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*G. Lodge*

THE

# FREEMASONS MAGAZINE

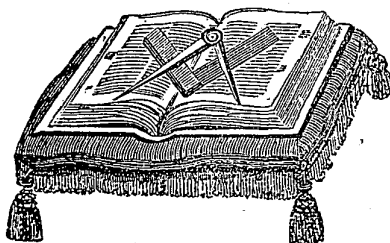
AND

## MASONIC MIRROR.

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THE  
FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE  
AND  
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ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.

In addressing a few words to our Readers, as, "according to ancient custom," has been done on the occasion of the completion of each succeeding half-yearly volume of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR, we feel it to be a pleasurable duty upon the present occasion—the completion of the thirteenth volume, and at the termination of our labours for the year 1865—to record our satisfaction at the increased support accorded to us in our endeavours to advance the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE in such a manner as to be most useful to our subscribers and friends, and the fair and open channel of intercommunication amongst Freemasons in every part of the world, and, as far as possible, a faithful record of the proceedings of various Masonic bodies within Great Britain and her Colonies and Dependencies. For the additional support received from new subscribers in various parts of the world, and for the increased and still increasing aid afforded by old friends, contributors, and subscribers, we are grateful, and trust that the marked improvements effected in the Magazine during the last few months, for which we have received so many congratulations and complimentary communications, will be still further developed, as it is our intention they shall be henceforward so as to justify the kindly-expressed compliments and well-intentioned praises of our friends. One thing at least we can promise them—that nothing shall be wanting on our part to extend still more widely the sphere of its usefulness, and make THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE all that its best friends and well-wishers can desire. We have during the year received increased support from both lodges and individual members of the Craft, and so added to our means of doing better; and we have received an increased number of reports of lodge meetings, and other contributions to the general stock of knowledge of Masonic progress throughout the world. We have been enabled by the support thus, and in various ways, brought in aid of our purpose, to give each week a considerably larger quantity of original matter, and have translated from the French, German, Italian, and Spanish many original articles, and very much that has proved of interest to our English readers; and as it is therefore by these means we have been enabled to do so much during the last few months, we say to our friends—whilst thanking them again most sincerely for past favours—continue to use your influence in our behalf, and, by every means which we may fairly invite you to exercise, to aid us in advocating the good cause, and we will in return continue to perform our part to the utmost of our zeal and ability.

Upon the present occasion, beyond a passing allusion to one topic outside of Freemasonry—the happy termination of the sad fratricidal warfare which so long ravaged the Continent of North America—for which we all as Freemasons are truly rejoiced—we shall confine our observations to Masonic events, and topics connected more immediately therewith; although we do not purpose to do more than treat of them very briefly, for the pages of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, more particularly during the past six months, are the best possible medium through which all that relates to Masonry may be studied.

[The United Grand Lodge of England, at the Quarterly Communication on the 6th December, unanimously re-elected the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, K.T., &c., as the Grand Master for another year, this being the twenty-second time our most worthy brother has been called to preside

over the Craft, a position he has held with so much dignity, and with as much honour to himself as it has been of advantage to the Craft in general.

The recommendation of the Board of General Purposes that for the future some distinctive mark be set upon Past Grand Stewards, was carried in Grand Lodge; but the details as to how the recommendations are to be carried out were referred back to the Board for consideration. One of the propositions that Past Grand Stewards must wear at least *two* collars and two jewels when in Grand Lodge deserves to be rejected as unnecessarily oppressive at any time, but particularly so during the summer. No doubt the distinctive jewels should be worn conspicuously, and those whose highest rank in Grand Lodge is that of a Past Grand Steward should wear the collar belonging to *that* office; the signature in the book kept outside the Grand Lodge for the purpose, will enable any P.G.S., who is either W.M. or Warden of a private lodge, to record his attendance to his duties by his presence at Grand Lodge Quarterly Communications. The question of whether a gold or a silver cord shall be employed as an edging to the collar was warmly discussed, and the general opinion, both in Grand Lodge at the time, and out of Grand Lodge ever since, is in favour of a gold edging as the more appropriate. The R.W. Bro. C. H. Gregory, in the course of the discussion, made some very excellent suggestions anent the question, and well worthy of the early and earnest consideration of "the powers that be."

Certain alterations in the "Book of Constitutions" have been recommended in the Report of the Board of General Purposes, and submitted to Grand Lodge at the last meeting, by which the better working of Provincial or District Grand Lodges abroad will, it is hoped, be secured.

The new Masonic Hall and Buildings are progressing but slowly towards completion; those portions, however, that have been completed do credit to the Architect, the Building Committee, and the Contractor. What we may have to say hereafter on the question of cost must remain until such time as we are in a position to state with accuracy what we now only hear whispered about, and vaguely hinted at, as likely to be forced upon our notice at no very distant date. Alterations of plans, changes of opinions, and differences of views as to what should and what should not be done, and how this or that which had been previously agreed to and estimated for should be ultimately carried out, invariably increases the cost of building constructions, and delays their completion. Well, we shall see!

The commencement of the annual campaign in aid of the various Masonic Charities is about to be inaugurated by the Festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, and will be followed by the festivals in aid of the Boys' School and the Girls' Schools. The sums subscribed on the last occasions of the festivals in aid of those charities amounted to about £12,000, in the previous year the total sum was only about £9,500; we trust sincerely the proportional increase will be as great during the coming Masonic Festival season as it was in the last.

Freemasonry is now, more than ever, extending its benificent influences throughout the world, not only by the increasing numbers and influence of its members, and in the higher social position and moral worth of the Candidates who voluntarily offer themselves for initiation into its mysteries, but also by the greatly increased amount of recognised benefits it has conferred, and is daily and hourly conferring, in and by its humanising effects on all nations and kindreds of the human family; and let us never forget that where the genuine principles and tenets of our Order are strictly adhered to and *practised*—no blustering, bullying, or blaspheming, by Pope, King, or Kaiser, can injuriously affect the institution of Freemasonry, which, whilst it is of as ancient a date as Kingcraft, has withstood the wasting and devastating hand of Time and the wrecks of mighty empires, and will continue to abide and flourish in the hearts of men when existing dynasties, empires, and peoples shall have passed away—be of the things that were—or "be forgotten and lost in the abyss of Time."

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

## MOTHER KILWINNING.

BY BRO. D. MURRAY LYON, K.T., ONE OF THE  
GRAND STEWARDS IN THE GRAND LODGE OF  
SCOTLAND.

## No. XVI.

Till about the middle of last century, initiations effected *without* the lodge were freely homologated by Mother Kilwinning; and it was only when the fees for such intrants failed to be forthcoming that "abhorrence" of the system was formally expressed, and its perpetuation forbidden. Nor did the practice of irresponsible parties making Masons seem, at the period of which we speak, to be peculiar to the Mother Lodge; for while by the rules of at least one of her daughters, framed in 1765, brethren were prohibited from being "a witness, or accessory to making a Mason, unless he enter himself to a certain constitute lodge," liberty was granted to ordinary members resident at a distance of "more than three miles from the place where the Box is kept" to "enter persons to the lodge"—a custom (in the observance of which one Mason could, unaided, make another) indicating either the presence of a ritual of less elaborate proportions than that now in use, or a total indifference to uniformity in imparting to novitiates the secrets of the Craft. We have been able to trace the existence of such an innovation, as authorised by a daughter of the Grand Lodge of Scotland so recently as 1813; though the practice being found, by those lodges who had formerly sanctioned or winked at it, to be pregnant with evil not only to themselves but to the whole brotherhood, had with the eighteenth century been, with few exceptions, allowed to lapse into disuse. Of the complaints coming before the Mother Lodge on St. Thomas's-day, 1814, we select one bearing upon this reprehensible manner of extending a lodge's membership:—

"The petition of the Master, office-bearers, and members of Ayr Operative Squarmen Lodge sheweth, that some time ago Brother J— W—, member of said lodge, then residing in Greenock, made application to the lodge that several persons had made application to him wishing to be made members to Ayr Operative Lodge, and wherever entries were made that he would transmit their names, so that they might be enrolled in the books of the lodge, and that he would be forthcoming to the lodge for their entry money. The Master and office-bearers, along with the different members, sent him a full power to enter as many as he thought worthy to said lodge, which, we understand, he has occasionally done to a great extent. We have got the names of three, with their entry money; but as we have good reason to think there is a great many more entered of which we have had no information from him,

as some of them have applied to the lodge for diplomas whose names he did not transmit to the lodge, nor the money for their entry, upon which account the lodge has at different times written to him both for their names and also their entry money; but he has not answered any of said letters, and, as we have reason to suppose, still continues to make intrants to said lodge in defiance of the same. For these reasons, the petitioners beg you, as Provincial Grand Master for this Western District, to use your authority to enable your petitioners not only to recover what entry money is due to the lodge from what entries J. W. has made since he received his authority from the lodge, but that he shall return the same."

Consideration of this complaint resulted in the Master and other brethren of Mother Kilwinning expressing themselves as "decidedly of opinion that the Master, office-bearers, and members of Ayr Operative Squarmen Lodge have acted very improperly in granting to J. W. a commission to enter members to their lodge at his discretion, and are highly reprehensible for so doing, contrary to the rules of Masonry, and every other well regulated society—therefore unanimously pronounce a vote of censure in this case upon their conduct, leaving them to operate their relief against J. W. for the dues of intrants made by him, and for his improper behaviour acting under their authority, in the way they best can." Occasion for a similar complaint has, so far as we are aware, never since been presented by any of the Ayrshire lodges.

Yet another questionable, but now obsolete, mode of widening the sphere of the Craft's influence remains to be noticed, viz., the erection of branch lodges by "dispensation," granted by the office-bearers of subordinate lodges, whereby the brethren named in these mock-charters were empowered to elect office-bearers, and otherwise to meet and act as a regular lodge of Freemasons in name of and as representing the lodge by whom they were so constituted, and into whose exchequer a fixed proportion of intrants' fees was to be paid—the parent lodge undertaking the recording in the books of the Grand Lodge the names of all such intrants, who, although made furth of the lodge, were accounted among its regular members. This innovation, current in Ayrshire early in the present century, was certainly an improvement upon that which Mother Kilwinning was led to pronounce as being "contrary to the rules of Masonry," inasmuch as by the formal election of office-bearers responsible to their mother lodge for the manner in which they worked the dispensation, a guarantee was provided that in administering the rites of the fraternity, no essential principle would be violated. We cannot point to the

precise date of its adoption, and in the absence of such knowledge, were inclined to think the authorisation of sectional meetings of members of subordinate lodges to have been introduced for the purpose of facilitating evasion of those clauses of the legislative enactment of 1799 (Suppression of Secret Societies Bill), which for several years were held as preventing the erection of new lodges; but as militating against this view, we have it on indubitable authority, that when twitted with the illegality of their proceedings, the lodges in Ayrshire granting warrants of the nature described defended their right to do so upon the ground of long-established use and wont of the district, and that the Act of 1799, while prohibitive of the issue of charters to new lodges, did not at all interfere with the *privileges* of the then existing lodges. So popular did these "dispensations" become among the Craftsmen of Kyle, that in 1807 the villages of Monkton and Prestwick could boast, the one of two, the other of one, such branch lodges, each having its staff of officials apart from those of its mother lodge. Tarbolton St. James Kilwinning, Tarbolton St. David, and Ayr and Renfrew Militia St. Paul, were the lodges upon whose authority these branch-erecting warrants had been issued—the last-named having also about the same period granted a dispensation to certain of its members serving in the Ayrshire Militia, in which regiment it remained in active operation for the space of eight years—with results so beneficial to the lodge as to justify the holders of it being, at the lodge's expense, "treated to two bowls of toddy" on the occasion of their surrendering it.

Having failed to procure a copy of any of these *charters*, we beg to offer the following extract of "Letter sent by Ayr St. Paul's to her brethren in the Ayrshire Militia, upon their request to have a dispensation granted them," as throwing light upon the terms on which such warrants were held, and of the powers formerly assumed by daughter lodges under the Edinburgh Constitution.

"At a meeting of Ayr St. Paul's Lodge (No. 271), Dec. 16, 1808, there was produced a letter from the confidential agent of this lodge in the Ayrshire Militia, requesting that our members in that regiment might be granted a dispensation, which, being taken into consideration, they were unanimously of opinion that the foresaid request should be complied with; but before the dispensation could be sent, it was indispensably necessary that the lodge should be made acquainted with the names of the persons whom our brethren in that foresaid regiment might make choice of for office-bearers, and for that purpose, and in order to give the said brethren an opportunity of celebrating the Festival

of St. John the Divine, they authorise the Secretary to draw up a Letter of Power, authorising them to hold Masonic meetings at such place as should be most convenient, and as often as they should find it necessary; but in no shape or point of view do Ayr St. Paul's consider this indulgence as an authority to make Masons, and on no account would they grant them that privilege, until empowered by their dispensation. The meeting also instructed the Secretary to transmit to the foresaid brethren the following code of laws, by which the sentiments of the lodge with regard to the general rule of their conduct might be the more fully understood, and they bind their members in the Ayrshire Militia to observe the same in every clause, point, and particular, of which laws the following is the tenor:—

"1. That the confidential agent in the Ayrshire Militia for Ayr St. Paul shall forthwith, upon receipt of this letter, call a meeting of her members in that regiment, and such other brethren as are in use to attend their meetings although belonging to other lodges; and Ayr St. Paul grants full power to the said agent, as soon as the brethren are assembled, to take the chair, name two Wardens, and immediately open a Master Mason Lodge, and read this authority for them to meet as a Masonic body, and thereafter to proceed to the election of office-bearers, who, upon their appointment, shall instantly take their respective stations, enter upon their several offices, and exercise the functions thereof. . . . .

"3. That no Mason can be initiate or become a member of the dispensation, nor no man can be made a Mason under it, who has been found guilty of any of the following crimes by a general or regimental court-martial, viz., cowardice, theft, mutiny, or desertion.

"4. Ayr St. Paul recommends to the brethren in the Ayrshire Militia to hold as little correspondence as possible with those people who hold Masonic meetings under the title of Knight Templars,\* as they are not acknowledged by any regular lodge.

\* This note of warning was not quite in harmony with the former practice of the Lodge St. Paul, when exalting and dubbing were deemed by it to be as much parts of Masonry as were passing and raising; neither was it consistent with the lodge's subsequent acceptance of Masonic honours from the hands of a Knight Templar encampment. This is shown in the following extracts from the minutes of the Lodge St. Paul:—

"Linlithgow, 15th Feb., 1799.—At a meeting of emergency of the Ayr and Renfrew Militia St. Paul's Lodge, the R.W.M. in the chair, the lodge being opened in due form, the following brethren, Master Masons, regularly passed the chair of our lodge, and likewise were admitted to the degrees of Excellent, Super-excellent, and Royal Arch Masons . . . when the above and the following brethren were admitted to the Illustrious Order of Knight Templars, and duly dubt Knights of the same."

"Stirling, 5th Dec., 1799.—At a monthly meeting of the Ayr and Renfrew St. Paul's, the R.W.M. in the Chair . . . it was unanimously agreed that no brother, until he has attained the degree of Knight Templar, should bear any office in the lodge."

"Stirling, 22nd May, 1800.—At an emergent meeting of the Ayr and Renfrew St. Paul's, the R.W.M. in the chair, the lodge being opened in due form was visited by the following brethren . . . comprising the Chapter of the Knight Templars in Stirling, who received their degrees from the Ayr and Renfrew St. Paul's, and holds under the Stirling Royal Arch Lodge, No. 93. Said Chapter of Knights being highly sensible of the Rt. Worshipful Master's gratitude in particular, and the lodge in general, in instructing them in these orders of Masonry, presented him with a medal expressive of the benefit they had received." [The Lodge St. Paul was (Feb. 13, 1800) consecrated in the Guild Hall,

"5. That although the above laws are declared binding upon the foresaid brethren, yet they are at full liberty to make such laws and regulations as they shall deem necessary and requisite for establishing good order and preserving peace and concord amongst them. That the members, as soon as they have elected their office-bearers, shall without delay cause their Secretary to transmit the whole of their proceedings, together with the names of the office-bearers, to this lodge, in order that they may be inserted in the dispensation, and also a list of the attendant members, and particularly to specify the names and numbers of the lodges which the brethren not members of this lodge belong to. Notwithstanding it is the general custom with those who grant dispensations to exact the half of their entry-money, Ayr St. Paul's, from a wish to indulge her brethren in the Ayrshire Militia, will ask no more than 3s. for each intrant, 2s. 9d. of which falls to the Grand Lodge, and the remaining 3d. will be retained to defray any necessary expense that may be incurred. A list of the members entered must be forwarded regularly every quarter to this lodge, so that she may have it in her power to transmit the same to the Grand Lodge.

"St. Paul's shall be happy to hear what is here set forth is approved of; and she wishes the brethren to expressly mention whether the dispensation is to be wrote on parchment or paper."

Although "temperance, harmony, and brotherly love" ought ever to be characteristic features of Masonic communications, the Craft are subject at times to have their equanimity disturbed by the ebullitions of drunken brawlers. One such case we find engrossing the attention of the Kilwinning brethren on the same day in which they had disposed of the petition we have already noticed as having been presented by the Lodge Operative, Ayr, against their erring representative in Renfrewshire; and the decision with which the R.W.M. acted in preserving the lodge from being made the arena for inebriates carrying themselves, as they would, within the precincts of a pothouse, presents an example worthy of closer imitation than by the history of some lodges is shown to obtain among their mystic rulers. On the evening in question, when the social cup was being

quaffed, J. W. joined the happy circle, and by and bye, from the depth of his potations, becoming somewhat excited, "conducted himself in a very disorderly manner, cursing and swearing, and using other language unbecoming a brother of the Craft,"—so much so, indeed, as to lead to his forcible expulsion from the meeting, and to the adoption by the mother lodge of the following addenda to its previously-recorded deliverance in the case of complaint arising out of his Masonic delinquencies: "The Mother Kilwinning Lodge have great forbearance to brethren on the evenings of mirth and festivity, and are much inclined to draw a veil over the misconduct of a brother; but in this case J. W.'s behaviour was very aggravated, and unlike a worthy brother; therefore the Provincial Grand Master requires the Operative Lodge, Ayr, to take such steps with him as they in their wisdom think he deserves, and procure a satisfactory apology from him for his improper conduct in Mother Kilwinning Lodge. If not, this business cannot be passed over in silence, but will be laid before and be decided upon by the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

Among other questions of Masonic jurisprudence adjudicated upon by Mother Kilwinning (1811-12), we notice one in which the decision differs from the Masonic usage in our own day, when it is almost universally held that nothing short of expulsion, after regular trial, can sever a brother's connection with his mother lodge. Two lodges in the province of Ayr, working in the same town, fall out with each other; and certain members of the younger of the two, originally belonging to the older lodge, "facetiously interfere with the management," of their mother lodge, the officer-bearers of which resist such interference, and exclude from their business meetings those of their number who had become members of what was looked upon as a rival sister. By petition and complaint the matter comes before the mother lodge (held in these days, though improperly so, to be the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire) when by a majority it is decided that "any brother leaving his mother lodge and joining another, by that act relinquishes the rights of membership in his mother lodge, and can have no right to vote or in any shape interfere in its management." Which decision is qualified, however, by the acknowledgment, on the part of Mother Kilwinning, that the question is a "delicate one, and worth consideration by the Grand Lodge."

Stirling—the R.W.M.'s, Wardens, and brethren of the Lodges Ancient, No. 31, and Royal Arch, No. 93, Stirling being then present "on purpose to consecrate the lodge."]

"Ayr, 24th June, 1820.—At a meeting of Ayr and Renfrew St. Paul's, the P.M. in the chair, it was moved by the Junior Warden, that as the Honourable Body of Wallace Tower Encampment, No. 13, had in the month of May last, in the most honourable and handsome manner, conferred the honour of Excellent and Super-excellent Mason, Arch and Royal Arch, upon, and duly dubt Knight Templars, the Officebearers of this lodge, in testimony of the high respect the members of the Encampment entertain for the Lodge Ayr and Renfrew St. Paul's,—this lodge has received this pointed mark of respect with the most heartfelt gratitude, and orders the Secretary to return the thanks of this lodge, in the most respectable manner, to the Most Noble the Capt.-General of the Encampment for this singular mark of esteem."

## RELIGION AND FREEMASONRY.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT SLIEVETRUE,  
CARRICKFERGUS.

On Saturday, the 24th ult., the foundation stone of a new Presbyterian Church was laid at Slieve-true, near the Commons of Carrickfergus. A body of our Order was present to give additional *éclat* to the proceedings.

The Rev. James Adams, Ballylively, conducted devotional exercises, and preached a short sermon.

The Rev. Mr. Warwick then presented Mr. Jas. Alexander, *J.P.*, in the name of the congregation, with a very handsome silver trowel, bearing this inscription:—"Presented to James Alexander, Esq., *J.P.*, by the new Presbyterian congregation of the Great Commons of Carrickfergus, on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of their new church. 24th of June, 1865."

A bottle, containing a copy of the shorter Catechism, a number of the current coins of the realm, statistics concerning the congregation, a copy of the *Belfast News-Letter*, &c., was deposited in the cavity of the foundation stone.

After the laying of the foundation stone by the Rev. Mr. Alexander,

The Rev. Mr. Warwick then said that he had been asked by the Committee of Slieve-true to say a few words on that interesting occasion. It was in Carrickfergus that the first Presbytery in Ireland met between two and three hundred years ago, composed only of five ministers and four elders; and from that time up to the present the people of the Corporation of Carrickfergus had been Presbyterian. Mr. M'Comb celebrated the event in one of his poems:—

"Two hundred years ago there came from Scotland's storied land  
To Carrick's old and fortress town a Presbyterian band;  
They placed on the castle wall the banner of the blue,  
And worshipped God in simple form as Presbyterians do.  
Oh! hallowed be their memory, who in our land did sow  
The goodly seed of Gospel truth two hundred years ago!"

And in another of his poems he said:—

"Two hundred years ago there came to Ulster's fertile shore  
A goodly race of faithful men our birthright to restore.  
We hailed them from the fatherland of mountain and of flood,  
The sons of sires who fought the fight resisting unto blood!"

Slieve-true, the rev. gentleman continued, was a place in Pagan times for Druidical worship on the top of the hill. The large stones which composed the altar were still sanding where the inhabitants

of the district at that time performed their religious rites. Now there would be a Presbyterian church there where the people would assemble for public worship, so that Slieve-true would enjoy ecclesiastical existence in modern as well as ancient history.

\* \* \* \* \*

After a lengthy dissertation by the rev. gentleman, referring more especially to the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, he proceeded to say:—The inculcation also of peace, and the encouragement of good feeling amongst all parties in a neighbourhood, are objects of the highest importance socially. David, in one of the Psalms, saith—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." So that this edifice, being erected for the advancement of these and kindred objects, will be for the benefit of the community generally in this district. It is intended that this house, the foundation stone of which has been laid to-day in the presence of so many interested spectators, will be a place in which the Gospel will be preached in all its fulness and freeness, and not a narrow sectarianism. It is not intended that it should subserve political and party purposes, but will be a place where the glad tidings of salvation to perishing sinners will be proclaimed, and where God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost will be worshipped and glorified. I cannot close without saying that I am glad to see so many present on this occasion, and particularly so many of the Masonic brethren. To you who are Freemasons I wish to say on this 24th June—the 200th anniversary—that you belong to a time-honoured institution, whose principles lead you to take part in whatever is for the good of mankind. Freemasons have in all ages been attached to the principles of peace, charity, brotherly love, and religion. You may belong to different denominations, but the erection of a house for the worship of the great God of Heaven and Earth is quite in accordance with your principles; and, as you have practically exemplified this day, by being present on this occasion, that you are worthily entitled to the distinguished name of "Masons," as workers, so let your conduct during this day and the remainder of your lives be in accordance with the whole of the principles of Freemasonry. To all of you who have honoured us by your presence to-day I have only to say that we feel encouraged in the good work by your attendance. Religion elevates and civilises all within its reach, so that this house

will be an advantage to the present and future generations in this district. The work inaugurated to-day may be denominated a great work—not so much in its material as in its spiritual aspect. It will live after us, when we have been all gathered to our fathers. Souls will be saved here who will be with us in glory, so that the object of the work of this day is the glory of God and salvation of souls. It is the same Spirit that is with the church now that descended upon the disciples on the Day of Pentecost; and whether it be in a house, as at Jerusalem, or by the river-side, as when Lydia was converted, it is the presence of Christ by His Spirit that will alone give value and efficacy to the ordinances of religion in this or any other building, and so build up the spiritual temple of the Lord. On account of this spiritual temple, and that it may be raised, we this day lay the foundation stone of the material building, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and with the prayer that He who alone is able, and whose work it is, will grant success.

Mr. T. Alexander and other gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting.

The proceedings terminated with the benediction.

#### SECRECY AND SILENCE.

One of the principal qualities which makes a man be deemed wise is his intelligent strength and ability to cover and conceal such honest secrets as are committed to him, as well as his own serious affairs. Whoever peruses sacred and profane history, finds a great number of virtuous attempts in peace and war, never attaining their designed ends, through defect of concealment, and besides such unhappy prevention, numberless evils following upon their divulging. Before all other examples, let us consider that one which excels all others, and derived from the Almighty himself, who so especially preserves His own secrets to Himself, never letting any man know what will happen on the morrow; neither could the wise men of the past divine what befalls us in the present, whereby we may almost suppose that the Deity is well pleased with secrecy. Although for man's good, the Lord has been pleased to reveal some things, yet it is impossible at any time to change or alter His determination, in regard whereof the reverend wise men of ancient times evermore affected to perform their intentions secretly.

We read that Cato, the Censor, often said to his friends, that of three things he had good reason to repent, if he ever neglected the true performance of them: first, if he divulged a secret; second, if he adventured on the water when he could stay on dry land; and, third, if he let any day pass without doing some good action. The last is worthy of our attention, but the first concerns our present undertaking. Alexander having received divers letters of great importance from his mother, after he had read them in the hearing of none but his dear friend, Ephestion, he drew forth the signet with which he sealed his private packets, and, without speaking, placed it on his friend's lips, thereby intimating that he in whose bosom a man buries his secrets should have his lips locked upon his tongue, so that he may not reveal them.

The senators of Rome, at their usual sittings, admitted certain of their sons to the Senate House to listen to their deliberations. This favour was not general, and only extended to noblemen's sons, who were, by this means, instructed in affairs of state, and thus fitted in after times to assist in the councils of the nation. On one occasion it happened that the senators were detained, in an important question, long past the usual time of parting, and, the case being delayed till another day, it was expressly forbidden any one to speak of the matter. Among the noblemen's sons present was the son of the grave Papirus, whose family was one of the noblest in Rome. The young lad went home. His mother, like the generality of her sex, moved with curiosity, asked him what strange case had been before the Senate to detain them so long past the usual hour of parting. The boy courteously told her, that he was not at liberty to reveal it; whereupon the mother became the more anxious to know it. First, by fair promises and entreaties, she attempted to wile the secret from him; but finding these in vain, she tried to force it from him with blows. The noble boy found a mother's threats severe, but blows from her hand crushed his heart. He compared his love to her with the duty he owed to his father. He placed her and her foolish conceit in one scale; his father, his own honour, and the solemn injunction to secrecy by the Senate, in the other; and whetting his tender wit upon the sandy stone of her edging importunity, to appease her, and preserve his own honour by remaining faithful, he thus answered her:—

"Madam, and dear mother, you may well blame the senators for their long sitting, at least for calling in question a case so impertinent; for, except the wives of the senators be admitted to consult thereon, there can be no hope of a conclusion. I speak this but out of my young apprehension, for I know their gravity may easily confound me, and yet, whether nature or duty so instruct me, I cannot tell. To them it seems necessary, for the public good, that every senator should be allowed two wives—or otherwise their wives two husbands. This is the question, mother, and to-morrow it will be determined."

The mother hearing this, and seeing him apparently so unwilling to reveal it, took it for infallible truth. Her blood quickly fired, and rage ensued. Such heats seldom admit of consideration; on the contrary, they hurry the senses and faculties to rashness and folly. She immediately sent to the other ladies and matrons of Rome to acquaint them with this weighty affair, wherein the peace and welfare of their whole lives were so nearly concerned. The melancholy news blew up such a brain-sick passion that the ladies immediately assembled; and, though some say that a parliament of women is very seldom governed by one speaker, yet this affair being so urgent, and the case on their behalf merely indulgent, the revealing woman spoke on behalf of herself and her sex. The next morning such a din arose outside of the Senate House, as if all Rome was in an uproar. The ladies loudly demanded entrance, that they might sit and consult with their husbands on the weighty affair. The senators were confounded at the request, and demanded the reason of such unheard-of desire; whereupon the wife of Papirus made a long oration, and demanded that each woman should have two husbands, instead of each man having two wives. The fathers of the city looked aghast, till the young Papirus related the trick he had played to evade his mother's demand; whereupon the youth was praised for his fidelity, and the ladies retired with blushing countenances, and every mark of being, in vulgar parlance, sold. To avoid the like inconvenience occurring again, it was determined thenceforward that the sons of senators should no longer be admitted to the Senate with the exception of Papirus, who had so signally displayed his discretion, and for which he was rewarded with titles of honour, and dignified.

When Nicocreon, King of Corinth, desired to force his secrets from Anaxarchus, he caused the philosopher to be pounded in a mortar. The sage's patience was so great that he cried out, "Beat on the bag of Anaxarchus, himself thou canst not injure." The tyrant, upon this threatened to cut his tongue out; whereupon the philosopher bit it off and threw it in his face.

The Egyptians worshipped Harpocratis as the God of Silence after the death of Osiris. He was the son of Isis. They offered the first fruits of the lentils and pulse, and consecrated the tree Persea to him, because the leaves of it were shaped like a tongue, and the fruit like a heart. He was painted naked, and with the figure of a boy crowned with an Egyptian mitre, which ended at the points as it were in two buds. He held in his left hand a horn of plenty, whilst a finger on his right hand was upon his lip. The Romans had a goddess of silence, named Angerona, and the Athenians a statue of brass, which they bowed to. The figure was made without a tongue.

The servants of Plancus are much commended, because no torment could make them confess the secret with which they had been entrusted by their master. The servant of Cato, the orator, also, was cruelly tortured, but nothing could make him reveal the secrets of his master. The Persians held it an inviolable law to punish most grievously, and much more than any other trespass, him that discovered any secret. Darius, being vanquished by Alexander, escaped so far as to hide himself where he thought he might rest secure. No tortures nor bribes could make his brethren disclose his retreat. Lycurgus likewise, in his laws, enacted that strict secrecy should be observed on all matters done or said; whence the Athenians were wont, when they met at a feast, to cause the eldest present show every one present the door, saying, "Take heed that not so much as one word pass out hence of whatsoever shall be here acted or spoken." Pythagoras, likewise, commanded his scholars to keep silence for five years. Aristotle being asked what thing appeared most difficult to him, replied, "to be secret and silent." The Proverbs of Solomon teem with injunctions as to secrecy and silence.

If secrecy and silence, then, be duly considered, they will be found most necessary to qualify a man for any business of importance. If this be granted, no one will dare dispute that Freemasons are superior to all other men in concealing their secrets from time immemorial. The power of gold, which

has often betrayed kings and their empires, and the severest tortures, has not been able yet to extort these secrets from even the weakest member of the fraternity.—*Scottish Freemasons' Magazine*.

### BAMBOROUGH CHURCH.

The recent death of the venerable father of Grace Darling, and his burial by the side of his brave and tender-hearted daughter has caused Bamborough Church to be brought prominently into notice. As it is a fabric of more than average architectural interest, and misleadingly described in the gazetteer as "a plain neat edifice, dedicated to St. Aidan," and in the *Daily Telegraph* as a "little village church," we give a few details. It is a large transitional cruciform church, built at that period when the Early English style was being developed into the Decorated, standing in a spacious, grassy, but bleak churchyard, on an elevated site removed by the length of the village from the seashore, having north and south aisles to the nave, and a low square tower at the west end. From the church to the famous castle, or to the shore, down the wide, gravel-pathed, scrupulously clean and neat village of small houses and one-storied cottages, built on either side of a long piece of ground, thickly planted with young trees, the distance is about that of four long stonethrows. Standing in the churchyard, you look up to the castle on the stupendous rock at the other extremity of the village as you would look up to the clouds; and the church, compared with the edifice, certainly appears to be of less commanding proportions than it really is; but we have only to concentrate our attention upon it, and pace its length, to arrive at a correct appreciation of its dimensions. The nave and chancel, with the tower, measure 161ft. long, the transepts 90ft. wide. Still lingering in the churchyard, before entering the edifice to look at the white light-house on the rock in the glittering sea, now so well known, the eye presently falls upon a canopied monument rising high above the grass and nettles, on which reposes the figure of a female with an oar in her hand. This was erected to the memory of Grace Darling, by public subscription. Her real tomb is several paces from it, among the lowly gravestones of her kindred. The churchyard is not so far from the sea but that the sand from the shore is borne in eddies round it, and sometimes deposited on it in great quantities. There is a proof of this in the fact that the ancient crypt was completely buried in sand, and, until a few years ago, quite lost to sight and memory alike. This subterranean feature consists of two chapels, the one being about twice the width of the other; the length nearly the same, the smaller one having at its west end traces of steps that gave ascent to the chancel above. The large chapel measures 12ft. 2½in. by 21ft. 5in.; the smaller one is 5ft. 6in. in width, and the same length as the other, from

which, however, the steps would make some reduction. The east ends of both are formed by the east wall of the chancel; and both chapels are lighted by narrow splayed slits looking into the paved trench made round the chancel, several feet deep, when the crypt was newly formed. The masonry is in excellent preservation, and proves in various details—such as a cusped trefoil-headed piscina, and shoulder-heads to the inside of the window-splays—that crypt and church were built at the same time. There is an exterior entrance to the principal chapel on the same level as its base, likewise in good preservation, owing, doubtless, to its long concealment and conservation by the sand-drifts mentioned. Thus, as in the newly-found Saxon crypt at Hexam, there was a descent from the church and exit into the open air, or *vice versa*. A curiously low doorway, to pass through which it is necessary to stoop very considerably, affords communication between the two chapels. Seeing the importance of Bamborough in Saxon times, antiquaries would have rejoiced to find this long-buried crypt to be of Saxon workmanship—but it is not so. We must look elsewhere for the site of the edifice in which Aiden and his contemporaries and successors preached, with quickened pulse, the duties imposed upon us by the bright example and luminous exhortation of the Founder of our faith. As there is nothing left of the Saxon castle which the brave Ida defended till she saw her husband in the hands of the Norman Rufus, with the pincers ready to put out his eyes unless she surrendered, except the draw-well—still full of reverberations of these old times, as we may hear when the cicerone drops a stone into its depths—it would be unlikely that the fabric of the church should have been handed down: at all events, there is no fragment of it here. The roof of the principal chapel is divided into two bays.

The principal entrance to the church is in the large double aisle on the south side. No sooner has the foot stepped through it than a pleasing effect is produced upon the eye by the spaciousness and antiquity of the interior, as revealed in the views between the massive arcades dividing the nave from the aisles. The columns supporting these are stout cylindrical pillars, with plain moulded caps, of transitional character; the arches are pointed. Coming into view of the chancel, the effect becomes richer. This is lighted on the south side by lancets, most of which are filled with stained-glass of deep brilliant hues, grouped in couples, having an arcaded panel between each group. The east end is lighted by three lancets; the north side by two couples of lancets. It is seated with stalls, leaving for the sanctuary exactly that portion of the chancel which is occupied below by the crypt. The aisle and transept on the south side of the nave have three light windows, except at the westernmost end of the former, where there is a lancet; that on the north side by double lights, except at the north end of the transept,

where a treble light corresponds with that at the southern transept, and in the case of a curiously narrow splayed light at the east side of the same transept, which is of similar width to the slits mentioned as lighting the crypt. At the west end there are two double lights; and a single one lights the vestry built against the north side of the tower. We have said the stained glass is of deep brilliant hue. Unfortunately, that is all that can be said of it. It was bought second-hand not long since, and bears no relationship to the general design of the fabric, nor to the intensely interesting history of the Early Church in this district, nor even to the loving bravery of the lighthouse-keeper's daughter. The chancel is nearly as long as the nave; the one measuring 60ft. by 28ft., the other, without the tower, 68ft. by 30ft.

Many will be glad to hear that Grace Darling's brother now fills the situation once occupied by her father. The lighthouse is a marvel of cleanliness and neatness. After climbing from the boat up an ascent of rocks covered with seaweed, through which Mr. Darling has cleared a precipitous path, the pebble-paved and enclosed yard of the lighthouse, where everything that is not painted red is painted white, appears strikingly different from terra-firma objects. The spiral staircase conducts the visitor past room after room, all scrupulously neat, and decorated with marine curiosities, till it terminates in the glass chamber containing the revolving lights. These are triplets of moderator lamps, each having a reflector of surpassing brilliancy behind it. The three lights appear as one from a distance, and as the revolution of the machinery takes these out of sight before the next three come into view, that intermittent effect is produced that makes it distinguishable from any other. Not a smut or a flyspot is perceptible on any part of the brilliant gear; nor, indeed, a mark of any kind, except one dent in a reflector that the keeper vainly endeavours to efface: a bird bewildered in a long-ago storm had dashed its breast through the glass walls and fell dead in its dearly-sought shelter. The rocks or islets that make this part of the sea so dangerous for navigation, are the breeding places of myriads of cormorants and other large sea-birds, which, as boats approach them, flap their wings, and with fierce noises object in a most unmistakeable manner to any one landing. The island nearest to the shore, with the lighthouse upon it, known as the near light, has a pele tower upon it of Edwardian architecture. The largest chamber on the principal floor has a small recess in it, which, from the opening in the masonry, appears to have been a confessional; it has lately been rendered habitable, and is now in use as a marine seat. St. Cuthbert's Chapel, upon the same island, has also been put into repair, and furnished with some old carved oak fittings brought from the mainland, and divine

service is occasionally performed in it in the summer months. The memory of the two vigorous ascetic ecclesiastics, St. Aidan and St. Cuthbert, with that of their first regal convert, the good St. Oswald, is still green on this part of the coast.

Bamborough appears to have been as much knocked about by the Danes and Normans as Sebastopol was by the English and French. And the poetic faculty of Mediaeval times seems to have idealised some such tragedy as that of the "thin red line" at Balaclava in the ancient Northumbrian poem, "The Laidley Worm of Spindleston Houghs," the long loathsome horror doubtless representing an armed and hostile force.—*Builder*.

### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### SCEPTICISM AND FREEMASONRY.

A correspondent thinks that, inasmuch as the sceptic does not deny the existence of God, there would be no impropriety in permitting him to become a member of the Craft. My opinion is wholly different. In Freemasonry it is not enough that there is no denial of the first cause. There must be an express recognition of that Divine Being whom we invoke as the Great Architect of the Universe. It is scarcely necessary to state that such recognition would be quite inconsistent with the principles of scepticism, both ancient and modern.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

#### CHANGES OF LODGE LOCALITIES.

A brother lent me a book with a list of lodges, and their places of meeting, in 1811, a few of the changes of locality of some of those in the metropolis, and others for their curious names, may be amusing if placed on record. No. 3. Friendship, Thatched house Tavern: the house is pulled down. 5. Westminster and Key Stone, King's Arms, Palace yard; pulled down. 6. Fortitude, the Wrekin, Broad Court. 7. Mary-le-Bone lodge; Mary-le-bone Coffee house, Where was that? 9. Dundee-arms, their private room, Red Lion-street, Wapping. 11. King's Arms lodge, at Wandsworth, Surrey. 12. Emulation, Antwerp Tavern, Threadneedle-street. 13. Fraternal lodge, Deal, Kent. 18. Castle Lodge of Harmony, Horn, Doctors' Commons. 20. Cordiality, Swan Tavern, Walham Green. 28. Well-disposed Lodge, Cock, Waltham Abbey. 30. Sociable Lodge, Antwerp Tavern. 41. Strong Man, East Smithfield. 43. Union Lodge of Freedom and Ease, Crown and Anchor, Strand. 72. Lodge of Unity, Lord Cochrane Spring Gardens. 118. Moira Lodge, New London Tavern, Cheapside. 128. Burlington Lodge, Red Lion, Old Cavendish-street. 134. Lodge of Apollo and Amphion, private room, John Street, Fitzroy Square. 161. Door to Eternity Lodge, Heidelberg, Germany. 178. Lodge of Constitutional Attachment, Wheat-sheaf, Lombard Street. 182. Royal Theatrical Covent Garden Lodge, Feathers, Hart Street. 194. St. Luke's, Orange Coffee-house, Queen Street, Chelsea. 208. St. Nicholas Lodge, the Chancellor's Head, Newgate Street. 227. Lodge of Friendship, Bull Inn, Barking. 236. Manchester Lodge, Salutation,

Newgate Street. 249. St. Peter's Lodge, Rockingham Arms, Newington Butts. 258. Lodge of Prosperity, Gun Tavern, Billingsgate. 259. Charles of the Crowned Column, in the City of Brunswick. 308. St. Bede's lodge, Morpeth. 382. Trinity Lodge, George, Little Park-street, Coventry. 390. Lodge of Unions, Spread Eagle, Pratt St. Lambeth. 396. Lodge of the Black Bear, Hanover. 406. St. Matthews lodge, Barton-on-Humber. 410. Lodge of Trade and Navigation, New Eagle & Child, Northwich, Cheshire. 435. Bank of England lodge, the Horns, Bermondsey Square. 441. Lodge of Napthali, Crown, Booth Street, Manchester. Such are a few of the old localities, Christian dedications, and curious names of lodges only fifty-four years back.—MCPHUN.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES OF TURKEY AND GREECE.

What right has the Grand Lodge of England to erect Provincial Grand Lodges in Turkey or Greece? Is it not a direct interference with national rights?—C. G.—[The Grand Lodge does many unaccountable things for which no warrant or reason can be found, but still, it must be admitted, a first source is required for every commencement. That source having set the machinery in motion, it is perfectly competent for the Provincial Grand Lodge of an independent nationality to declare itself free, and change its hitherto provincial character into that of a Grand Lodge of the country in which it exists. Territorial rights will always supersede those of an outside Power, and in Turkey, Greece, or any other part of the world the Grand Lodge of England has no *locus standi*. It is paramount only in England and Wales and the colonial dependencies of the British Crown.]

#### THE CLUE.

Can you give me any clue by which I may discover the hidden meanings of the several writers on Freemasonry in the fifteenth century? I want a modern exposition which will effect this.—A. WOOLWICH SUBSCRIBER.—[We will give you the clue from a modern work. Of course, you must construe the allegorical figures for yourself, because if we were to explain it clearly here, we might as well print everything we know outright. Remember, it is a system of morality veiled in allegory, and is set forth thus:—

"There are four quarters in heaven as in the world; the north, the south, the east, and the west, and they are determined in both worlds by the sun; in heaven by the sun of heaven, which is the Lord, and in the world by the sun of the world: nevertheless there are great differences in the two cases.

"The first difference is, that, in the world, that quarter is called the south where the sun is at his greatest altitude above the earth; the north, where he is on the opposite point beneath the earth; the east where he rises at the equinoxes; and the west, where he then sets. Thus, in the world, all the quarters are determined from the south, but in heaven that quarter is called the east where the Lord appears as a sun; opposite is the west; on the right is the south, and on the left is the north, and this in whatever direction the inhabitants turn themselves. Thus, in heaven, all the quarters are determined from the east; and that quarter is called the east (*oriens*, rising) where the Lord appears as a sun, because all the *origin (origo)* of life is from Him as a sun; and also because in proportion as heat and light, or love

and intelligence, are received from Him by the angels, the Lord is said to *arise* upon them. The Lord, in the supreme sense, is the east, because He is the sun of heaven, which is always in its rising, and never in its setting." \* \* \* \* "We have just said that the angels are actually turned towards their common centre, which is the Lord as a sun in heaven; and, since love is thus continually before their interiors, and the countenance exists from the interiors, and is their external form, therefore the ruling love is continually before the face. Hence the Lord as a sun is continually before the face in heaven, because He is the source from which the angels derive their love; and since the Lord Himself is in His own love with the angels, therefore it is He who causes them to look to Him in whatever direction they turn." \* \* \* \* "The quarters in the heaven which constitute the Lord's celestial kingdom differ from those which constitute his spiritual kingdom, because the Lord appears as a sun to the angels who are in his celestial kingdom, but to the angels who are in his spiritual kingdom as a moon. Where the Lord appears in the east, but the distance between the sun and the moon in heaven is thirty degrees; consequently there is the same difference between the quarters of the celestial kingdom and those of the spiritual kingdom, nevertheless, the quarters in heaven are not hereby rendered indistinct, because the spiritual angels cannot ascend to the celestial angels, nor can the celestial angels descend to the spiritual."

"There are three degrees of the interiors with every one, whether angel, spirit, or man. They with whom the third degree is open are in the inmost heaven; and they with whom the second degree is open are in the middle heaven; and they with whom only the first degree is open are in the lowest heaven. The interiors are opened by the reception of Divine Good and Divine Truth." \* \* \* \* "Angelic perfection consists in intelligence, wisdom, love, and every good, and thence in happiness, but not in happiness without them; for without them happiness is external, and not internal. Since the interiors of the angels of the inmost heaven are open in the third degree, their perfection immensely exceeds the perfection of the angels in the middle heaven, whose interiors are open in the second degree; and in like manner the perfection of the angels in the middle heaven exceeds the perfection of the angels in the lowest heaven. In consequence of this difference, an angel of one heaven cannot enter in to the angels of another heaven; in other words no one can ascend from an inferior heaven, nor descend from a superior heaven; for whoever ascends from an inferior to a superior heaven is seized with painful anxiety, nor can he see those who dwell there, and still less can he converse with them; while he who descends from a superior to an inferior heaven, is deprived of his wisdom, stammers in his speech, and is filled with despair." \* \* \* \*

"They who are unacquainted with the nature of Divine order as to degrees, cannot comprehend in what manner the heavens are distinct, nor even what is meant by the internal and external man." \* \* \* "Degrees are of two kinds, continuous and not continuous. Continuous degrees are as the degrees of the decrease of light proceeding from flame until it is lost in obscurity; or as the degrees of the decrease of

vision from things which are in light to those which are in shade; or as the degrees of the purity of the atmosphere from base to its summit. These degrees are determined by *distances*; whereas degrees not continuous, but discreet, differ from each other like what is prior and what is posterior; like cause and effect, and like that which produces and what is produced."

We might go on for years, with such quotations, as the author wrote no less than fifty volumes, all mystically explaining one and the same subject. The extracts we have given were first published, in a very large work, just one hundred and seven years since, but the writer lifted the veil so cautiously, and yet—like all those who have written both esoterically and exoterically—so fully that the interpretation of the middle age allegories are as nothing, taking the author for our guide. Our Woolwich querist must see his way clear enough, and if he does not let him call to mind the lines from a Masonic song:—

"For in heaven there's a lodge  
And St. Peter keeps the key  
But none shall enter there  
Except they be free."]

#### TWICE MADE.

As instances of brethren being twice made are of very rare occurrence, we beg to supply a comparison to that related in the paper on "Masonic Events during 1864," which appeared in last week's MAGAZINE.—D. MURRAY LYON.

"Ayr, 5th April, 1821.—At a monthly meeting of Ayr and Renfrew Militia St. Paul's (No. 203), the Worshipful Treasurer reported that Bro. Robert Bowman, who was waiting his passage to North America, had been regularly made a Master Mason in St. James's Lodge, Paisley; and in order that he might be certified as a Free and Accepted Mason, and receive the privileges of the fraternity in any part of the globe where his lot might be cast, he went from this to Paisley, and applied for his diploma, but, to his astonishment, found the foresaid lodge to have been declared dormant, and was, therefore, under the painful necessity of returning to Ayr without a diploma. The Worshipful Treasurer further stated that Bro. Bowman, fully sensible of the disagreeable predicament in which he is placed in regard to the Craft, requests liberty to adopt this lodge as his mother lodge, and receive certification accordingly. The lodge having taken this case into their most serious consideration, appointed the Senior Warden, Secretary, and another brother to wait on Bro. Bowman in the *adjacent*, and examine him of his regularity as a Mason, which they did, and reported Bro. Bowman to be a regular Master Mason. The lodge was unanimously of opinion that, in order to preserve the ancient landmarks, Bro. Bowman could only be made an adopted son of this lodge, on condition of being entered, passed, and raised in the usual form, paying the customary dues, the lodge reserving the power to remit the whole, or part of the money so paid. Bro. Bowman, having agreed to these terms, was accordingly entered an Apprentice, passed Fellow Craft, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, paid all dues (which the lodge remitted), and gave five shillings as a treat to the lodge for refreshment."—*Vide* "Lodge Minutes."—[Ayr St. Paul was the mother lodge of Burns' "Souter Johnny."]

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

\*\*\* All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

#### MASONIC MEM.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SUFFOLK.—The Right Worshipful Bro. Colonel R. A. S. Adair, Provincial Grand Master.—The annual meeting of this lodge is appointed to be held at the Guildhall, Bury St. Edmunds, on Friday, the 7th of July, for the transaction of the usual business. Bro. Edward Dorling is the Secretary.

#### GRAND LODGE.

In addition to the matter contained in our report of the meeting of Grand Lodge at the quarterly communication, holden on June 7th, the following information has been published by Grand Lodge in the official report issued since our last publication.

The following are the lists of brethren elected to the Board of General Purposes, the Colonial Board, and the Committee of Management of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows:—

The official report states—This being the usual period for electing the several Boards, and not more than the requisite number having in any case been put in nomination, the following brethren were declared by the Grand Master in the Chair to constitute the respective Boards for the ensuing year, viz.:—

#### BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

V.W. Bro. John Llewellyn Evans, *President*.  
 " Aeneas J. McIntyre.  
 " William H. White.  
 W. Bro. John S. Pullen.  
 " George Cox.  
 " Stephen Barton Wilson.  
 " J. Rankin Stebbing.  
 " Albert W. Woods.  
 " Thomas Fenn.  
 " William Young.  
 " Joseph Smith.  
 " Edward J. Fraser, W.M. 3.  
 " George Powell, W.M. 142.  
 " Octavius Hansard, W.M. 197.  
 " Robert Grey, W.M. 222.  
 " Frederick Mead, W.M. 227.  
 " William Henry Warr, W.M. 862.  
 " Edward Swift Stillwell, W.M. 917.  
 " Samuel Leith Tomkins, P.M. 2.  
 " John Savage, P.M. 19.  
 " Brackstone Baker, P.M. 21.  
 " James Mason, P.M. 144.  
 " Jabez Hogg, P.M. 172.  
 " John M. Chabon, P.M. 235.  
 " Edward Cox, P.M. 657.

#### COLONIAL BOARD.

W. Bro. John S. S. Hopwood, *President*.  
 " Abraham A. Le Veau.  
 " Joseph Smith.  
 " Francis Bennoch, P.M. 1, *Vice-President*.  
 " Edward J. Fraser, W.M. 3.  
 " Frederick Adlard, P.M. 7.  
 " Charles Lee, P.M. 9.  
 " Morris Levinson, P.M. 19.  
 " Jabez Hogg, P.M. 172.  
 " Edward Cox, P.M. 657.

## ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREEMASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

## COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

*Nominated by the M.W. Grand Master.*

V.W. Bro. Æneas J. McIntyre.
" William Gray Clarke.
" William Henry White.
W. Bro. George Cox.
" Richard H. Giraud.
" John S. S. Hopwood.
" Albert W. Woods.
" Abraham A. Le Veau.
" John Emmens.
" Joseph Smith.

*Elected by the Grand Lodge.*

W. Bro. James Brett, P.M. 177.
" J. G. Chancellor, P.M. 657.
" Edward Cox, P.M. 657.
" Edward W. Davis, P.M. 172.
" Samuel Gale, P.M. 19.
" Benjamin Head, P.M. 5.
" Henry F. Hoare, P.M. 27.
" Wm. H. Hubbard, P.M. 173.
" George Lambert, P.M. 198.
" Thomas Lewis, P.M. 45.

The following were elected by the subscribers in pursuance of Article 7 of the regulations of the institution, viz. :—

W. Bro. Frederick Adlard, P.M. 7.
" Anthony H. Hewlett, P.M. 23.
" Charles Lee, P.M. 9.
" Morris Levinson, P.M. 19.
" William S. Masterman, P.M. 410.
" James R. Sheen, P.M. 201.
" Raynham W. Stewart, P.M. 108.
" Henry J. Thompson, W.M. 869.
" Henry G. Warren, P.M. 172.
" William Young, P.M. 60.

The total amount received from the various lodges between the 1st of January and the 31st of March inclusive, for the Fund of Benevolence and for Registration Fees and Certificates, are respectively £1,418 17s. 9d. for the Fund of Benevolence, and £2,036 13s. for Registration Fees and Certificates.

The following is a statement of the accounts of the Fund of Benevolence and the Fund of General Purposes:—

Dr.		FUND OF BENEVOLENCE.		£ s. d.	
1865.					
Jan. 11.	To Dividends on £22,500 3 per Cent. Consols, half a year.....		337	10	0
Feb. 21.	Provincial Grand Lodge of Wilts, for two dispensations for non-resident brethren to hold office.....		2	2	0
Mar. 13.	Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall, for a dispensation for a non-resident brother to hold office .....		2	2	0
27.	His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, fee on appointment as Provincial Grand Master for Nottinghamshire .....		10	10	0
31.	Contribution of lodges to date .....		1,448	17	9
			£1,801	1	9
Dr.		BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.		£ s. d.	
1865.					
Jan. 1.	By Balance due the Grand Treasurer ...		6	19	9
		Petitioners paid :—			
11.	A brother of No. 104, Stockport.....		10	0	0
17.	A brother of No. 613, Southport ...		3	0	0
19.	A brother of No. 415, Poona .....		10	0	0
"	A brother of No. 198, London .....		7	0	0
21.	A brother of No. 117, Shrewsbury ...		10	0	0
23.	The widow of a brother of No. 177 London .....		20	0	0
"	A brother of No. 186, London .....		20	0	0
"	A brother of No. 360, Northampton .		20	0	0
27.	A brother of No. 830, Dukinfield ...		5	0	0

Feb. 4.	A brother of No. 413, Meerut .....	3	0	0
16.	The widow of a brother of No. 13, Woolwich .....	10	0	0
"	A brother of a lodge in France .....	5	0	0
"	A brother of No. 217, London .....	5	0	0
"	A brother of No. 172, London .....	10	0	0
"	A brother of No. 141, London .....	2	0	0
"	A brother of a lodge in America .....	10	0	0
"	A brother of No. 144, Chelsea .....	10	0	0
18.	The widow of a brother of No. 360, Northampton .....	10	0	0
"	A brother of No. 152, Manchester ...	10	0	0
22.	The widow of a brother of No. 332 Hadleigh .....	10	0	0
24.	A brother of No. 18, London .....	20	0	0
"	A brother of No. 243, Guernsey .....	20	0	0
Mar. 16	The widow of a brother of No. 249, Liverpool .....	10	0	0
22	The widow of a brother of No. 405, Trinidad .....	10	0	0
"	A brother of No. 188, London .....	2	0	0
"	A brother of No. 25, London .....	5	0	0
"	A brother of No. 853, King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope .....	10	0	0
"	A brother of No. 180, London .....	5	0	0
"	A brother of No. 217, London .....	10	0	0
"	The widow of a brother of No. 273, Madras .....	10	0	0
25	A brother of No. 534, London .....	20	0	0
27	A brother of No. 391, Allahabad, East Indies .....	20	0	0
"	A brother of No. 177, London .....	20	0	0
28	The widow of a brother of No. 202, Devonport .....	20	0	0
29	The widow of a brother of No. 388, Halesworth .....	10	0	0
30	A brother of No. 288, Todmorden ...	20	0	0
"	A brother of No. 203, Liverpool .....	10	0	0
31	The widow of a brother of No. 451, Burslem .....	20	0	0
"	The daughter of a brother of No. 144, Chelsea .....	5	0	0
"	By Messrs. Shrewsbury and Co., meetings of the Lodge of Benevolence.	4	14	6
"	Royal Benevolent Institution, One Quarter { Male Annuitants.....	125	0	0
		{ Female ditto .....		75 0 0
				648 14 3
By Balance .....				1,152 7 6
				1,801 1 9

Dr.		FUND OF GENERAL PURPOSES.		£ s. d.	
1865.					
Jan. 1.	To Balance .....		1,375	8	0
2.	Messrs. Shrewsbury and Co., One Quarter's Rent, Freemasons' Tavern to Michaelmas, 1864....	£200	0	0	
	Deduct Property Tax .....	5	0	0	
			195	0	0
24.	Neptune Lodge (No. 22), London, for a Warrant to wear a Centenary Jewel.....		1	1	0
Feb. 8.	Messrs. Shrewsbury & Co. (by the Freemasons' Tavern Co.), Premium for Lease .....	5,000	0	0	
Mar. 23.	Bro. John Lazar, Fee for Registering his Name as D. Prov. G.M. for Otago, New Zealand ...		2	2	0
25.	Mr. J. H. Mann, Two Quarters' Rent for Nos. 64 and 65, Great Queen- street .....	£120	0	0	
	Less Land Tax .....	9	10	0	
		110	10	0	
	Deduct Property Tax .....	2	15	3	
			107	14	
27.	His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Fee on Appointment as Prov. G.M. for Nottinghamshire .....		3	3	

31.	Messrs. Shrewsbury & Co., One Quarters' Rent Freemasons' Tavern to Christmas, 1864 ...	£200	0	0
	Deduct Property Tax	5	0	0
		195	0	0
"	Sale of "Books of Constitutions" during the Quarter .....	61	11	3
"	Contributions of Lodges to Date ...	2,036	13	0
		£8,977	13	0
	FUND OF GENERAL PURPOSES.			
1865.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 4.	By Mr. Thomas Rider, Builder, on account of work done .....	1,000	0	0
5.	Brother Frederick P. Cockerell, Grand Superintendent of Works, Commission on £2,000 paid to Mr. Thomas Rider, Builder .....	100	0	0
16.	Mr. Carter, Expenses at Portland in selecting Stone for the New Buildings .....	30	17	3
17.	Mr. George Dudley, Ten Weeks' Salary as Clerk of the Works.....	31	10	0
21.	Messrs. Norris and Son, for Printing, One Quarter.....	48	17	0
26.	Messrs. Warrington and Co., for Parchment, and Printing Certificates, One Year .....	250	0	0
27.	Mr. W. Brooks, for framing Four Votes of Thanks .....	4	0	0
"	Mr. A. W. Mills, for writing Warrants, &c. ....	32	5	0
31.	Messrs. Holland and Son, for Fittings in Temple, One Year .....	1	2	0
"	Messrs. Rowsell and Co., for Stationery and Books .....	21	14	0
Feb. 10.	Messrs. Shrewsbury and Co., for excess of Gas used in the progress of the New Works .....	17	8	3
20.	Brother R. P. Harding, for Auditing Grand Lodge Accounts for the year 1864.....	21	0	0
"	Messrs. Parkinson and Co., for Wax Lights, &c. ....	11	11	0
24.	Gas, One Quarter to Christmas, 1864 .....	4	11	0
"	Mr. Thomas Rider, Builder, on Account of work done .....	1,500	0	0
27.	Messrs. Gray and Davidson, tuning Organ, One Year, 1864 .....	10	10	0
28.	Water Rate, Two Quarters .....	2	1	0
Mar. 3.	Westminster Fire Office, Premium and Duty, One Year.....	17	11	6
4.	Mrs. Miller, One Quarter's Pension...	5	0	0
6.	Brother Frederick P. Cockerell, Grand Superintendent of Works, Commission on £1,500 paid to Mr. Thomas Rider, Builder .....	75	0	0
11.	Messrs. W. H. Burke and Co., on account of Four Marble Columns and a portion of the Chimney pieces.....	200	0	0
13.	Mr. Charles J. Shoppee, for Surveying Dilapidations of Premises in Middle Yard .....	6	6	0
14.	Mr. George Dudley, Seven Weeks' Salary, as Clerk of the Works ...	22	1	0
25.	Mr. E. A. Mitchener, for Printing ...	2	10	0
28.	Property Tax D, due 20th September, 1864 .....	15	3	9
31.	Messrs. Shrewsbury and Co., for Meeting of Grand Lodge .....	12	12	0
"	Ditto for Cleaning Chandeliers, One Year .....	6	6	0
"	Royal Freemasons' School for Girls, One Quarter.....	37	10	0
"	Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, ditto .....	37	10	0
"	William Gray Clarke, Grand Secretary, One Quarter's Salary.....	100	0	0
"	William Henry White, Past Grand Secretary, One Quarter's Annuity	100	0	0

"	Wm. Farnfield, Assistant Grand Secretary, One Quarter's Salary .....	£37	10	0
"	Ditto ditto Gratuity ...	37	10	0
		75	0	0
"	Henry G. Buss, One Quarter's Salary	37	10	0
"	Robert Wentworth Little, One Quarter's Salary .....	27	6	0
"	Alfred A. Pendlebury, One Quarter's Salary ...	25	0	0
"	Charles B. Payne, One Quarter's Salary .....	21	0	0
"	Postage.....	45	9	9
"	Petty Disbursements .....	7	17	7
		3,964	0	1
	By Balance .....	5,013	12	11
		£8,977	13	0

## METROPOLITAN.

PANMURE LODGE (No. 720).—A lodge of emergency was held at the Loughborough Hotel, Brixton, on the 26th June, when a considerable number of brethren attended. There were two passings (Bros. R. W. Huntley and George White) and three initiations, the candidates being Messrs. H. F. Huntley, Geo. Lilley, and Abel Perrot, the whole of the ceremonies of the evening being ably performed by Bro. Thomas, the W.M. Presentation jewels were delivered to Bros. Farmer and Stevens, P.M.'s, in recognition of their services as Treasurer and Secretary. A worthy brother (Bro. Grant) having presented the sum of £5 to the lodge, a further sum of £5 10s. was voted unanimously to enable the lodge to award ten guineas to the building fund of the Boys' School. After the lodge had partaken of refreshment, the usual Masonic toasts were proposed by the W.M., and in the course of the evening, in allusion to the toast of success to our Masonic Charities, a hope was expressed and warmly cheered, that both the W.M. and Bro. Hodges, P. Prov. G. Sec. (one of the Stewards for the Inauguration Festival, and a member of this lodge), would be well supported on the occasion of the official opening of the new Boys' School on the 8th inst. Among the visitors, we observed Bros. Patten, P.G.S.B., Meggie, &c.

## PROVINCIAL.

## BERKS AND BUCKS.

AYLESBURY.—*Buckingham Lodge* (No. 591).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 20th ult., at the George Hotel, Aylesbury, when there were present—Bros. Herbert A. P. Cooper, W.M.; W. J. Beauchamp, P.M.; Henry Lovell, S.W.; J. Williams, Sec.; T. Horwood, S.D.; J. King, J.D.; C. Hooper, I.G.; G. H. Verney, 413; G. Shrimpton, W.M. 948; and other members and visitors. The lodge being opened, and the preliminary business over, Bro. Lovell, W.M. elect, was presented by the W.M. for the benefit of installation. A board of installed Masters was then formed, consisting of Bros. T. Horwood, J. Williams, H. A. P. Cooper, F. Gotto, P.M. 948; G. Shrimpton, W.M. 948; and B. Dixon, W.M. 840; and the ceremony of installation was undertaken by Bro. Gotto, who performed it in a most able and efficient manner. The brethren below the Chair were admitted, and saluted the W.M. in the various degrees. The W.M. then invested his officers as follows:—Bros. H. A. P. Cooper, P.M.; W. H. Baker, S.W.; J. King, J.W.; Rev. O. J. Grace, Chap.; J. James, Treas.; J. Williams, Sec.; T. Horwood, S.D.; A. L. Taylor, J.D.; J. Terry, I.G.; J. Wall, Tyler. Mr. W. J. Marshall having been duly elected, was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by the W.M., in a manner which promised well for the future efficient working of the lodge. All business being ended, the lodge was closed in the usual form, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and passed a pleasant and agreeable evening, which was greatly enhanced by the singing of some of the musical members and visitors.

## CUMBERLAND.

## INSTALLATION OF THE W.M. AND PRESENTATION TO THE P.M.

On Tuesday, June 20th, there was a large assemblage of the members of the Sun and Sector Lodge (No. 962), for the purpose of installing the W.M. for the ensuing year, and appointment of other officers. The brethren assembled at half-past three o'clock, in their lodge-room, at the Green Dragon Hotel-Workington, when the lodge was opened in solemn form—Bro. Davis, P. Prov. S.G.W., in the chair; and, after the ancient rites and ceremonies had been gone through, Bro. J. Bamber was duly proclaimed W.M. of the lodge. The new W.M. having appointed his officers, closed the lodge in the solemn form in which it had been opened and conducted throughout, and which is so well known to all brothers in the Craft. About half-past five o'clock the brethren sat down to an excellent dinner, laid in Mrs. Bowman's well known manner, and which reflected the greatest credit on that worthy lady. Due justice having been done to the many good things—the blessing having been invoked by Bro. Curwen, S.W. and P. Chap., the tables were cleared, and Bro. J. Bamber, W.M., assumed the chair. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and drunk with all the respective honours, until the toast of the evening was introduced—the health of the newly made Past Master, Bro. W. B. Gibson, P. Prov. J.G.W.

The CHAIRMAN, on rising, said he had much pleasure in bringing the name of such a worthy Mason before them, and he felt it a pleasing task to pay a tribute to such true merit as was concentrated in Bro. Gibson. Ever since the formation of the lodge it had been ruled by one who is acknowledged by all to be high in Masonry—high in the esteem of the private circle in which he moves, and highly appreciated universally both within and without the pale of their honourable fraternity. When the lodge was first organised it was deemed necessary, for its future prosperity, that some brother of tried and trusty standing should be at its head; and this was satisfactorily accomplished by selecting him who had just been made first Past Master of the lodge, and through whose good management and gentlemanly conduct it had risen to that state of efficiency which justly entitle it to rank amongst the first in the province. Having been so highly favoured during the last two years, and at no little inconvenience to Bro. Gibson, we feel we cannot allow his great services to pass without a suitable acknowledgment—not as an equivalent for favours conferred, nor as a recompense for all his trouble, but to show that we appreciate him in the highest sense—that his future welfare is our most sincere wish—for we endeavour to be civil and obliging to all, dutiful where God and nature command us; but friend to one, and that friendship we will keep sacred, as the greatest tie upon earth, and ground it upon the purest principles of piety and virtue. We are all under a deep sense of obligation to Bro. Gibson, for his great kindness in imparting that knowledge of which he is such a proficient master. He has at all times, with the greatest courtesy, and without thought of inconvenience, received the brethren of the Sun and Sector Lodge, and explained their requirements, and made them welcome in that beautiful manner which is characteristic of every good Mason; because to be a good Mason is to be a good man—a good Christian, a good father, and a good member of regularly organised society; and, therefore, in the name of this lodge I now present you (Bro. Gibson) with this beautiful Royal Arch Jewel [here the chairman invested Bro. Gibson], and may you live long to wear it—long to be with us at our meetings—long to protect and cherish those nearest and dearest to you—and long to remember how much you are appreciated by the members of this lodge, who now part with you as their Master with the deepest regret. (Applause.)

Bro. GIBSON very feelingly responded. He said he had always had much pleasure in coming to Workington; instead of a trouble it had been a pleasure to him, because some of his happiest evenings as a Mason had been spent at Workington (hear, hear), and he hoped while he lived to be able to be with them now and again at their meetings and installations. With respect to the beautiful jewel with which he had just been invested he thought it was entirely uncalled for (no, no), because he had been more than fully compensated previously by having been made a life member of the Boys' School in London; but he nevertheless received it with a degree of pleasure he could not well define, and heartily thanked them for this great mark of their approval of his services.

Several other toasts and healths were proposed and responded to.

The proceedings were harmoniously interspersed with several songs from Bros. Thompson, Douglas, Bell, Tumelty, and others in an excellent style. The greatest good feeling prevailed, and the company separated at an early hour.

## LANCASHIRE (WEST).

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 148).—The regular monthly meeting of this ancient lodge took place on Monday evening, June 26th, at the Masonic Rooms, Sankey-street. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M. Bro. Gilbert Greenall, M.P., and the indisposition of the S.W. Bro. H. B. White, P.M., the chair was occupied by Bro. John Bowes, I.P.M. The lodge was opened in due form, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot box was then sent round for Mr. David Pinney and Mr. George Woolf, and on its return to the east, it was unanimously in favour in each case. Bro. Sec. now read a dispensation from the W.M. the Grand Master, to make Mr. James Johnson a serving brother, the ballot being in his favour. Messrs. Woolf and Johnson being present, were initiated by Bro. James Hamer, P.M., Prov. G. Treas. The lodge was then opened in the 2nd degree, and Bro. W. Richardson having given proof of proficiency in that degree, was entrusted and retired. The lodge was then opened in the 3rd degree, the candidate admitted and raised to the sublime degree of a W.M., by Bro. John Bowes, who performed the ceremony in an impressive manner. Bro. Charles Pettitt, M.C., acted as Deacon throughout the evening. Before closing the lodge in the 3rd degree, Bro. Bowes proposed, Bro. W. Smith, J.W., seconded, and it was unanimously resolved, "That the lodge sincerely condole and sympathise with Bro. Maxfield, P.M., in his recent domestic affliction, and that Bro. Sec. be requested to communicate such condolence to Bro. Maxfield." The lodge was then closed down to the 1st degree, when the acting W.M. Bro. Bowes proposed, Bro. Woods seconded, and it was unanimously resolved, "That the members of this lodge having heard with the greatest satisfaction that it has pleased the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland, to appoint Bro. Sir Thos. G. Hesketh, M.P., to be Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire, beg most respectfully to express to the R.W. Prov. G.M. their hearty congratulations on that appointment, and to hope that he may be spared many years in health, strength, and prosperity, to rule over the province, and that the W.M. be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Bro. Sir T. G. Hesketh." The W.M. next drew attention to the centenary warrant which had been received from the Grand Lodge, and the appointment of a centenary committee to make the proper arrangements, and the necessity for a new lodge banner, together with other routine business. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshments.

## YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

SCARBOROUGH.—*Old Globe Lodge* (No. 200).—The brethren of this lodge held their usual monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, June 21st. Present—Bro. W. B. Stewart, W.M.; W. F. Rooke, W. Bean, J. F. Spurr, P.M.'s; C. E. Lucas, Prov. G. Sec. for Lincolnshire; Martin, P.M. and Sec.; H. A. Williamson, S.W.; J. Hargeaves, J.W.; W. Peacock, S.D.; E. Dove, J.D.; R. H. Peacock, I.G.; J. Sanders, Tyler, and several other members of the lodge; amongst whom we observed Bro. Dr. Taylor, of Lodge No. 660, Malton. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the previous meeting having been approved and confirmed, Mr. David Fletcher was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The lodge was opened in the second and third degrees, and Bro. J. Raper, after undergoing a strict examination, was passed to the degree of M.M. The lodge was then closed in usual form, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The remainder of the evening was spent in perfect harmony.

In some couples you may see, by mere inspection, the number of their conflagrations and eruptions, as in Vesuvius you can discover his.

It is only the useless, aimless, repining life which is an ignoble one; a life of occupation and labour is generally one of enjoyment also.

## ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

### METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT CALVARY CHAPTER OF S.P.R. &—The members of this chapter held a meeting at the Chapter Rooms, No. 14, Bedford-row, on Monday, the 26th ult., under the presidency of Bro. M. H. Shuttleworth, M.W.S., assisted by Bros. the Rev. J. H. Grice, 30°, as Prelate; H. J. W. Thompson, 1st General; Walter Lean, 2nd General; H. J. Thompson, P.M.W.S., Recorder; Stone, Grand Marshal; Strachan, Raphael; Buckland, Organist. The chapter was honoured with the presence of the Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen, 32°, who has frequently rendered good service to this chapter. The only business done was the election of M.W.S. and Treas. for the ensuing year. It resulted in favour of Bro. the Rev. J. H. Grice, 30°, for the Chair, and of Bro. L. Lemanski for Treas. The princes afterwards sat down to banquet.

### DEVONSHIRE.

#### CONSECRATION OF THE ST. AUBYN ROSE CROIX CHAPTER MOORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.

A warrant having been granted by the Supreme Grand Council, 33°, of England, for a chapter to be styled the St. Aubyn's Chapter of Rose Croix, on Saturday, June 17th, the Sov. Grand Commander of the Order, the Ill. Bro. Dr. Leeson, assisted by the Illus. Bro. C. J. Tyne, 33°, and the Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen, 32°, Sec., Gen. S.G.C., opened a Chapter of Rose Croix, and perfected nineteen candidates (a larger number had been proposed, who were prevented attending in consequence of the excitement in Devonport respecting the contest for M.P.). He then, in his usual most impressive manner, proceeded to consecrate the chapter in ancient and solemn form, after which he requested the Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen to enthrone the Sov. Prince Rose Croix, F. G. Irwin, as M.W.J., and this ceremony was most effectively delivered by the illustrious brother.

The Masonic Hall in which the ceremonies of the day were carried out reflects the highest honour on the Masonic fraternity of the locality, and elegantly fitted up as the hall and other apartments were on this occasion, it was much admired by the Sir Grand Commander and other brethren.

After the business of the day (occupying many hours) was concluded, the brethren retired to the Crown Hotel, Devonport, and partook of a most *recherché* banquet, provided by Bro. Howton, whose viands and wines were of the finest quality.

During the evening the Ill. Grand Commander delivered a very beautiful illustration of the Rose Croix degree, and concluded by complimenting Bro. H. J. Thompson, by whom the hall and apartments had been prepared and decorated for the ceremonies, and who had acted during the day as Director of the Ceremonies.

### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

#### METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT CALVARY ENCAMPMENT.—According to ancient custom, the members of this encampment met at the Masonic Union Hall, Bedford-row, on Saturday, the 24th of June, being the festival of John the Baptist. The encampment was opened at four o'clock, and the muster-roll called, when the following Sir Knights answered to their names:—Sir Knt. the Rev. Jos. Hill Grice, M.A., E.C.; Sir Knt. J. Smith, M.D., Prelate; Sir Knt. M. H. Shuttleworth, G.V.C., as 1st Capt.; Knt. Comps. Stone, as 2nd Capt.; H. J. W. Thompson, Expert; Walter Lean, 1st Standard Bearer; Chancellor, Capt. of Lines; H. J. Thompson, P.E.C., Registrar, and several others. Sir Knt. W. A. Brunton, of the Mount Lion Encampment and Prov. G. Prior, Bombay, was present as a visitor. The only business done was the installation of Comp. Boddy, of Chapter 771, who was regularly admitted into the Order by Sir Knt. Grice, E.C., and afterwards proclaimed by the Heralds. The encampment having been closed, the Sir Knights sat down to banquet, after which the following toasts were given:—"The Queen;" "The M.E. and S.G.M. Sir Knt. W. Stuart, Col. Vernon, V.H. and E.D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers, past and present," responded to by the G.V.C. It was a fact worthy of note that out of fourteen Sir Knights then present, all wore the stripes with the exception of two. The next toast was that of "The E.C. of this Encampment, Sir Knt. the Rev. J. H. Grice, M.A.," which

was warmly received, and suitably acknowledged. The health of the P.E.C.'s was then drunk and responded to by Sir Knt. H. J. Thompson. "The Visitor, Sir Knt. W. A. Brunton, Prov. G.P. Bombay," was next given. In his reply, Sir Knt. Brunton said that it might be interesting to those present to know that in listening to the ceremony of installation, as performed in the Mount Calvary Encampment, he had not been able to detect the slightest difference between the ritual used here, and the one used in his encampment in India. After the Officers' and Equerry's toast had been duly honoured, the Sir Knights separated at about eight o'clock.

### IRELAND.

BELFAST.—Lodge No. 88, (I.C.)—The old-established lodge celebrated St. John's Day on Friday evening, 16th June, by supping at Bro. Charles Thompson's, Donegall Place, who catered for the brethren in his usual excellent style. Bro. Telford, W.M., ably presided. Bro. H. S. Gamble, S.W., occupied the vice-chair. The brethren mustered to the number of forty. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts (which were enthusiastically received and duly honoured) had been given from the chair, Bro. J. F. Scott, P.M., in the name of the brethren, presented Bro. R. S. Johnston, P.M., with an elegant and valuable time-piece and Past Master's jewel, as a slight acknowledgment of his valuable services in the cause of Masonry, and especially for the welfare of Lodge 88. Bro. R. S. Johnston, in an eloquent speech, returned thanks for this mark of their favour. The brethren separated at an early hour, after spending a pleasant evening in "Peace, love, and harmony."

MONEYMORE.—Saturday, June 17th, being the anniversary of St. John, the Masonic brethren of Moneymore commemorated the day in a very becoming manner. Having invited the brethren of Lodge 532, Curran, for the day, they kindly responded to the call, and made special arrangements with the railway company to convey them from Castledawson to Moneymore Station, where they were received by the Moneymore Lodge 531, and conducted by them, headed by the Moneymore Amateur Band, to their lodge-room, Drapers' Arms Hotel, where they were entertained in a becoming manner. During the evening they visited Springhill, the seat of Lieut.-Colonel Conyngnam, and were warmly received by his amiable lady in her husband's absence. In the evening the Moneymore Lodge conveyed their visitors to the station, and afterwards returned to their lodge-room, where they spent the remainder of the day.

### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

#### ADELPHI THEATRE.

Miss Bateman took leave of her London friends on Saturday evening, in a character in which she had not hitherto appeared on the English stage—namely, *Pauline Deschappelles*, in Bulwer Lytton's play of "The Lady of Lyons," but in which she was so eminently successful as to leave no doubt that it will be one of her earliest assumptions on her return to the Adelphi Theatre in the ensuing spring. The announcement that the performances were for the benefit and farewell appearance of the fair *tragedienne*, coupled with the fact that she was about to undertake a new character, filled the house on Saturday night choke-full from stall to gallery. We are not called upon on this occasion to analyse the new impersonation of Miss Bateman, which we are inclined to think is one of the most finished, forcible, and interesting in her repertory, and which we feel satisfied will prove as attractive as any she has heretofore essayed when it has been fairly laid before the public; but we may notice the extraordinary enthusiasm the performance created—an enthusiasm, something of which, indeed, may be attri-

buted to the lady's last appearance for several months, but the greater part must be referred to the intense passion and pathos of the actress, who found the character of *Pauline* eminently consonant to her feelings and instincts, and delineated it throughout with singular mastery. That Miss Bateman had personated *Pauline Deschappelles* frequently before no reasonable doubt could be entertained. The freedom of her manner, the ease and self-possession, told too truly the tale of experience and familiarity which alone, whatever the talents or genius of the artist, could achieve such results. Miss Bateman, with her habitual judgment, did not attempt to shine where to shine would merely be to render the character sustained subservient to the personage sustaining. The earlier scenes were charming from their unstudied simplicity and perfect naturalness. At the end of the third act, Miss Bateman had touched the audience to the quick. She was recalled when the drop-scene fell, and received with immense applause. From this point onwards the performance was a series of triumphs. Double recalls followed the fourth and fifth acts, and when the curtain descended, the demonstration was of the heartiest and most unmistakeable kind. At last Mr. Webster led on Miss Bateman, and the plaudits increased to a furor; and when the lady had retired, Mr. Webster came forward and declared how proud he felt at being the means of introducing so talented and fascinating an actress on the English boards, and that next spring he hoped to present her again to the patrons of his theatre in sundry new parts.

The season closes to-night for what is called the winter season, with Mr. Webster's benefit, and opens on Monday for what is called the summer season, with the "celebrated American comedian, Mr. John E. Owens, as *Solon Shingle*, as performed by him in New York more than 170 consecutive nights."

#### ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.

These agreeable gardens have been most liberally patronised during the season, and deservedly so when their varied attractions, natural and artificial, are considered. To flowers whose beauty and fragrance are unsurpassed by anything in or near the metropolis—to an Italian boundary picture admitted to be the best ever placed on the grounds—to a firework temple which nightly elicits cheers from the assembled visitors for its brilliancy and splendour, is now added a circus, which, for extent of accommodation, perfection of lighting, and decorative taste, will vie, if not surpass, any similar building in London. It is from a design by Mr. Jones, the painter of Florence (the Italian picture), and has been erected by Mr. Sloman. The ground formerly occupied by the Stenorama is its site. It is divided into boxes, pit, and gallery, with a capital promenade round the entire building, and is capable of holding nearly 2,000 persons. This important addition to the permanent places of amusement in the gardens was opened on Monday night by the celebrated troupe of Mr. Charles Hengler, an equestrian manager, we should say every way worthy of Mr. Smith's confidence, judging from the performances which were given at eight, and

repeated at a quarter after ten. Accustomed as the metropolitan public have been to exhibitions of this kind, and more particularly those who have been patrons of Cremorne, it must have been very gratifying to the spirited lessee to witness the reception given by the visitors to the varied acts of the programme Mr. Hengler had drawn up for their gratification. Horses, ponies, artistes, dresses, appointments, all showed a perfection of arrangement, and a liberality of management beyond the reach of ordinary description.

The two performances included upwards of twenty acts, each of which deserves special mention, but at present our space admits of allusion only to three, "the Lancers Quadrilles," splendidly ridden and led by Mr. Hengler himself; the magnificent horse, Ducrow, introduced also by Mr. Hengler; and Miss Emily Cooke's "Balloon" performance, whose lady-like style reminds us of the great days of her talented ancestors.

There can be no doubt this brilliant addition to the attractions of the gardens will prove a benefit to the treasury, for it must be ranked among the triumphs of Cremorne.

#### LITERARY EXTRACTS.

A SHARK STORY.—The ship was at anchor off Cape Tanoo, about 100 miles west of Alexandria, in twelve fathoms water, and upon a clean sandy bottom, when the word was suddenly passed that a shark was in sight. We had only recently passed through a fleet of sponge-boats at work a few miles from the spot, and upon the very bank he was now steering for; but, attracted by the ship, he quietly turned round and round, reconnoitring us, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile, until at length he was induced to approach pretty close, within thirty or forty yards of the ship's quarter, and to poise himself there at two or three fathoms below the surface; and then, as he lay perfectly still, and our gig was also towing astern, we had the means of making a comparison of his length, and concluded that it was not much, if at all, under eighteen feet; some even thought it exceeded twenty feet. His presence naturally excited great interest amongst us, especially as he was attended, as usual, by seven or eight little pilot-fish, which went actively and fearlessly round and round the great monster's head, and seemed to regard him quite as their protector and friend. I never witnessed anything that appeared more truly to indicate a perfect understanding between the shark and his little companions than on this occasion. As some of the crew had seen him pass under the ship a little time previously upon some fowls' heads and offal being thrown overboard, and after the pilot-fish had previously been to it, he was supposed to have gone and eaten the refuse, as he certainly went to the spot. Now, therefore, there appeared to be a tempting chance of catching him with a bait. The shark-hook was consequently duly baited with a large piece of fat pork, and thrown from the quarter a few yards in front of his nose; the huge monster nevertheless remained all the while motionless, except his broad and thick fins, that alone appeared to move occasionally so as to steady his

position. His little active and zebra-striped companions, however, seemed at first rather scared by the splash of the bait; but before it had sunk to the depth of a few feet, one or two advanced cautiously towards it, and then the whole seven or eight followed, and after carefully going round and round the bait as it slowly descended, and also reconnoitring and running up and down the rope attached, they darted off to the head of the shark, and then seemed to pass close over and under his nose, in the very precincts of his terrific jaws. We watched the motions of all with great interest, hoping to see him the next moment dart at the alluring bait, but the huge leviathan slowly turned his head and sailed away. It was, to all of us, exactly as if he had been informed by his little companions that there was danger in the tempting food, and so Mr. Shark and his little friends sailed away together, and were not again seen.—*Travels and Researches in Crete.*

KEEP YOUR WIFE.—A man married at Alexandria and took home the daily provisions for the first week; after that, he neglected it for two days, and came home with a lemon in his hand. He asked for some dinner, and his wife placed the stool and the tray and the washing-bason and napkin, and on the tray the lemon cut in half. "Well, and the dinner?"—"Dinner!—you want dinner!—where from? What man are you to want women, when you don't keep them! I am going now to the Kádée, to be divorced from you;" and she did. The man must provide all necessaries for his harem, and if she has money or earns any, she spends it in dress. If she makes him a skull-cap or a handkerchief, he must pay for her work. All is not roses for these Eastern tyrants,—not to speak of the unbridled license of tongue allowed to women and children. Zeyneb hectors Omar, and I can't persuade him to check her. "How I say anything to it, that one child?"—*Lady Duff Gordon.*

ARAB NATIONALITY.—Arab nationality—thus far like that of the historical Jew or the Highlander—is and always has been from the very earliest time based on the divisions of families and clans, tribes as they are often called; nor is the name misapplied if taken in its original sense of hereditary alliance, without the additional idea of barbarism and unsettled life often annexed to it in its modern application. The tribes, or clans, were soon, by nature of the land itself, divided each and every one into two branches, correlative, indeed, but of unequal size and importance. The greater section remained as townsmen or peasants in the districts best susceptible of culture and permanent occupation, where they still kept up much of their original clannish denominations and forms, though often blended, and even at times obliterated, by the fusion inseparable from civil and social organization. The other and lesser portion devoted themselves to a pastoral life, for which the desert, that is, about a third in extent of the Arabian Peninsula, affords ample scope. They, too, retained their original clannish and family demarcations, but unsoftened by civilization and unblended by the links of close-drawn society; so that in this point, and indeed in this alone, they have continued to be the faithful depositaries of primeval Arab tradition, and constitute a sort of standard rule for the

whole nation. Hence, when genealogical doubts and questions of descent arise, as they often do, among the fixed inhabitants—or "dwellers in brick," to give citizens and villagers their collective Arab denomination—recourse is often had to the neighbouring Bedouins for a decision unattainable in the complicated records of town life; whereas the living G-willym of the desert can readily explain every quartering and surcharging in every scutcheon of Arab nobility. But in all other respects, in religion, arts, science, and civilization, these heralds of the wilds have naturally enough retrograded rather than advanced one step beyond their first condition. How, indeed, could it be otherwise, with the desert for their only teacher, and camels and ostriches for fellow-scholars? Hence, while the fixed population have added to their first stock-in-hand of knowledge and arts many of the new acquirements and ameliorations which the progressive law of the human mind, when under favourable circumstances, never fails to bring among men, the Bedouins have, on the other hand, receded to the utmost limit of barbarism possible among Arabs, and have at last become such as we now see them; till they bear the same relation to the rest of their fellow-countrymen that a wild crab offshoot below does to the thriving and fruit-laden branches above.—*Palgrave's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia.*

## Poetry.

### MASONIC SONG.

(Reprinted from an old Masonic Work.)

TUNE—"Come all hands ahoy to the anchor."

King Solomon, that wise projector,  
In Masonry took great delight;  
And Hiram, that great architect,  
Whose actions shall ever shine bright.  
From the heart of a true honest Mason  
There's none can the secrets remove:  
Our maxims are justice, morality,  
Friendship, and brotherly love.  
Then who would not be a Freemason,  
So happy and social are we,  
To lords, dukes, and princes we're brothers,  
And in every lodge we are free.

We meet like true friends on the level,  
And lovingly part on the square—  
Alike we respect king and beggar,  
Provided they're just and sincere.  
We scorn an ungenerous action:  
None can with Freemasons compare.  
We love for to live within compass,  
By rules that are honest and fair.  
Then who, &c.

We exclude all talkative fellows  
That will babble and prate past their wit—  
They ne'er shall come into the secret,  
For they're neither worthy nor fit.

But the person that's well recommended,  
If we find him both honest and true,  
When our lodge is well ty'd, we'll prepare him,  
And, like Masons, our work will pursue.  
Then who, &c.

There's some foolish people reject us,  
For which they are highly to blame;  
They cannot show any objection  
Or reason for doing the same.  
The art's a divine inspiration,  
As all honest men will declare;  
So here's to all true hearted brothers  
That live within compass and square.  
Then who, &c.

### THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, with their Royal Highnesses, went to Frogmore House on the 22nd ult., and returned to the Castle to luncheon. On the same day their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena and Princess Louise, visited the Institute of Painters and the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours. The Prince of Wales was present at a divisional field day of the household troops at Wormwood Scrubs, on the 23rd ult. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, went to Twickenham on the same evening, and dined with the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, at Orleans House. The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Sheriff and Alderman Dakin, Sheriff and Alderman Besley, and the City Remembrancer Corry, had the honour of an interview with her Majesty, on Monday last, to take her Majesty's pleasure as to receiving the City address. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant arrived at the Castle on Tuesday, on a visit to her Majesty, accompanied by Countess de Grunne, Count de Lannoy, and M. Brewer, and shortly after drove out with her Royal Highness Princess Helena. Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, attended by the Baroness Van Pabst, the Baroness Van Dedem, Count Randwigck, and Baron Weckherlin, arrived at Claridge's Hotel, on the same day, from the Hague. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Brabant visited her Majesty shortly after her arrival. On Tuesday, the 27th ult., Her Majesty received addresses of congratulation at Windsor Castle on the birth of the infant Prince. The deputation with the city address, consisting of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir R. W. Carden, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Phillips, Mr. Alderman Gibbons, and Mr. Alderman Waterlow, members of the Court of Aldermen; Mr. Alderman Dakin and Mr. Alderman Besley, sheriffs; Mr. F. Maynard and Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence, the mover and seconder of the address; Mr. W. C. Fowler, Mr. W. H. Teulon, Mr. F. Carritt, Mr. W. Northcott, Mr. T. S. Richards, Mr. R. Stapleton, Mr. A. Pill, Mr. J. G. Arnold, Mr. W. Hartridge, Mr. J. S. Marratt, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. S. D. Morey, Dr. Saunders, Mr. T. R. Phillips, Mr. W. Clements, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. F. K. Glover, Mr. John Kelday, Mr. J. T. Bedford, Mr. G. S. Pedler, Mr. W. Hewitt, Mr. T. Symonds, Mr. T. Woodley, Mr. T. Burrows, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. H. Field, Mr. T. Lintott, Mr. E. Grimwade, Mr. J. Finlay, and Mr. F. Cox, members of the Court of Common Council; Mr. Recorder, the Common Serjeant, Mr. Town Clerk, the City Solicitor, Mr. Remembrancer, and Mr. Temple, keeper of the Guildhall, were first introduced, and presented their address. Her Majesty having returned a gracious answer, the

Lord Mayor, and the mover and seconder of the address, were presented to Her Majesty by Sir George Grey, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, June 22nd, the following measures were passed through Committee:—The Lunatic Asylum Act (1853) Amendment Bill, the General Post Office (Additional Site) Bill, the Dockyard Ports Regulation Bill, and the Small Benefices (Ireland) Act, 1860, Amendment Bill. The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, the Malt Duty Bill, the Harbour Transfer Bill, the Trusts Administration (Scotland) Bill, the Kingstown Harbour Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Commission (Superannuation Allowances) Bill, were read a second time. The Public Houses Closing Act Amendment Bill, the Ecclesiastical Leasing Act Amendment Bill, the Churches and Chapels Exemption (Scotland) Bill, the Colonial Laws Validity Bill, the Colonial Marriages Validity Bill, and the Defence Act (1860) Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed. Their Lordships adjourned at a few minutes past six o'clock.—On Friday, Lord Stanley of Alderley called attention to the state of public and private business before the House. The public business had been almost entirely disposed of, but there were 64 private Bills which had not received a second reading. He therefore inquired of his noble friend, Lord Redesdale, if he would be able to say on an early day next week, what number of those Bills would be opposed, and whether it would not be advisable to follow the example set on former occasions of permitting the promoters of those private Bills which could not be proceeded with before the dissolution to take them up at the next Parliament in exactly the same stage as they were left in this Parliament. Lord Redesdale hoped to be able on Monday, or Tuesday at latest, to say in what position the private business was. He had seen some of the agents that day, and they all seemed desirous of pressing on the business as quickly as possible. He had an objection to suspending Bills. It had been done on three occasions before; and on two of these occasions, in 1857 and 1859, he objected to the motion. He did not consider it right that one Parliament should bind another. He would make a motion to-morrow on the subject.—Lord Lyttelton presented a petition, praying for an increase in the Episcopate, and, in so doing, the noble lord dwelt at some length upon the benefits that would arise to the clergy, and the general benefit it would be to the congregations who were now so far from the present sees. The Bishop of Oxford warmly thanked the noble lord for having presented the petition, and regretted that Government had opposed the increase of the Episcopacy. After some opposition from Lord Shaftesbury, and some explanation from Earl Russell, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.—In answer to Lord Ebury, the Archbishop of Canterbury said that there was not any intention, either on the part of Government or on his part, to alter the burial service.—Their lordships then proceeded with the Bills upon the paper (thirty-two in number), and several of them having been forwarded a stage, their lordships rose at nine o'clock.—On Monday Lord Redesdale said there were yet twenty-four private bills to go into committee, but he thought they could all be got through so that Parliament might be dismissed on the 13th July. Lord Stanley of Alderley promised that the matter should have the attention of the Government.—The Earl of Devon moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Oath Bill. The Earl of Derby made a long speech in opposition to it. He avowed the kindest feelings towards Roman Catholics, and feared this Bill would create an excitement at the general election which would be prejudicial to them. He did not wish to reject the Bill alto-

gether, but unless the Government would give him a pledge to use its influence to introduce into the oath the words which had been proposed in the House of Commons he must reluctantly move the rejection of the measure. Finally he moved that it should be read a second time that day three months. Earl Russell replied. A lengthy discussion followed, after which the bill was rejected by 84 votes to 63. The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to eleven o'clock.—On Tuesday, Earl Granville announced that, after taking into consideration the state of private business, the Government had come to the conclusion that it was desirable for the public interest that the dissolution of Parliament should not be delayed beyond Thursday next, the 6th of July, on which day her Majesty would be advised to dissolve Parliament accordingly. Lord Redesdale regretted this decision on account of the private business that would still remain unfinished, but hoped no serious inconvenience would arise therefrom.—Numerous bills were then advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned at a quarter-past nine o'clock.—On Wednesday the house sat for a short time and put a number of private bills forward a stage. Their lordships rose at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, June 22nd, Mr. Eaton took his seat for Coventry in the room of the late Sir Joseph Paxton.—Sir G. Grey moved the second reading of the Clerical Subscription Bill, which had passed the House of Lords, and the object of which was to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1864, to consider and revise the various forms of subscription and declaration required to be made by the clergy of the Established Church. The Bill, after some further discussion, was read a second time.—The Appropriation Bill was read a second time, and, after the other orders of the day had been disposed of, the House adjourned.—On Friday, Mr. Brassey took the oaths and his seat for Devonport, in the room of Sir A. Buller, resigned.—Sir C. Wood, in reply to Sir C. Vansittart, said that he hoped on Thursday next to make his financial statement upon the state of India.—Upon the motion for the adjournment of the House until Monday, Mr. Laird called attention to the reports which had been made to the Board of Trade by Mr. Grey and Mr. Galloway on the Chain Cable Act of 1864, which were laid on the table of this House in 1864. The Act had the effect of creating a monopoly in the hands of those masters whose works were near those of Government. Mr. T. M. Gibson begged the House to defer discussion until the Act had been longer in operation.—After some answers given to Mr. P. Hennessy, to the effect that Government did not intend to afford pecuniary aid to Irish landlords, the House adjourned until Monday.—On Monday, Sir Arthur Buller took the oaths and his seat for Liskeard.—On the motion for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, Sir Hugh Cairns introduced the subject of the training and discipline of the Irish constabulary. A discussion followed, widening in its objects with every speaker, until at last the Speaker had to interfere, and declare the rules of debate were being broken. Eventually the Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House went into committee on the Clerical Subscription Bill, after Mr. Hadfield had stated some objections to the measure. In committee, after some discussion, the various clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed. There was nothing of any interest in the subsequent discussions.—The Colonial Governors (Retiring Pensions) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill passed through committee.—Several other Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.—On Tuesday, at a morning sitting, Colonel Patten drew atten-

tion to the manner in which the private business of the House was conducted, and observed that the experience in the present session justified the continuance of the Court of Referees for another year. With this object, therefore, he moved the repeal of certain standing orders and the substitution of others. The motion led to a long discussion, and it was ultimately withdrawn, and the standing orders allowed to remain unaltered, thus continuing the Court of Referees upon their present footing, and without change.—The Poor-law Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.—At the evening, sitting Mr. Longfield moved the adjournment, for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the House the report of the Select Committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court. The hon. and learned member minutely analysed the report, accompanying his narrative with severe comments upon the conduct of the "keeper of the Queen's conscience," who, he declared, was proved by the evidence not only not to have punished, but to have connived at a fraud. Twice he had been convicted for having connived at crime, and the wonder was that he should still remain Lord Chancellor; that he had not, at the indignant call of his country, "assumed a virtue if he had it not," sent in his resignation, and thus have offered some atonement for his conduct. In conclusion, Mr. Longfield inquired whether the pension bestowed upon Mr. Wilde had been recalled, Mr. Welch dismissed from his office, Mr. Miller also dismissed from his office, and the Lord Chancellor himself kindly asked to retire upon a pension in the same manner as he had suggested to others who had not been guilty of greater misconduct. The Attorney-General reprobated the manner in which the question had been brought before the House. In order to be enabled to judge and condemn, hon. members ought to be in possession of the evidence upon which the report was founded, and that would be in their hands on Thursday or Friday next. With regard to the course proposed to be taken by the Government, the evidence collected by the committee would be laid before the law officers of the Crown, and if they concurred in its efficiency, a criminal prosecution would be instituted. Meanwhile, Mr. Welch would be suspended; but, as to Mr. Miller, he did not consider that he was implicated in any way whatever in a charge of corruption. After several other honourable members had addressed the House, the motion for the adjournment was negatived without a division.—In reply to Mr. C. Forster, Lord Palmerston said that, so far as the state of public business was concerned, there was nothing to prevent Parliament being dissolved on Thursday, the 6th July, on which day, therefore, the dissolution would take place. The house adjourned at a quarter past eight o'clock.—On Wednesday, a House was not made until thirty-five minutes past twelve. Several bills were passed a stage, and the House adjourned at five minutes to one o'clock.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of the country is on the increase. Last week the deaths in the eleven principal towns amounted to 2,674, making an average of 25 in the 1,000. London was within one of the average. The highest was Manchester, which reached 33, while the adjoining town of Salford was only 29. Liverpool was 30, and Glasgow 26. The lowest figure was 19, which was shared by Dublin and Birmingham. Of the whole number of deaths, 1,359 took place in London. This is an excess above the ten years' average to the unusual extent of 182. The principal cause of death is diarrhoea, which rose to more than double the number of the previous week. The whole number of births was 4,000, of which 1,949 belong to London, which is slightly above the ten years' average.—In the Court of Common Pleas the extraordinary libel case, *Hawes v. Barber*, has been brought to a close. The jury, after two hours' consultation, failed to come

to an agreement, and were discharged by consent, the plaintiff undertaking to proceed no further with this action, and to commence no other proceedings in respect of the alleged cause of action.—A meeting of the Liberal committee of the City was held on the 23rd ult., Mr. Kirkman Hodgson in the chair, to consider what course they should adopt in prospect of the forthcoming election. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed by several members as to some of the Liberal candidates, and it was added that much apathy was shown in the City with regard to them. Other names—that of the chairman more especially—were brought forward, but the persons so nominated refused to stand, and in the end it was agreed to adopt as the Liberal candidates Alderman William Lawrence and the three sitting members, who offer themselves again.—The triennial musical festival in commemoration of Handel began at the Crystal Palace on Friday, the 23rd June, by a rehearsal at which all the performers—vocal and instrumental—were present, and went through some of the choicest passages in the oratorios that are to be performed in the course of next week. A very crowded audience assembled to enjoy the music, and the rehearsal passed off with great brilliancy.—Mr. Robert Debenham, surgeon, was again brought up at the Thames Police-court on Monday, charged with shooting Thomas Solomon. It will be remembered that Solomon had climbed over Mr. Debenham's garden wall, and that he was there shot. Mr. Tothill, a surgeon, deposed to having made a *post-mortem* examination of Solomon's body. Death had been caused by a shot. He found the bullet in the skull. It was ragged, as if before entering the deceased's head it had struck against some hard rough substance. This, it was contended, corroborated Mr. Debenham's assertion that he had not aimed at the deceased. Mr. Paget committed Mr. Debenham for trial.—The stock markets were again heavy on Monday, and although they rallied a little before the close prices were generally lower than on Saturday. Consols were last quoted at  $\frac{1}{2}$  and several railway stocks  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. decline. Turkish stocks were much depressed. The sum of £24,000 bar gold was sent into the bank.—The statement made by Lord Redesdale that the private business would be got through to enable Parliament to be dismissed on the 13th July, is to have the consideration of the Government. That means probably that the dissolution will take place earlier—on the 8th at latest. Meantime electioneering is going on briskly in the country. For the southern division of the West Riding no Liberal candidates have yet been found. At a meeting of the Liberal Registration Association, held at Wakefield, Sir John Ramsden and the Hon. C. Fitzwilliam declined to stand. If the seats are to be contested there must be other candidates sought for. Mr. Thomas Hughes has issued a manly, outspoken address to the electors of Lambeth. It is gratifying to hear that his chances of success are growing daily. His canvass is reported to be most satisfactory. In Westminster Captain Grosvenor's Committee have appointed a deputation to confer with a deputation from Mr. Mill's committee, with a view to the joint working of the two bodies. Mr. Cox addressed a meeting at Myddelton Hall, Islington. He was subjected to some close questioning, and there was rather a noisy discussion, but eventually a vote of confidence in him was passed. The Liberal candidates for the City also addressed a meeting in Bishopsgate ward. They had a favourable reception. An interesting case—*Freer v. Marshall*—has been tried in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff, who had been a non-commissioned officer in the 2nd Life Guards, sued for damages because of imprisonment and wrongful discharge by the defendant, who is the commanding officer of the regiment. The defendant had suspected Freer of having

robbed a man. The suspicion was altogether unjust, but he put the plaintiff under arrest, and with the consent simply of a regimental court dismissed him from the service, although he had previously served twelve years, and had good conduct badges. For the defence it was contended that the defendant was actuated by no malice in what he did, and that he was fully justified as commanding officer of the Life Guards in dismissing the plaintiff. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.—An extensive fire took place on Monday morning on the premises of the Messrs. Meeking, top of Holborn-hill. A great number of houses occupied by the firm were completely burnt out, but although the property consumed was considerable, no lives happily were lost.—A grand state ball was given on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace, at which the Princess Helena presided on behalf of her Majesty the Queen. Most of the members of the Royal Family were present, and the company was very brilliant and fashionable.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday a report was brought up on the subject of the delay that had occurred in digging the remains of the two women out from the ruins of the house that was burnt in the Leaden-hall-market. The committee reported that there was some defect in the law, and recommended that a clause should be inserted in the proposed Fire Brigade Bill, making it imperative on firemen to search among the ruins of burnt houses, when persons are suspected of having perished, with as little delay as possible.—The Savings' Bank at Canterbury has stopped payment, in consequence, it is said, of the defalcations of an official. The loss is supposed to be about £5,000. The bank was very popular in the district, and was entrusted with deposits to the extent of about £150,000.—It has transpired that the wealth of the late Mr. Richard Thornton represents about £3,700,000. His nephews, Mr. Thomas Thornton and Mr. Richard Thornton West, take the great bulk of the property, but there are other arrangements by which his connections, clerks, &c., are well provided for. Various charities will be benefited by large legacies.—A very large amount of specie arrived the other day—no less than £540,000—and £43,000 gold were sent into the Bank. Consols closed at 89½ to 90, and the railway market showed an improvement. Money continues in good demand, pending the close of the half-year.—Wednesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, royal salutes were fired in honour of the event, and all the accustomed demonstrations of loyalty were made.—Convocation for the province of Canterbury assembled on Wednesday morning. The subjects under discussion were the alteration of the canons and an address of sympathy to the Bishop of Cape Town in respect to his litigation with the Bishop of Natal.—The second day of the Handel Festival was a great success. There was a very large attendance at the Crystal Palace, and the music was most splendidly sung.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held in Norton Folgate on the remains of an infant who, it was alleged, had suffered death in a very cruel manner. The body was found in a coke fire, where it is supposed to have been placed by its mother, a domestic servant named Elizabeth Ann Collins. There is, however, at present no evidence to show that the infant was living at the time. The inquiry was adjourned.—A meeting of the electors of Bishopsgate Ward was held at the Infant School-room Bishopsgate-churchyard, where it was announced that the Conservative candidates, Mr. Lyall and Mr. Fowler would address the meeting. The Liberals, however, determined to prevent them, and packed the meeting at an early hour, while a knot of spouters from a public house debating club, and having no connection with the ward, came for-

ward to move resolutions against the candidates. Their eloquence was effectually stopped, but the noise and uproar they occasioned made the meeting for a considerable time a scene of confusion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—On Friday, the 23rd ult., the French Corps Legislatif witnessed the rare occurrence of a Government defeat. The carriage tax for 1864 was rejected; the article imposing the tax, however, was but weakly supported by the Government, no doubt owing to its comparative unimportance. Although drivers in sufficient numbers have been found to take the place of the Paris cabmen who were on strike, it appears that the newly appointed Jehus labour under the disqualification of showing a tendency to smash panels and splinter carriage polls, arising from the novelty of their occupation.—At the meeting of Congress on the 23rd ult., Marshall O'Donnell, the new Spanish Prime Minister, announced that as regarded foreign countries the policy of the Administration would be to preserve amicable relations with all foreign powers, and that they had decided on recognising the kingdom of Italy. At home they would adopt a liberal course. There would be a general amnesty for all offences against the press law; a new and liberal law for the regulation of the press, and an electoral law diminishing the qualification of the suffrages, would be immediately brought forward. Other liberal measures are also expected.—The *Moniteur* of Monday evening is careful to announce that the Emperor and the Empress of the French drove on the same day in an open carriage through the Bois de Vincennes, and were enthusiastically cheered there and on their way thither in the Faubourg St. Antoine, the turbulent seat of old revolution.—Correspondents from Italy rejoice in general over the supposed failure of the negotiations with Rome. On the other hand a writer of some mark, addressing from Naples a Paris paper, insists that the negotiations have not failed, and that the Pope and the King are alike pressed by the Emperor of the French to that extent that neither can possibly allow them to fail. Victor Emmanuel, however, we think, will never attempt to force upon Italy any compromise to which she shows a positive disinclination.—The full programme of the new Spanish ministry is given in a speech by Marshall O'Donnell addressed to the Congress. The policy announced is a highly liberal one.—The French Government has received another electoral defeat. At Clermont the opposition candidate for the Corps Legislatif has been returned by a majority of nearly 2,000 votes over the Government nominee. It is rumoured in Paris that Prince Napoleon is about entirely to break up his household and retire altogether into private life; it is thought, however, that the Prince's regard for his Imperial cousin will prevent his pursuing such a course.—As was anticipated, the Italian Government has rejected the conditions proposed by the Pope for the settlement of the question of the bishops; and, accordingly Signor Vegrezzi has had a private audience of his Holiness in order to take his leave, and his mission is at an end.—The news by the West India mail is generally favourable as to the growth of the crops in the islands. In Grenada the excessive rains had put a stop to sugar making, and severely interfered with the cotton and cocoa planters. The difficulties between Spain and Chili were still unsettled. In Peru the revolutionary party continued to show a bold front, and General Prado was advancing on Lima, and as the Government forces were marching to meet him a battle was expected, which would in all probability decide the contest.—The defeat of the Government candidate at Clermont Ferrand is regarded in Paris as an event of unusual significance. Two years ago the Duke de Morny was elected for this constituency by a majority so overwhelming that it left the minority really

not worth counting or considering. Now, after every possible effort made by the authorities to secure the return of the Government candidate, that personage has been defeated by a majority of nearly 2,000.—Something like a reconciliation was the result of the interview between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon. The latter intends to pay a visit to the Dublin Exhibition, and to spend some days in surveying some of the most attractive points of the scenery surrounding the Irish capital. Prince Napoleon visited Ireland some years ago, and there is a joke still in preservation there *à propos* of the visit. The story goes that the mayor of a certain Munster city, anxious to display his accomplishments before his fellow citizens, waited with a deputation on the Prince and delivered an address of welcome in carefully studied French. To his horror the Prince, replying in the most fluent and idiomatic English, expressed his great regret that ignorance of the Irish language prevented him from being able to appreciate the no doubt flattering and kindly sentiments which had just been expressed by the chief magistrate.—Signor Vegrezzi has returned to Florence after his bootless Roman mission.

AMERICA.—The arrival of the *Persia* puts us in possession of intelligence from New York to the 14th inst. The amount of suffering in the South, from destitution and other causes, is represented to be most deplorable. At Chattanooga, great destruction of Government property had occurred, being, as was believed, the work of an incendiary. Proceedings, preliminary, are still going on in reference to the prosecution of Generals Lee and Longstreet, and other Confederates. Terrible scenes of violence and outrage are frequent from the hospitality to the freed negroes, even in the City of Washington itself. Gold was quoted 142½; exchange on London, 156½.—Three steamers arrived on Tuesday from New York, by which we have intelligence from that city to the 17th instant. General Lee and Mr. Stephens are said to have applied to President Johnson for a special pardon. John Mitchell, who was once tried in Ireland for sedition, is now to be tried in the land of his adoption for treason, on which charge he has been arrested and committed to prison. The difficulty in which the Washington Government finds itself involved through the altered legal position of the negro is increasing. He was ever the irrepressible element in the state while in his condition of forced servitude; now he is more so than ever. A mutiny had broken out amongst a body of coloured troops who were embarked for Texas. They refused to proceed to their destination, and threatened to shoot their officers. Ultimately they were landed, disarmed, and re-shipped. Gold was quoted 145½. Exchange on London, 158½. The West India and Pacific mails arrived on Wednesday. The news from South America is of the usual character—war and revolution in almost every State.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

J. B.—Your letter will receive attention in our next.

S. J.—Your view is correct. Consult the "Book of Constitutions," and refer the dissentient brethren to what is therein said upon the points raised.

J. W.—Yes; the reports will be received and inserted.

J. D.—Your article—"Freemasonry in Poland"—shall appear next week.

J. R. S.—You may have heard so; but it is entirely false, as you will see by this issue.