new W.M. being unavoidably called upon to leave. After the cloth had been removed, the W. MASTER gave the usual loyal and complimentary Masonic toasts, which were duly received and honoured.—Bro. SAMUELS, P.M., proposed "The Health of Bro. Nutt, the W.M., *pro tem.*," stating that it was needless for him to name Bro. Nutt's various excellencies as they all knew him and his worth. He must say that not only was Bro. Nutt one of the best working Masons, but he was a recognised worker in the great cause of charity, and wherever that cause was to be pleaded, either in or out of the Order, there Bro. Nutt was to be found in the foremost rank, working diligently and successfully.—Bro. NUTT would have been wanting in feeling not to acknowledge the very kind way in which his health had been proposed and received. He felt certain that Bro. Bennett, the W.M. installed that evening, was one to whom the genuine interests of the Order were safely entrusted. Bro. Bennett he knew would support the good name of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and although he was not a Masonic worker, yet he was one that the members estimated very highly. For his own part Bro. Nutt expressed himself as grateful for the compliment paid him, and he did really believe that he was pretty generally known through his desire to carry out the principles of Freemasonry in the lodge, in their charities, and in the world; and he only lamented that it was not in his power to do as his heart dictated by rendering every man, woman, and child happy. Bro. Nutt said the Grand Stewards' Lodge was always most happy to extend its hospitality, and they had good reason to be pleased with their visitors. In Bro. Kirby they recognised one who they hoped would shortly become a member of their lodge, and from his ability and careful working they would find him a valuable acquisition to them, and he hoped that Bro. Kirby had taken a favourable view of them and their proceedings that night. Bro. Matthew Cooke was well known to each of them for his zeal and interest in the Grand Stewards' Lodge. He was always ready to be useful to them, and they could depend on his services on their public nights and on other occasions.—Bro. KIRBY expressed his very great pleasure in attending the lodge. They had kindly tried and completely succeeded in rendering him very happy that night. "As an old brother he had almost come to the conclusion that he had better halt in his Masonic career, but they had totally converted him from that resolution, and, if he was elected, he would try to do his best for the lodge. He could not but repeat that he had derived a great deal of pleasure from the meeting, and hoped to spend many happy years amongst them in the future.—Bro. MATTHEW COOKE said a few words in reply, after which Bro. NUTT said he regretted there were not more of the Past Masters present. He regretted the absence of Bro. Henry George Warren, who was always ready and competent to assist them in every shape. Bro. Samuels was always present, and set a good example to his successors.—Bro. SAMUELS, P.M., hoped as long as he lived to remain a member of the lodge. He always thought it his duty to be present if he could. He regretted that he should be absent on the public night, the 30th of March, but he left for the Continent on the morrow and could not return in time, yet he hoped to be in

his place on future occasions.—Bro. NUTT would, in the temporary absence of the S.W., give the toast of "The Assistant Officers," and couple with it the name of Bro. Watson. Bro. Spencer, their S.W., could not be expected to do very much hard work, but he was nevertheless an excellent member. Bro. John Gurton does his work on public nights most excellently, and Bro. George States expressed the same desire of doing his share of it. They had got the right men amongst them and could depend on them. Bro. Watson had been for many years the mainstay of the lodge, and if he (Bro. Nutt) were to speak till to-morrow he could say no more than all Masons liked and respected him.—Bro. WATSON tendered his grateful acknowledgments for the kindness with which he was received there and wherever he went. He was sure the assistant officers, with himself, had the prosperity of the lodge at heart and they were all united in the desire of rendering it so. On their behalf and his own he thanked the W.M. for the toast. The Tyler's toast then concluded the business portion of the evening, and the brethren sat and conversed with each other, sorry at last to part, but hoping to meet again and enjoy such agreeable society, good fare, and uninterrupted happiness.

ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).—The monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the Secretary, Bro. Peter Matthews, P.M., most ably, correctly, and gentlemanly initiated into the secrets of Freemasonry Messrs. Thomas Carr Jackson, *F.R.C.S.*; Armstrong Todd, *M.R.C.S.*; Albert Louis Peacock, *L.S.A.*, and Emile Berger. The Treasurer, Bro. Charles Watson, P.M., then with great effect raised Bro. Randall. The gratifying ceremony of presenting Bro. Moutrie, the I.P.M., with a splendid jewel, as a testimonial of appreciation of the zeal and assiduity he displayed during his year of office, was then gone through, and was acknowledged by that brother in a style that did honour to the presentors, and reflected great credit upon himself. Lodge being closed, the brethren retired to the banqueting-room, and a repast worthy the establishment graced the board. Bro. G. Heard, W.M., presided. The routine toasts were given, and brotherly sociability prevailed. The P.M.'s present were Bros. Watson, Treas.; Moutrie, I.P.M.; P. Matthews, Sec.; Isaac Bird, C. Potter, and Ruel. Among the visitors we noticed Bros. Thomas Wilson, Fitzroy Lodge; Rev. John Light, Minerva; Dr. Eastlake, Cannongate Kilwinning; J. May, Egyptian; D. Barnes, Perfect Friendship. There was some admirable singing by Bros. Donald King, George Tedder, Vernon, C. Watson, Randall, and Charles Sloman; also some beautiful pianoforte playing by Bro. Emile Berger.

LODGE OF REGULARITY (No. 91).—This lodge held its monthly meeting on Thursday, the 11th inst., under the Mastership of Bro. Herman Kopke, who raised four brothers with a skill and correctness seldom surpassed. Bro. David Shrewsbury was unanimously balloted for to serve Grand Steward and receive the red apron of the lodge, for which he returned thanks to the brethren in a very neat and appropriate address. Bro. G. Hayward then installed Bro. Lawrance, S.W., into the chair of K.S. for the ensuing year, and the effective and perfect manner he afterwards delivered "The Charges" well deserved the applause and encomiums he received. The newly-invested W.M. appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. H. Kopke, I.P.M.; Middleton, S.W.; Waters, J.W.; A. Lapworth, S.D.; J. Swainston, J.D.; H. Lapworth, I.G.; M'Cullum, Treas.; A. Hayward, Sec.; Crawley, Tyler. The brethren then retired to an elegant banquet, admirably served. The newly-elected W.M. ably presided, supported by above thirty brothers and the following visitors:—Bros. P. Matthews, Enoch and Fitzroy; Watson, Globe; G. Gurney, W.M. Old King's Arms; Johnson, Shakspeare; Harvey, Confidence; Bigg, P.M. Moira; Jones, Zetland; Becker, Gresham; Hogg, Old Concord; Twentyman, Old King's Arms; Bertrangi, Neptune; Vernon, New Concord; and F. Ledger, P.M. Enoch. Bro. Vernon delighted the company with his singing, as did the W.M. and several others, adding much to the success of a most pleasant evening.

EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 95, late 112).—The installation meeting was held on Tuesday, February 16th, at the Ship and Turtle Hotel, Leadenhall-street. In the absence of the W.M. through illness, Bro. C. Maney presided. The report of the audit committee showed a favourable state of the finances of the lodge. A ballot was taken for Mr. Francis Woodbridge, which being unanimous in his favour, and the gentleman being in attendance, he was admitted and initiated into the Order. Bro. Horatio Stewart was passed to the second degree, and Bros. W. Corner, T. Duca, J. Flower, and W. Flower were raised to

the third degree. The W.M. elect, Bro. Goode, was then presented, and in the presence of a board of Installed Masters, among whom were Bros. W. Davis, H. Grey, F. J. Sharp, J. How, Allison, Corner, Kersley, Emmens, Nicholson, and others, was duly installed in the chair. The W.M. appointed the following brethren to their respective offices:—Bros. Griffiths, S.W.; Wilkinson, J.W.; Edinger, Sec.; Hammond, S.D.; Ayres, J.D.; Clay, Dir. of Cers.; Watts, I.G.; Petit, Steward; E. H. Davis was re-elected Treas.; and Speight, Tyler. The sum of four guineas was voted by the lodge towards a testimonial in acknowledgment of the services of Bro. E. W. Davis, to which the members also liberally contributed. There were several visitors. An excellent banquet followed the day's proceedings.

PHOENIX LODGE (No. 173).—The first meeting of 1864 was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday last, Bro. G. S. States, W.M., presiding, supported by Bros. Hubbard, S.W.; Coldclough, as J.W., in the absence of G. Wilson (in consequence of a domestic affliction, his wife having died on the previous Wednesday, at the early age of 35, after a very short illness); Watson, P.M. as S.D.; Simpson, J.D.; Faulkner, I.G.; Stanton, Dir. of Cers.; Warren, Webber, and Harrison, P.M.'s, and a large number of the brethren, amongst whom were several visitors. The lodge having been duly opened, Bro. Gridley was most ably passed to the second degree, and Mr. Francois Averaile initiated into the Order. Two candidates having been proposed for initiation, and other business transacted, the brethren adjourned to an elegant banquet. On the cloth being removed, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proceeded with. In proposing the health of the initiate, the W.M. stated that he had had the pleasure of the acquaintance of their newly-made brother for many years, and had great pleasure in introducing him to the lodge, feeling assured that he would prove not only a most agreeable companion, but an excellent Mason. Bro. Averaile responded. Though born at the other side of the Channel (in France), he had resided very many years in this country, and could assure the brethren that in feelings, habits, and general appreciation of the good qualities of the inhabitants he was an Englishman. He was proud at having been initiated into Freemasonry, and trusted that, by due attention and a determination to endeavour to become acquainted with their mysteries, he might not only become a good Mason, but profit by the excellent precepts of the Craft. Bro. Morris, I.P.M., proposed the health of the W.M., who was too well known to the brethren to need any eulogy from him as an excellent working Mason, a kind brother, and able exponent of their laws. He alike had won honours and, above all, the respect of the brethren. Bro. States, W.M., thanked Bro. Morris for the manner in which he had proposed the toast, and the brethren for the unanimity with which they had responded to it. He felt obliged to them for the support they had afforded him during the period of his Mastership, and trusted he should ever continue to enjoy their confidence, which it would be his proudest boast to merit. The W.M. next gave "The Visitors," which was responded to by Bro. Winsdale, P.M. 69. He was always happy in visiting the Phoenix Lodge, as the excellent working afforded the visitors a real Masonic treat, followed by a most pleasant evening. The P.M.'s having been duly toasted, Bros. Morris and Warren returned thanks, the latter concluding by an appeal on behalf of a brother late of the St. Thomas's Lodge, about to sail with his family in the following week for New Zealand, in search of that future which he has failed to meet in his native country. The appeal met with a liberal response, the amount collected being given to Bro. Stanton, who introduced the petition, to be handed to our distressed brother. The officers, acknowledged by Bro. Hubbard, S.W., and other toasts, brought the evening to a happy conclusion—the proceedings having been much enlivened by the brilliant pianoforte playing of Bro. Coward, and the singing of Bros. Coward, Weeks, Webber (the respected Treasurer), and other brothers.

CANONBURY LODGE (No. 657).—The brethren of the above lodge assembled on Tuesday, 11th inst., for the purpose of witnessing the installation of Bro. Turner as W.M. for the ensuing year, which ceremony was ably rendered by Bro. Savage. The new officers were Bros. Winn, S.W.; Berry, J.W.; King, S.D.; Cover, J.D.; Bros. Bohn, Sec.; Longstaff, Tyler, were reinstated in their previous positions. The business, in addition to the installation, consisted in the passing of Bros. Pearse and Sewell to the degree of F.C., and the raising of Bros. Protheroe

and Stagg to the final degree of M.M., which ceremonies were performed in a manner deserving the highest commendation. Bro. Bohn, P.M., proposed that a jewel be presented to Bro. Chancellor, the I.P.M., as a testimonial of their appreciation of the way in which he had fulfilled his onerous duties during his year of office. This proposition was seconded by Bro. Warman, P.M., and carried by acclamation. Bro. Chancellor, P.M., returned thanks, expressing his sense of the obligation bestowed, and his pleasure at their considering that he had deserved it at their hands. The lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren retired to partake of the banquet, which deserved the highest praise. An unusual number of visitors partook of the hospitality of the lodge, among whom we noticed Bros. S. B. Wilson, P.G.D.; Binckes, Secretary of Boys' School; Thompson, of the Crystal Palace Lodge; Pritchard, of the Arcana Lodge, New York; and Bros. Goodwin, Woodward, Edinger, Wells, Price, Ryan, Berri, Laird, Laing, and Charles Sloman.

ROYAL ALBERT LODGE (No. 907).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday, the 15th inst. The lodge was opened by Bro. C. J. Jefferys, the W.M., assisted by his officers, after which the minutes were read and confirmed. Ballots were then severally taken for Bros. E. Terry, No. 172, and C. D. Sewell, No. 975, as joining members, and for Messrs. Stephen Neate and Horatio Ravaison for initiation, which proving to be in their favour, the latter gentlemen were separately introduced and initiated into the mysteries of the Order by Bro. Watson, P.M. The lodge was opened in the second and third degrees, and Bros. Chard, Nugent, and Walker were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge was then resumed to the first degree, and a ballot was taken for W.M. for the ensuing year, when Bro. J. Downs, S.W., was declared unanimously elected. Bro. J. Smith, P.M., was also unanimously re-elected Treasurer. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet, under the presidency of Bro. Jefferys, W.M. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the health of the initiates was given and responded to—Bro. H. Potter, P.M. 11, for the visitors; Bro. T. R. Lewis for the P.M.'s; Bro. J. A. Farnfield, J.W., for the officers. Bro. R. W. Little, Sec., returned thanks on behalf of the Treasurer and himself, and added his regrets to those expressed by previous speakers at the absence, through illness, of Bro. Smith, the respected Treasurer of the lodge. After a very happy evening, the brethren separated, hoping to have as prosperous a year under the incoming Master as they have had under Bro. Jefferys. The visitors were Bros. H. Potter, P.M. 11; H. Elues, P.M. 206; and J. Neamann, G. Expert, G. Org. France.

PROVINCIAL.

BERKSHIRE.

WINDSOR.—*Castle Lodge* (No. 771).—On Tuesday last the installation of the W.M. of the Castle Lodge took place, in the presence of one of the largest Board of Installed Masters ever assembled, at the Castle Hotel, by the talented and correct Brother Devereux, whose memory was taxed for two hours without a single slip. The whole ceremony was conducted in the most admirable manner, and was deserved and sincerely estimated by all present. Under the presidency of the present courteous Master, the Castle Lodge is certain of success.

HAMPSHIRE.

WINCHESTER.—*Lodge of Economy* (No. 76, late 90).—On the 29th ult., being the 103rd anniversary of this ancient lodge, the brethren assembled at their Masonic Rooms for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect, Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, P.M., who has been for many years a highly esteemed member of the lodge. In selecting this eminent Mason to rule over them during the ensuing year, the Winchester brethren were anxious to testify their gratitude and affection to Bro. Stebbing, not only for his distinguished services as Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, but also for his able and unwearied exertions to promote the interests of provincial Masons. The anniversary of the Lodge of Economy has been generally celebrated by a large and influential gathering of the Hampshire brethren; and most gladly would they, on this interesting occasion, have mustered in strong force to do honour to their distinguished brother. But, owing to the unfortunate illness of several eminent Masons, and also to other considerations of general

convenience, it was judged advisable to postpone the festive celebration of the 103rd anniversary of the lodge to a less inclement season of the year. Accordingly, the banquet will take place in the spring; and arrangements are being made by which it is hoped that several honoured London brethren will be brought to Winchester to partake of the hospitality of the Worshipful Master, and to afford to the Hampshire brethren an opportunity of witnessing that accuracy of ceremonial and precision of working which are the characteristics of metropolitan Masonry. The members of No. 76, consoling themselves with the anticipation of this great Masonic treat, held an ordinary meeting for the purpose of installing Bro. Stebbing. The ceremony was performed by the retiring Master, Bro. Alfred Smith, assisted by the Past Masters of the lodge, the W.M., Bro. Stebbing, having first invested Bro. Alfred Smith, I.P.M., then his officers as follows:—Bros. E. Sheppard, S.W.; P. Ruff, J.W.; R. S. Hulbert, S.D.; H. Hubbersty, J.D.; C. Sherry, Treas.; H. Huggins, Sec.; Waterman, Dir. of Cers.; E. Carter and H. Sherry, Stewards; H. Grant, I.G.; Richards, Tyler. It was then proposed by the S.W., seconded by the J.W., supported by the W.M., and carried unanimously, that a vote expressive of the thanks of the lodge be engrossed on vellum and presented to Bro. Alfred Smith, P.M., for his able services in the chair during the past two years. It was also unanimously resolved that Bro. Alfred Smith, P.M., be deputed to convey to the Prov. G.M., Admiral Sir Lucis Curtis, Bart., K.C.B., the congratulations of the lodge on his appointment to the distinguished rank of Admiral of the Fleet. Bro. Best was then elected Treasurer of the Local Benevolent Fund, which was announced to be in a highly satisfactory state. This fund was established some years ago, under the auspices of Bro. Hasleham, an esteemed P.M. of the lodge. It was designed for the relief of such members or past members of the lodge as should fall into necessitous circumstances, and was constituted in imitation of a similar fund attached to the Robert Burns' Lodge (No. 25), London. It is intended to supplement the general charities of the Craft; and, by its means, the lodge is able to extend to its members such relief as those excellent institutions, from the numerous demands on their means, are unable to afford. The business of the evening being ended, the brethren adjourned for refreshment, and, having spent a short time in agreeable social intercourse, finally separated highly delighted with their present enjoyment and future prospects.

NORFOLK.

KING'S LYNN.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 107).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Duke's Head Hotel, on Monday, the 8th inst., for the election of the W.M. for the ensuing year, and for other business, when Bro. T. M. Wilkin was unanimously elected, and the installation was fixed for the first Monday in March. The ceremony will be performed by Bro. J. Dawbarn, of Norwich. At the same meeting the lodge voted, on the motion of Bro. G. Webster, S.W., seconded by Bro. R. H. Household, S.D., the following appropriations from the fund of the lodge:—Ten guineas to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children; ten guineas to the Royal Masonic Boys' School; ten pounds to the Royal Benevolent Institution for Indigent Freemasons and their Widows; and five pounds to the Benevolent Fund of the lodge for local relief.

SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

CARDIFF.—*Glamorgan Lodge* (No. 36).—The regular lodge was held on Tuesday, 9th inst., Bro. Evan J. Thomas, P.M., presiding, in the absence of the M.M. There being no business in the first or second degrees, the lodge was raised to the third degree, and Bro. Esp having previously given satisfactory proof of proficiency in the former degree, was introduced, and raised to the sublime degree of a M.M., in the presiding Master's usually correct and impressive manner. The ordinary amount of "small talk" respecting the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE having been indulged in by a section of the members, the lodge (at which only a few brethren were present) was closed at an early hour.

Bute Lodge (No. 960).—The stated fortnightly meeting of this flourishing lodge took place on Tuesday, the 16th inst. Present—Bros. J. Thorp, W.M.; J. Dalziel, S.W.; W. H. Martin, J.W.; P. Bird, Treas.; W. H. Moreton, Sec.; J. Daniel, S.D. (*pro tem.*); A. Davis, J.D.; T. Bell, I.G. (*pro tem.*). This being the lodge appropriated by the by-laws principally to instruction, it was at once raised to the third degree, when the

W.M. delivered a highly interesting and instructive original lecture in this sublime degree. The privilege, so rarely enjoyed even in the oldest lodges, was highly appreciated by the brethren, and the eloquent address warmly applauded throughout. We only regret that, being extempore and delivered without even notes we are unable to present a short epitome of it to our readers. The lodge having been closed down to the first degree, two candidates were proposed for initiation, and the usual compliment to visiting brethren (never omitted in this lodge), was paid, and duly acknowledged. The W.M. stated that the Masonic Hall Building Committee had received from the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute the offer of a most eligible piece of building ground, and that a prospectus would shortly be issued, limiting the capital to such an amount that the shares (nearly two thirds of which are already subscribed for), might be comfortably held exclusively by members of the Bute Lodge. A letter was read from the Secretary of a neighbouring lodge soliciting a copy of the by-laws of this lodge, which, owing to their very careful compilation, under the able superintendence of the experienced W.M., have attained somewhat more than a local notoriety. The W.M. having announced his intention to visit the Silurian Lodge, Newport, at its next stated meeting on Wednesday, March 2nd, hoped that he should be supported by all of his officers and a large number of the brethren upon that occasion, as the Bute Lodge would ever owe a considerable amount of gratitude to the brethren of the Silurian for the assistance rendered in obtaining a warrant for this lodge. There being no other business, the lodge was closed in perfect harmony at nine o'clock.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

RIPON.—*De Grey and Ripon Lodge* (No. 837).—The lodge met on Friday, February 5, at six o'clock. The W.M. Bro. Martin opened the lodge in the first degree, when the minutes of last lodge were read by the Secretary, Bro. Bins, and confirmed. The W.M. then asked Bro. Denton, the I.P.M., to take the chair. The lodge was opened in the second degree. Bro. Holroyd having expressed his desire to be advanced to the third degree, the usual questions were put and answered satisfactorily, and he was subsequently raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. The traditional history and working tools peculiar to this degree were eloquently explained. Bro. Holroyd was then informed before he could advance another step, he must be able satisfactorily to answer certain questions which were then put to the Wardens. This being the first lodge held after the decease of Bro. George Fearnley, M.D., R.W.D. Prov. G.M., the W.M. Depute according to notice in the summons, delivered a funeral ceremony and oration to his memory. The ceremony was conducted throughout in a very solemn and impressive manner, interspersed with music and signing, Bro. Stephenson presiding at the organ.

FUNERAL CEREMONY AND ORATION.

By Bro. John Denton, Past Master De Grey and Ripon Lodge (No. 837), in memory of the Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Dr. George Fearnley.

BRETHREN.—From time immemorial it has been an established custom amongst Freemasons for each lodge at a stated period, once in every year, to select from its members a skilled brother to preside over them in the capacity of Master; so also it is the custom for the Provincial Grand Master of each province to select from amongst the brethren one well qualified to act as his Deputy in ruling the province. Our Worshipful Master having requested me (the Immediate Past Master) to take the chair this evening, and our lodge having no chaplain, the painful duty devolves upon me to inform you in lodge assembled that the Most High has been pleased to take unto himself our dear departed Brother Dr. Fearnley, the Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master of this province. Brethren, this being our first lodge held after his much-to-be-lamented death, it is the most appropriate time to perform the service usual on such occasions.

Anthem.

Whate'er we fondly call our own
Belongs to Heaven's great Lord,
The blessings lent us for a day
Are soon to be restored.

'Tis God that lifts our comforts High
Or sinks them in the grave.

He gives, and when He takes away
He takes but what He gave.

Then ever blessed be His name,
His goodness swell our store,
His justice but resumes His own,
'Tis ours still to adore.

Service with Responses.

Master Depute.—"What man is he that liveth and shall not see death; shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave."

Brethren.—"Man walketh in a vain shadow, he heapeth up riches and cannot tell who shall gather them."

Master Depute.—"When he dieth he shall carry nothing away; his glory shall not descend after them."

Brethren.—"Naked we came into the world, and naked must we return; the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Master Depute.—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Brethren.—"God is our God for ever and ever; He will be our guide even unto death."

Solemn Music.—"Dead March in Saul."

Prayer.

Almighty and Eternal God, Architect and Ruler of the Universe, who from the beginning of the world hath created all things, and to eternity will continue to rule and govern them; and didst from the dust of the earth make man after Thine own image, and breathed unto him a living soul. Forasmuch, as it hath pleased Thee of Thy great mercy, to take unto Thyself the soul of our departed brother; we humbly beseech Thee to grant us Thy blessing in this, our affliction; so strengthen and support us with Thy grace, that we may be brought nearer unto Thee, and be more closely linked together in the bonds of unity and brotherly love. We supplicate Thee, O merciful Father, to pour down the continual dew of Thy blessing upon his child; bless and prosper her, implant in her a love of Thee, that she, leaning on Thy protection, may, by a holy a goldly life, so pass through the vale of this transitory abode, as to finally arise by Thy Infinite mercy to be crowned with everlasting bliss in Thy heavenly kingdom. Vouchsafe Thine aid, O Most High, to the brethren of this lodge. Do Thou so guide and direct us, that we fail not in our duty towards Thee, but taking warning by the rather sudden death of our departed brother, may continue to look up to Thee our only Guide, Refuge, and Strength; and be so prepared for the awful moment when we are summoned from this sublunary abode, that we may ascend to that lodge where Thou livest and reignest, for ever and ever. Amen.

Master Depute.—"In drawing your attention to the solemn nature of the service in which we are now engaged, permit me to claim your earnest consideration to the peculiar subjects of research of the sublime degree to which all present have been admitted; recalling to your mind, the principles which should, at all times, render us susceptible to those feelings of obedience to the will of that Omnipotent Being, who gives and takes according to His pleasure.

In the somewhat sudden death of our late esteemed brother and Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Dr. Fearnley, we have a striking instance of the uncertainty of life, and the vanity of all human pursuits. The last sad offices paid to the memory of the departed, can only be useful as an admonition to the living; from them we should derive instruction, and consider every solemnity of the kind as a summons to prepare for our own approaching dissolution.

A few reflections may, with propriety, be made applicable to the solemnity of this occasion: a void which instinctively recalls to the mind our great loss, and where departed friendship yet lingers, and steals in melancholy yet pleasing reminiscence on the heart.

We are all borne to die, and must sooner or later pay to nature that debt which we owe to our Divine Creator. Yet, how strange! that notwithstanding the various mementoes of mortality which continually meet our gaze, and we know that death has established his dominion over the whole face of nature, that we, through some unaccountable infatuation should forget that we are born to die! we go on from one design to another, add hope to hope, and lay out plans for the employment of years, till we are suddenly alarmed by the death of some dear one when least expected, and at a time which we were led to expect might be the most pleasant of our lives.

The Great and Mighty of the Earth: those who have plucked the highest laurels, and upon whom have been showered the greatest honours; who, by their eloquence and prowess, have shaken and formed Kingdoms and Empires, and whose hearts once beat high in the hope of life and glory, are now inanimate dust! resting like our deceased brother in the grave, there to await the great day of the Resurrection.

What then are the externals of Majesty, the pride of wealth, or the charms of beauty, when nature has paid her last debt? Fix your eyes on the last scene, and view life stripped of its ornaments and exposed in all its natural meanness; you will then be convinced of the futility of those empty delusions, in the grave all ranks are levelled and all distinctions cease. While we drop the sympathetic tear over the memory of our deceased brother, let charity incline us to throw a veil over his foibles, nor withhold the praise due to his virtues. Suffer the apologies of human nature to plead in his behalf. Perfection on earth has never been attained, the wisest as well as the best of men have erred. His meritorious actions it is our duty to imitate, and from his weaknesses we ought to derive instruction.

Therefore, brethren, let the present example excite our most serious thoughts, and strengthen our resolution of amendment. Let us no longer postpone the important concern of preparing for eternity, nor be called unprepared, into the presence of that Allwise and Omnipotent Judge—to whom all hearts are open, from whom no secrets are hid, and from whose dread tribunal we cannot escape.

Let us, while in this stage of existence support with propriety the character of our profession, advert to the nature of our solemnities, and pursue with assiduity the sacred tenets of our Order. Although it has pleased the Most High to deprive us of our working chief in this province, and as we cannot all enjoy the same honours, or the like means of usefulness, yet be not discouraged; think not, dear brethren, that you may not be useful labourers in the *Masonic Vineyard*. Employment there is, and enough for all; duties to perform, onerous and extensive, and scope for their unlimited exercise.

Be it your task, more especially to soften asperities, to promote the adjustment of differences, and to strengthen and otherwise develop our Union by promoting the study of the Sacred Law, and the benign principles of our Order. By the practice of secrecy, fidelity, and obedience; by prudence, fortitude, temperance and justice; by brotherly love, relief, and truth, and the exercise of all other Masonic virtues; above all by ever maintaining the lustre of that resplendent moral jewel of our Order—Charity. Thus to solace the afflicted; sooth, comfort and aid the distressed, sympathise with them in their hour of trial, and join in tempered congratulations in their prosperity; give to the fraternity the hand of brotherhood, the foot of support, bend the knee in supplication for their welfare, offer the breast of fidelity as the depository of their just and lawful secrets, and to afford them defence and protection when absent. So that we, as an Order, as a society, and as a lodge, may exemplify that divine saying of our Lord. "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another."

Grand Masonic Honours.

Invocation and Responses.

Master Depute.—"May we be true and faithful; and may we live and die in love.

Brethren.—"So mote it be."

Master Depute.—"May we always profess what is good; and act agreeably to our profession.

Brethren.—"So mote it be."

Master Depute.—"May the Lord bless us, and prosper us, and may all our good intentions be crowned with success.

Brethren.—"So mote it be."

Anthem.

"Glory to God on high,
On earth, peace,
Good will towards men."

Master Depute.—"In conformity with an ancient usage, and by the request of our W.M. and other brethren, who sympathise in common with us, at the demise of our deceased brother, whose memory we revere, and whose loss we deeply deplore, and whose body is consigned to its mother earth, whence it came, we are here assembled in the character of Free and Accepted Masons, to offer up to his memory the last tribute of our affections, thereby demonstrating the necessity of our past esteem and our inviolable attachment to the principles of our Order.

With proper respect to the established customs of the country in which we live, with due deference to our superiors, and with unlimited good will to all men, we here appear, clothed as Masons, and crave leave to express our submission to peace and good government, and our wish to serve the interest of mankind. Invested with the badges of innocence, we humbly bow to the Universal Parent, and implore His blessing on every zealous endeavour to promote peace and good will, and we pray for our perseverance in these principles of piety and virtue.

The great Creator having been pleased, of His mercy, to remove our esteemed brother, George Fearley, *M.D.*, from the cares and troubles of a transitory life to a state of eternal duration, and thereby to weaken the chain by which we are united man to man; may we, who survive him, anticipate our approaching dissolution, and be more strongly cemented in the ties of union and friendship; that during the short space allotted for our present existence, we may wisely and usefully employ our time, and in the reciprocal course of fond and friendly acts mutually promote the welfare and happiness of each other.

Unto the grave hath been consigned the mortal remains of our much-respected brother, there to remain until the general resurrection; in favourable expectation that his immortal soul may then partake of joys which have been prepared for the righteous from the beginning of the world. And may Almighty God, of His infinite goodness, at the tribunal of unbiassed justice, extend His mercy towards him and all of us, and crown our hope with everlasting bliss in the realms of a boundless eternity. This we beg for the honour of His name, to whom be glory, now and for ever. Amen.

The Oration.

The mournful appearance and past services of the lodge this evening, proclaim too painfully, not only the death of a ruler in the Craft, but that of our esteemed Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

A loss so important as that of the Master of a Lodge, cannot fail of being generally and severely felt, and according to the amount of influence he possessed in the Craft in general; but what must the loss be of a Deputy Provincial Grand Master, ruling a province like this of West Riding, having no less than thirty-nine lodges, second to none in size, containing lodges of over 150 members each? Brethren, this must be a serious one, and those only can really estimate it in its fullest extent by having attended Provincial Grand Lodges. He had passed through various offices of the Craft, attained high degrees, and had obtained the highest point of usefulness in this province; and the Grand Master, at the last appointment of Grand Officers, to show the great respect and esteem for our dear departed brother, selected him to fill the important office of Senior Grand Deacon, a very high compliment indeed, as this province then had two brethren in Grand Lodge—it rarely occurring that more than one brother from a province holds office in Grand Lodge at one time.

His career in Masonry is as follows:—He was initiated into the Lodge of the Three Grand Principles, 251, Dewsbury, on the 20th January, 1842; served the office of Warden in 1843, and was installed Worshipful Master of the lodge on the 20th December, 1844, which office he held for two consecutive years—an unusual thing. He was made Royal Arch Mason on the 18th December, 1843; was appointed Provincial Grand Steward in 1847; Provincial Senior Grand Warden in 1848; and on November 17th, 1856, he was installed Deputy Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire, under the Right Hon. Earl of Mexborough. In 1858 he was re-appointed to that distinguished office, under the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, and held it up to his death; and in April last, Senior Grand Deacon of England. He was also Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons in West Yorkshire; and Provincial Grand Commander—he being the first appointed to that office. In 1860 an Encampment of Knights Templar was established in Dewsbury, and called after his name.

As a member of our Fraternity, he carried out most fully the great duties he solemnly pledged himself to perform. What he was taught at his initiation he endeavoured to carry out practically in every phase of his life. Brotherly love, relief, and truth were his grand principles of action. Who so charitably disposed towards the erring? Who more freely dropt the tear of sympathy over the afflicted? Who more ready, and that too with a liberal hand, to assist the poor and needy? Who more truthful, who more just and upright in all his dealings with his fellow man than him over whom we mourn?

But brethren, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master is dead!

In comparative good health, his faculties unimpaired, his manly form full of life and energy, in all the pride and majesty of manhood, he was cut down. Like a noble tree of the forest; he stood among his fellows stately and erect, when, after an acute attack of chronic bronchitis to which he was frequently subject, he was stricken to the ground. He is removed from us, and in a short time the place that knew him shall know him again no more forever.

Brethren, "if a man die, shall he live again?" Yes, for nature bears witness that even in that perishing frame, now fast returning to earth as it was, there once resided a vital and immortal principle over which death had no power; neither could the grave claim as a trophy, for with the eye of faith we can behold our Master journeying beyond the tomb, his passage heavenward, illumined by that bright morning star, whose rising brings peace and salvation to the faithful and obedient of the human race.

By one of those inscrutable decrees of Providence which man shall not dare to question, our brother is taken away, and as death has been busy among our band, we should seriously ask ourselves the question, who is the next? Oh! may the question lead us to a preparation for eternity. May his sudden departure be profitable to us. May we look forward with confidence to a mansion not made with hands, but one eternal in the Heavens.

Yes, brethren, our brother shall rise again. I take the authority of one who was himself a Grand Master of our Order, who in the volume of the Sacred Law, that first great light of Freemasonry, that we shall all be changed. That this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality.

Then with a firm belief in the promises of the Sacred Law, the Grand Lodge above will be formed; there will be placed the Great White Throne, with the World's Great Architect the Most Holy and Eternal Grand Master seated thereon, surrounded by ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of His Angels singing Hallelujah, Hallelujah, Hallelujah, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. May we, and all who are near and dear to us recognise in that world of light, and life, and glory, that new Jerusalem, the beatified spirit of our much loved Master, and with him in that Eternal World, together with myriads and myriads of the redeemed, redeemed by the everlasting covenant from the formation of the world, sing in strains of the most harmonious melody, that glorious song, the reverberating echoes of which throughout the countless ages of a never-ending Eternity shall ring through the Vaults of Heaven.

So mote it be.

Prayer.

Almighty and most merciful Father, we adore Thee as the God of time and eternity; of both worlds, Thou art the incomprehensible and amazing Lord; ruling the destinies of all, from the highest even down to the sparrow's fall, from the grandeur of ruling worlds, down to the number of the hairs of our head.

Under a government so vast and so minute, we everywhere see Thy working hand; we see it in giving us birth, and in calling us hence to be here no more.

And as it hath pleased Thee to take from us, one beloved by all, we beseech Thee to bless and sanctify to us this dispensation of Thy providence; inspire our hearts with wisdom from on high, that we may glorify Thee in all our ways; may we realise that Thine all-seeing eye is upon us, and be influenced by Thy spirit with truth and love to perfect obedience, that we may enjoy Thy Divine approbation here below; and when our toil on earth shall have ceased, may we be raised to the enjoyments of endless life, in that kingdom, where faith and hope shall end, and love and joy prevail through eternal ages; and to Thee, O Righteous Father, shall be the glory for evermore.

So mote it be.

Master Depute impressively read the following select verses:—

"Man's days are as grass, as the flower of the field so he flourisheth; the wind passeth over it and it is gone, and its place shall not be known again."

"As a dream he flieth away and is not found, yea, he is chased as a vision of the night."

"Man born of woman, few of days, full of trouble, like a flower cometh forth and is cut off. Flieth away like a shadow and continueth not."

"What is man, that he should be deemed pure? the born of woman, that he shall be accounted righteous?"

"What is a man, that thou takest note of him? the son of man,

that thou regardest him? Man is like unto vanity, his days as the passing shadow."

"The Lord hath given and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

"Glory be to God on high! on earth peace, good will towards men."

In conclusion the brethren of this vast province mourn with us in sympathy for his sufferings, yet rejoice at the inestimable character he left behind him, not only amongst the Craft, but the outer world. In his medical capacity to the poor and distressed who sought his aid and assistance he was at all times ready by day or by night to administer to their relief and support. Not only as a Freemason, but as a citizen of the world, he warmly espoused the cause of charity, and he not only gave liberally himself, but often sought to induce others to remember the poor, the sick, and the afflicted. In his administration of justice, he invariably acted with the strictest impartiality and fairness; and that whilst enforcing the law of the land, and upholding the dignity of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, he did not overlook the claims of the prisoner at the bar. In Masonical interviews with his officers and brethren he was at all times courteous and obliging, ever ready to give sound advice, assistance, and instruction to all who required it. We all well remember him at the consecration of this lodge, the last ceremony but one of the kind at which he took part in, some of us little thought of the short time he was to be among us.

Brethren, as the rule and guide of this province, it will be rather difficult to find his equal, yet let us hope that from amongst the number in this great province our Provincial Grand Master will be able to select a brother both able and capable to fulfil the great and important duties of the province, not only with credit to himself but to the Craft at large.

Anthem.

Vital spark of Heavenly flame,
Quit, O quit this mortal frame!
Trembling, hoping, lingering, flying,
O the pain, the bliss of dying!
Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife,
And let me languish into life.

Hark! they whisper: angels say,
"Sister spirit come away."
What is this absorbs me quite—
Steals my senses—shuts my breath?
Tell me, my soul, can this be death?

The world recedes; it disappears!
Heaven opens on my eyes! my ears,
With sounds seraphic ring.
Lend, lend your wings! I mount, I fly
O grave, where is thy victory?
O death! where is thy sting?

Grand Honours.

THE LODGE FINALLY CLOSED.

At the conclusion of the service, the lodge was closed to the first degree, and Bro. Denton, I.P.M., gave notice of his intention to propose several alterations and additions to the by-laws.

Bro. Denton then informed the lodge that a number of brethren were desirous of forming a new lodge at Harrogate, and he had been directed to request the recommendation of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge to the prayer of their petition. He had been honoured by being nominated as the first W.M., and Bros. Wright and Bycroft as the Wardens, all members of this lodge. The W.M., officers, and brethren unanimously acceded to the request, warmly congratulating the members of the proposed lodge on the roll of officers, and wishing them every success in their application.

Bro. Morton, W.M., proposed, and Bro. Bishop, P.M., seconded a vote of thanks to Bro. Denton, P.M., for the eloquent and instructive lesson he had given them. Passed *nem. con.*, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

The lodge was then closed in peace and harmony, and the brethren adjourned to Bro. Collinson's, the Unicorn, Ripon Market, when ample justice was done to the well-provided quarterly supper. The usual Masonic toasts were given, in addition to which the loss of the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. was most feelingly alluded to, and his memory responded to in solemn silence.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

CANONBURY CHAPTER (No. 657).—A convocation of this chapter assembled on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the Canonbury Tavern, St. Mary's-road, Islington—Comps. Bohn, M.E.Z.; William Watson, J.; Joseph Smith, H. The business of the evening consisted in the exaltation of Bros. Tanner and Samuel May, both of the Temple Lodge (No. 101), and Bro. R. M. Holburn, of the Canonbury Lodge (No. 657), the adoption of by-laws for the government of the chapter, and the election of officers for the ensuing year. Comp. Thomas Bohn was unanimously re-elected M.E.Z. The election of J. was postponed, and Comp. J. G. Chancellor elected H. The other officers elected were Comps. Boyden, N.; Matthew Cook, E.; T. Langley King, P.S.; and G. Longstaff, Janitor. At the conclusion of the business the companions retired for refreshments, which was served in Comp. Todd's usual style of excellence.

MARK MASONRY.

METROPOLITAN.

THISTLE LODGE (No. 8).—A meeting was held on Friday, the 5th inst., at Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-street, Bro. Cottebrunc, P.M., in the chair. This was the first lodge since appointment of officers, as follows:—Bros. Carpenter, W.M.; Platt, S.W.; Nunn, J.W.; Watts, M.C.; Mason and Israel Abrahams, Junior Overseers; Dyer, Registrar; Frost, C.; Walker, S.D.; Jacobs, J.D.; Mobbs, T.K.; Hart, Organist; and Readwin, Hon. Secretary. Two brethren were advanced to the degree of Mark Master. Bro. Dibdin became a joining member. The brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Quelch. The first toast—"Her Majesty"—was given with musical honours. Bro. George Tedder gave his valuable services, and sang in his very best manner. Next toasts—"Right Hon. Viscount Holmesdale, M.W. Grand Master, and Bro. Beach (M.P., North Hants), M.W. Deputy Grand Master," "Past and Present Grand Officers." Bro. Figg and Binckes (Grand Officers) returned thanks, and had pleasure in announcing the immense progress made—in fact, at the rate they were issuing certificates, those who were not Mark Masters would be the exception.

IRELAND.

ROYAL ARCH.

CORK.—Chapter of the Key Stone (No. 3).—The quarterly communication of this chapter was held at the Chapter-rooms, 31, Maylor-street, on Wednesday, the 3rd February, for the installation of the High Priest elect, and investing the other officers with their insignia of office. Owing to the absence of the High Priest elect, Comp. William A. Hackett, from indisposition, the ceremony of installation was postponed, the investiture of the other officers being performed by Comp. John T. Archer, High Priest, in the efficient manner which so characterises that companion. Bro. James Barney, of Lodge 3, was ballotted for and passed for exaltation. Comp. Marsh, Past First Principal, proposed in his usual style a vote of thanks to Comp. John T. Archer, High Priest, who now retires from the First Principal's chair of the chapter after a service of two years in that onerous situation, and made particularly so from having to adopt a revised ritual. All praise is due to that worthy Comp. for his courteous demeanour, with love of order, which enabled him to uphold the dignity of the high office as High Priest of the Key Stone Third Chapter of Ireland. The vote of thanks was carried unanimously and enthusiastically. The ex-High Priest replied, and passed some very high encomiums on his officers, who one and all by their attention and study had so ably assisted him for the period he was placed over them, without which it would be impossible for him or any chief to work the supreme degree as it should be. He trusted the chapter would still continue to flourish, as at present it is second to none in Ireland. Chapter closed in due and ancient form, after which the companions adjourned to banquet at the Commercial Hotel, where Comp. Stephens displayed the well-known reputation of

his establishment. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given, the M.E. High Priest called for bumpers to do all honour to their worthy Registrar, Comp. E. W. Wigmore, especially as it was intended to present him with a testimonial that evening, voted and subscribed for by the companions of the chapter, and members of the Mark and Craft lodges. The High Priest said he would not dilate upon his excellence, leaving it in more able hands, to whom he would delegate the honour of presenting the same. He now called upon the companions to drink the health of Comp. Wigmore, giving him all the honours due to his rank, which having been done, the High Priest called upon Comp. William March, K.T., and Past M.E.Z., being one of the founders of the chapter, and the oldest Past Z., to present the testimonial. Comp. W. Marsh said it afforded him great pleasure to have been delegated to present on the part of the Chapter and Lodges the Third of Ireland a tribute of respect of which he was so truly deserving for the interest and welfare he took in their several degrees—ever ready to instruct the young initiate, and render his valuable services to the principals and officers in the different orders both in India and at home. His urbanity and suavity of manner has endeared him to all, and he trusted the G.A.O.T.U. would spare him to long remain with us; he would on behalf of the Royal Key Stone, the Mark, and Craft lodges, hand him the testimonial, which he hoped would descend as an heirloom to his children's children, to prove to them how he was respected and appreciated, and when called off from his earthly labours may he receive his wages and reward in the Grand Lodge above. The testimonial consisted of a valuable piece of silver plate, purchased at Comp. James Hacketts, Patrick-street. In the centre was engraved a double triangle in a circle, and on it was the following inscription—"Presented to Companion E. W. Wigmore, K.T. and M., P.Z., M.M.M., and P.M., by the Royal Arch Companions of the Key Stone Chapter (No. 3), Mark M.M. and Craft Lodges attached thereto, as a tribute of respect for the valuable services rendered by him. 3rd February, A.D. 1864. A.L. 5864. Comp. Wigmore returned thanks in appropriate terms, and said he fully appreciated the kindness and good feeling displayed by the brethren much more than the handsome gift, and trusted that the truly brotherly and Masonic tie which bound old No. 3 together would never be severed. The companions, after having spent a pleasant and harmonious evening, separated at an early hour, much gratified with the whole proceedings.

INDIA.

Correspondence, published by authority of the Provincial Grand Master and District Grand Lodge of Bombay, containing the Unmasonic Charges brought by R.W. Bro. R. B. Barton, R.W. Bro. G. R. Ballinghall, Bro. G. A. Summers, and others hailing from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, under Scotland, against R.W. Bro. G. S. Judge, the Deputy Prov. G. Master of Bombay under England, and published without his reply; to which are appended R.W. Bro. G. S. Judge's replies and the resolutions unanimously passed by the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, under England, approving of the said replies, declaring him blameless with respect to the said Unmasonic Charges, and demanding redress.

Masonic Hall, Bombay, 22nd June, 1863.

To G. Taylor, Esq.,

Provincial Grand Master of English Masonry in Bombay.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—I am directed by the Acting Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master of Scotch Masonry in Western India to forward copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, on Saturday, the 30th ult.

"Right Worshipful Brother G. R. Ballinghall proposed, and Right Worshipful Brother R. B. Barton, the Provincial Grand Master elect, seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried: That with reference to the Right Worshipful Secretary's motion the Provincial Grand Masonry of English Masonry be informed of the conduct of Brother Judge, who appears to be a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge of English Masonry, with a view that a stop be put to his receiving letters he has no right to, and that some notice be taken of his conduct in having misrepresented to the Secretary of Lodge Hope, Kurrachee, that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotch Masonry in Western India was not in existence."

To place the circumstances of the above resolution clearly before you, I am directed to state that on the non-receipt of some of the half-yearly returns due to the Provincial Grand Lodges from its subordinate lodges, circulars were addressed requiring transmissions of the returns overdue, requesting at the same time explanation for the cause of the delay. In reply to this reference the Secretary of Lodge Hope, Kurrachee, stated that the returns had been forwarded in due time and were returned. He explained the circumstance in the following terms:—"Brother Judge, in his letter to me of the 27th January, 1863, says, 'The enclosed letter having been brought to me, I (who am the Provincial Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, under the Grand Lodge of England) opened it under the mistaken idea that it was intended for me, and as I do not know to whom to hand it, I am compelled to return it to you.'

"On looking at the enclosures it occurs to me that your letter was intended for the Provincial Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and if there were such a Provincial Grand Lodge, I would ascertain from the Provincial Grand Master who the Provincial Grand Secretary was, and would hand over your letter to him, but as the Grand Master of Scotland has not appointed any Provincial Grand Master for Bombay since Right Worshipful Brother Cartwright's resignation two or three years ago, of course no Provincial Grand Lodge exists, and as a natural consequence no such person as a Provincial Grand Secretary of such Provincial Grand Lodge exists." I am further directed to add that the above is not the only instance on which Brother Judge has received a letter to which he had no right; for just about the time that he appears to have sent the letter which the Secretary of Lodge Hope, Kurrachee, quotes, a registered letter to the address of the Provincial Grand Secretary of Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotch Masonry in Western India was received by Brother Judge, detained for a fortnight, and then reposted, after having added to the address the Secretary's name; such unwarrantable conduct on the part of Brother Judge, if it only ended with receiving letters which he well knew were not intended for him—they having been clearly addressed to the Provincial Grand "Secretary" of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotch Masonry (with which Brother Judge had no connection whatever)—would, the Acting Provincial Grand Master feels assured, have been marked with your very serious displeasure; but looking more gravely into the tenor of Brother Judge's reply to the Kurrachee Lodge, it is much to be regretted that a most studied desire to mislead one of the daughter lodges working under the banner of the Grand Lodge of Scotland is apparent, and that no doubt dictated too by the influence of a spirit of opposition to the interest of Scotch Masonry in Western India, Brother Judge was led on to state what it is assumed he must have been well aware was not the case, and that therefore you will take such serious notice of the conduct of Brother G. S. Judge as it seems to deserve.

I remain, Right Worshipful Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) G. A. SUMMERS,

Provincial Grand Secretary, Provincial Grand
Lodge of Scotch Masonry in Western India.

Bombay, 13th July, 1863.

To G. Taylor, Esq.,

R.W.P.G. Master of Bombay and its Territories, under the
Grand Lodge of England, Bombay.

DEAR AND R.W. SIR AND BROTHER,—I have read the letter signed "G. A. Summers, Provincial Grand Secretary Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotch Masonry in Western India," dated the 22nd ultimo, handed to me by you on the 6th instant, and I cannot sufficiently express my surprise and regret that any body of Masons could assume a brother to be guilty of such disgraceful conduct as Brother Summers states that they who directed him to write the letter under notice have assumed me to be guilty of, without hearing him in his defence or even asking him for an explanation. This, however, shall not deter me from replying to the charges with such courtesy and forbearance as one Mason ought to use towards another, even though that other may have erred.

2. With reference to the registered letter it is a pity I was not asked for an explanation six months ago, when the matter was fresh in my memory; but, if I remember rightly, that letter was left at my house during my absence from home, and mislaid, so

that it did not in fact reach my hands until the day on which I returned to the post-office.

3. With regard to the letter from the Secretary of Lodge "Hope," No. 350, of Scotland, I found it on my office table on the day on which I returned it to the sender, and I opened it in the hurry of business, under the idea that it was intended for me. It certainly was not directed to any one by name, but to the Provincial Grand Secretary, which office I then held in your District Grand Lodge. Neither, to the best of my recollection, was there a word about "Scotch Masonry" on the envelope; and, if the remainder of the direction was "Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India," and not "District Grand Lodge of Bombay," which, at this distance of time, I cannot recollect, I certainly did not observe it before I opened the letter; nor would it have made any deep impression upon me if I had, because I had already received other letters really intended for me so misdirected.

4. In addition to the reason hereinafter given for returning the last mentioned letter to the sender, I beg to say, that if I remember rightly that letter contained money, and as I should have been personally liable if I had paid it to a person not entitled to it, I thought it best to return it to the person who had sent it.

5. With reference to both of these letters, it was no fault of mine that I received them, because they were left at my house and office respectively during my absence, and I can only say, that I sincerely regret the detention of the one, and the opening of the other, though the former was an accident over which I had no control, and the latter was a mistake which any one is liable to make in the hurry of business.

6. In reply to the charge of having wilfully misrepresented to the said Secretary of Lodge Hope in my letter of the 27th January last, that no Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland then existed, well knowing the contrary to be the case, I beg to say, that so far from that being the fact, it was my firm conviction that no such Provincial Grand Lodge was then in existence. My reason for entertaining that opinion was, that Article X. Cap. XIII. of the laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland enacts, that "their (Provincial Grand Lodge's) meetings shall not be interrupted by the death or retirement of the Provincial Grand Master, unless the Grand Lodge shall not deem it expedient within the space of one year to appoint another," and I was under the impression that R.W. Bro. H. D. Cartwright had resigned the appointment of Provincial Grand Master of Western India under Scotland upwards of a year before the date of my letter (I might say upwards of two years before it), and that the Grand Lodge of Scotland had not deemed it expedient to appoint another, so that, in accordance with the law above quoted, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland has ceased to exist.

7. I presume, however, from the tenor of Bro. Summer's letter, that I must have been mistaken upon one of these two points, and that either R.W. Bro. Cartwright had not resigned upwards of a year before the 27th January last, or that the Grand Lodge of Scotland had appointed a brother to succeed him. I shall therefore feel obliged if you will have the goodness to send a copy of this letter to Bro. Summers through your Provincial Grand Secretary, with a request to be informed upon which of these two points I erred, and, if upon the latter, then with a request to be told the name of the brother who had received a commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland to succeed R.W. Bro. Cartwright, the date of his commission, and the date on which he had read the same in a Provincial Grand Lodge convened for the purpose in accordance with the laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to enable me to tender ample apologies to that brother and the rest of the brethren whom I, in that case, unintentionally wronged.

8. In reply to the allegation that I am hostile to what my accusers call "Scotch Masonry," I beg to say that they have imputed to me sentiments I have never felt; for I have always regarded Masonry as universal, and I have never drawn any distinction in Masonry between men of different countries or different creeds so long as they have believed in the Glorious Architect of Heaven and Earth, and have practised the sacred duties of morality.

9. As a further proof that I am not only not inimical but positively friendly to the interests of the so-designated "Scotch Masonry," I beg to remind my accusers that I rule Royal Arch Masonry in Western India as Provincial Grand Superintendent under Scotland, having been appointed to that office by the

Grand Chapter of Scotland at the unanimous recommendation of all the chapters then working in the Province; that I was the first to introduce into those chapters the correct mode of working according to the Scotch method; that I have promoted the interests and extended the influence of the so-designated "Scotch Masonry" by aiding in the establishment of a new chapter under Scotland; and that my exertions on behalf of the so-designated "Scotch Masonry" have been recognised and acknowledged by the presentation to me of a handsome jewel by the Scotch Chapter Perseverance of Bombay, and by my re-appointment by the Grand Chapter of Scotland for a second term of five years.

10. In conclusion, I beg to say that I believe I have now replied to every charge brought against me in the letter under notice, and I sincerely hope you will consider that I have answered them fully and satisfactorily, and in such a Masonic manner as befits one whom you have thought fit to appoint to the high and honourable office of Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Bombay and its Territories under yourself.

I am, dear R.W. Sir and Brother, yours truly and fraternally,
(Signed) G. S. JUDGE,
Deputy Prov. G. Master of Bombay and its Territories.

District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its Territories under the Grand Lodge of England.

Bombay, 15th July, 1863.

To G. A. Summers, Esq., Provincial Grand Secretary Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotch Masonry in Western India, Bombay.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I am directed by the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master of Bombay and its Territories under England, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, and to send herewith a copy of R.W. Bro. G. S. Judge's reply to the charges therein contained, which the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master desires me to inform you he considers full and satisfactory, and he is therefore of opinion that R.W. Bro. Judge is entirely blameless with respect to the charges contained in your letter under reply.

I am further directed to request that you will lay this and R.W. Bro. Judge's letter before your Provincial Grand Lodge, with a request that the information asked for in the seventh paragraph of R.W. Bro. Judge's letter may be furnished to me, to enable him to make such apologies as he desires to make to the brother, who, on the 27th January last, held a commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of Western India, and the members of his Provincial Grand Lodge for the wrong which, in his ignorance of any such commission being in existence, he unintentionally did them.

If, however, a brother has received a commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland appointing him Provincial Grand Master of Western India since the 27th January last, I am directed to ask you to favour me with the name of that brother, the date of his commission, and the date on which he read the same in a Provincial Grand Lodge convened for that purpose, in conformity with the laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to enable the Provincial Grand Master of Bombay under England to order all the lodges in his province to pay that brother the respect which is due to his exalted rank.

An early answer will oblige.

I remain, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
(Signed) ALFRED KING,
Provincial Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its Territories under England.

Masonic Hall, Bombay, 24th July, 1863.

To A. King, Esq.,

Provincial Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its Territories under England.

SIR AND BROTHER,—With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the R. W. Bro. R. B. Barton, the Provincial Grand Master of Western India, to communicate for the information of the Provincial Grand Master of Bombay and its territories under England, that Brother Judge's letter has been received, and will be laid before the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland at the next meeting.

I remain, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
(Signed) G. A. SUMMERS,
Provincial Grand Secretary of Western India under Scotland.

District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its Territories.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1863.

To G. A. Summers, Esq.,
Provincial Grand Secretary Provincial Grand Lodge of
Scotch Masonry in Western India.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 24th ultimo, and to thank you for the promise therein to lay before your next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland the letter of R.W. Bro. Judge, and may I beg that you will at the same time accompany it with my letter of the 15th ultimo handing it to you.

With reference to mine of the 15th I have not yet received a communication from you in respect of the questions asked in the 2nd and 3rd paras., and as the R.W. the P.G. Master of Bombay and its territories is anxious to obtain the information to enable him to act upon it without further loss of time, will you kindly let me have it at your earliest convenience.

Your favour under reference has not noticed these questions, but I can hardly believe there is anything in them to render it necessary to obtain a Provincial Grand Lodge resolution before replying.

I remain, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
(Signed) ALFRED KING.

Provincial Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge of
Bombay and its Territories under England.

District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its Territories.
Bombay, 10th October, 1863.

To G. A. Summers, Esq.,
Provincial Grand Secretary Provincial Grand Lodge of
Scotch Masonry in Western India, Bombay.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Permit me again to beg your reference to my letters, dated respectively 15th July and 3rd August last, and to request a reply, to the questions therein, at your earliest convenience, as I am given to understand you have recently had a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
(Signed) ALFRED KING,
Provincial Grand Secretary.

Masonic Hall, Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India,
Bombay, 17th October, 1863.

To A. King, Esq.,
Provincial Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge of
Bombay and its Territories under England.

SIR AND BROTHER,—With reference to my letter of the 24th of July last, and your reply thereto, I am directed by the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master of Western India to forward to you, for the information of the Provincial Grand Master of Bombay and its Territories, the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, on Saturday, the 26th day of September last—"That since Brother Judge was under the impression, as stated by him, that the Eastern Chair in the Provincial Grand Lodge was unoccupied, whereas by virtue of his office of Depute Provincial Grand Master R.W. Bro. G. R. Bailingall was the actual occupant of it, and his occupancy was so far recognised by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, that he had been on more occasions than one requested to take the office permanently: these facts not being known to Brother Judge, that the brethren accept his explanation on the subject of his having received and opened letters addressed to the Provincial Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, and for his communication to the Secretary of Lodge 'Hope,' Kurrachee, and that on Brother Judge's tendering an apology for his action in the matters referred to, that the subject of the correspondence now under consideration be buried in oblivion."

I much regret that press of business of a more important nature compelled me to postpone forwarding the foregoing resolution until the present moment.

I remain, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
(Signed) G. A. SUMMERS,
For Provincial Grand Secretary of Western India.

Bombay, 25th November, 1863.

To V.W. Bro. Alfred King,
Provincial Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge of
Bombay and its Territories, Bombay.

DEAR AND V.W. SIR AND BROTHER,—With reference to the

letter to your address from the P.G. Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland, of the 17th October last, forwarded to me by you during my absence from Bombay, I beg to offer the following remarks for submission, together with the rest of the correspondence on this subject, to the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master and District Grand Lodge of Bombay under England, with a view to the same being laid before the Grand Lodge of England and Scotland, if the demands contained in this letter are not complied with.

1. I am surprised that the letter under notice does not give the information asked for in your letter of the 15th July last, by mentioning the fact that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland was constitutionally re-opened on the 26th September last by R.W. Bro. R. B. Barton, under the authority of a commission received from the Grand Lodge of Scotland a few days after that date.

2. I am still more surprised to find that R.W. Bro. R. B. Barton, and his legally constituted Provincial Grand Lodge, have adopted as their own the illegal proceedings of the body of Masons who arrogated to themselves the title of "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotch Masonry in Western India," to which they had no right, and whom for distinction I shall style "*soi-disant* Provincial Grand Lodge," who met on the 30th May last, and opened lodge without the authority of a warrant or commission from any Grand Lodge, in violation of their obligations, and in direct contravention of Article X. Cap. XIII. of the laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, under which they pretend to work.

3. I am informed by the V.W. Bro. the Rev. J. J. Farnham, the Prov. G. Chaplain of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay under England, that he has resigned his office of Prov. G. Chaplain of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland, because the charges made against me were published without reply.

4. I am also informed that the Depute and Substitute Provincial Grand Masters of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, R.W. Bros. N. W. Oliver and F. L. Brown, who were present at the meeting of that Provincial Grand Lodge on the 26th September last, deny that the resolution communicated to you was the resolution really passed and recorded at that meeting, and that denial is corroborated by V.W. Bro. the Rev. J. J. Farnham, but until the rest of the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India repudiate the said resolution, I am bound to treat it as the resolution really passed, because it has been sent to you officially as such.

5. I perceive by the resolution contained in the letter under notice, that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India was under the impression that I had offered an explanation to the *soi-disant* Provincial Grand Lodge, whereas my explanation was tendered to the R.W. Provincial Grand Master of Bombay under England alone; the *soi-disant* Provincial Grand Lodge having disintituled itself to any explanation from me by condemning me unheard.

6. I regret to find that the resolution, above referred to, contains, what I am compelled to designate, a wilful misstatement, to the effect that I had opened letters intended for the Secretary of the *soi-disant* Provincial Grand Lodge, and had admitted the fact by explaining how I had happened to do so, whereas the letter of the 22nd June last from the Secretary of the *soi-disant* Provincial Grand Lodge accuses me of having opened only one such letter, and, as that was the only such letter I had ever opened, I did not explain having opened any other. It would seem, however, that the said resolution was intentionally so worded for the purpose of making it appear that I had admitted that Brother G. A. Summers had spoken the truth in the *soi-disant* Provincial Grand Lodge on the 30th May last, when, as is reported in the August number of the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*, he alleged, well knowing the contrary to be the fact, that I had opened "several letters intended for him."

7. I pass over, as unworthy of remark, the discourtesy shown to the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master and myself, the Deputy Prov. G. Master of Bombay under England, in the letter under notice, by withholding from us the title of "Right Worshipful," though it is scrupulously given to our respective equals the R.W. Prov. G. Master and Depute Prov. G. Master of Western India under Scotland.

8. I also pass over, as beneath my notice, the discourtesy conveyed in the expression "as stated by him" in the commencement of the said resolution, but I cannot pass over the perver-

sion of my words contained in it; for I did not say, as is alleged, that "the Eastern Chair was unoccupied," but that it had ceased to exist on the 27th January last, and I maintain that I was right, for the former P. G. Master of Western India, R.W. Bro. H. D. Cartwright had resigned his office upwards of a year (I might say upwards of two years) before that date, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland had not appointed any one to succeed him; therefore by Article X. Cap. XIII. of the Laws of that Grand Lodge the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India had ceased to exist; but the Eastern Chair above referred to, was one of the component parts of that Provincial Grand Lodge, therefore it had also ceased to exist.

9. I admit that as long as the Eastern Chair existed, R.W. Bro. G. R. Ballingall occupied it by virtue of his office of Depute P. G. Master, but he could not occupy it after it had ceased to exist, that is to say, after the expiration of a year from the date of R.W. Bro. H. D. Cartwright's resignation; and as that period had elapsed before the 27th January last, it is quite clear that he did not occupy it on that date.

10. The resolution under notice however alleges that R.W. Bro. G. R. Ballingall did occupy that non-existent chair, because some one (we are not told who) asked him to take the office of Depute P. G. Master permanently, that is to say, the operation of the law above quoted was suspended by the said request; but as the laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland nowhere provide for any suspension of the said law, I maintain that it would not have been suspended even by the W.M. the Grand Master of Scotland himself having asked R.W. Bro. G. R. Ballingall to take not merely the office of Depute P.G. Master, but the office of P.G. Master permanently; neither could such a request constitute R.W. Bro. G. R. Ballingall P.G. Master, for by Article I. Cap. XIII. of the said laws, P.G. Masters under Scotland can be appointed by Special Commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland alone. It would, therefore, have been much better if the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India had answered, instead of mystifying itself about R.W. Bro. G. Ballingall and the requests made to him.

11. The publication, however, by the *soi-disant* Provincial Grand Lodge of the proceedings of the 30th May last, referred to in the 6th paragraph of this letter, renders the discourtesy of not answering your queries of little moment as regards the question at issue, for therein R.W. Bro. G. R. Ballingall is reported to have admitted, that since the resignation of R.W. Bro. H. D. Cartwright, no Commission had been received appointing any one P.G. Master of Western India under Scotland.

12. The only point that remains to be noticed in the said resolution is the indelicate and preposterous demand of an apology from me;—indelicate, because with reference to the charge of having opened one letter and detained another intended for the Secretary of the *soi-disant* Provincial Grand Lodge, I had already, in my letter of the 13th July last, done all that any Mason or gentleman could expect from another, namely, expressed my regret for the inadvertent opening of the first, and the unavoidable detention of the latter;—and preposterous, because, as regards my letter of the 27th January last to the Secretary of Lodge "Hope," Kurrachee, it is a demand from me of an apology for having told the truth.

13. Under these circumstances I not only decline to make the apology required of me in the said resolution, but I demand an apology from the *soi-disant* Provincial Grand Lodge for having made the Unmasonic charges contained in their Secretary's letter of the 22nd June last, and an unqualified retraction of them. I also demand a similar apology and retraction from the present legally constituted Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, they having adopted those charges as their own, and I require them to expunge from their records all mention of them.

14. I also demand an apology for the indelicate and indecent haste with which those Unmasonic charges were published to the world, firstly by their being openly spoken of in Bombay; secondly, by a copy of them being sent to every lodge working under Scotland in the province of Western India; and thirdly, by their publication in the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*, and in the *FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE*, without my reply, which the Provincial Grand Master of Bombay under England had officially pronounced full and satisfactory.

15. I further demand an apology for the disrespectful and Unmasonic conduct of the *soi-disant* Provincial Grand Lodge in repudiating me as a Mason by styling me "this Mr. Judge" in a letter to Lodge "Hope," Kurrachee, of which letter, I am glad to hear, the present P.G. Master of Western India was

so greatly ashamed, that he refused to allow it to be produced at the meeting of his Provincial Grand Lodge on the 26th September last, when called for by W. Bro. Morris, one of its members.

16. I also require that the same publicity be given to the above required apologies and retractions as was given to the Unmasonic charges made against me, namely, by their being immediately transmitted to every lodge working under Scotland in the province of Western India, and to the *Indian Freemasons' Friend* and the *FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE*, for publication therein.

17. I also beg to call attention to the fact, that though great expedition was used in publishing to the world the Unmasonic charges made against me, great delay occurred in giving me an opportunity of replying to them, and when my reply was made, a period of upwards of ten weeks was allowed to elapse before it was submitted to the brethren in whose presence the charges had been made, and a further period of three weeks was allowed to elapse before the resolution under notice was communicated to you, so that the poison was allowed to work for four months before the antidote was applied, and even then, as above shown, an attempt was made to nullify its efficacy.

18. I deeply regret to see so highly respectable a body of Masons as the present Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, occupying the false position in which they have been placed by the Unmasonic acts of those who have misled and deceived them, and I sincerely hope they will soon extricate themselves from it.

19. As I do not belong to any lodge working under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, I am unable to appeal direct to that Grand Lodge; I am, therefore, compelled to trouble the R.W. P.G. Master and District Grand Lodge of Bombay with this unpleasant matter, and to request that they will take such steps as to them may seem proper, to induce the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland to do themselves justice by doing justice to me. The justice, however, to be of use, must be prompt, in order to counteract, before it is too late, the injury done to me by the publication of the charges. If, however, the R.W. P.G. Master and District Grand Lodge of Bombay fail in their endeavours (though I have too high an opinion of the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland to anticipate a failure after they have been aroused to a sense of the wrong that has been done), I trust they will lose no time in laying the whole case before the M.W. the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of England, with a request that they will lay the matter before the M.W. the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Scotland, with such remarks as they may deem proper.

I remain, dear and V. W. Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) G. S. JUDGE,

Deputy P.G. Master of Bombay and its Territories.

Resolutions unanimously passed at a Half-yearly Communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its Territories under England, held on Wednesday, the 2nd December, 1863.

1. That this District Grand Lodge considers the resolution of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland communicated in its Secretary's letter of the 17th October last to be written in an Unmasonic, unfriendly, and discourteous spirit, and to contain matter calculated to destroy that unity which ought to exist amongst Freemasons; and it strongly condemns the application of *ex parte* statements prejudicial to its Deputy Provincial Grand Master R.W. Bro. G. S. Judge whilst the matter was under discussion and unconfirmed in Lodge; this District Grand Lodge also entirely approves of the letters of its Deputy Provincial Grand Master R.W. Bro. G. S. Judge of the 13th July and 25th November last,* and considers he has entirely exonerated himself from blame, and it concurs with him in maintaining that no Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland existed in the early part of this year.

2. That if the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland do not within three weeks after this resolution is communicated to them make the reparation demanded by R.W. Bro. G. S. Judge in his letter of the 25th November last, the whole correspondence, together with these resolutions,

* See letters hereto annexed.

be sent to the Grand Lodge of England, with a request that the matter may be laid before the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

3. That the resolutions just passed be communicated to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland with a copy of R.W. Bro. G. S. Judge's letter of the 25th November last, and that those resolutions and the whole of the correspondence be printed in the form of a pamphlet and distributed, and that the same be sent to the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*, and *THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE* for publication therein, in order to counteract any ill effects that may have arisen from the publication of the charges without R.W. Bro. G. S. Judge's reply thereto.

(True copies)

ALFRED KING, P.M. 757, Bombay.
Provincial Grand Secretary.

Obituary.

BRO. SAMUEL TARDREW.

Died lately, at Stevling Park, Carmarthen, Bro. Samuel Tardrew, for nearly fifty years an active and zealous Freemason, whose hand was ever open to the calls of charity, and whose heart was filled with sympathy for the afflictions and losses of all whom Providence had, in his sphere, visited with calamity. The loss of his son, two years ago, Surgeon of the Second Life Guards, was constantly uppermost in his mind. It was the pride of his love for Freemasonry that he had introduced both his own sons into the Fraternity. May his soul rest in peace!

Poetry.

WINTER BIRDS.

Name me the birds that dare to sing
When wintry tempests blow,—
When ruffian winds wild challenge fling,
And ices to the streamlet cling,
And check its merry flow.

The robin,—with his kindling breast?
The thrush,—musician rare?
The martin bold and shrill of note?
The blackbird with his tireless note?
Sing they, when trees are bare?

No, no—their favourite haunts are lone—
Their warbling strains are still,—
They are all gone,—they might not stay,
To meet stern winter's iron sway,—
Ah! what their place can fill?

Upon their radiant wing we muse
Beside our wintry hearth,
While dreary snows their banners toss,—
What can console us for the loss
Of melody and mirth?

The unselfish deed, the gentle word,
The smile that lights the eye,—
Warm sympathy for want and pain
True friendship invoked in vain,—
Pure love that cannot die:

These build a green bower in the heart,
Though every branch is riven,—
These have no winter in their breast,—
But gladly from a lowly nest
Strike the soul's key-tone, sweet and blest,
And sing like birds of heaven.

L. H. S.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen and junior members of the Royal Family remain at Osborne. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been on a visit to St. Leonards, and the Prince has been enjoying the sports of the field.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the 11th, in reply to the Earl of Derby, who asked for the production of further correspondence relating to the *Alabama*, and for the despatches concerning the seizure of the rams at Liverpool, Earl Russell said he had no doubt the rams were intended for the service of the Confederate States, and that he could not produce the papers asked for by the noble Earl, as he was informed by the law officers that their production would embarrass the Government in the legal proceedings they were taking. After some discussion on the circumstances connected with the death of Lieutenant Tining in China, which led to no result, their lordships agreed to a joint Committee with the Commons to consider the Metropolitan Railway Schemes.—On Friday Lord Denman presented a petition from the guardians of the Bakewell Union against the renewal of the rate in Aid Act.—The noble lord said the petitioners considered the Act was oppressive so far as they were concerned. Earl Granville thought there was no ground for the alarm that the petitioners seemed to entertain. The grievance was not so very great, and the noble Earl thought they would not probably be called upon to contribute for more than another year.—On Monday Lord Russell reverted to the subject of the Mersey steam rams with the view of correcting a statement made by Lord Derby previously. The noble lord said there was no foundation for the assertion that the decision of the Government to seize the vessels was hastened by the remonstrances addressed to the Foreign Office by Mr. Adams on the 4th and 5th of September. The fact was that on the 3rd of that month the Government had come to the conclusion that the rams ought to be stopped. With regard to Mr. Seward's threat that Confederate cruisers would be followed into British ports, the noble earl stated that the threat, "if ever made, had been entirely withdrawn."—Lord Campbell called attention at considerable length to the treaties and conventions by which Great Britain has "guaranteed" to Denmark the possession of Schleswig. The noble Lord argued that England is pledged, in conjunction with other powers, to the maintenance of the connection between Denmark and Schleswig, and that that connection is necessary to the balance of power in Europe. Lord Russell said the Government had come to a distinct understanding on the subject referred to by the noble lord, but he submitted that at the present moment it would be injudicious to state what that opinion was. If an attempt was made to place the Prince of Augustenburg in possession of Schleswig, it would be necessary for us to consider whether we were, or whether we were not, bound by the guarantee of 1720; but Austria and Prussia, who must be aware that Schleswig and Holstein could only be separated from Denmark with the assent and consent of the Great Powers, had distinctly declared that they did not contemplate the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. This being so, he held that it was desirable that everything possible should be done in the way of negotiation before any step was taken which might bring some of the Great Powers of Europe face to face in a hostile attitude.—On Tuesday, the Lord Chancellor referred to the number of benefices which had already changed hands under the Act passed last session, and said he was entitled to affirm that the operation of the Act "had exceeded his most sanguine expectations."—Lord Carnarvon moved for papers relating to the claims which had been made upon the United States

Government by British subjects since the outbreak of the war between the Northern and Southern States. He urged that there were many cases, including that of the *Saxon*, in which great hardships had been inflicted on British subjects by the Federal Government, and submitted that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to demand compensation. He also referred to the seizure of the Confederate cruiser *Tuscaloosa* at the Cape, and to the demands made upon this country in respect of the damage done to American shipping by the *Alabama*. Lord Russell said the *Saxon* was seized by the *Vanderbilt* in foreign, and not in British waters, and that the officer who had shot the first mate of the *Saxon* had been put upon his trial. With regard to the *Tuscaloosa*, that ship had been seized upon the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown. Referring to the depredations of the *Alabama*, he insisted that the claims made on behalf of the American shipowners for compensation could not be entertained. The people of the Northern States were naturally irritated at the havoc caused by the Confederate cruisers, but the Government were content to wait until a calmer state of feeling prevailed in the United States. He spoke, however, of the escape of the *Alabama* as a "scandal and a reproach to our law," and he trusted that eventually the doubts with respect to the Foreign Enlistment Act would be satisfactorily removed. The motion for papers was agreed to.—

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Thursday 11th, Mr. Ferrand gave notice for the first supply night of a motion censuring the policy of the Ministers in China for the last thirty years.—Sir C. Wood explained the circumstances which had led to the recent military operations against the hill tribes on the Punjab frontier.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in bills for replacing the lapsed issue of bank-notes in Scotland, and for amending the law relating to the purchase of Government annuities through the medium of saving banks.—

On Friday Lord Clarence Paget brought up the Navy Estimates.—Mr. Hennessy gave notice of a motion on the subject of the "declining population" of Ireland.—Sir George Grey promised a bill intended to deal with that serious evil—the importation of diseased cattle from foreign countries; and Mr. Cooper intimated that the Government intended to ask the House for powers to erect new law courts in London.—In reply to a question from Sir George Bowyer, Sir George Grey said he saw no reason why the seven pirates lying under sentence of death at Newgate, should be removed from the City for execution.—In answer to a question from Mr. Peacocke, Lord Palmerston explained the exact terms of the proposal made by England, in concert with France, Russia, and Sweden, just before the two Great German Powers invaded Schleswig. They proposed that Denmark should be allowed time to take legal measures for the revocation of the Constitution of November, and that the promise of Denmark to withdraw that Constitution should be embodied in a protocol to which the Neutral Powers should be witnesses. No guarantee, either on the one side or the other, was proposed by Her Majesty's Government; it was merely thought that an engagement on the part of Denmark in the form suggested would be more binding than a simple declaration. Austria and Prussia, however, were "beat on obtaining great renown and great military glory;" and "thinking that that was to be got by attacking a small state like Denmark," they rejected the proposal. The noble lord was asked a question in reference to a statement that the English Government has proposed an armistice to the belligerents on the basis of the evacuation of Schleswig, with the exception of the island of Alsen, by the Danes. Lord Palmerston replied that some such arrangement has been proposed by England, in concert with France, Russia, and Sweden,

and with the assent of Austria. The decision of the Governments of Copenhagen and Berlin on the subject, he added, was not yet known.—Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald moved for correspondence respecting the capture of several English vessels by Federal cruisers. The Attorney-General opposed the motion, on the ground that these seizures were at present subjects of negotiation. With reference to the shooting of the first mate of the *Saxon* by one of the officers of the *Vanderbilt*, the honourable and learned gentleman stated that Captain Baldwin had expressed his deep regret at the occurrence, and that Lord Lyons had been instructed to demand that the officer should be put upon his trial for murder, if the result of an inquiry should be to confirm the statement of the case which has been laid before Her Majesty's Government. A discussion followed, in the course of which several members of the Opposition accused the Government of bullying weak and truckling to strong States. Lord Palmerston defended the course which had been taken by the Government, and stated that the Cabinet of Washington had shown a desire to deal justly in its transactions with this country. The motion for the production of papers was then withdrawn.—On Monday, after several questions of no great public importance had been put and answered, Mr. Layard stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Disraeli, that the replies to the English proposal that the belligerents in Schleswig should agree to an armistice were not "satisfactory," and that there was "no reason to believe" that hostilities would be suspended. This, of course, means that the proposal of Her Majesty's Government has been rejected by one or more of the powers at war.—After a long discussion, the Insane Prisoners Act Amendment Bill—a measure suggested by the grievous miscarriage of justice in the Townley case—was read a second time.—The Malt for Cattle Bill was also read a second time, after a protest from several of the "farmers' friends" against the maintenance of any portion of the malt tax.—The House on Tuesday was almost entirely occupied with railway bills, and the discussion of a series of resolutions relating to the revision of parliamentary fees.—

On Wednesday the House was occupied in discussing a bill brought forward by Mr. Laird, for testing anchors and cable, by the merchant standard, and to make manufacturers responsible for the articles they sold; and a bill, introduced by Mr. Bernard, for the substitution of union for parochial rating. A good deal of discussion took place on both measures. The former—passed the second reading; the latter was withdrawn. A new writ having been ordered for the election of a member for the county of Dorset, in the room of Mr. Ker Seymer, resigned, the House adjourned.

HOME NEWS.—The mortality of London showed a slight decrease last week from that of the week before. It is still, however, high; the average estimate for the last ten years is 195 below the number of 1647, who deaths are recorded last week. While the death rate is high the birth rate is low. The number of births recorded last week amounted to 2005; the corrected average for the last ten years is 2116.—The Navy Estimates for 1864—65 amount to £10,432,610; or £303,000 below the amount voted last year. The strength of the Marine corps is not interfered with; but the Admiralty propose to strike off about 4,000 seamen and boys.—The estimated military expenditure for the coming financial year is £14,844,888, against £15,030,237 last year; so that the total saving on the two services will be a little over half a million.—Mr. Farnall, we are glad to observe, reports a further decrease of close upon 1,600 in the number of persons receiving relief in the cotton manufacturing districts.—At

the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a discussion took place on the subject of the metropolitan railways, but the report of their committee was adopted, and it was instructed to report on the progress of these lines in Parliament, having regard to the principles contained in their report. A discussion also took place respecting the proposed arcade from Regent-street to Bond-street, when the report of a committee, to the effect that the arcade would be an improvement to the district, was agreed to with only two dissentient voices.—Several disasters resulting from the gales of Friday night and Saturday of last week are reported. On Saturday, a schooner was lost near Lytham, with all hands, it is feared; and a large ship from Calcutta, with about 2,000 bales of cotton on board, was driven ashore on the previous night near Carnarvon. On the Tyne, also, some damage was done to the shipping.—A case of some importance to assurance companies has been decided before the Lords Justices. It has been sought to make Mr. Saunders, of Sheffield, a contributory to the estate of the Waterloo Assurance Company on the ground that he held 500 shares. It appeared that the shares had been transferred to his name in order to qualify him to become a director, but that he paid nothing upon them. Sir George Turner, in delivering judgment, made some strong remarks upon the want of honesty in qualifying for directorships, which appeared to be common in such companies. It appeared to him that Mr. Saunders only held these shares as a trustee for the company, and, therefore he could not hold him to be a contributory.—The Danish frigate, *Niels Juel*, which, in company with a gunboat has captured one or two Prussian vessels off the Norfolk coast has arrived in Plymouth Sound.—The case of the *Pampero*—the suspected Confederate steamer seized on the Clyde—is now before the Court of Session at Edinburgh. The information contains ninety-eight counts—that is to say, it repeats in ninety-eight forms the simple allegation that the ship was intended for the Confederate service. The defendants plead that the information is “untrue in fact and bad in law.—The death of Mr. Dyce, the celebrated academician, is reported. He died at his residence at Streatham on Sunday last, in the 58th year of his age. Mr. Dyce's fame as an artist was at his highest when he devoted himself to the art of fresco painting, then new to this country, in the New Palace at Westminster. Some of the finest frescoes in the House of Lords are by his hand, and he had engaged to decorate one of the apartments connected with Parliament when ill-health suspended his work, and finally compelled him to resign it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Events in Holstein have afforded us a fresh proof of the contempt with which the Prussian Cabinet, while professing to defend the rights of Germany, treats the German Diet and its own promises. The towns of Altona, Neumunster, and Kiel, have been occupied by bodies of Prussian troops, in spite of formal protests made and published by the Federal Commissioners and by the General commanding the Federal troops in Holstein. The Federal Diet has proceeded to take the subject into consideration; but the minor German states will, of course, have to content themselves with such general assurances as the Prussian and Austrian Representatives in the Diet may be instructed to vouchsafe to them. The Prussians have summoned Duppel to surrender, and appear to be preparing to enter Denmark itself. The Copenhagen journals declare that Denmark will not assent to an armistice involving the abandonment of the mainland of Schleswig. According to a Berlin despatch, the Danish cruisers have been ordered not to exempt from capture any vessels belonging to any German state.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, while closing in person the session

of the Austrian Reichsrath, said that the allied armies had “achieved brilliant results” in Schleswig. He “confidently hoped that the results achieved would secure a happy future to countries whose rights had long been violated, and would not endanger the peace of Europe in a more extended sphere.”—From Lisbon we receive a rumour to the effect that the Duke de Saldanha is likely to be transferred from the embassy at Rome to that of London.—The Queen of Spain has been safely delivered of a princess.—From Mexico, *vid Paris*, we learn that the adherents of Juarez had almost everywhere been dispersed, and that the capture of Campiche was expected.—A sad calamity befell the Dutch city of Rotterdam on Tuesday. The Schieland Palace—the Museum and Picture Gallery in one—of the town was discovered to be in flames, and though every exertion was made to arrest their progress and to save the works of art from ruin, the endeavours were unsuccessful so far as the building was concerned, and only partially so with regard to its contents. The greater portion of the collection, which was said to be the finest in the country, perished in the flames.

AMERICA.—The chief news brought by the *Canada* is the announcement that President Lincoln has ordered a forced levy of 500,000 men. The levy is to be made on the 10th March next, and all volunteers who may be raised before that date will be deducted from it. The 300,000 men summoned in October last are to be included in the 500,000 required by the present call, which is therefore an order for an additional levy of 200,000 men. There was no fresh news from Knoxville, and there had been no further engagement between General Longstreet's forces and the Federals. The Confederates were active in Western Virginia, and had captured some Federal detachments and stores. In North Carolina a strong body of Confederates had captured a Federal outpost, and made demonstrations indicating an intention to attack Newbern. Nothing had occurred at Charleston; and several New York journals asserted that the siege was to be abandoned, and that General Gilmore and most of his troops were to return to the North. The Confederates were extremely active in harassing the Federal posts along the banks of the Mississippi. The *City of New York* has brought intelligence two days later in date than the *Canada*. The Confederates under General Early, in Western Virginia, had been attacked by General Kelly, and had been compelled to retreat. The force which had appeared in the neighbourhood of Newbern, North Carolina, had likewise retreated, after it had driven in the Federal outposts and captured some stores. Southern accounts from General Longstreet's army stated that General Martin had attacked the Federals on the 28th ult. and had forced them to retreat to Sevierville. The Confederates had occupied Corinth, and had there captured a considerable quantity of warlike stores. Firing continued at Charleston, but produced no considerable effect on the city or on the ruins of Fort Sumter, where the Confederates had mounted some guns. It was still reported that the Federals were about to despatch an expedition against Mobile. A telegram anticipating the advices brought by the Bombay mail states that the Confederate steamer *Alabama* was cruising off the West Coast of India, and had destroyed the Federal ship *Emma*, of New York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. (Wilts).—Unavoidably deferred till next week.
E. A.—Certainly; by the W.M. only.
J. S. (Wolverhampton).—We cannot insert your communication, unless as an advertisement.