

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

ADDRESS BY BRO. J. P. SCHUTZ, W.M.
OF THE ST. JOHN'S LODGE (No. 919),
OF ALEXANDRIA.

Bro. Schutz, having been elected W.M. of the St. John's Lodge, on the 27th December last, delivered an address in French, of which the following is a translation:—

Permit me, beloved brethren, to once more thank you most heartily for having chosen me to preside over your proceedings. You are well aware how very dear the honour and reputation of this lodge are to my heart; and I need not assure you that all my efforts will be devoted to the promotion of its welfare during my term of office. The responsibility devolving upon the latter is doubtless very great, the more so as the power of the W.M. is absolute, and does not admit of any appeal in all questions of order. I shall endeavour to discharge my duty to your entire satisfaction, both by impartiality in conducting the labours and by strictly adhering to the special regulations of the lodge, the constitutions, and mainly that sacred book of the law, which is the guide of our faith, so that good order, peace, and harmony may never cease to prevail throughout our transactions. Notwithstanding my earnest intention of doing the best, it may happen that I err, and for that event I will at once bespeak your forbearance and indulgence. Though strictly adhering to the conventional forms and usages, I shall give all due consideration to what observations you may choose to make to me personally on involuntary mistakes I may have committed, with a view to amendment. I need not tell you that straightforwardness and fairplay should always prevail in our proceedings, but I may add that, in the interest of our lodge, I fully rely on the co-operation, zeal, and assiduity of every one of you, and chiefly of the officers, so that we may realise, morally and physically, the object of our Institution.

It has pained and chagrined me to notice, at the last meetings of our lodge, that there exists a tendency to uphold certain national peculiarities (*esprit de nationalité*). If you are good and true Masons and have the welfare of our lodge at heart, keep aloof from propensities of this nature, which can lead only to trouble and disorder, contrary to all precepts of Freemasonry. Remember, that as

Masons we are all equal, to whatever nationality we may belong. Let us offer to each other the hand of a brother, without pride, without deceit; let us not forget those solemn obligations we have assumed in this enclosure, in presence of the Great Architect of the Universe. It is true that most of you, beloved brethren, have received but superficial instruction as to your Masonic duties, and thence it seems to follow that the idea you had formed of our Institution previously to being initiated, has become changed. On the other hand, many of you may think that you had nothing more to learn than what you had been taught; but in this you are greatly mistaken, for it is not sufficient that you should attend the meetings, with a view to join in the discussion of one motion or another, and contribute your alms towards the support of the poor. To become acquainted with the true principles of Freemasonry, you should try in your leisure hours to improve yourselves by the reading of Masonic works, which you may easily procure, and as far as I am concerned, I shall always be happy to respond to the desires of brethren within the limit of my knowledge, besides the instruction which I purpose giving you at our special meetings.

I exhort you not to lose sight of my suggestions, and I hope brethren who have but a superficial knowledge of Freemasonry will try in future to imbue themselves with its real object, which, though having virtue and charity for its aim, does not stop there, for Freemasonry, to all intents and purposes, is a public benefit, by which the people of all countries and all religious persuasions are held together. Its language is understood in all parts of the world, and nations who were ignorant of our Masonic principles for centuries, do honour now-a-days to the praiseworthy object of our Institution; and we see our ranks increased daily by fresh recruits drafted from all classes of the community. Freemasonry, identical with Virtue, seems to have been established to dry the tears of the unfortunate—to console him and minister to his wants according to our means. This has always been the practice of Masons, and I shall add, besides, that our Institution was created in remote times to improve and moderate men; to give them a standard for their conduct, and check their passions and vices by its moral power.

I need not tell you, for it is the first thing you have been taught, that as Masons we must believe in the existence of a Supreme Being and the

immortality of the soul, and repel from us the errors of bigotry and superstition, without becoming atheists, and observe the moral law, to whatever creed we may belong. Thus, a man should be a good man and true, honest and straightforward, and never lose sight of the divine precept "to do to our neighbour as we would that he should do to us."

Let us not forget that it should be characteristic of a true Freemason to go humbly in the ways of the Lord, to do justice and have compassion upon those who err. Last, not least, let us remember that Freemasonry obligates us to a perfect silence on all the secrets we are taught, and let it be graven in our hearts that "he who guards his tongue guards his soul." I believe I cannot do better on this occasion than quote the words of Ecclesiasticus xxvii., 16 and following, "Whoso discovereth secrets looseth his credit, and shall never find friend to his mind. Love thy friend, and be faithful unto him; but if thou betrayest his secrets, follow no more after him. For as a man hath destroyed his enemy, so hast thou lost the love of thy neighbour. As one that letteth a bird go out of his hand, so hast thou let thy neighbour go, and shalt not get him again. Follow after him no more, for he is too far off, he is as a roe escaped out of the snare. As for a wound it may be bound up, and after reviling there may be reconciliation; but he that betrayeth secrets is without hope."

Freemasonry is an inexhaustible source of erudition, for the more a man knows, the more will be left for him to learn; the more he says, the more will be left for him to say; I will not trespass too much on your time and patience, but finish with these words "that if we forget in our conduct that we are men, the world, with its habitual severity, will always remember that we are Masons."

THE POPE AND FREEMASONRY.

Referring to the letters by the Rev. Bro. Milner which appeared in our issue of last week, Jos. Rogerson Cotter, of Donoughmore Rectory, has written the following letter in reply, and which we take from our Cork contemporary:—"While your correspondent, the Rev. John Milner, confined himself to his subject, I did not think it necessary to notice his dissertations on his favourite topic. But now that he has addressed the clergy,

and recommended to them to call in the aid of the 'mysteries' of Freemasonry, as not only a new light on their teaching, but for the better understanding of Prophetic Scripture, I feel solemnly called on to enter my protest against such a course as he recommends, as also to express my total dissent from the system of interpretation he gives in the latter part of his letter.

"You, probably, would not open your columns to a controversy on so enlarged a scale as a detailed and systematic examination of the combined 'preterist' and 'futurist' views of prophecy he advances in a condensed form in his letter would necessarily involve. If you did, I should feel it my duty (with your permission) as a successor of the Apostles, and of our Reformers, however reluctantly, to take up the gauntlet he has thrown down, to the best of my ability. But for the present I shall only state, for the benefit of such readers as may not have examined the subject, and may be led away by confident assertions, that every single point he has advanced, about the *Neronic date of the Apocalypse*—the 'seas,' the 'trumpets,' the 'vials,' the 'beast,' Antichrist,—'Babylon,' the 'Seven Heads, the Ten Kings,' &c., &c.—that each and all of these have been, *in the very aspects of interpretations*—Mr. Milner gives, calmly, closely, and fairly examined, and (as appears to me) triumphantly (in that view) refuted and set aside by Mr. Elliott, in the 5th edition of his *Horae Apocalypticæ*. I cannot think Mr. Milner has read that work, or I think he would have hesitated to use the language he applies, in the person of Doctor Cumming, to a very numerous class of writers, both ancient and modern, on the Protestant side, calling their views 'prophetic nonsense.' I beg to remind him also that the whole body of our English and Irish Martyrs and Reformers were (in common with the Continental Churches) unanimous in the '*prophetic nonsense*,' of holding Rome to be the 'Babylon' of St. John, and the Pope to be 'the Antichrist.' I may add that the views he puts forward were devised in the year 1585 by two Spanish Jesuits, Aleassar and Ribera, with a view of setting aside the then unanimous opinions of the Protestant Divines—the former making the prophecies altogether 'preterist,'—the other altogether 'futurist,'—the one Jesuit making the prophecies fall short of the time assigned by Protestants to the rise of the Papacy.—the other making them overleap altogether the long interval of the Papal dominancy,

so as to save the Papacy harmless in either case. It reminds me of the learned Dr. Prideaux's remarks to *the first divine of our Church* who, in the degenerate days of Charles II., denied at Oxford the Pope to be the Antichrist; '*Quid, mi fili, negas Papam esse Antichristum?*' (What, my son, do you deny the Pope to be the Antichrist?) To which Dr. Sheldon replied, '*Ehiam nego*' (yes, truly.) Dr. Prideaux's reply was—'*Profecto multum tibi debet Pontifex Romanus; nullus dubito quin pilico Cardinalitis te donabit*' (the Roman Pontiff ought to be greatly obliged to you; I doubt not he will reward you with a Cardinal's hat)."

The following is Bro. Milner's answer to the above:—

I am sorry to find that I have given offence to two clergymen by speaking of the "prophetic nonsense" of Dr. Cumming and others who adopt the same system of interpretation of the Apocalypse. I really cannot help it. When I read of "tails of scorpions" converted into horse-tail standards of Turkish Pashas, and fire out of horses' mouths metamorphosed into cannon battering down the walls of Constantinople—of the dragon, whom St. John defines as "that old serpent called the devil and Satan," transmuted into heathen Rome, and of his casting out of his mouth an eruption of Visigoths, Vandals, and Huns into Italy, all of whom are Arians!" when I am told that the earth opening her mouth and swallowing up the flood emitted by the Dragon, prefigured the swallowing up of these heterodox Arians into the orthodox Primitarian population of Italy? when I see the mighty angel transformed by a magic touch of a wizard's wand into Our Lord Jesus Christ, and then with another touch the Saviour transformed into Pope Leo X., roaring against Luther; and the seven thunders into the thunders of the Vatican! when I find the image of the beast twisted into signifying general councils; and the power to give life to the image of the beast prefiguring the right of the clergy to vote at those councils! when I further read that a certain hail storm which injured parts of France on Sunday, July 13th, 1788, was foretold in the Apocalypse, and that a little frog, called the Tractarian heresy, had been heard by St. John to croak all the way from the Church of St. Barnabas, London, to Patmos, at a distance of nearly 2,000 years! I cannot refrain from protesting against such profane nonsense, which I have no

hesitation in denouncing as a disgrace to the literature of the nineteenth century. What is likely to be the effect produced on an ingenious mind by such reckless dealing with Scripture? The controversial use made of the Book of Revelation by the weak defenders of the Reformed Church has done more to produce an increase of Romanism within the British dominions than all other causes put together. "Assail Rome if you will (says a modern writer), but assail her with fair weapons—weapons drawn from the armour of God, and not fabricated in the smithy of our own clouded and sulphureous thoughts. Burn great Babylon, if you like, but let the sparks of truth kindle her funeral pyre; do not substitute barren invective for argument, and do not strike her with untempered steel. Every such feeble assault is a victory for the assailed, and removes us still further from the accomplishment of the great cause we ought to cherish above all others—truth against the world." And again, another writer in the *Journal of Literature* (April, 1855), says, "There is reason to fear (speaking of Dr. Cumming's writings) that thousands of persons are deluded into the idea that they are being edified and advanced in their Christian career, who are listening to mere fables; and those whom the certainty of death and judgment cannot arouse to religious zeal are quickened into artificial life (like a corpse subjected to voltaic action) by such expositions of the Apocalypse." Nonsense is an uncommonly mild term to apply to the lucubrations of such divines (!) as the learned (?) doctor, whose judgment I ventured to call in question.

"Presbyter" informs me that I am mistaken in supposing that these commentators consider the seventh government as that of the Pope. I quoted from memory, and I am bound to admit that I have misunderstood them. Here I may honestly say, "*peccavi*." But my argument is not in the least degree affected by so simple a mistake. Whether we interpret kings to mean rulers, or emperors" as I did—or governments as "Presbyter" prefers, it will be quite as difficult for my opponents as for myself to explain Rev. xvii., 2, and the beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth, and is of the seven, and goeth into perdition. I object strongly to the application of such language as that to the Church of Rome, deeming it extremely uncharitable even to hint that all its adherents must necessarily go into perdition, if that interpretation be true. The

beast that was, and is not, and yet is one whose deadly wound was healed, may only signify that St. John made use of the popular belief that Nero would recover from his wound, alluded to by Suetonius, Tacitus (Hist. ii., 8) and Sulpicius Severus. Augustine (de Civit. Dei, xx. 19) states that many persons suspected that Nero would rise from the dead as Antichrist. "Presbyter" very justly observes that Irenæus and others held that the Apocalypse was written after the destruction of Jerusalem; in which case the prophecy could not have received its primary fulfilment in that event. Irenæus is not always to be depended upon in matters of date, &c.; for he states that Christ lived to be near fifty years of age, Cont. Hæc. vi. 26. The date even in early times was a matter of dispute. Epiphanius gives the date A.D. 54, in the reign of Claudius. There was a general tradition in the first churches that St. John was banished to Patmos by Nero, and that he wrote the Apocalypse in that reign, as I maintained. Arethas, one of earliest commentators on that book, quotes the opinion of Irenæus, but yet affirmed that it was written before the destruction of Jerusalem, and that former commentators had expounded the sixth seal of that destruction, c. 18, 19. He probably refers to his predecessor Andreas in the see of Cæsarea, who in Rev. vi. 12, says, there are not wanting those who apply this passage to the siege and destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. With this opinion agrees the tradition of the churches of Syria, preserved to this day in the title of the Syriac version of the Apocalypse, the title of which is this: "The Revelation which was made to John the Evangelist by God in the island of Patmos, into which he was banished by Nero the Cæsar." That this opinion has been adopted by many modern theologians may be seen from the quotations that follow. Bishop Newton says that "these prophecies were written a few years before the destruction of Jerusalem." Professor Lee, Moses Stuart, Sir I. Newton, Grotius, Lightfoot, Hammond, and others are of the same opinion.

Dr. Adam Clarke says, "Wetstein contends, and he is supported by very great men among the ancients and moderns, that the Book of Revelation was written before the Jewish war, and the civil wars in Italy." There being then this difference of opinion as to the date, let us see whether there is any internal evidence in the book itself to settle the dispute.

There are unmistakeable allusions to the temple and altar and holy city as then standing; and to the Gentiles who were soon after to tread under foot the holy city and outward court, Rev. xi., 1, 2. St. John speaks continually of the speedy fulfilment of the prophecies, "Behold, I come quickly." Again, Peter, Paul, and James quote from the Revelation: *e.g.* 2nd Peter i., 19, "We have a more sure word of prophecy," &c. 1st Cor. xv., 52, "We shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump," referring to Rev. xi., 18, when the seventh and last trumpet is sounded. Now the date of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians is A.D. 57, and of the Second Epistle of St. Peter, A.D. 66. I merely single out these from many other evidences of any early date, quite sufficient to show that the prophecies might have been fulfilled primarily in the destruction of Jerusalem.

I now turn to Mr. Cotter's letter. I am told that my idea that the trumpets and vials refer to the same events, &c., &c., have been triumphantly refuted by Mr. Elliott. If you will allow me to place the prophecy with its double set of symbols in parallel columns, side by side, I think your readers will agree with me that any theory of interpretation which demands that they should be referred to different events, separated from each other by centuries, must be wrong.

FIRST TRUMPET.

The first angel sounded, and there followed hail and fire mingled with blood, and they were cast upon the earth. Rev. viii., 7.

SECOND TRUMPET.

And the second angel sounded, and as it were a mountain burning with fire was cast into the sea; and the third part of the sea became blood. viii., 8.

THIRD TRUMPET.

And the third angel sounded, and there fell a great star from heaven. . . . upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters. viii., 10.

FOURTH TRUMPET.

And the fourth angel sounded, and the third part of the sun was smitten, &c. viii., 12.

FIFTH TRUMPET.

I saw a star fall from heaven upon the earth; to him was given the key of the bottomless pit, . . . the sun and air were darkened . . . they should be tormented five months. ix., 1—12.

FIRST VIAL.

And the first went, and poured out his vial upon the earth. xvi., 2.

SECOND VIAL.

And the second angel poured out his vial upon the sea; and it became as the blood of a dead man. xvi., 3.

THIRD VIAL.

And the third angel poured out his vial upon the rivers and fountains of water. xvi., 4—7.

FOURTH VIAL.

And the fourth angel poured out his vial upon the sun. xvi., 9.

FIFTH VIAL.

And the fifth angel poured out his vial upon the seat of the beast, and his kingdom was full of darkness . . . they gnawed their tongues for pain. xvi., 10, 11.

SIXTH TRUMPET.

Loose the four angels which are bound in the great river Euphrates . . . and the four angels were loosed, which were prepared, &c. ix., 13—21.

SEVENTH TRUMPET.

There were great voices in heaven . . . lightnings, and voices, and thunderings, and an earthquake, and great hail. xi., 15—19.

It will be observed that in the last the identity includes the word "voices" twice repeated in each.

I cannot believe that Babylon is Rome, because the great city referred to as Babylon, is expressly specified as being that where also our Lord was crucified, xi. 8, and in which was found the blood of prophets ii. xviii., 24. "Presbyter" will find that it is the same city which is called also the holy city, and I may remind him of the passage in St. Matthew: "Oh! Jerusalem, thou that killest the Prophets," xxiii., 37.

I cannot believe that the Pope is the predicted Antichrist, for Antichrist is to be an individual, and not a succession of individuals. I do not expect to be rewarded with a Cardinal's hat for refusing to believe this on evidence which would have failed to convict even a ferociously grinning negro if tried by court martial immediately after the massacre in Jamaica.

In conclusion, I cannot fail to express my surprise that any clergyman in Ireland can be found to adhere to the exploded system of interpretation first started by Mede, and followed up by Faber, Elliott, &c., after having read Dr. Todd's "Donnellan Lectures."

ACCOUNT OF A PANTOMIME ENTITLED "HARLEQUIN FREE-MASON."

By Bro. ALFRED WALLACE.

Several inquiries having been made respecting the production of a pantomime bearing the above title at a London theatre during some part of the last century, considerable pains have been taken to obtain from the ephemeral publications of the period, an account of the manner in which so difficult a subject could be treated theatrically; and we have been successful in ascertaining that the pantomime of "Harlequin Free-Mason" was produced at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 29th December, 1780, on a scale of considerable grandeur and commensurate expense. The arrangements of the opening were of the most whimsical

SIXTH VIAL.

And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates . . . that the way of the kings of the East might be prepared. xvi., 12, 16.

SEVENTH VIAL.

There came a great voice out of the temple of heaven . . . voices and thunders, and lightnings, and a great earthquake, and . . . a great hail. xvi., 17—21.

character, having been (to quote from a newspaper paragraph) "conformable to the opinion held by all Freemasons, that the original of architecture is taken from that great building, MAN. Agreeable to this idea, three Masons are discovered at work on a figure representing a man, composed of the different orders of architecture."

The "Freeholder's Magazine" contains the following song which was incidental to this scene:—

"Behold the model of our art,
Work on whatever plan,
Masons must borrow still some part
From that great structure, man.
Here well to captivate the sight,
The Orders all agree—
Proportion, strength, and force unite
With ease and symmetry.
But see! the sun rides down the west,
And hark! our sign from work to rest."

The newspaper continues:—"On the Masonic signal for leaving off work, they depart, when the shade of Hiram Abiff (Grand Warden to King Solomon, and his assistant in building his temple) rises; and from the stone figure produces an harlequin, instructs him in the use of tools, and endues a trowel with magic power, which (like the customary sword or wand) is to assist him in all his difficulties. Hiram, after this ceremony, leaves him." The transformations effected by means of the magic trowel appear to have been very brilliant, and particular mention is made of a frost scene in Holland, with skaters, which was changed into a tumultuous sea. Of the first scene, the newspapers described it "forming one of the most beautiful, correct, and finished stage pictures ever exhibited in a theatre—a picture which will bear the closest examination of the eye of the connoisseur, through the best opera-glass that ever was made by Dollond."

The pantomime closed with "the installation of a Grand Master (!) which naturally introduced a procession of the Principal Grand Masters, from Enoch to the present time. Thus, the antiquity, advancement, and dignity of Masonry are illustrated in a pleasing and instructive manner."

The order of this procession, extracted from the play bill, is subjoined:—

Order and explanation of the procession of the Grand Masters, from the creation to the present century, in the grand procession—

First banner.

Enoch.—Two men bearing two pillars

The first Mason, Enoch, son of Jared, erected two pillars, one of stone, the other of brick; on which he carved the arts of geometry and Masonry. A.M. 987, Josephus affirms that the stone pillar remained in Syria until his time.

Second banner.

Nimrod.—Two hunters.

Four men bearing the Tower of Babel.
Grand Master Nimrod, the son of Cush, built the stately city of Babylon, and its tower Babel, the largest work the world ever saw. . . . The

dispersion and confusion of tongues at Babel gave rise to the Mason's faculty, and universal practice of knowing each other by signs and tokens, which became the source of symbolical learning throughout the East.

Third banner.

Mizraim.—Two attendants.

Two carrying the Pyramid.

Mizraim, the second son of Ham, built many magnificent edifices in Egypt including the famous Pyramid and the colossal sphynx A.M. 1816.

Fourth banner.

Six soldiers.—Four trumpets.

Six singers.—Four boys.

The High Priest

Hiram Abiff. Solomon. Hiram, King of Tyre, on his throne.

Solomon, Great Grand Master of Masonry founded his temple, the second wonder of the world, A.M. 2993, assisted by his Deputy Grand Master and most accomplished designer, Hiram Abiff, sent by Hiram, King of Tyre.

Fifth banner.

Queen of Sheba.

Four Egyptian virgins bearing vases.

Four men bearing the Temple.

Solomon divided the Fellow Crafts into certain lodges, with a Master and Wardens in each, that they might receive commands in a regular manner, might take care of their tools and jewels, might be regularly paid every week, and be duly fed and clothed, &c.; and the Fellow Crafts took care of their succession by educating apprentices. Thus a solid foundation was laid of perfect harmony among the brotherhood, the lodge was strongly cemented with love and friendship, every brother was taught secrecy and prudence, morality and friendship; each knew his particular business, and the work was vigorously pursued.

Sixth banner.

Darius Hystaspes.—Zoroaster.

Two bearing the Temple of the Sun.

Darius Hystaspes, who married the daughter of Cyrus, confirmed the idea of rebuilding the Temple of Jerusalem, and, in the sixth year of his reign, his Grand Warden, Zerubbabel, finished it. In his reign Zoroaster flourished, the Archimagus, or Grand Master of the Magi, whose disciples were great improvers of the liberal sciences and geometry, and who erected many famous temples dedicated to the sun.

Seventh banner.

Augustus Cæsar.—Agrippa.

Two soldiers.

Two bearing the Pantheon.

Grand Master Augustus Cæsar with his Deputy Agrippa built the grand portico of the Pantheon at Rome, the Temple of Mars the Avenger, the Temple of Apollo, and many other edifices.

Augustus dying, said "I found Rome built of brick, but I have left it built of marble." Hence the Augustan style, the union of wisdom, strength, and beauty.

Eighth banner.

Titus Vespasian.

A soldier bound, who fired the Temple.

Two bearing the Temple on fire.

Guards.

Grand Master Titus Vespasian built the temple of Peace and raised the famous Amphitheatre where the Composite Order was first used.

Ninth banner.

Roman Senator.—Constantine.—Roman Senator.

Four carrying the Triumphal Arch.

Constantine erected at Rome the last triumphal arch of the Augustan style, and at his new metropolis, Byzantium (which he called Constantinople) the amazing serpentine pillar, &c.

Tenth banner.

William the Conqueror.

Britannia.

Gundolph.—De Montgomery.

Two bearing the Tower of London.

William the Conqueror appointed Gundolph, Bishop of Rochester, and Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, to be at the head of the Fellow Crafts, building for the king the Tower of London, Dover Castle, &c.

Eleventh banner.

Edward III.—The Black Prince.

King John, and his son, Philip of France, in chains.

Lord Audley.

Two bearing Windsor Castle.

Edward III. and his son, the Black Prince, became patrons of the arts and sciences. He rebuilt the Castle of Windsor; was himself Grand Master, meliorated the constitution, and died, after building many stately edifices, June 21st, 1377.

Twelfth banner.

Essex.—Elizabeth.—Sir W. Raleigh.

Four Master Masons with Aprons.

Elizabeth, in whose reign the true Augustan style revived in England, hearing that the Freemasons had certain secrets which could not be revealed to her, and being jealous of all secret assemblies, sent an armed force to break up their annual lodge at York, on St. John's Day, 1561; but Sir Thomas Sackville, with other Freemasons, making an honourable report of the society to the Queen, she afterwards esteemed them as a peculiar set of men, who cultivated peace and friendship, arts and sciences, without meddling in affairs of State. In her reign, Grand Master Sir Thomas Gresham built the first Royal Exchange, 1570.

Thirteenth banner.

Michael Angelo.—Pope Julius II.—Bramante.

Raphael.—Jocunda.—San Gallo.

Two bearing St. Peter's.

Pope Julius II., Grand Master of Rome, retained Bramante as his architect and Grand Warden in 1503, who drew the grand design of St. Peter's at Rome. The Pope, with Bramante, led a solemn assembly of cardinals, clergymen, and craftsmen, to level the footstone of that great cathedral in due form, A.D. 1507. Raphael of Urbino, Jocunde of Verona, Anthony San Gallo, Michael Angelo—these four succeeded each other till that lofty temple was finished by Michael Angelo.

Fourteenth banner.

James I.—Inigo Jones.
Two bearing Whitehall.

Sir T. Pervit.—Guy Fawkes.—A Nobleman.

James I., a Royal Grand Master, appointed Inigo Jones his Grand Master and Grand Surveyor of all the lodges in his kingdom, and ordered him to draw the plan of a new palace at Whitehall. The King, with his Grand Master Jones, and his Grand Wardens William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and Nicholas Stone the sculptor, attended by many brothers in due form and other eminent persons, walked to Whitehall Gate, and levelled the footstone of the new banqueting house with three great knocks and loud huzzas, sound of trumpets, and a purse of broad pieces of gold laid upon the stone for the masons to drink.

“The King and Craft.”

Fifteenth banner.

Sir W. Davenant. Charles II. Killigrew.

General Monk. A Dutch Captain.

The Lord Mayor. Four Dutch Sailors.

Two bearing the Monument.

Charles II. in his travels had been made a Freemason; he encouraged the Augustan style, &c.

Sixteenth banner.

William III. Queen Mary.

Two carrying the Obelisk

William III. had been privately made a Freemason, &c.

Seventeenth banner.

Sir Christopher Wren. Two noblemen.

Two bearing St. Paul's.

Sir Christopher Wren finished St. Paul's, London, and celebrated the capstone when he erected the cross on the top of the Cupola in July, A.D., 1708, &c.

Eighteenth banner.

Two bearing Insignia.—Six Knights Templars.

Nineteenth banner.

Royal Arch. Six gentlemen Masons.

Twentieth banner.

Modern Masons.

A Tyler.

Two Masons bearing Solomon's Pillars.

Four Stewards with wands.

Grand Marshall with truncheon.

Secretary with cross pens

Grand Treasurer with keys.

Six Fellow Crafts drawing the throne

This seems to have concluded the procession, of which the spectators by this time must have had enough; as have possibly the readers of the MAGAZINE. The whole affair is, however, sufficiently curious to warrant its rescue from oblivion.

It may, however, be interesting to add that the following song is stated to have been given in the pantomime in question. It is copied into a common-place book, but without any reference except to the title of the pantomime.

SONG BY A MASTER MASON.

I.

The sun's a Freemason, he works all the day,
Village, city, and town to adorn,
Then, from labour at rest,
At his lodge in the west,
Takes with good Father Neptune a glass on his way.
Thence ripe for the fair,
He flies from all care,
To dame Thetis's charms,
Till roused from her arms
By the morn.

CHORUS.

So do we, our labour done;
First the glass and then the lass,
And then
Sweet slumbers give fresh force
To run our course
With the rising sun.

II.

The course of the sun all our myst'ries defies;
First Masonry rose in the East—
Then to no point confined,
His rays cheer mankind.
Besides, who'll deny that he well knows the signs?
The Grand Master he
Then of Masons shall be;
Nor shall aught the Craft harm,
Till to shine, and to warm
He has ceas'd.

We may, in the next number of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, be enabled to find space for some extracts from the critics of the day upon the pantomime “Harlequin Freemason,” possessing, as they do, some points of interest.

NEW MASONIC HALL AT KOTREE,
WESTERN INDIA.

The new Masonic Hall at Kotree was opened with great ceremony on the 29th of December, 1865. The fraternity met at the old rooms of Lodge Industry (No. 873) at eleven o'clock, from which they marched in procession to the new edifice, headed by the band of the 2nd Belooch Regiment. The consecration ceremony was very impressively performed by the W.M., Bro. Goulding, assisted by Bros. Wilkinson and Berrie. In the evening a grand dinner was given, of which about thirty ladies and fifty gentlemen partook. On the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and drank, after which dancing commenced, which was kept up with great spirit till five in the morning. Several brethren from Kurrachee went over to Kotree to assist at the interesting proceedings.—*Masonic Record of Western India.*

MASONIC PROCESSIONS.

"Processions may be deduced from the highest antiquity. They are the very essence of every ancient institution which has had the most remote alliance with religion; and particularly they form so great a portion of Freemasonry, that it could not exist without them. If Freemasonry be considered in all its parts and bearings, from the most simple elements to the highest and most ineffable degrees, this inevitable conclusion will result—that if Masonry be good for anything, its excellence is derived in a great measure, from professional observances. Take away its processions, and obliterate the illustrations consequent thereon, and where is the system of Freemasonry? Our public processions have been instituted for many noble purposes. We visit the house of God in public, to offer up our prayers and praises for mercies and blessings; we attend in a body, to show the world our mutual attachment as a band of brothers; we are arranged in a set form, to exhibit the beauty of our system, constructed on the most harmonious proportions, and modelled into a series of imperceptible grades of rank, which cement and unite us in that indissoluble chain of sincere affection, which is so well understood by Master Masons, and blend the attributes of equality and subordination in a balance so nice and equable, that the concord between rulers and brethren is never subject to violation, while we meet on the level and part on the square.

"But I will bring forward such a cloud of witnesses from the sacred records in favour of this practice, as shall silence all objections to its antiquity and usefulness. To establish the point, I need not mention the solemn procession of Adam and Eve out of Paradise, though it forms a prominent illustration of Royal Arch Masonry. It will be unnecessary to adduce the procession of angels on Jacob's ladder; or that splendid procession, the most numerous, perhaps, ever witnessed in the world, which took place at the deliverance from Egypt, when the people came out with a mighty hand, and were conducted through the wilderness by the rod of Moses. These, however, bear upon the subject, because they are peculiarly connected with Freemasonry, and received the sanction of God himself, who attended them in person, enveloped in a cloud of glory.

"These processions were accompanied by the banners of the twelve tribes, and many others emblazoned with various devices; and they were conducted on certain prescribed principles, under the immediate direction of God himself.

"Look at the procession of David to Mount Moriah, when it pleased the Lord to put a stop to the pestilence which raged amongst his people in consequence of his inadvertently having them numbered; and that most pompous one of Solomon, when his stately temple was dedicated. Look at the Jewish processions generally, and in particular the triumphal one which preceded the feast of Purim. Contemplate, finally, that grand procession through the streets of Jerusalem, in which the Saviour of mankind was the most prominent character; when the people shouted in strains of gratulation, 'Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!' These are the holy models on which our processions are founded; and you will, therefore, no

longer be inclined to think that such observances are useless, or frivolous, or unnecessary."—*Oliver's Philosophy of Freemasonry.*

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

GREAT ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE.—TEACHINGS OF THE OLD GREEK PHILOSOPHERS.

A Brother asks, in the teachings of which of the old Greek Philosophers do we first recognise our Great Architect of the Universe? My answer is, in the teachings of Socrates.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

MYSTERIES OF ANCIENT NATIONS.

The Brother, asking the question contained in the foregoing communication, further asks, In which of the Mysteries of ancient Nations were the doctrines of Freemasonry inculcated? My answer is, in those Mysteries (if any) of ancient nations, in which were inculcated the doctrines of One God, Maker, Preserver and Ruler of the World; of Man's Ethical Obligation, and of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments. My brother will note the "*if any.*" An explanation of those words is a task which, at my advanced age, I may not undertake.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

MASONIC HELPS TO MEMORY.

The zeal of some of our foreign brethren for Masonic science is, as some of us know, so great that they encourage publications in any shape. Of the consequences of this some startling examples occasionally present themselves. Our friends, the Jesuits, are regular customers for such publications. Lately, a Roman Catholic Archbishop, distinguished as a persecutor of Masonry and Masons, has laid in a large stock of *tuileurs* and manuals with the better hope of carrying on his warfare.—A ROVING MASON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Pray allow me space for a few remarks on the letter of Bro. Hughan in your number of the 17th inst., wherein he comments on mine of the previous week, for which I tender him my best thanks. No doubt he is aware of the locality indicated, and correct in his idea that the statements made in regard to it have been "not so strong" as the case warrants. I am quite willing to submit to his correction as to interference with "a prerogative of the Grand Master," although there are great difficulties, already pointed out, in the judicious exercise

of it. The case might be met, first, by a request on the part of the Grand Master for the nomination by the members of a province of several individuals eligible to rule over them, from whom he might make a selection; secondly, by a *periodical re-appointment* of Prov. G. Masters, so as to provide for a *change* without an absolute *removal*, in cases where circumstances have arisen which militate against fitness for the office. I cannot see why the rule adopted for the annual re-election of the head of the Craft should not be applicable, at the same or greater intervals, to his provincial subordinates. Certainly no curtailment of the privileges of the present Grand Master should take place during his occupancy of office, but I conceive that it would be advantageous now at once to make a different arrangement for his successors.

With regard to the course recommended by Bro. Hughan in the particular instance, I quite agree with him as to the principle, but have already stated the obstacles which stand in the way. It is said that "a burnt child dreads the fire." So those who have previously made an unsuccessful effort,—whose request for an inquiry was met by a statement that the brother complained of had *privately* explained away the charges made, and who were refused all knowledge of the line of defence adopted, as well as an opportunity of bringing forward evidence in support of their allegations, naturally hesitate about again placing themselves in so equivocal a position, feeling that distance is a barrier to full and fair investigation, which can be made only in the locality by an accredited commission of inquiry.

I still retain all the documents connected with the former proceedings, on reference to which I find that in his final official letter the Grand Secretary favoured us with only one instance of the alleged falsity of our charges, which was this. Our petition was dated April 10th, 1861, in which we mentioned a certain circumstance as existing at that time and for some months previously. A document was put in as a reply, dated August 2nd, 1861, stating that this circumstance did not exist at the latter date. Notwithstanding the discrepancy of dates, our charge was pronounced to be "wholly false and groundless," though we could have proved it, if called upon to do so, by sending a copy of a placard long affixed to the walls of a public institution. If such a plea could avail in one case, and a decision be given upon it, an estimate may be formed of the amount of dependence the appellants could place on a full inquiry on the other points.

Yours fraternally,

March 17th, 1866.

P.M.

It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.

The limited space at our disposal last week for noticing the proceedings of the Festival, and the lateness of the hour at which they terminated, compelled us to omit the names of most of the members of Grand Lodge and Prov. Grand officers who were present at the meeting, as well as the speeches of several brethren who took part in the proceedings; and on the present occasion we are only able to supply some of the omissions.

Amongst the Grand Officers and others supporting the chairman we observed R.W. Bros. Col. Bowyer, Prov. G.M. Oxford; G. W. K. Harvey, Prov. G.M. Staffordshire; Algernon Perkins, P.G.W. (President of the Board of Stewards); G. C. Legh, M.P., P.G.W.; W. Bros. J. S. S. Hopwood, P.G.D.; J. Hervey, P.G.D.; G. W. K. Potter, P.G.D.; J. R. Stebbing, P.G.D. (Treasurer of the Board of Stewards); Albert Woods, G.D.C.; Thos. Venn, G.A.D.C.; John Symonds, P.G.A.D.C.; Benj. Head, P.G.D.; Major Creaton, P.G.D.; W. Young, P.G.S.B.; E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B. (Secretary of Girls' School); W. Farnfield, A.G.S. (Secretary of the Royal Benevolent Institution); Sir Manockjee Cursetjee, D. Prov. G.M., Western India (S. C.); W. Paas; E. Farthing; H. J. Thompson. Amongst the Provincial Grand Officers we noticed Bros. R. J. Spiers, D. Prov. G.M. Oxon, and P.G.S.B.; L. Newall, D. Prov. G.M.; J. L. Hine, Prov. G. Treas.; C. Affleck, P. Prov. G.D.; A. Shellard, Prov. G.A.D.C., with several members of the Province of East Lancashire; Bro. Ed. Busher, Prov. G. Sec. of Cumberland and Westmoreland; Bro. H. Thomas, Prov. G.S.W. Suffolk; Bro. Langley, P. Prov. G.W. South Wales Eastern Division; Mark Frost, P. Prov. G.W. Hants; — Wyman, Prov. G.S.B. Warwick; — Aveling, P.G. Purst. Cambridge. Besides these there was a large number of influential brethren whose names we could not ascertain; 273 brethren sat down to banquet, and 163 ladies graced the proceedings of the evening with their presence. Two lists were omitted by an unfortunate accident from the total amount, and these with other amounts since received bring the total sum as that which should have been announced to upwards of £5,500.

Bro. Sir Manockjee Cursetjee made an admirable speech, which we are unable to give on the present occasion.

METROPOLITAN.

ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).—At the meeting of this lodge, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 14th inst. One brother was passed to the F.C. degree, and one brother was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Other business being transacted, several of the brethren adjourned to the banquetting hall, where, being the evening of the festival of the Boys' School, they dined under the banner of Bro. Wallace, the Steward representing this lodge.

VIRUVIAN LODGE (No. 87).—This flourishing lodge held its usual monthly meeting, on the 14th inst., at the White Hart, Lambeth. Bro. R. A. D. Bain, W.M., assisted by the officers and brethren, opened lodge in due form. Messrs. C. R. Smith, J. S. Druce, and A. Castle were initiated into the mysteries and privileges of our Order. Bros. Covington, Walter, Nichells,

Chapman, and St. Albyn were passed, and Bros. Mitchell, Eaton, and Huntley were raised. Three brethren were admitted as joining members. A.P.M.'s jewel having been previously voted to Bro. Bond, it was gracefully presented to him by the W.M. Bro. Bond returned thanks in a brief but neat speech. The lodge business having been concluded, the brethren adjourned to banquet, which was served up by Bro. Host Fairman in excellent style, in his new and commodious room, about sixty sitting down, including several visitors.

ST. JAMES'S UNION LODGE (No. 181).—This lodge met at Freemason's Hall, on the 13th inst. The ceremony of raising Bros. Van Duren, J. H. Stacey, M'Combie, and Colas was most ably performed by the W.M., Bro. A. Stonor; Bros. Spencer and Layland were passed, and Mr. Herzig was initiated into the mysteries and privileges of our Order. The business of the evening being disposed of, the lodge was closed, and a banquet followed, which was well served up in the "Old Temple," Bro. Woodstock giving valuable aid at the table, to which about fifty sat down, presided over by the W.M.

NEW CONCORD LODGE (No. 813).—INSTALLATION MEETING.—The monthly and installation meeting of this lodge was held on Friday evening, March 17, at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton. Bro. Boyce, W.M., presided; Bros. Main, S.W., and Nightingale, J.W. There were present the following P.M.'s of the lodge:—Bros. Emmens, P.M. and Treas.; the Rev. J. W. Laughlin, Chaplain; Bertram, and Osmond, and the following visitors:—Abbott, 25; Buckingham, 228; Greenland, 101; Sirson, P.M. 101; Jordan, 172; Lowther, 25; Salisbury, 901; Higgins, 217; Jaquin, 282; Shaboe, P.M. 183; Marriott, 172; Eglese, P.M. and Sec. 569; Prater, 554; Woollans, 172; Macnamara, 3; Frost, 657; Thompson, P.M. 177; W. F. Smith, 177; Pedlur, 901, &c.

The lodge was opened at four o'clock, and the minutes having been confirmed, a ballot was taken for Messrs. James Mott, Edward D. Dod, and Verral Nunn; the latter was initiated by the W.M. into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. At the request of the W.M., Bro. Emmens then took the chair, and initiated the other two candidates. The Rev. Bro. Laughlin then presented Bro. Main, the W.M. elect, and he was duly installed into the chair as W.M. for the year ensuing, and he appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Nightingale, S.W.; Wilson, J.W.; Laughlin, Chaplain; Atkins, Sec.; Hart, S.D.; Bartlett, J.D.; Hammond, I.G.; Sinclair, D.C.; Grainger, Org.; Townley, Steward; Speight, Tyler. The rest of the installation was then performed in Bro. Emmens's usual style of excellence, and elicited loud applause. The newly installed Master then in appropriate terms presented Bro. Boyce, the I.P.M. with a P.M.'s jewel, voted to him by the lodge, and the whole proceedings passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and the lodge was closed in due form.

The brethren then adjourned for refreshment, and on the withdrawal of the cloth,

The W. MASTER gave "The Queen and the Craft," which was honoured in the usual manner, followed by the National Anthem, the solo parts by Bro. Woollans and Son, and Bro. Marriott presided at the pianoforte.

The W. MASTER next gave "The Health of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons," a name he said, which was never mentioned but with the most profound feelings of respect. The toast was cordially drunk. Song, Bro. Woollans, "Old England for ever."

The W. MASTER gave "The Rt. Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the rest of the Grand Officers, past and present," and said it was the privilege of the New Concord Lodge to number amongst its members one of the Grand Officers, and who was also one of the founders of the lodge. He coupled with the toast the name of Bro. Emmens, P.M. and Grand Pursuivant. The toast was heartily responded to.

Bro. EMMENS, P.M. and Grand Pursuivant, returned thanks on behalf of the Grand Officers, for the very cordial manner in which the toast had been received, and he was quite sure that had the rest of the Grand Officers been present they would have felt delighted at the reception they had given to the toast.

The W. MASTER in proposing "The Health of the Chaplain of the lodge, Bro. Laughlin," said he regretted that their worthy brother was not able to be so often with them as they desired, but they were always happy to see him, for they never went away without a good and useful lesson from him. He was a staunch supporter of all the Masonic Charities, for he held the Masonic virtues strong in his heart, and no man could be long in his company without himself partaking of some of those

virtues. He asked the brethren to join with him in wishing health and long life to Bro. Laughlin, the Chaplain of the New Concord Lodge.

Bro. The Rev. J. W. LAUGHLIN, said he was very much in the habit of speaking in public, because he preached about 56 sermons every year, and of course he had to speak from many texts and on many subjects, but there was one text he could never speak upon and that was about himself. He wished, however, to say one or two words, as he felt deeply obliged to the W. M. for the too flattering terms in which he had spoken of him, and his desire was that he should be more often amongst them, but he could assure them that if he was not present in body he always was in spirit, which was one of the great features of Freemasonry. Not a banquet took place but in spirit he was with them, and he was never tired of it, and although some persons might say that these social gatherings took men away from their homes, yet he had lived so long in Freemasonry that he knew that even when a little of the freshness of the gilding of novelty was worn off, there was in it a precious metal at the bottom. For many years he had been connected with Freemasonry and he never felt ashamed of having joined its ranks, and it was only that evening, on returning with his son from a latin class, in putting him into an omnibus, his earnest wish was that his son might become a Mason, and he trusted in time that all his children might belong to their noble order. As regarded their newly initiated brethren of the evening, he said they had taken a good step in coming amongst them, and although they might hear jokes from the unlearned about it, they would find something solid, beautiful, and religious in Freemasonry. They would find it a peculiar system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols,—they would find it a system of universal fellowship and goodwill, and if carried out to its fullest extent could not fail to be a great blessing. He said he had known the lives of many saved by their brethren in Freemasonry, and had known by its members of a family brought together and gathered into one body: who but for it would have remained at a perpetual distance, and thus both in body and spirit they had become beneficent to each other. He must own that every additional initiation that he saw performed as it had been done that evening more solemnly impressed upon his mind the awful solemnity of the occasion, but at the same time it afforded to them a further impetus to go on in the work of charity and truth. In Freemasonry there was everything to stimulate them to the practice of charity, for there was nothing in their formula contrary to religion and good morals, but guided their thoughts upwards to the Great Architect of the Universe in acts of charity to their common community. He thought it was a good thing to meet in social life; and if some said that Freemasonry took men from their families, and they indulged in luxuries and comforts, while those at home were neglected, they could give the lie to these assertions. That was one of the smallest parts of Freemasonry, but after an entire month, having talked over and practised virtue and morality, he thought it right they should socially enjoy those things which the Great God had provided for them, believing, as he did, that the Great Architect of the Universe never intended that man should sit for ever in sackcloth and ashes. In his intercourse with Freemasons he always found that their feasts were conducted with propriety, and he never attended a lodge without feeling that he had gathered something good through having been there. In Freemasonry the bonds of charity were drawn closer together, and their sympathies were enlarged for those whom, when they were called away, they might leave unprotected, for they had some of the noblest Charities in the world. They made provision for the aged man, for although they were enjoying themselves in health that night, there was no telling how soon they might, by calamity and misfortune, be brought to a state to require its aid. They also had a provision for the widow, when she might be left unprotected; and they had two of the noblest Schools in the empire, for they were the best regulated and were not equalled by any other body; and as Bro. Crew had said, amongst all the girls who had gone forth into the world from their school, not one had ever disgraced the name of a Mason. Their hearts had been rejoiced when they heard the magnificent subscription to the Boys' Schools on Wednesday last, where the boys were not treated as charity children, but were taught things to fit them for a higher position, and he was happy to find that every year the sphere of charity was widened, and they were doing more and more good to these Institutions, and he could assure his brother initiates that there were no persons who spoke so flippantly

about Freemasonry, as those who knew nothing whatever about it. He had had pamphlets sent to him until he had been vexed, stating that it was irreligious to belong to such a body, but he had invariably said that they were either children or fools, and knew nothing about it. Wherever Freemasonry was, there was love and goodness, and if he were to go to a town where there was no Freemason's Lodge,—as a means of bringing friends together,—he should advocate the establishment of a Freemasons' Lodge. Some of the best of his friends in the hour of trouble, had been Freemasons, which he should never forget, and for which he should be grateful to the Great Architect of the Universe, for the rest of his life, and would endeavour to the utmost of his power to carry out the great principles of "brotherly love, relief, and truth." The worthy and rev. brother was frequently cheered during this address.

The W. MASTER said the next toast was a very pleasing one to a Master of a lodge, as it was "The Health of their Brother Initiates," and he was glad that they had selected the New Concord to be their mother lodge.

The several initiates returned thanks.

The W. MASTER next gave "The Health of the Visitors," coupling with the toast the names of Bro. Hodges, Prov. G. Officer for Essex, and Bro. Captain Eglese, P.M. of the Fitzroy Lodge.

Bro. HODGES, in returning thanks, brought forward several incidents to show the value of Freemasonry, and particularly an accidental meeting of half a dozen Masons at a public dinner, at which the loss of the *London* was made the subject of conversation. It was then suggested that they should get up some memorial for their respected brother, Gustavus Vaughan Brooke, and a subscription was at once commenced, which, he was happy to say, had since increased to upwards of £300, for the purpose of purchasing a lifeboat which should hereafter bear his name.

Bro. EGLESE also briefly returned thanks.

Bro. BOYCE, I.P.M., proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master," and trusted that he would leave the chair with the same kind feelings for the brethren as he (Bro. Boyce) had.

The W. MASTER returned thanks for the too flattering manner in which Bro. Boyce had proposed, and the brethren for the cordial manner in which they had received the toast. Having taken the office of Master, he could assure them that he would do the duties of it to the best of his ability, and if he erred it would not be of the heart but of the head. He would be punctual in his attendance to see the duties carried out properly, and when the time should come for him to leave the chair he hoped the honour of the lodge would have lost none of its lustre. As it was getting late, he proposed "The Health of the Past Masters of the Lodge."

Bros. OSMOND and EXMENS returned thanks.

Some other toasts were given, which were responded to, and the pleasures of the evening were greatly enhanced by some excellent songs of Bros. Woollams, Grainger, and others, and the proceedings terminated at twelve o'clock.

PROVINCIAL.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Union Lodge* (No. 310).—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., a lodge of instruction was held in the refreshment room of the Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, at 8 o'clock p.m., when the chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. G. Armstrong, supported by Bros. G. G. Hayward, S.W.; J. B. Paisley, 371, as J.W.; R. Calvert, S.D.; W. R. Hayward, J.D.; F. W. Hayward, P.M., as Dir. of Cers.; W. Murray, I.P.M.; G. Somerville, Steward; A. Woodhouse, Sec.; T. Storey, Tyler. There were also present Bros. W. Johnston, J. Slack, R. Nixon, and J. Dee. The visitors were Bros. M. Joseph, P.M. St. John's Lodge (No. 80), and R. H. Ireland, of the same lodge. The lodge was opened in due form, after which the test questions of the first degree were put round a few times, so as to enable two E.A.'s to be conversant with them prior to next lodge night. Bros. W. Johnston and J. B. Paisley sang a duet and a few songs. The W.M. requested Bro. G. G. Hayward to give the lecture on the first tracing board, which he did in first-rate style, and whilst he was resting, other songs, toasts, and speeches were given. Bro. G. G. Hayward, assisted by Bro. G. Somerville, next put round the sections of the first degree, for which they received the thanks of the meeting. Bro. F. W. Hayward, in a very

appropriate speech, proposed "The Prosperity of the St. John's Lodge, Sunderland (No. 80)," and "The Health of the Visiting Brethren," coupling with the latter toast the name of Bro. M. Joseph, P.M., thanking him for a handsome present consisting of a tobacco box. The toasts were drunk with musical honours. Bros. Joseph and R. H. Ireland each returned thanks very feelingly. The lodge of instruction was then duly closed by Bro. W. Murray, I.P.M., and all retired home at an early hour.

DURHAM.

LODGE OF PHILANTHROPY (No. 940).—This lodge met on Thursday, the 15th inst., at Stockton-on-Tees, when the following brethren were present, J. Bowron, W.M.; J. Dodds, P. Prov. S.G.W.; A. C. Knowles, P. Prov. S.G.D.; S. Welsh, S.W.; R. Tinkler, J.W.; J. H. Hart, Sec.; J. H. Jackson, S.D.; E. Cass, J.D.; W. G. Pearson; J. Hinton, P.M.; M. Cadell, W.M. Tees Lodge; J. Walton, Org.; &c. Messrs. J. C. Adams, Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and S. Wilkinson having been balloted for and duly elected, and being properly prepared they were initiated into the secrets and mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. The W.M. conducting the ceremony and Bros. Knowles delivering the charge. The lodge being then closed with solemn prayer, the brethren retired to refreshment. The usual toasts were proposed and duly responded to. Bro. Dodds acknowledging that of the Prov. G. Officers, and the W.M. in giving the toast of the evening, "Our newly initiated Brethren," said, he hoped that from the foundation laid that evening they would raise a superstructure perfect in all its parts and worthy of the builder. Bro. Adams briefly replied. Several of the brethren added to the harmony of the evening by the exercise of their vocal abilities. Bros. Hart, Tinkler, Hinton, and Pearson being particularly conspicuous, whilst Bro. Walton accompanied in admirable style.

OXFORDSHIRE.

APOLLO UNIVERSITY LODGE, OXFORD (No. 357).

On Monday, Feb. 12th, the annual festival of this lodge was celebrated at the New University Masonic Hall Clarendon Hotel.

The proceedings commenced with the initiation of Lord Warkworth of Christ Church (grandson of the Duke of Northumberland), and three other members of the University, the ceremony being performed by Bro. the Rev. George R. Portal, who officiated, in the absence from illness of the W.M. Bro. Cave Browne Cave.

The next business was the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. the Rev. W. F. Short, P. Prov. G. Chap., and Fellow, Tutor, and Bursar of New College. The ceremony of installation was performed by the Rev. Richard Whitmore Norman, M.A. Warden of Radley College in a most impressive and able manner, who was assisted by the Prov. G.M. Col. Bowyer, the Deputy Prov. G.M. Bro. Alderman Spiers, the officers, and an unusually large number of the brethren. The choral portion of the installation ceremony was admirably sustained by Bro. W. Fielding, the well known leader of the Orpheus Glee Union, Bro. E. Ransford, P. G. Org., and Bros. F. Kingsbury and Shoubridge.

On the conclusion of the ceremony the W.M. appointed his officers for the year as follows:—Rev. F. A. Cave Browne Cave, Brasenose College, P.M.; B. A. Galland, Lincoln College, S.W.; J. Bradford, New College, J.W.; Rev. C. Eddy, Queen's College, Chaplain; H. Latham, Brasenose College, Treasurer; W. Thompson, Secretary; P. B. Bernard, Oriol College, S.D.; A. E. Hardy, Balliol College, J.D.; R. T. Raikes, Merton College, S. Dir. of Cers.; G. F. Lamert, Worcester College, J. Dir. of Cers.; H. S. G. Stephenson, Queen's College, I.G.; G. Gumbleton, Org. Stewards—W. H. Allsop, University College; J. J. Atkinson, Exeter; M. Brown, Trinity; N. P. Gepp, New; A. Gurney, Exeter; Earl of Jersey, Balliol; the Rev. Lancelot Lee, New; G. H. Lambert, Magdalen; J. F. Scobell, Lincoln; F. Stewart, Brasenose; C. R. Tottenham, Christ Church; and H. J. Williamson, Christ Church.

In the evening the annual banquet was served in the Assembly Room, when about 100 of the brethren were present. The banquet was of the most sumptuous character, and there was not a single omission of the slightest thing which could in any way conduce to the comfort and happiness of the guests. The dinner, desert, and wines were all that could be desired, and the waiting, a very material point in all large gatherings could not well be surpassed. Under such circumstances it is no matter of surprise that the festival was in every point of view a most decided

success, and one to which every brother present will revert with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction.

The W.M. presided, and was supported by the following brethren:—Bowyer, Prov. G.M. Oxon; Huyshe, Prov. G.M. Devon; Spiers, D. Prov. G.M. Oxon; Rye, W.M. Cherwell; Mortimer, W.M. Abbey; Matthews, C. Goolden, Barrow, Tayrer, Ravenshaws, P.M.'s Oriol; Portal, P.M. Christ Church; J. B. Jenkins, High Sheriff of Berks; Harrison, Brasenose; Thompson, Randall, V. Blake, Wadham; Belcher, Houghton, Norman, Exeter; Bruton, Earl of Jersey, Balliol; Lord Warkworth, Gibbs, Christ Church; Kell, Lincoln; La Mert, Worcester; Gumbleton, Christ Church; Moseley, Exeter; Bernard, Oriol; Entwistle, Christ Church; Godden, Trinity; Raikes, Spencer-Stanhope, Merton; Scobell, Lincoln; Latham, Brasenose; Short, New; Eddy, Queen's; Sir G. M. Grant, Christ Church; Tottenham, Christ Church; Moffatt, Christ Church; Huyshe, Hood, Brasenose; Salmond, Queen's; Williamson, Christ Church; Galland, Lincoln; Gibbs, Exeter; Wilkinson, Queen's; Radcliffe, Christ Church; Walker, Exeter; Machlin, Trinity; Deane, Hardy, Balliol; Lambert, Magdalen, Bradford, New; Hedgman, Lincoln; Gepp, Lee, New; Carson, Worcester; Gurney, Monro, Exeter; Voules, Lincoln; Estridge, Brown, Turner, Trinity; Pocklington, Brasenose; Butler, Trinity; Mons. Bué; Brown, Balliol; Atkinson, Exeter; Norris, Shephard, Exeter; and J. T. Morland, Badcock, E. Morland, Blake, D'Almaine, Acland, L. Acland, Thurland, Wootton, G. Ward, H. V. Thompson, Hurford, Bishop, S. Spiers, Hawkins, Plowman, Fielding, Ransford, Shoubridge, Kingsbury, Barratt, &c.

On the conclusion of the banquet, Dr. John Smith's Latin grace, "Deum laudate," was sung with effect by Messrs. Fielding, Ransford, Kingsbury, and Showbridge.

The W. MASTER introduced the various toasts in eloquent and appropriate terms; Col. Bowyer responded as Prov. G.M., Bro. Alderman Spiers, D. Prov. G.M. and P.G.S.B. for the D.G.M. and the other Grand Officers present and past.

The Prov. G.M. for Devon, Bro. the Rev. JOHN HUYSHE, M.A., of Brasenose College, in replying to the toast of his health and success to his province, remarked that the Apollo Lodge was established forty-seven years, and that forty-three years ago he was initiated in it. (Cheers.) He had travelled 200 miles to attend this festival, and should on his return home tomorrow have to traverse the same distance. (Cheers.) His visit brought back many old and agreeable recollections and associations, and enabled him to contrast the present position of the Apollo Lodge with what it was in his day, when he was a member of it. He congratulated them on having such a splendid lodge room, so noble a banquet room, and above all possessing a lodge which in point of numbers and influence could not be surpassed in the whole kingdom. He congratulated them also on the large attendance of the brethren at this festival, and thanked them for the hospitality and kind reception which he had received at their hands. (Cheers.)

The PROV. G. MASTER of OXFORDSHIRE proposed the health of the W.M., and observed that his ability and efficiency were such as could not fail to uphold the high reputation of the Apollo Lodge. It was of great importance that the most efficient brethren should be selected to fill the chair, and he felt assured that the present W.M. would so fulfil his duties as to bear comparison with his distinguished predecessors, and entitle himself to the gratitude of the brethren, and that under his auspices the reputation, the prosperity, and efficiency of the lodge would be advanced. (Cheers.)

The W. MASTER in responding to the toast said, that the pride that he felt in being elected to the chair was increased by hearing what had fallen from the Prov. G.M. of Devon, with respect to the position which the Apollo Lodge held among the lodges in England. He (the W.M.) confessed that he had now attained the honour he had long hoped for, but having left Oxford for some time he had given up all hopes of it; he had, however, returned to Oxford, and he might add to Masonry, and was glad to find that the brethren of the Apollo Lodge thought sufficiently well of him to place such an important lodge under his charge. (Cheers.) He felt no small amount of pride in having the good fortune of being backed up by officers who would, he felt confident, work well together, and fulfil their duties most efficiently. (Cheers.) He considered that he had entered on his office under the most favourable circumstances, and while he thanked the brethren for rallying round him in such numbers on this occasion, he felt assured that the Apollo Lodge would steadily adhere to those truly Masonic

principles which had always characterised it from the time it was founded. (Cheers.) He thanked the Prov. G.M. of Oxfordshire for the kind and complimentary terms in which he had spoken of him and hoped that during his term of office he should be enabled to show that he was not unworthy of such encomiums. (Cheers.)

The W. MASTER in proposing "The newly initiated brethren," expressed a hope that they would emulate the zeal and nobility of character which distinguished the late Dr. Woolley, who was initiated in this lodge, and who perished in the ill-fated vessel the *London*, praying with his fellow passengers as it sank beneath the waves. The Apollo Lodge could boast of having initiated a very large number of brethren who were an honour and a credit to the Craft, and he had every confidence that the brethren initiated on this occasion would, as far as lay in their power, uphold the character and reputation of the Apollo Lodge. (Cheers.)

The toast was responded to by Lord Warkworth and the other newly-elected brethren.

The W. MASTER, in proposing "The Past Masters," remarked that no lodge could prosper unless it could fall back on the wisdom and experience of those who had presided over it. He regretted the absence of the late W.M. Bro. Cave, who was obliged to go abroad for the benefit of his health. He was glad, however, to find himself supported by P.M. Bro. Portal, who had ruled over this lodge in a manner that was not forgotten, and who on this occasion had shown his devotion to Masonry by the admirable and impressive manner in which he had performed the ceremony of installation. (Cheers.)

Bro. PORTAL, P.M., expressed his regret that other Past Masters were not present to respond to the toast, and said he felt it to be a matter of pleasure and duty to attend this festival. He felt at home in coming among them, and with a view of extending that feeling a lodge had been established in London under the title of the "Westminster and Keystone," to which they gladly welcomed every brother of the Apollo Lodge. (Cheers.) It was a great pleasure and satisfaction to him to assist in initiating four candidates on this occasion, and although he had in his time initiated about forty he never met with four candidates who appeared to appreciate more fully the solemnity of the ceremony. They would have no reason to regret admitting them to the Order, for he felt assured that they would by their merits attain those higher honours which merit was certain to command. He was glad to find that they now had a noble lodge room of their own, and that their banquet was held in a building with better accommodation for themselves, and especially for those guests who they were glad to welcome on this occasion. (Cheers.) Among those guests he was glad to see so many brethren of the various lodges in the province, and particularly of their sister lodge, the Alfred. (Cheers.) He begged to propose the health of the visiting brethren who had honoured them with their presence on this occasion, and would couple with the toast the names of Bro. Barrow and that of Bro. Acland, of New Zealand. (Cheers.) On looking round the room he feared that Bro. Acland, who had been present, had gone back to New Zealand, and he regretted it the more because he should have liked him to see what a welcome they were prepared to give a brother from the Antipodes. (Cheers.)

Bro. BARROW, in responding, observed that this was not the first time he had enjoyed their hospitality, for he had visited this lodge in 1845, and had a grateful recollection of the kind reception they then gave him. He was delighted with the progress they had made, not only in the lodge room and banquet room, but more especially in their number and efficiency. He attributed that in a great measure to the relaxation of the rule, which in ordinary circumstances required that candidates for initiation should not be under twenty-one years of age, a relaxation which was necessary under the peculiar circumstances of a lodge constituted like the Apollo. The University Lodge was one of the proudest institutions in Masonry, for men from all quarters of the globe were attracted here, were instilled with the principles of Masonry, and by so doing not only upheld the importance and efficiency of the lodge, but carried away with them those seeds which they afterwards sowed in their respective spheres of action. (Cheers.) For those reasons all Masons rejoiced in the prosperity of this important lodge, and in common with him sincerely wished continued prosperity, not only to the lodge itself, but to every member of it. (Cheers.)

The W. MASTER then gave "Prosperity to the lodges of the Province." (Cheers.)

Bro. RANDALL, P.M., returned thanks on behalf of the Alfred Lodge, and assured the W.M. and brethren of the Apollo Lodge that they deeply appreciated their kind and generous sentiments, and were most desirous of reciprocating them. They rejoiced in the prosperity of the Apollo Lodge, and sincerely hoped that its duration would be long and lasting. (Cheers.)

Bro. RYE, W.M. of the Cherwell Banbury lodge, said he cordially endorsed all that had fallen from Bro. Randall, P.M., and reminded them that the Cherwell Festival would take place shortly, when any of the brethren who would honour them with their presence would meet with a cordial reception, and find a special train provided for them to enable them to return home the same evening. In his office of W.M. he had spent a very happy year, and he hoped they would come to the festival if it were only to see how a monarch retired from business. (Laughter and cheers.)

Bro. Rev. T. G. MORTIMER, W.M. of the Abbey Lodge, Abingdon, also briefly responded, and after thanking them for the reception they had given him, expressed a hope that the brethren would visit his lodge and afford him the opportunity of returning the compliment. (Cheers.)

The W. MASTER, in proposing "The Officers," remarked that in the Apollo Lodge there was a difficulty which was not felt in other lodges—namely, that instead of a lack of brethren competent to undertake office, there was such an excess that it was no easy task to make a selection. He believed, however, that he had as good a working staff as any Master could desire, brethren who not only knew their duties but were prepared to fulfil them to the very letter. (Cheers.)

The SENIOR WARDEN and JUNIOR WARDEN replied to the toast.

The W. MASTER proposed "The Stewards," and called attention to the fact that that body included the stroke, bow, and coxswain of the last successful University crew, one of the University eleven, Bro. Scobell, and the Earl of Jersey, who had attained a high reputation in connection with the University Athletic Sports. (Cheers.)

Bro. BROWN responded to the toast.

During the evening a choice selection of solos, glees, and part songs were admirably sung by Bros. Fielding, Ransford, Kingsbury, and Shoubridge. The gems in the musical department were Bro. Fielding's "Sally in our Alley," "Angels, Listen," and "Kitty McClure," Bro. Ransford's "Tom Tough," and a quaint song by Theodore Distin, "Down to the Button," all of which were given with telling effect, and elicited rounds of applause.

The festival was successful beyond all precedent, and the pleasure of it was greatly enhanced by the services of the professional musical brethren, and in every way it might be truly designated as "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

On the 28th February, eight members of the University were initiated into the Order by the new W.M., who thus commenced his year's work under very favourable auspices.

On March 9th a lodge of emergency was held to pass some candidates, and to receive some members of the Isaac Newton University Lodge of Cambridge, who were visiting Oxford for the athletic sports, which were to take place on the following day between the two Universities. Bro. G. H. Evans, the I.P.M., Bro. the Rev. Arthur Bruce Fraser, Chaplain, Rev. J. F. Hardy, Prov. G. Chap., and C. E. Swaine attended, and a large number of members of the Apollo University Lodge and of the Alfred were present. After the usual introductory toasts, Bro. the Rev. C. R. Davy responding to that of the Grand Officers, Bro. Alderman Spiers, D.P.G.M. proposed the health of "The W.M." and referred to the happy interchange of courtesies between the lodges of the two Universities, who by the help of steam and the iron road were brought together within three hours. Each one was pursuing a most prosperous course, but the Apollo Lodge which was the oldest by forty years, had naturally from this cause an advantage which he hoped would in time be shared by the Isaac Newton Lodge. During the present year, the two Grand Wardens, and the two Grand Chaplains, were all selected from the Apollo Lodge, and four more highly accomplished Masons were scarcely to be found. Many excellent speeches and songs followed, and the P.M. of the Isaac Newton Lodge in his address said that he was malicious enough to rejoice at the presence amongst them of Bro. Meredith Brown, the stroke oar

of the University eight, because his indulgence in the festivities of the evening might perhaps give Cambridge a chance.

The brethren separated at high twelve after enjoying a delightful meeting.

WALES (WESTERN DIVISION).

ABERYSWITH.—*Aberystwith Lodge* (No. 1072). The ordinary monthly meeting was held at the Belle Vue Royal Hotel, on Thursday, the 8th inst., when the following brethren were present:—Bros. J. D. Perrott, W.M. 651 and 1072, Prov. G.S. of Wales; N. Bray, S.W. *pro. tem.*; G. T. Smith, J.W.; John Davies, Treas.; Stanley J. Balcombe, Hon. Sec.; John Vaughan, I.G.; E. L. Cole, T. S. Stooke, O. Rowe, H. S. Richardes, E. M. Vaughan, J. Williams, J. Pell, W. Williams, M. Jones, R. De la Hoyde, Theodore Paul, Rev. E. Edwards, G. Jones, R. J. Jones, J. Bennett, P. Garland, J. W. Szlumper, J. R. Jones, G. B. Cumberland, C. Keilly, Tyler. The lodge having been opened in due form, the minutes of the previous regular lodge, and lodge of emergency, were read and confirmed. The W.M. then raised Bros. E. Cole, J. Pell, H. S. Richardes, and J. W. Szlumper to the sublime degree of a M.M. The following candidates having been previously ballotted for, were severally initiated into the degree of E.A. by the W.M., viz.: Messrs. John Miller, Junr., C. Rice Williams, C. Raw, Edward Jones, and James Paull, and when we say that the W.M. of this lodge, and who is also W.M. of the parent lodge, No. 651, performed the various ceremonies in his usual manner, we give the highest praise in our power. The W.M. then appointed Bro. the Rev. E. Edwards, Chaplain, and Bro. E. L. Cole, J.D., and invested them with the insignia of their respective offices. A lodge of emergency was held on the following morning, and was opened in due form by the W.M., when the following officers were present:—Bros. J. D. Perrott, W.M. 651 and 1072; J. Baker, S.W. *pro. tem.*; G. T. Smith, J.W.; J. Davies, Treas.; S. J. Balcombe, Hon. Sec.; E. L. Cole, J.D.; and a goodly muster of brethren. The W.M. passed Bros. W. Williams, G. M. Vaughan, J. R. Jones, R. J. Jones, R. de la Hoyde, P. Garland, and J. Bennetts, to the degree of F.C., and raised Bros. T. Paul, T. S. Stooke, and L. Ellis to the degree of M.M. The next regular meeting of lodge No. 1072, will take place on Tuesday, 5th April.

ROYAL ARCH.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

GARSTON.—*Chapter of Harmony* (No. 220).—The regular convocation of this flourishing chapter was held at the Wellington Hotel, on Thursday, March 8th, at four, p.m. After the chapter had been duly opened, the companions were admitted. In the unavoidable absence of the M.E.Z., Comp. Hamer, P.Z., represented him, and was supported by Comps. Leedham, H.; Rev. J. Dunkley, J.; Pepper, P.Z.; Wylie, P.Z.; John Bowes, (J.129), Scribe E.; Ladmore Scribe, N.; Pearson, P.S.; Wood, Org.; Comps. Maxfield, Larsen, Syred and Robinson, Janitor. Visitor:—Comp. Jones, St. John's Chapter of Jerusalem. Comp. Scribe E., read the minutes of the last regular convocation, as well as of two subsequent emergency convocations, which were severally confirmed and duly signed. The ballot was then taken for Bros. Stephen Johnson, 673, and Robert Johnson, 220, which were unanimously in their favour. Bro. S. Johnson being present was examined and duly and solemnly exalted by the Acting M.E.Z., who delivered the symbolic and mystic lecture, Comp. Leedham, H., giving the historic lecture. Comp. Mansfield proposed and Comp. Bowes seconded Bro. B. P. Coxon, C.E., 148, and Comp. Leedham proposed and Comp. Syred seconded Bro. Alexander McNicholl, 220, as candidates for exaltation. After some routine business had been transacted, the chapter was duly and solemnly closed.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

KENT.

PROV. GRAND CONCLAVE.

On Friday, 16th inst., at a meeting of the Kemeys Tynte Encampment, held at Freemason's Hall, William-street, Woolwich, Sir Knt. J. R. Thomson, E.C., the announcement was made that the M. E. and S. Grand Master Sir Knt. William Stuart, had signified his intention of attending, for the purpose of installing the V. E. Sir Knt. Col. Henry Clerk as Prov. G.



Commander for Kent; and a large muster of the members of the Kemeys Tynte, Stuart and Observance Encampments were present to receive the S.G.M.

After the Kemeys Tynte Encampment had been opened by the E.C. in form, the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Comps. Major J. H. Fremc, Phipps, and Capt. Ridout; when the last named candidate being present, ballot being his favour, was duly installed a member of the Order, and the further business of the encampment having been concluded, the announcement was made that the M. E. and S. Grand Master, accompanied by the Grand Chancellor, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, with several other members of Grand Conclave, had arrived, and thereupon the Prov. Grand Conclave was prepared, and upon the entry of the M. E. and S. Grand Master and Grand Officers in procession, the chair was taken by the Grand Master, supported by the various members of Grand Conclave, and the ceremony of installing Sir Knt. Col. H. Clerk as Prov. G. Commander, was proceeded with according to ancient usage. The Grand Chancellor having presented him in due form, and with a neat and appropriate address to the Grand Master, the patent of appointment was read, and the ceremony concluded by the proclamations by the heralds, and the usual complimentary addresses and salutations. The Prov. Grand Conclave and the Kemeys Tynte Encampment were then closed, and the whole of the members present adjourned to the banquet prepared for them at Freemason's Tavern, Dockyard Station, Woolwich, where they partook of one of Bro. De Gray's best entertainments. About twenty-three Sir Knts. having attended the banquet on this occasion, all of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with the banquet and wines.

HULL.

ANCIENT YORK CONCLAVE OF REDEMPTION, TIME IMMORTAL.—A regular meeting of this flourishing encampment was held Monday evening 19th inst., in the Masonic Hall, Prince-street, when the Knights re-elected Sir Knight Gilbert Wilkinson, 18^o, as Eminent Commander for the ensuing year. Companions James Meek (Lord Mayor of York), Lieut.-Col. Haworth, W. Lawton (York), George Hardy, Lieut. M. W. Cooper, Capt. Geo. Symons, the Rev. J. E. Mayne Young were then respectively admitted, invested, installed, and proclaimed Knights Templar and members of this ancient order. The Eminent Deputy Provincial Grand Commander then took his seat on the throne, and was saluted with the honors of chivalry, and several beautiful military evolutions were performed by the Knights, under command of the two captains, Sir Knights Walton and Jackson. A companion was then proposed for installation. The fine hall presented a beautiful appearance, being decorated with all the banners and insignia of the order, which, together with the elegant furniture of the Conclave and the dress of the Knights, all of whom appeared in full costume, presented a picture more like the fourteenth century than the present. At the conclusion of the business, the Knights retired to the banquetting hall, where an elegant supper was provided, and after a social evening separated at an early hour. Amongst those present we noticed Sir Knights Thos. Thompson, the Ven. D. Prov. G. Commander; Walter Reynolds, Prov. E.C.; Gilbert Wilkinson, E.C.; P. Jackson, G. Aide-de-Camp; Major Banister, Lieut.-Col. Pease, Lieut.-Col. Haworth, Capt. Symons, Capt. R. G. Smith, Lieut. Cooper, J. F. Holden, T. Walton, M. C. Peck, J. N. Scherling, J. Brooke, W. Batty, T. Dale, W. K. Brown, A. E. Hargrave, G. W. Harrison, F. W. Hudson, T. Luty, J. Ward, Marwood (Royal Kent Encampment, Newcastle), and other Knights from Hull and York.

SCOTLAND.

SUPREME GRAND ECLECTIC SCOTTISH COUNCIL OF THE RITE OF MISRAIM AND THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

The retrogression of Masonry in Scotland, owing to the dormancy of this Council, having been seriously brought under the notice of its existing members, at a meeting held in Edinburgh on the 14th, it was unanimously resolved to grant charters to certain brethren to work the Rose Croix and the other degrees up to the 30th of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and to the 77th of the Rite of Misraim, for the purpose of enabling chapters in the provinces to participate in the benefits arising

from the study of these degrees. In the presence of the Absolute Sovereign Grand Master, assisted by his Council, and between his hands, certain companions were dedicated to this work, among others: John Taylor, P.M. Lodge St. Clair, and R.W.M. Lodge St. Stephen, Henry Imrie, R.W.M. Roman Eagle, Chalmers Izett Paton, P.M. Caledonian Lodge, George Darling, P.M. St. Stephen; Robert Todd, D. M. Canongate and Leith, S. E. Trotter, Treas. St. Andrew Lodge, &c. Other Masters and Past Masters have also stated their desire to take part in the great and glorious work that is about to commence; and a solemn chapter of the consistory of the Lothians is to be held on Good Friday for the installation of office bearers and reception of candidates. Applications have been already made to the Supreme Council for charters, and there cannot be a doubt that the resuscitation of the the rites will have a most beneficial influence upon Masonry both at home and abroad.

NEW ZEALAND.

OTAGO.

PORT CHALMERS LODGE (No. 942).—The installation of W.M. of the Port Chalmers Lodge took place on St. John's Day, at the Masonic Hall, Port Chalmers, in the presence of a large number of brethren, including the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., E.C., Bro. Lazar; the R.W. Prov. G.M. of New Zealand, S.C., Bro. V. Pyke; with P.M.'s Bros. Hyman, Nathan, Strelitz, Smith, Caldwell, W.M., and officers of the several lodges, E.C. and S.C., in Dunedin; with other visiting brethren, and a numerous attendance of the members of the lodge. Bro. J. Loudon, with the usual ceremony and honours, was duly installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, and R.W.D.P.G.M. Bro. Lazar invested the several officers in due form, and delivered the usual Masonic addresses to each in a very impressive manner, viz., to Bro. Rolfe, S.W.; Bro. J. B. Robertson, J.W.; Bro. Mathieson, S.D.; Bro. Andrew McKinnon, J.D.; Bro. Thomas Taylor, Treas.; Bro. Wilson, Sec.; Bro. Goldie, I.G.; Bro. P. Shea, Tyler, and Bros. Latimer and J. Taylor as Stewards. Bro. J. Joyce, with great credit to himself and success to the lodge, filled the office of W.M. for the preceding two years, and as installing officer, conducted the ceremony in such a manner as to elicit the commendation and approval of the Prov. G. Officers of the E.C. and S.C., and of the brethren representing the interests of Freemasonry from all parts, and he was most ably assisted by Bro. Hyman, Prov. G.D.C. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the brethren adjourned to Bro. Dodson's Provincial Hotel, where a grand banquet had been prepared. About ninety brethren had seats at the table, and it is the testimony of all that, not in this province, nor in any part of the colonies, have they, on any similar occasion during their experience as members of the Craft, been present at a banquet more liberally provided, or more efficiently conducted. Bro. Dodson having excelled even the best of his efforts in the preparation and management of public banquets. After dinner, which was accompanied by a rich dessert, and the best description of wines, a list of toasts, to the number of eighteen, was gone through, and many happy and appropriate speeches were made. After the several preliminary toasts, the W.M. of the Port Chalmers Marine Lodge was proposed by Bro. Lazar, Prov. D.G.M., in an interesting address, which was ably responded to; when Bro. T. A. Mansford proposed the P.M. of the Port Chalmers Marine Lodge, Bro. J. Joyce, and highly eulogised the zeal and assiduity with which Bro. Joyce had for two years discharged the duties of the office. Bro. J. Loudon, W.M., at the same time presented to Bro. J. Joyce, P.M., a very handsome jewel, in testimony of the esteem and respect of the lodge, the jewel having been specially manufactured for the occasion by Bro. Hyman, and having inscribed on it an expression of the feelings of the presenters. Bro. Joyce, P.M., responded, desiring that "those virtues and principles so constantly inculcated in the lodges, might be more fully carried out and acted up to in both public and private life; and that brotherly love, belief, and truth might always be fully exemplified." Bro. Rolfe, S.W., proposed the Lodge of Dunedin and Otago; replied to by Bro. Rees, W.M. The Lake Lodge of Ophir was then given by Bro. J. B. Robertson, J.W., and replied to by Bros. Nathan, P.M., and Fish, W.M. Bro. J. R. Monson proposed the remaining lodges under the English Constitution; replied to by Bro. Nathan, P.M. Bro. Taylor, Treas., gave the Otago Kilwinning,

St. Andrew, and St. Clair Lodges, S.C., which was suitably responded to by Bros. Barron, W.M., and Caldwell, P.M. and W.M., and W. W. Wilson, W.M. Bro. J. Loudon, W.M., gave the Past Masters of the various Lodges, which was very feelingly responded to by Bro. G. Smith, P.M., who briefly reviewed the progress of Freemasonry in Otago, and congratulated the P.C.M.L. on its success. The R.W. D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Lazar proposed the Officers of the P.C.M.L., for whom Bro. Rolfe S.W., suitably responded. The Visiting Brethren was then given by Bro. Alexander M'Kinnon, and responded to by Bros. Mills and Hyman, P.M.'s. Bro. J. Joyce, P.M., gave All Poor and Distressed Brethren, a toast which was appropriately responded to by a general collection among the brethren present. A very interesting and pleasant evening was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to Bro. G. Dodson, for the very liberal and elegant banquet provided for the brethren. During the evening Bro. Myers presided at the harmonium and piano; and Bros. Lazar, Strelitz, and Dodson sang some excellent songs. The visiting Brethren from Dunedin returned to town by the *Peninsula*, a Masonic salute being fired as a mark of respect on the departure of the steamer.

BRITISH BURMAH,

(From our own Correspondent.)

ROYAL ARCH.

RANGOON.

CONSECRATION OF THE ROYAL BURMAH CHAPTER, ATTACHED TO LODGE VICTORIA IN BURMAH, (No. 832) UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND, MEETING AT RANGOON, IN BRITISH BURMAH.

The ceremony of consecrating this new chapter took place at the Masonic Temple in the Cantonment of Rangoon, on the 13th of January, 1866, in the presence of a goodly assemblage of Royal Arch Masons, and was performed by M.E.Z. Colonel A. J. Greenlaw, P.Z. of the Royal Naval Chapter, attached to Phoenix Lodge, 257, Portsmouth.

The Companions met at the Masonic Temple at 7 p.m.

Ex-Comp. Colonel Greenlaw, P.Z. of the Royal Naval Chapter attached to 257, at Portsmouth, read out the letter received from the G. Scribe E., transmitting the warrant, and then addressed the Companions as follows:—

"Companions,—We are here this evening to constitute, consecrate, and dedicate a Royal Arch Chapter to be attached to Lodge Victoria in Burmah. It is with very great pleasure that I am enabled to inform you, after the great delay we have experienced, that the warrant has at last arrived from the Supreme Grand Chapter of England and Wales, empowering those who signed the petition, to congregate as a Royal Arch Chapter in Rangoon, East India, the chapter to be styled as the petition solicited, "The Royal Burmah" Chapter. I feel certain that it is a matter of very great satisfaction and joy to each and all of us, that our earnest and long-felt wish is at last gratified. I may say this delay has been caused by ourselves, and not by those at home, for our G. Scribe E. has done his best for us, and *he* has lost no time about it.

We have now their power to establish this sublime degree in British Burmah, attached to our happy and prosperous Lodge Victoria in Burmah. To myself it is a great source of rejoicing, having, I may say, founded the lodge just five years and a half ago.

The lodge, you are well aware, is in a prosperous state, both as to members and to finances, and has now attached to it the Mark Degree, this Holy Royal Arch Chapter, and a Knight Templar's Encampment, all these, too, within one year.

This spreading of our Order in these far-off, and I may add, isolated provinces, is, I sincerely trust, a step further towards the spread of those sublime precepts taught to us within these sacred walls, leading us to glorify our Heavenly Father and Creator, and to magnify and bless His Most Holy and Sacred Name, and calling on us for greater exertions in affording consolation and assistance, and to impart happiness to our brother man, especially to the distressed, the widow, the aged, and the orphan thus to obey that divine command of our all merciful and loving God, "to do good unto all men," for, bear in mind, that in every degree in Masonry we are taught to love our God with all our heart, and our neighbour as ourselves.

In this degree you are most earnestly implored to honor and

adore His sacred name, and never to mention His name lightly nor irreverently.—Let us not forget these solemn truths.

Companions,—We have much to do this evening, so I will not longer detain you but proceed at once to constitute this new chapter, and then to consecrate and dedicate it. I must, therefore, request all those who are not installed Principals to withdraw during the opening of the chapter."

The chapter was then opened by M.E.Z.'s Colonel Greenlaw, as Z.; Colonel Pollard, Acting H.; G. Sutherland, J. The Companions were then severally proved and admitted to the chapter, Comps. J. J. C. Hardinge, Acting E.; A. Saunders, N.; J. White, P.S.; T. Cotton, 1st A.S.; W. Halkesworth, 2nd A.S.; J. W. Simpson, Org.

The chapter having being declared duly open, Ex-Comp. Z. read out the Charter of Constitution, empowering the Companions to meet as a chapter to be called the Royal Burmah Chapter, under the Supreme Grand Chapter of England and Wales.

All not installed Principals were requested to withdraw, when M.E.Z. installed Comp. Duncan into the third chair, and afterwards into the second chair as H.

M.E.Z. then installed Comp. G. O'Donnell in the third chair as J.

Companions were then admitted and saluted the newly installed Principals.

A ballot having been taken for the following brethren, and the same having been favourable, they were duly admitted and exalted to the high and sublime degree of Royal Arch Masons, Richard Clarke Babington, T. B. Hardinge, G. Simpson, J. Dawson, R. S. Dawson, J. Reid, and E. M. Ryan, all of Lodge 832, Victoria in Burmah.

The chapter was then constituted as follows: Ex-Comps. Colonel A. J. Greenlaw, Z.; Captain Duncan, as H.; George O'Donnell, J. Ex-Comp, Z. then invested Comp. T. B. Hardinge, as E.; J. Dawson, N.; R. C. Babington, P.S.; R. S. Dawson, 1st A.S.; J. Reid, 2nd A.S.; G. Simpson, Janitor.

After a short address from Ex-Principal Z. in which he explained the duty and necessity of consecrating the chapter, he called upon the Companions to assist him in the performance of that ceremony.

M.E.Z. first offered up the following prayer:—

"Almighty, eternal, and omnipotent God, who hast promised to hear those that call upon Thee in Thy Holy Name, and to be in the midst of two or three assembled in Thy Name, we each and all now implore Thee to look down upon us at this time; and to be with us now, blessing us abundantly in our present undertaking; sanctify and bless us all, and permit us to establish this building to Thy glory.

"Inspire each of us with love to Thee and to all our fellow creatures. Let us endeavour to relieve the distressed, and to communicate happiness to our fellow man, doing all for the honor and glory of Thy Holy Name.

"Grant that this building that we are now consecrating to Thy Sacred Name, may be holiness to the Lord, and whenever we are assembled here for the purposes of Masonry, may we be guided in all our ways by Thy divine and perfect law. Thus will our Order be made subservient to the practice of our religious duties, and help each of us forward to that Grand Chapter above, where we all hope to meet in perfect happiness when the scenes of this world shall have passed away, and we shall appear in the presence of the Great "I am," there to remain and dwell for ever. So mote it be."

Principal J. then read I Kings, viii, 1—16.

Principal Z. then proceeded slowly round the chapter sprinkling corn and saying, "when ye be come into the land which I give unto you, ye shall bring a sheaf of the first fruits of your harvest to the priest, and he shall wave the sheaf before the Lord to be accepted for you." This corn I sprinkle as an emblem of plenty. All saluted, singing "Hallelujah."

Principal H. then proceeded slowly round the chapter, sprinkling wine and saying, "And thou shalt bring for a drink offering, half an hin of wine for an offering of a sweet savour unto the Lord, and if a stranger sojourn with you, as you do so shall he do; one law and one manner shall be for you and the stranger that sojourneth with you." This wine I pour as an emblem of Prosperity. All saluted singing "Hallelujah."

Principal J. then proceeded slowly round the chapter, sprinkling oil and saying, "And thou shalt make it in oil of an holy ointment, and thou shalt anoint the tabernacle of the congregation therewith." This oil I pour as an emblem of unanimity

and brotherly love. All saluted, singing "Hallelujah," Amen. Principal Z. then gave the invocation:—"I hereby invoke the sacred name of the Great "I am," to whom be all honor and glory now and ever.

"So mote it be.

"May He be with us to strengthen us in the principles of our Order, to prosper us with success in all our undertaking, and direct our zealous efforts to the good of Masonry in general, and to this Royal Burmah Chapter in particular.

"By the divine aid I implore the Most High to pour down His blessing on this chapter, and to dedicate it to the sacred interests of morality and religion, and may the Most High be ever with us all.

"So mote it be.

"In the name of the Most High, I finally declare the Royal Arch Chapter, styled Royal Burmah, to be duly dedicated and consecrated to all the purposes of Royal Arch Masonry, and may the blessing of our God ever rest upon it."

So mote it be.

Z.: Glory to God on high,

H.: On earth peace;

J.: Good will to men.

Ode—Air, "Rule Britannia."

Almighty sire, our Heavenly King,
Before whose sacred name we bend,
Accept the praises which we sing,
And to our humble prayer attend.
All hail! Great Architect divine,
The universal frame is Thine.

That sacred place where three in one,
Comprisd Thy comprehensive name;
And where the bright meridian sun
Was soon Thy glory to proclaim.
All hail, &c.

On thy omnipotence we rest
Secure of Thy protection here,
And hope hereafter to be blest,
When we have left this world of care.
All hail, &c.

Inspire us with Thy grace divine,
Thy sacred law our guide shall be;
To every good our hearts incline,
From every evil keep us free.
All hail, &c.

Principal Z. then addressed the chapter:—

Companions,—We have now constituted, consecrated, and dedicated the Royal Burmah Chapter, its acts will now be legal, and in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Supreme Grand Chapter.

We have installed the new Principals, who have each ruled a Craft lodge, I have now only to pray the Most High to prosper us and this chapter.

You have all learnt to value this our noble Order, and to appreciate the sublime precepts it inculcates, and you are all practically acquainted with the exalted mysteries of the Holy Royal Arch Degree.

It would be superfluous in me to point out its excellencies. You learn, however, in this degree truths that must astound yet fascinate you, and such as should incline your hearts still more to glorifying God and to loving one another.

The mysteries of this degree are so interwoven with all that is or ought to be most dear to us, as reasoning and responsible beings, with a future to look to, that it should cause us each seriously to reflect on those mysteries, and to ask ourselves, "are our actions such as tell us that we are living as if we loved His sacred name?"

The third degree taught you to look to a future and better state,—to the immortality of the soul,—bidding you look to that bright morning star, whose rising brings peace and eternal salvation to the obedient of the human race.

In this degree you discover what was wanting to complete the former degree; you learn that the Triune God, who is the Great "I am," the Lord of all power and might, the eternal Father of all, will be faithful to His promises. Let us each seriously contemplate the advantages to be learnt in this sublime degree. Let this new chapter inspire us with more charity to all men; that charity as shown in words and even in

thoughts, as well as deeds, and let it cement us one to another more firmly in brotherly love.

There is much for us to do; our Charities at home need all our help. The Asylum for the Aged, both men and women, the Schools for both boys and girls, children of deceased and of destitute brethren call for new energies from each of us. Let this new degree inspire us then with more energy in God's cause, and in that of our fellow-creatures.

Companions,—I do not doubt but that we shall progress well, I however earnestly trust that all we do will be done strictly in conformity with the laws and regulations of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England and Wales, and with the usages and customs of this Order, and also with a true feeling of Masonic love to one another, and good wishes for the success of this chapter, Royal Burmah.

Lastly, be assured that a few zealous Masons will do more for our noble Order and its benevolent institutions, than numbers without real Masonic zeal.

Let us then, with this new degree, do our best to establish it on that firm basis of "Glory to God, and love to our neighbour."

I now trust that with the aid of Him, without whom nothing is strong, we shall go and prosper. It shall ever be my earnest endeavour as your 1st Principal Z. to advance this chapter, to please you all and to merit the high position I now occupy.

I pray the Great "I am" to have each and all of us in His keeping, that He will purify our hearts and enable us to devote our lives and our best energies to His service, and that out of the store that he has supplied us each with, we may assist and benefit His needy creatures, and may we all at last abide under His most Holy Name in the Grand Chapter above for ever.

So mote it be. Hallelujah, Amen."

The by-laws were then submitted for approval, and were passed to be forwarded for confirmation, and to be printed after being approved of by the three Principals to whom the Companions left the matter. Ex-Comp. Duncan said that he could not but express his admiration at the splendid manner in which the degree had been conferred by M.E.Z. Col. Greenlaw, as well as the other ceremonies this evening. It was seldom indeed that he had ever witnessed such skill in giving a degree in Freemasonry.

The opening of this chapter completes four degrees we have now in British Burmah, and all through the exertions of our M.E.Z. He has given an impetus to Freemasonry which has not failed to have an effect in other provinces in British India. The zeal shown by Ex-Comp. Col. Greenlaw, and Ex-Comp. G. O'Donnell, Principals of this chapter, and of that of Morning Star Chapter, has not failed to be recognised by the Prov. Grand Lodge of Bengal, the former having been elected an Honorary Member of that Prov. Grand Lodge; the latter appointed its J.G.W. for the ensuing year.

He proposed a vote of thanks to M.E.Z. Col. Greenlaw, for the great trouble he had taken in getting up the chapter in the magnificent style in which they then saw it; this was carried unanimously. There being no further business, the chapter was closed in ancient form.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—*Italia Lodge*.—The installation of the W.M. of the Italia Lodge, under the Grand Orient of Italy, took place on the 26th Feb., when Bro. Veneziani retired, and installed as his successor Bro. N. Camondo, son of the great Jewish banker. Bro. Camondo distinguished himself before his introduction to Masonry by defending Jewish Masons against a social persecution. The hall of the Italia Lodge was filled by a large body of members and visitors. Deputations attended from the Oriental, Deutscher Bund (German), Bulwer and Arcte (Greek) Lodges under the Grand Lodge of England; the Leinster, of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; the Germania, of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg; and the Union d'Orient, of the Grand Orient of France. Each deputation was received with Masonic honours. As a mark of esteem for Bro. Camondo, the ceremony was attended by Bro. Hyde Clarke, 33°, and acting District G.M. A deputation was sent out of the lodge, with the Dir. of Cers. and seven lights carried by two K.H., and five S.P.R.C., and the Ill. Bro. entered under a vault of steel. W. Bro. Veneziani having tendered him the gavel, which was declined, proceeded to offer to him the thanks of the lodge,

followed by grand honours. Bro. Clarke replied in Italian. The S.W. of the Italia proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Veneziani for the services he had rendered to Masonry in general, and that lodge in particular, more specially during the cholera period, and in the foundation of the Italian Masonic School. The proceedings lasted to a late hour. The East was filled by the Masons of eminence and W.M.'s of the several lodges, including Bro. Green, 32°, D.S.G., W.M. Deutsche Bund; Bro. Laurie, 30°, P.D.S.G.W., P.M. Oriental; Bro. Carleton, 18°, D.G. Sec.; Bro. Harvey, D.G. Reg., W.M. Bulwer; Bro. Skouloudi, D.G. Steward, W.M. Arete, &c.

SMYRNA.—A foreign brother, director of the Italian Theatre at Smyrna, finding his enterprise disastrous, and his Italian brethren unable to relieve him, applied to the Hemer Lodge, the members of which took his call in hand. Bro. T. Papworth, the author of a volume of poems, wrote a farce in English, which was translated into Italian by Bro. Carrer, a large number of tickets was taken, and a full house secured on the 3rd March. On the 5th March, a benefit was given for the daughter of the brother, another good house got together, and a present was made from each of the English lodges. On the intervening Sunday the eloquent Archbishop of the Roman Catholics, preached his customary Lentine diatribe against the wickedness of Masons.

The proceeds of the first English Masonic ball for the Greek, Turkish, and Armenian Hospitals are likely to net £80.

SALONIKA.—There is now an Italian Lodge at work, at Salonika, called the Macedonia, with about forty members. A systematic persecution is carried on by the Jesuits. On a late occasion the lodge got up a theatrical representation for the charities of the city, and tendered a portion to the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity. Under orders of the bishop, they refused the Devil's money.

REVIEWS.

The Devon and Cornwall Masonic Calendar for the Year 1866. Edited by Bro. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, 18°, of Phoenix Lodge (No. 331), &c. Devonport: John R. Spry; London: Pitman. 1866.

We have received the Devon and Cornwall Masonic Calendar for the present year, and are pleased to find that the expectations we had been led to form of it, as announced in our Masonic Memos. in our issue of the 3rd inst., have proved upon a perusal of the Calendar to be fully realised.

We noticed, on opening the book, that it is nearly, if not quite, double the thickness of last year's edition, though published at the same price—one shilling.

Under the able editorship of Bro. W. J. Hughan, 18°, the Devon and Cornwall brethren have now, not only a complete Masonic *vademecum* for those two provinces, but the work recommends itself to the Craft generally by reason of the admirable selections of Masonic notes and gleanings, reviews and other general Masonic information which it contains.

The Calendar is adorned with an exceedingly well executed plate engraving of the R.W. Bro. Augustus Smith, Prov. G.M. Cornwall, to whom the Calendar is dedicated, and it contains a memoir of that highly-esteemed, zealous, and efficient brother, to whom the province is indebted, amongst other valuable *practical* services rendered by him to the Craft, for the establishment of the County Fund for Aged and Infirm Freemasons of Cornwall, which has now for some months been in working order.

We are pleased to see from the Calendar that, during the past year, Freemasonry has made such increase in the provinces of Devon and Cornwall, as evidenced by the number of new lodges which have been consecrated, the same healthy vitality being shown in the Mark Degree, the Royal Arch, Knights Templar, the Rose Croix, and other high degrees working under the warrant of the S.G.C. of the 33°.

The information in the Calendar proper is admirably arranged for ready reference as to the places and times

of meeting in the two provinces of Craft and Mark lodges, R. A. Chapters, &c. We congratulate the editor and publisher upon the successful result of their exertions, and trust the brethren of the two provinces will show their appreciation of these exertions, and by their support stimulate Bros. Hughan and Spry to introduce in future editions their promised improvements and additions.

MEETINGS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31st, 1866.

Monday, March 26th.—ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, at 8.

Tuesday, March 27th.—INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.

Thursday, March 29th.—CHEMICAL SOCIETY (Anniversary), at 8.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena and Prince Leopold, and her Serene Highness Princess Hohenlohe, arrived at the Castle on the 15th inst. shortly after six o'clock, from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Marchioness of Ely and the Equerries in Waiting. The Queen, with Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds on the 16th inst. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haig, arrived at the Castle from Marlborough House. Lady Fanny Howard arrived at the Castle on the 15th inst., and had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal Family. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Lascelles have succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Florence Seymour as Maids of Honour in Waiting. The Queen drove in the grounds on the 17th inst. attended by Lady Augusta Stanley. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred went to London, attended by Lieutenant Haig. Lady Augusta Stanley, Lady Fanny Howard, and Lady Cowper, had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family. The Judge Advocate General had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty drove in the grounds, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieut. Haig, arrived at the Castle from London. Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe, with their children, Prince Ernest and Princess Eliza, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen, Prince Alfred, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Hermann of Hohenlohe, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service on the 12th inst. in the private chapel. The Rev. T. J. Rowsell, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, preached the sermon. The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, drove out on the 18th inst., and went out in the grounds on the 19th inst. accompanied by Prince Leopold. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe, and attended by Lieut. Haig, went to London. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out in a carriage and four on the 19th inst., and went out in the grounds on the 20th inst. with Princess Beatrice. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise went out driving. Mr. Bird, chemist, had the honour of exhibiting experiments at Windsor Castle before their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, and the young Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Alfred, with the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lieut.-Col. Keppel, and Hon. E. Yorke, in waiting,

attended Divine Service in the forenoon. The Prince of Wales went to the House of Lords. The Princess of Wales took a carriage drive. The Queen walked and drove in the grounds on the afternoon of the 20th with Princess Louise, and again went out on the 21st inst., accompanied by her Royal Highness. His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Kingscote, went out hunting. The Dowager Princess Hohenlohe (her Majesty's half sister) took leave of her Majesty, and left the Castle for the Continent. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, accompanied the Princess to the railway station in Windsor, and afterwards returned to the Castle. Major-General Seymour, Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, attended her Serene Highness to Folkestone. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Keppel, hunted with his harriers near Taplow on the 20th inst. The Princess of Wales took a carriage drive, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales dined with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at their residence in St. James's-square.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—The HOUSE OF LORDS went rapidly through the business on its paper on the 15th inst. There was nothing of importance, and their lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.—On the 16th inst. the House had a long sitting. Earl Grey brought forward his resolution that the House should go into committee to consider the state of Ireland. He wished the House to affirm that there was something in the state of Ireland requiring consideration, and if the motion was agreed to he would be prepared on Tuesday to move resolutions in committee. In a comprehensive speech he indicated what he considered were the evils which militated against Ireland's prosperity. This led to an animated debate, in the course of which the mischief done by the Irish Church was fully pointed out. Of course the Church had its defenders, among whom was the Archbishop of Armagh. Eventually the motion was negatived.—The House on the 19th had a very short sitting. In the course of it, however, Earl Russell brought in a bill to amend the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—On the 20th, Earl Granville, in reply to questions by the Duke of Montrose and the Duke of Marlborough, said the Order in Council allowed healthy cows to be moved a limited distance in the metropolis with a license. With regard to the effect produced by the stoppage of the movement of cattle by railway, the Government had been overwhelmed, with complaints on the subject, and that he was of opinion that the prohibition could not be long continued. It was intended to allow the carriage of cattle by railways in certain districts, and under certain restrictions, so as not to come into contact with the cattle plague. Notice would be given of these changes, and the existing prohibition would be enforced until the new order came into operation. The Government intended to bring into the House of Commons a bill to confer enlarged powers upon the Privy Council. Their lordships then adjourned.—On the 15th inst. the HOUSE OF COMMONS had for its first business the Parliamentary Oaths Bill. Sir George Grey announced that he should accept the early part of the amendment of Mr. Disraeli in reference to the succession under the Act of Settlement with the exception of the word "defend." After a brief discussion the first part of the amendment was agreed to. Mr. Disraeli then moved the second part of his amendment declaring that no foreign prince, prelate, &c., has any jurisdiction or authority in this country. A debate followed which ended in the amendment being rejected by a majority of 14, the numbers being for the amendment, 222, against 236. Some verbal alterations were made in the oath, and the bill was ordered,

in spite of the protestations of Mr. Whalley and Mr. Newdegate, to be reported on the 16th. Afterwards, on the motion for going into committee of supply, Sir John Walsh mourned over our naval weakness; and there was a series of small discussions on small subjects, after which the House went into committee of supply. On the 16th the House was occupied with a variety of topics. First, on the motion for going into committee of supply, Lord E. Cecil moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the constitution, system of education, and discipline at the Woolwich Royal Military Academy and the Sandhurst College, as well as into the general treatment of the gentlemen cadets. This led to a warm discussion. The motion was negatived by 152 votes to 132. The other topics dealt with were metropolitan improvements, the treatment of Fenian prisoners in Waterford Gaol (in the course of the discussion on which there was a personal scene between Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Maguire), the administration of justice in Ireland, and Turnpike Trusts. Thereafter the House went into Committee of Supply.—On the 19th inst., some interesting information as to the Reform Bill was given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House in answer to questions. Amid the cheers of Ministerialists, he announced that the Government would, when the franchise bill was disposed of, take measures in respect to the re-distribution of seats and the settlement of the boundaries of boroughs. He added that the Government would do this at what they deemed a fitting opportunity, whereupon the Opposition set up ironical cheers.—A little later Mr. Gladstone stated that under the new bill the mode of calculating the annual value of houses would remain the same as at present.—Sir George Grey and the Government generally had to sustain a severe and general scolding from Mr. Hunt and the other members infected by the cattle plague. They demanded that an army of inspectors should be appointed to see that the railway companies did their duty in disinfecting carriages in which cattle had been carried. The Government replied that no number of inspectors could do the work in the time, and contended that it was better to leave the railway companies to do the work on the pain of being informed against by any one if they failed.—Sir John Pakington was particularly severe upon the shortcomings of the Government. Yet he had just before tumbled headlong into a trap. Somebody had found out that when the *Bellerophon* was tried her funnel was lengthened in order that the draft in the engine-room being increased more steam might be got up. Sir John leaped at the story. Here was a fraud on the public. The speed of the *Bellerophon*, a ship constructed by a man whom he had not appointed, had been increased by a device which was not fair. He asked the question, Had the funnel of the *Bellerophon* been lengthened on her trial trip? "Yes," said Lord Clarence Paget, "it had." The engineers had done it in accordance with their usual custom. It was done in the case of the *Warrior*, when the right hon. baronet was First Lord of the Admiralty. Of course the House laughed consumedly at the blunder of the member for Droitwich.—Rather a sharp discussion next arose as to whether the meeting of committees should be postponed till one o'clock in consequence of it being the day of humiliation for the cattle plague. Finally, however, the proposal was carried by 259 votes to 112.—The Parliamentary Oaths Bill was read a third time and passed after a show of opposition by Mr. Newdegate. Next, on the motion for going into committee of supply, there were discussions on various subjects, the most prominent being the late inquiry into the loss of the *London*. Sir John Pakington led the assault on the manner in which the inquiry had been conducted, and there was a very warm debate.—On the 19th inst. two notices of motion in respect to the Reform Bill were

given. These would seem to show that there are other so-called Liberals than those who have put themselves forward hitherto who are endeavouring to join the Tories, while keeping up the profession of Liberalism. Earl Grosvenor, who represents Chester, and is described in "Dod" as a Whig and a member of Brooks' Club, gave notice that on the motion for the second reading of the Reform Bill he should move an amendment to the effect that no bill for dealing with the franchise can be satisfactory that does not deal with the whole question of distribution of seats and other matters. Of course the Opposition cheered. They thought they had got another assistant. Then Sir W. Hutt, of whom better things might have been expected, gave notice that in the event of Earl Grosvenor's amendment being lost, he should move an amendment to the effect that the alterations made by the bill in the franchise should not take effect until a measure for redistributing the seats should have been passed. This may not be intended to harass the Government, but it looks very much as if it were. Later, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Sir A. Buller, said the Government would in its own good time bring in a bill for the better prevention of corrupt practices at elections.—Among the subjects subsequently discussed were Scotch Fisheries, the Standing Orders as to grants of money, the Australian difficulty as to the tariff, and other topics.—On the 21st inst. the House of Commons resolved, after some discussion, that the bills promoted by the Metropolitan Board of Works be referred to a select committee.—Mr. Oliphant seems disposed to forestall the Government in the matter of Reform. He gave notice that on the 10th of April he should move for a commission to inquire into the boundaries of boroughs and the whole question of the distribution of seats. If that motion be carried on the Tuesday, how will the debate on the Thursday stand?—Mr. Coleridge subsequently moved the second reading of the Oxford Tests Bill in an admirable speech. The opposition was led by Sir Stafford Northcote, and all the stock arguments against the measure were brought out. They did not avail, however, to defeat the bill, for on a division the second reading was carried by 217 votes to 103.—Sir Stafford Northcote tried to argue the majority away by declaring that he had told many of his friends there would be no division that afternoon; whereupon Mr. Coleridge pithily answered that he was perfectly satisfied with the position of the affair.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—From the Registrar-General's returns we extract the following:—The mortality still continues at a high rate. The deaths in the principal towns last week amounted to 3,983, which was at the rate of 34 in the thousand. The honour of being lowest on the list belongs to Newcastle, which is 26; London and several other towns stand at 30. Liverpool is as high as 57. The London deaths amount to 1,738, which is 227 above the average. It is, however, a considerable reduction from the previous week. The births were 4,582, of which 2,213 belong to London, which is a little above the average.—The aggregate number of patients relieved at the Metropolitan Free Hospital during the week ending 17th March was, medical 970, surgical 575; total 1,545, of which 574 were new cases.—The election committees in the cases of Yarmouth, Nottingham, Bridgnorth, Totnes, and Boston, were constituted on the 15th inst., and began business forthwith. In the Nottingham case there were cross petitions—one against Sir R. Clifton, the other against Mr. Samuel Morley.—Mr. William Gardner, an exhibitor in the Guildhall Exhibition, was with two of his workmen, brought up at the Mansion House Police-court charged with assault. It appeared that Mr. Gardner, who is a patent safe manufacturer, purchased from

Mr. C. J. Sharpe a number of locks to be shown at the exhibition with his wares. When Mr. Sharpe went to assist the exhibitor in placing the locks in a show-case, the latter asked and received from Mr. Sharpe a cheque for £12 10s., which had been paid for the locks, and which he offered to get cashed. The defendant Gardner then refused to return either cheque or money, and finally, with his workmen, committed the assault with which they were charged. Gardner was fined £3, and each of his workmen £1, with an alternative of imprisonment.—Another great commercial disaster has taken place. The Joint Stock Discount Company is a failure, and its failure will involve many of its shareholders in ruin. The statements made at the meeting were extraordinary, and seem to show that there has been gross mismanagement if not worse.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on the 16th inst., a report of the Thames Embankment Committee stated that steps had been taken with respect to the arrangement with the Waterloo and Whitehall Railway Company for carrying their works under the Thames Embankment North, and submitting the agreement for arbitration for sealing. The report was agreed to. The board then adjourned.—At the Bow-street Police-court Mr. John Wainwright was again brought up, charged with vitriol throwing. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Peacock, attended, and gave evidence as to the circumstances of the outrage; while she still adhered to her former statement as to Wainwright being the guilty person. Wainwright was then committed for trial. Subsequently another man who had had vitriol thrown in his face near the same locality was brought into court, but failed to recognise in the prisoner the person who had committed the outrage.—A fire of considerable magnitude took place near the docks in an extensive pile of warehouses occupied by Messrs. Watkins and Metcalf, wharfingers. The fire broke out among the jute which was deposited in the upper floors of one of the warehouses. The official report shows a great amount of damage.—There was a brilliant assemblage at Millwall on Saturday, the 17th inst., to see the launch of the *Northumberland*, one of the largest class of ironclads. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Prince of Hohenlohe were present. The Countess Percy christened the ship. But an unfortunate hitch occurred. The splendid ship, after gliding eighty or one hundred feet down the ways, came to a standstill, and all efforts to move her were unavailing. She is still stuck fast. It is feared the ways have sunk a little. The vessel is we believe, in no immediate danger.—A curious story comes from St. Pancras workhouse. It is to the effect that the Rev. J. Hillock, in passing through the infirmary of the workhouse, saw a child laid out, as if dead, for interment. But the child was still alive, and he called attention to the fact, but was desired not to interfere. He has written to the Poor-law Board, and his letter has been referred to the St. Pancras guardians.—Some ingenious thieves have found a way of plundering pillar letter boxes. A bag fitted with a spring is fitted into the slit of the box, and into this instead of into the proper receptacle the letters which are posted fall. A postman found one of these ingenious appliances in a pillar-post near Belgrave-square. The spring had broken, or become disordered, so that the bag could not be withdrawn.—A brutal attack was made upon a widow named Pellington, at Brighton, on Friday night, the 16th inst. She keeps a small shop near the Level, and, just as she was closing, a man came in and asked for some small articles. As she was getting them he felled her by a blow on the head. She screamed "murder," when he struck her again. Still she screamed, and he ran off. It is supposed that he intended to murder her, and then rob the house. Nothing

has been seen of him since, and the poor woman is too much injured to give any very clear account of him.—Some months ago the body of a child was picked up near Dolgelly. It was wrapped in a copy of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, upon which was written the name of Mr. Griffin, a draper, of Stafford. Inquiries were made, and there were good reasons for believing that Thirza Tunstall, Mr. Griffin's housekeeper, had given birth to the child. She and Griffin were committed for trial, and the case came on at the Merionethshire assizes at Bala, on Saturday, the 17th inst. The woman Tunstall was admitted to give evidence, and stated that the child was born dead, that Griffin was the father of it, that he had taken it away, and that he told her he had thrown it out of the window of a railway carriage near Dolgelly. Griffin was found guilty, and sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. The nomination of candidates for Tewkesbury took place on the 12th inst. Mr. Martin (Liberal), and Mr. Lechmere (Conservative), were proposed. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Martin. A poll was demanded for Mr. Lechmere, who proved successful by a majority of three votes.—A supplement to the Gazette, issued on the 19th, contains an Order in Council enforcing the cleansing and disinfecting of cattle trucks by railway companies.—At the Middlesex Sessions, William Osborne Burden, a telegraphing clerk, pleaded guilty to defrauding the Government departments and his employers. He was the clerk employed to do the foreign telegraphing of the Government, and he had made great overcharges for messages. He was sentenced to nine months' improvement with hard labour.—An inquest was held touching the death of a woman named Connor, who, after having eaten a single mussel, became violently unwell, and shortly thereafter died. The medical evidence did not clearly state that the woman was poisoned by the shell-fish; and the jury returned a verdict that deceased died in a fit after having eaten a mussel.—The election committees got to work on the 20th inst., and began inquiries into the petitions respecting Boston, Bridgnorth, Nottingham, Totnes, and Yarmouth. In the Nottingham case there are cross petitions. That of Mr. Paget against Sir R. Clifton was proceeded with. The opening statement of counsel was to the effect that the most lawless violence and intimidation had been used to ensure the return of Sir R. Clifton. The Boston case is resolved into a scrutiny. Mr. Parry had a majority of twelve votes over Mr. Staniland; of these eleven were struck off before the committee adjourned.—Tuesday, the 20th inst., was generally observed as a day of humiliation and prayer in the diocese of London. Dean Stanley was the preacher at the Abbey in the morning. He deduced from the cattle plague many practical lessons both of resignation and charity; and illustrated his idea that great calamities were often the means of accomplishing great ultimate good, by referring to the great fire of London. In the afternoon the Lord Mayor and Corporation went to St. Paul's, where the Bishop of London preached. There were services in all the London churches.—The Prince of Wales has consented to be present at the Easter Monday review at Brighton.—In the Divorce Court Mr. Justice Wilde gave judgment in the case of Hyde v. Hyde and Woodmansee. The petitioner prayed for a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent. The marriage had taken place at Utah according to the Mormon rite, and the question really at issue was whether a Mormon marriage was valid in this country. Justice Wilde held that it was not, and dismissed the petition.—A poor old woman, who has been an inmate of Lambeth Workhouse for several years, and who has been permitted to officiate as nurse, had saved up

during that time seventeen shillings given to her in small donations. Finding it almost impossible to conceal this accumulating treasure, she requested a friend to pawn it for her, which was done. Another inmate, however, having caught sight of the duplicate, went to the pawnbroker, and having gone through the usual ceremony of swearing she was the owner of the property for which the duplicate was missing, received the old woman's savings, less the interest due to the pawnbroker. The latter applied at the Lambeth Police-court for a warrant against the thief, which was granted.—At the Surrey Sessions a woman named Payne was found guilty of having conveyed into Horsemonger-lane Goal a crowbar for the purpose of facilitating the escape of a prisoner under sentence of penal servitude. The magistrate granted a case for the Court of Criminal Appeal, it having been maintained that a crow bar was not mentioned in the Act, and sentence was deferred.—At the Middlesex Sessions, a man named Butcher was charged, along with some boys, with having stolen six oil-cakes from a barge in the river Lea. It was shown that Butcher had incited the boys to the theft, and had afterwards received the stolen property. The boys were set at liberty, but Butcher was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.—One of the election petitions has been decided. Mr. Staniland has succeeded in striking off as many votes given to Mr. Parry at Boston as reduced the latter's number below that of the former. The committee have therefore decided that Mr. Parry was not duly elected, and that Mr. Staniland was. The Nottingham case is only yet at the opening. The committee resolved, on the 21st inst., that agency must be first proved by the petitioner, Mr. Paget, and the sitting was adjourned until the 23rd. The inquiry seems likely to last over the whole of the Easter recess. The Bridgnorth case appears to be closing. It has very little of interest. Totnes and Yarmouth are coming out very badly. It is evident that whoever found the money, large sums were paid at both places for votes.—Those who speak of the apathy of the country in respect to the Reform Bill are likely soon to have another tale to tell. Already three expressions of opinion have been given—Leicester, Manchester, and Norwich have all declared for the bill. They do not think it [all they could wish, but declare it to be the duty of every honest Liberal to support the measure as being a substantial instalment of what is due.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been written to by Messrs. Harrison, timber merchants, of Hull, in reference to the duties on wood, and that pending the decision of the House the duty will be remitted from the 1st of April, on the merchants undertaking to pay the duty should Parliament subsequently require it.—We regret to announce the death, after four days' illness, of Mr. Frederick David Goldsmid, M.P. The honourable gentleman was a Liberal, and was first returned to Parliament at the last general election.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- * * * All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.
- J. McG. (U.S.)—Remittance received with thanks. We will write to you upon other points.
- J. L. (Otago).—We are obliged by your communication and enclosure, the latter we have used. We are pleased to learn the Craft is flourishing in your remote portion of the globe.
2. The yearly subscription for the FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR, is 26s., paid in advance, postage free, to Otago, but if not paid in advance, the postage rate of 1d. on each number will be charged.