

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

FREEMASONRY, JESUITISM, AND CARBONARISM.

The *St. James's Chronicle*, a paper which was a long time a trusted organ of the church, but which of late has given evident proofs of having outlived its day—one of the most recent being a reduction in size—on Tuesday last published an article under the above head, to which our attention was directed by advertisement, and which we shall proceed to lay before our readers, and we are sure we need not say we do not altogether agree in its purport. With the religious or political questions touched upon, we have nothing to do, but why Freemasonry has been dragged into the article at all, it is difficult to say, unless it be that the writer knew nothing at all of the subject which he undertakes to illustrate.

In the first place the Emperor of the French has not put down Freemasonry in France, though he took upon himself the appointment of Grand Master—and Freemasonry was in America neither a political institution, nor identical with infidelity. It is true that the Roman Catholic Church has occasionally placed itself in antagonism to Freemasonry, but it is the duty of Freemasons to keep as clear of anything like religious disputes as possible. It is true that for a short time, from various causes, which have often been alluded to in these columns, Freemasonry fell into disrepute in America, but of late years, prior to the breaking out of the late unfortunate events in that country, its popularity has been unbounded, and its pure, charitable, and fraternal organisation, unquestioned.

That Freemasons, like other men, hold their individual political and doctrinal opinions, is also true, but they have nothing to do with, or are allowed to interfere with their Masonic duties. In this country men of all ranks, professions, religions, and politics, freely meet together in their Masonic lodges, which may truly be said to bring together, men of all climes, opinions, and ranks, who but for our Order might have been kept at a perpetual distance; and in these lodges all differences, either of rank or opinion, which divide man from man in the outer world, are forgotten in the common object of being happy and extending happiness to others.

The following is the article to which we allude:—

“When Louis Napoleon decided upon placing the Société de St. Vincent de Paul under the control of the civil authorities, he knew very well what he was about. Like many of our trade societies, these associations were originally formed for charitable and friendly purposes, but the organisation had been gradually converted into an instrument for the promotion of the secret anti-social policy of the Vatican, M.

de Persigny in his circular to the Prefects, frankly admitted that the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul had warmly recommended themselves to public respect by the efforts they had made to relieve distress and improve the condition of the working classes. But while the Government entertained the most friendly feeling toward the local Conferences of the Society, they were unable to give their sanction to the Superior Council sitting at Paris, which had of late years been organised in such a manner as to be virtually a secret association, with affiliated branches, extending beyond the frontiers of France, and with the command of an unlimited budget, levied from the local Conferences which had no control over its employment. From what the French Emperor had seen of the blunders of Italian Carbonarism and French Freemasonry, when any portion of these associations has happened to be officered by Jesuits, he naturally guessed that some revolutionary movement was about to take place through the agency of these charitable associations, and, therefore, he ordered M. de Persigny to take the requisite measures for placing them under Government inspection.

“As Dr. Hughes, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, must pretend at least to approve of Louis Napoleon's policy in suppressing all such associations as are likely to be used for revolutionary purposes, he spoke strongly against Ribandism and other secret societies in Ireland, during his recent Repeal mission to Dublin and Cork. But how can any English politician who has watched the secret working of Jesuitism in Ireland and America give Dr. Hughes the slightest credit for sincerity when he denounces secret societies? An attempt has been made by some of the Repeal organs to show that the Romanist emissary of Mr. Seward has been betrayed by certain parties in Dublin, who published a report of a private conversation, in which he spoke out so plainly as to leave no doubt of his ardent wish to see Ireland transformed into a Roman Catholic Republic. Whether he was betrayed or not, there seems to be no doubt as to the fact that Dr. Hughes led the Irish Repeal party to believe that “even if peace was restored to the whole country of America, the people would scarcely unbelt themselves until they had put other questions right.” What this means he took care to explain, by referring to the *Trent* affair, in which, according to the Romanist firebrand, “their national dignity had been attacked; in the moment of their straits and their difficulty an ungenerous attack was made on them, and they have treasured up the memory of that attack with a feeling of revenge.” That a Romanist dignitary who plays so important a part in American politics as Dr. Hughes has done for many years, should have given utterance so such sentiments, and have even laid down the Roman Catholic canon regarding the lawfulness of revolution, does not say much for his discretion. This, however, does not make the warning he has unintentionally given us the less valuable. We are now informed, on the highest authority, that, so far as the Romanists in the Free States are concerned, their policy is to promote the separation of Ireland from this country, if possible; and we have no doubt that their fellow-conspirators in France and Italy are equally desirous to assist in bringing about “revolution in Ireland,” as Mr. Seward calls it, which

"involves more benefit, and more of hope for the human race than any other cause which now engages the attention of the civilised world, except one,"—and that is, Negro Emancipation. On the latter point, Dr. Hughes is not altogether in harmony with Mr. Seward. Although not prepared to go so far as John Mitchell, who is a thorough-going Pro-slavery advocate, the Romanist Archbishop is strongly opposed to Abolitionism, from a conviction that it would lessen the power of the Union for aggressive as well as defensive purposes. The watchword of his followers would therefore be—Union in America, and Repeal of the Union in Ireland.

"As Ultramontaniam in the Northern States has for many years been a politico-religious confederacy of the same dangerous and demoralising character as it is in Italy and France, various attempts have been made, through the agency of Freemasonry, Know-nothingism, and other secret associations, to work against it, in local as well as in Federal politics. But the disciples of Loyola, who have had three centuries of practice in Machiavellism, have been far too cunning to be outwitted in any game of that kind. The only way by which they can be effectually opposed, is by open warfare, and that is what no powerful religious body in the whole Federal Union has the courage to undertake. Perfect religious equality affords the best possible field for the secret machinations and plausible professions of the Jesuit Brotherhood; and the rapid progress which the cause of Rome is making in all the large towns in America shows how well that field has been worked by "The Congregation," which threatens, at no distant period, to wield the destinies of American civilisation.

"Had American Freemasonry not been identified with infidelity, it might have served, in some degree, to counteract the enslaving tendencies of Jesuitism, against which the Freemasons of Europe have waged the most determined war for the last two or three centuries. The origin of this deadly feud is fully explained in the following quotation from the article on Freemasonry in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*:—

"Freemasonry can scarcely be said to have attracted general attention till the beginning of the 17th century. There being now no scarcity of architects, the very reason which prompted the Church to protect the fraternity ceased to exist, they, therefore, withdrew from them the patronage which they had shortly before preferred, and denied them even the liberty of holding their secret assemblies. But these were not the only causes which produced such a striking change in the conduct of the Church towards the Masonic Order. The spirit of Freemasonry was hostile to the principles of the Church of Rome. The intention of the one was to enlighten the mind, the object and policy of the other were to retain it in ignorance. When Freemasonry flourished, the power of the Church must have decayed: the jealousy of the latter was therefore aroused, and as the civil power in England and Scotland was always in the hands of the ecclesiastics, the Church and the State were combined against the principles and the practice of Freemasonry."

"In the United States Freemasonry was in high repute at the close of last century. Washington, Jefferson, Adams, and most of the other leading statesmen and politicians, were members of the mystic fraternity. Since that period, however, it has become very unpopular, owing partly to the political intrigues in which it has engaged, and partly to the inveterate

hostility of the Jesuits, who entertain a natural hatred of all secret associations except those which are affiliated with Rome.

"Towards the close of the great European war, a double current of emigration set in from the Old World to the United States. Men dissatisfied with the existing state of society, and anxious to create a New Moral World on the Utopian basis of Rousseau, fancied that America would give them an excellent field for so grand an experiment. Other men, better acquainted with the weaknesses of human nature, and who foresaw how great an influence for good or evil the Western Republic must exercise on European civilisation went there to lay the foundations of that American Church of the Future which is now growing up so rapidly under the able management of Dr. Hughes and his confederates. In May, 1814, about the time when Napoleon was banished to Elba, John Adams, writing to Thomas Jefferson on the state of affairs in Europe, called the attention of the Virginian statesmen to the evils likely to ensue from the introduction of Jesuitism into the United States, now that so powerful a reaction in favour of Obscurantism had set in from the North. "I do not like the late resurrection of the Jesuits," said Mr. Adams; "they have a general now in Russia in correspondence with the Jesuits in the United States, who are more numerous than everybody knows. Shall we not have swarms of them here, in as many shapes as Banfylde Moore Carew, the king of the gypsies, ever assumed? In the shape of printers, editors, writers, schoolmasters, &c.!" I have lately read Pascal's Letters over again, and four volumes of the History of the Jesuits. If ever any congregation of men could merit eternal perdition on earth and in hell, according to these historians—though true Christians like Pascal—it is this company. Our system of religious liberty, however, must afford them an asylum. But if they do not put the purity of our elections to a severe trial, it will be a wonder." John Adams did not rely quite so much upon the efficacy of the ballot-box for the preservation of political virtue as our English Democrats still profess to do; and certainly he would have placed no reliance at all upon that poor old sham had he lived to see the cunning way in which it is worked by the Ultramontanists and their tools in the New York Corporation at the present day.

"Of the manner in which Austrian, Italian, and American Jesuitisms have played into each others' hands, at various periods during the last forty years, we shall have something to say on a future occasion. Meanwhile it may be useful to note the interesting fact that the Roman Catholic students from North and South who are sent to Rome to complete their education, have lately had a new college erected for their special use. The crafty old managers of the Propaganda have no doubt begun to see that Young America, with its revolutionary ideas, is not a very safe companion for Young Italy, Young France, or Young Spain; and, therefore, it is now to be brought up on the separate system, with a special view to that great work which Ultramontaniam has chalked out for herself in the Western Republic. The new American College is capable of holding 100 students, who must require an extraordinary amount of Jesuit discipline to keep them from quarrelling, when they begin to discuss American politics."

MASONS OF ENGLAND AND THEIR WORKS.

The following paper on the Superintendents of English Buildings in the Middle Ages; Collections for an Historical Account of Masons, their Customs, Institutions, &c., was read at the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 2nd December, 1861, by Wyatt Papworth, Fellow; and will be found to bear out the "Masonic Facts" which have from time to time appeared in our Magazine.

In the course of the observations I am about to submit, it is proposed first, to mention the names of the masons obtained in these researches, and the places at which they worked; then to notice their customs, remuneration, and some matters relating thereto; their workshops; the guilds or companies; their constitutions; their trade designations; and the confraternities for building purposes; closing with a few remarks on the lodges of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

In this first series, comprising many familiar names, some of the few traits found recorded as to the position and ability of the workmen employed have been introduced; otherwise it has been necessarily condensed into mere statements of the names of persons and of places, because any elaborated description or remarks would have occupied one paper alone, and are not essential to the purposes of the present inquiry. It has also been an object to recover the exact term by which each person was designated in the documents consulted: the spelling has also been retained.

Omitting all mention of their predecessors employed during the period previous to the Conquest, the earliest and the only notice in the eleventh century is that of Robertus, cementarius, employed at St. Alban's, 1077, who for his skill and labour, in which he is stated to have excelled all the Masons of his time, had granted to him and his heirs, certain lands, and a house in the town. In the twelfth century, Arnold, a lay brother of Croyland Abbey, 1113, is designated "of the art of masonry a most scientific master." Of the employment of William of Sens, a layman, and of William the Englishman, both engaged at Canterbury Cathedral, I need not say anything, except to add, that the latter has been supposed the same as a certain William or Walter of Coventry, "one of the most renowned architects in England," who is said to have designed Gloucester Cathedral in 1199. At the commencement of the thirteenth century (about 1200), the Abbot of St. Alban's assembled a "number of chosen cementarii, of whom M.* Hugo de Goldcliff was the chief, a deceitful but clever workman" (artifex), as he is styled by the chronicler, who further states that "it happened by the design of the said Hugh, in addition to stealth, fraud, impertinence, and above all, extravagance, before the average of the work (the front wall of the abbey church) had risen to the boarded shed, the abbot grew tired, weary, and timid, and the work languished—the walls were covered up for the winter—they became fractured and fell with their own weight, so that the wreck of images and flowers became the

* M. will designate those names found with the word "Magister" and "Master" prefixed to them.

laughing stock of beholders. The workmen therefore quitted in despair, nor did any wages reward their labours." Robertus, cementarius, ruled (rexit) the the works at Salisbury Cathedral for twenty-five years from their commencement in 1217, M. Albericus in 1253, was paid for task work of the form pieces, that is, window tracery, probably for Westminster Abbey Church. John of Gloucester, 1257-60, the king's mason, was rewarded, 1257-8, by Henry III., with his freedom for life from all tallage and tolls throughout the realm. He was employed at Guildford, on statutes for St. Martin's-le-Grand, at Woodstock, Westminster, and Windsor. Robert De Beverley, mason, 1259-76, was engaged at the palace at Westminster, on a tomb at Windsor, on repairs at Westminster Hall, at the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey by Henry III., 1267-76, on works for the coronation of King Edward I., on the mews at Charing Cross, and on the king's kitchen garden; he received an annuity of sixpence per day, and became keeper of the works at Westminster. Walter Dixi, cementarius, de Bernewelle, 1277, conveyed certain lands to his son Lawrence; the legend of the seal has "S' Walter le Masun," with a monogram. Richard de Stow, cementarius, executed the Eleanor Cross at Lincoln, 1291-4, and was most probably the Stow who, 1306, contracted for the works of the tower at Lincoln Cathedral. William de Hibernia carved some of the sculpture for the crosses at Lincoln, Northampton, and Stoney Stratford. John de Bello, or de la Bataille, cementarius, executed those at Stoney Stratford, Northampton, Woburn, Dunstable, and St. Alban's. That at Waltham was chiefly executed by Dymenge de Legeri, or Nicholas Dymenge de Reyns, as well as the Eleanor tomb at Lincoln. M. Michael of Canterbury, cementarius, worked on that at Westcheap in London, while that at Charing was begun by M. Richard de Crundale, cementarius (who executed the tomb in the abbey), and finished by M. Roger de Crundale, who supplied some marble for the tomb. William de Hoo, cementarius, was employed in the church of the Blackfriars, where a record of the queen was placed. The above-mentioned Michael of Canterbury is no doubt the same mason who prepared the foundations in 1292 of the Royal Chapel at Westminster. Of this century, also, is the still existing incised grave-stone of Richard de Gaynisburgh, cementarius of Lincoln Cathedral; it is the only one I have to mention.

During the fourteenth century, Henry, surnamed Latomus from his trade, and carefully recorded as a monk, was largely employed at Evesham Abbey, and probably at St. Lawrence Church adjoining it. A contract, 1314, in French, all the former documents having been compiled in Latin, was taken by William Heose, "masoune," to erect a house of freestone; and another contract, 1321, enabled William de Keylesteds, mason, to pull down and rebuild Darley Hall, Derbyshire. Of this period are the well-known works at Ely Cathedral, carried out under the direction of John de Wisbeach and of Alan de Walsingham, both monks; but unless M. John Attgrene be the master mason, instead of the "bricklayer," as he is called,* we have not yet arrived at the name of that officer. M. Thomas of Canterbury, mason, began work in 1330, at St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. At

* Bentham's History.

Salisbury, in 1334, an agreement with Richard de Farleigh, builder, as he is designated in Dodwell's History of the Cathedral, who has not given the original word, but which it would be interesting to possess, as from what follows it is an early instance of the conjunction, apparently, of the designer and constructor, stipulates that he should be entrusted with the custody of the fabric, to order and to do all necessary work in the same; and to superintend, direct, and appoint useful and faithful masons, and plaisterers* (are latomi and cementarii the original words for these trades?) with regard to himself that he should perform useful and faithful work, and use circumspect diligence as well as provident discretion with regard to the artificers under him; that he should repair thither and make such stay as the necessity or nature of the fabric shall require; and that, notwithstanding his prior obligations at Bath and Reading, he should not neglect or delay the works of the church. This Farleigh most probably designed the upper stories of the tower, with the spire: in 1394, when settlements appeared from the effect of these works, an agreement was made with Nicholas Portland, mason, conceived in the said general terms as those already cited. When further repairs were contemplated in 1415, a similar agreement was made with Robert Wayte, mason. Geoffrey de Carleton, at Windsor Castle, in 1359, the same year that Wykeham was made constable and supervisor, had the appointments of chief mason and keeper of all the mason work. In the mention of the next name I avail myself of the words of the great historian who claimed to be a descendant. "In this district of Kent," he writes, "and in the hundred and parish of Rolyenden, the Gibbons were possessed of lands in the year 1326; and the elder branch of the same family, without much increase or diminution of property, still adheres to its native soil. Fourteen years after the first appearance of his name, John Gibbon is recorded as the marmorarius or architect of King Edward the Third: the strong and stately castle of Queenborough,† which guarded the entrance of the Medway, was a monument of his skill; and the grant of an hereditary toll on the passage from Sandwich to Stonar, in the Isle of Thanet, is the reward of no vulgar artist." This but little known reference was noted only a few days since, and the result of an attempt to verify the circumstances, induces me to believe that Gibbon most probably derived the information from documents in his own possession. M. William de Wynneford, called cementarius and also lathomus, 1370-1403, was employed for the king; and at Winchester College and Cathedral, by William of Wykeham. M. Henry de Yeveley, 1365-95, mason, was director of the king's works at the Palace of Westminster, and Master Mason at Westminster Abbey, 1388-95; he, together with Stephen Lote,

* I have to acknowledge the obliging assistance of P. W. Ottaway, Esq., who has searched for the original document since the above was read, and who found the endorsement to be "Conventie Richardi de Farleigh Lathomi," and in the body, "Richardi Davy [these two words are not quite clear] de Farleigh Cementarii,"—thus proving him to have been the master mason and designer. The original words for "masons and plaisterers" are "lathomi et cementarii," both terms, as noticed hereafter, meaning masons, as carvers and wallers.

† Built about 1361-7.

executed the tomb of Queen Anne of Bohemia, still existing in Westminster Abbey. Robert de Skyllington, mason, 1392, is noticed as having hired men for works at Kenilworth Castle. Richard Washbourne and John Swaive, masons, 1395, contracted to raise the walls of Westminster Hall, and to carve and place the corbels to receive the carpenter's work of the present roof. The contract for the dormitory at Durham Cathedral was taken by John de Middleton, mason, 1398, and completed by Peter Dryng, 1401, who signed the second contract with Robert Daynwell and William Landes, also masons.

In the fifteenth century, M. William Colchester was master mason at Westminster Abbey. 1399-1416, where he had at first only 100s. annual fee, raised afterwards to £10, "for ordering and surveying the works:" he was also master mason at York Cathedral, 1416-21, as will be mentioned presently. Thomas Hyndeley, 1416, cementarius, contracted for a portion of the cloisters at Durham; he there succeeded M. Thomas Mapilton, master mason, and obtained the stone for the lavatory therein, 1432; John Fethyrstanhalgh and other masons building the walls; Lawrence Latoner, of Newcastle, furnished the "spowtys" (which may have been of stone, if the surname "latoner" is misspelt for latomus, or, as has been suggested, they have been of metal, if latoner is placed for latten-er); and William Sclater was employed for two days in "blanching" or whitewashing, probably cleaning down the whole work. Richard de Cracall, mason, 1412, contracted † to rebuild Catterick Church, Yorkshire, in three years "new as workmanship Craft will." The bridge at the same place * was also taken, 1421-2, by Thomas Ampliforde, John Garrett, and Robert Maunsell, masons; this was to be "made sufficient and workmanly in masoncraft" for 260 marks (£173 6s. 8d.). The contract for building Walberswick steeple, Suffolk, 1426, was signed by Richard Russell (or Rupel) of Dunwich, and Adam Powle, of Blythburgh, masons, for 40s. and perquisites, for labour only, working but two terms in the year. John Wode, mason, 1435, contracted for the labour of himself and servant in building the tower of the Abbey Church of St. Edmundsbury, "in all mannere of thinges that longe to free masounry." William Horwode, freemason, 1435, contracted to build Fotheringay Church, "by oversight of masters of the same Craft," and "by oversight of master masons of the country." It was from Benet, the mason, that William of Wycestre obtained the names of the mouldings of the doorway of St. Mary Redcliffe Bristol. Robert Leget, 1461-4, was chief mason at Windsor Castle, receiving 6d. per day. John Stowell, freemason, 1470, contracted to execute "the workmanship and masonry crafte" of a frontal to an altar in St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, for which he was to receive £40. William Orcheyerd, master mason, 1475-80, built by contract the greater portion of Magdalen College, Oxford. For St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Henry, or John Jennings, or Jenyns, master masons, 1474-82, purchased the stone at the Stainton quarries in Oxfordshire. To this building Edward IV. in his will refers, when he explicitly states that the chapel "begonne by us of newe to be buylded bee thoroughly finished in all thinges as we have appointed it;"—who was his Devizor of Buildings? The same

* These contracts are in English.

question arises in the erection of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, where John Wulrich, master mason, 1476, was succeeded by John Wastell, about 1513, who, with Henry Semerk, one of the wardens of the work, contracted, 1513, for some of the vaulting. John Bell was a warden mason there. Henry VI., besides providing in his will for a clerk of the works, master mason, &c., carefully defines the dimensions and all the essential arrangements of his noble undertaking. William Este, freemason, of Oxford, 1494, was engaged on works at Wodestock Hall; and at Oxford, 1512, with William Vertue.

(To be continued.)

THE MASONIC DISPUTE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

We have been requested, in a spirit of justice, to insert the following, relative to the unfortunate dispute which has arisen among the Royal Arch Masons of Scotland:—

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

DEAR SIR AND COMPANION,—Enclosed you have a true statement of the facts relating to the dispute between the Prov. Grand Chapter of the Western District and Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland.

Your *Own Correspondent* has in your pages at several times given his version of the matter, which until now has been allowed to remain uncontradicted, chiefly because the source from which these reports emanated is well known in the West; but the Companions of the Province of the Western District wish now to show you and through you to the Royal Arch Masons throughout the world, that they do not want the "spirit" or "pluck," of which he represents them to be void; that they are not influenced by feelings of animosity—as he more than insinuates—to any Chapter or Companion; but are aware of their position, and are resolved to make it felt by the Supreme Grand Chapter; and whenever a Supreme Committee or Supreme Chapter acts irrespective of and contrary to the laws by which all have agreed to be governed, they not only dare, but will contradict or disallow the findings of such bodies. Aye, even though your *Own Correspondent* should threaten some of them with pains and penalties from *haut grades*. They have no intention of rushing into a paper war with him or any one else, but leave their true statement to speak for itself, allowing all Royal Arch Masons to judge for themselves, as to the merits of the case, believing that they will be convinced by it, that the Companions of the West have not been justly treated.

The Committee of the Royal Arch Masons of the Western District have to request, that in justice to them, in the course they have pursued, you would give the same publicity to their statement that you have already given to the statements and views of your *Own Correspondent*.

Yours respectfully and fraternally,
(For Royal Arch Committee),

ROBERT WALLACE.

Glasgow, August 6, 1862.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Royal Arch Masons of the West of Scotland, at a meeting held in the Crow Hotel, George-square, Glasgow, on Tuesday Evening, 8th July, 1862.

Your Committee are duly sensible of the duty you have imposed upon them; and the responsibility which, by your desire, they have undertaken. While they regret the circumstances which rendered such appointment necessary, they would, in discharge of their office, respectfully lay before the companions:—

1st. A statement of facts bearing on and connected with our present position.

2nd. The decisions of Supreme Committee and Supreme Chapter relative thereto.

3rd. The reasons why the Royal Arch Masons, present at the meeting on 8th July, dissented from, and now earnestly invite the opinion of the several chapters connected therewith, as to what course ought to be followed.

These different topics your Committee will endeavour to explain as clearly as possible.

Your Committee, on examining the various documents which bear on the dispute, have found that a petition was presented to the Supreme Chapter of Scotland by several members of the Ayr Chapter (No. 18), against the then First Principal of said chapter. This petition was remitted to Comp. Dr. Walker Arnott, that he might examine all books and documents, &c., in connection with the said chapter, and also, to pronounce such sentence as he might deem proper. In consequence of said remit, Comp. Dr. Walker Arnott went to Ayr, and the result of his investigation was, that the previous election of office-bearers was declared void, a new election ordered, and the then First Principal of No. 18 suspended by him for three months. On Comp. Dr. Walker Arnott presenting his report to the Supreme Chapter, it not only thanked him for his exertions in behalf of Royal Arch Masonry, but suspended the then First Principal of Chapter No. 18 for an additional period of nine months.

Your Committee notice the above for two reasons, viz.:—1st, The understanding then held by Supreme Chapter and Supreme Committee, as to the powers of a remit, and—2nd, Because some of the then chief supporters of the First Principal of Chapter No. 18 in his irregularities, are now principal parties in bringing about the present state of affairs.

In the beginning of the current year, a petition from certain Royal Arch companions in Ayrshire, was presented for the erection of Ayrshire into a Prov. Grand Chapter, which petition the Supreme Committee, on the 3rd March, without either informing the Prov. Grand Chapter of the West of its presentation or consulting it, recommended to Supreme Chapter—"That the prayer of the petition should be granted." The existence of such petition your Committee are of opinion ought, in common courtesy to have been intimated to the Prov. Grand Chapter of the West, as at that time, Ayrshire was under its superintendence. Farther, this recommendation was given without any proper enquiry whether the chapters in Ayrshire wished such disjunction. This mode of procedure your Committee cannot characterise otherwise than most extraordinary, they had almost said unprecedented; they are aware that the Grand Scribe E. transmitted, on the 25th February, a copy of the petition to Comp. Dr. Walker Arnott, but accompanied with or enclosed in a letter marked private, thus preventing him from making known to or consulting with the Prov. Grand Chapter regarding said petition.

A member of the Prov. Grand Chapter of the West, then a member of Supreme Chapter, was present when the recommendation of Supreme Committee was brought before the Supreme Chapter at its meeting on the 5th March, and but for his opposition to said disjunction, the recommendation of Supreme Committee might have been adopted, and the Prov. Grand Chapter of the West only been made aware of the disjunction after the proposed new province had been fully erected by Supreme Chapter.

On learning what had taken place in Supreme Chapter, a special meeting of the Prov. Grand Chapter of the West was convened (Comp. Dr. Walker Arnott was absent from indisposition), at which meeting it was agreed: 1st—To obtain from Grand Scribe E. a copy of the petition for disjunction. 2nd—To ascertain the opinion of the Principals of the Ayrshire chapters regarding the disjunction. In compliance with the above resolution, the Prov. Grand Scribe E. wrote to Comp. Mackersy, Grand Scribe E., who declined giving a copy of the petition without permission of Grand Committee; he also communicated with the First Principals of the Chapters in Ayrshire. From the replies, it appeared that two out of the three Ayrshire Chapters were decidedly averse to disjunction, and that Chapter No. 80 alone, was in its favour, the Third Principal of that chapter giving, however, no reason, but referring to the petition itself, which petition the Prov. Grand Chapter had not yet seen.

The Supreme Chapter at their meeting on 5th March had remitted to "Companion Dr. Walker-Arnott to report on said Petition, as also what would recommend to be done in the circumstances." Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott consulted with Prov. G. Chapter and from the opinions which had been obtained

from the several chapters in the West, the Prov. G. Chapter resolved to oppose the prayer of the petition. Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott as the Companion to whom the petition had been remitted to report on and also as Prov. G. Superintendent, resolved to examine the books of Chapter No. 80, in order to obtain such information as would enable him to return to Supreme Chapter a faithful and correct report; not being able to spare time to go to Ayr personally, he gave authority to the Prov. G. Scribe E, to proceed there, obtain the books of Chapter No. 80, and bring them to Glasgow; this was done. The Prov. G. Scribe E, on receiving from the Companion in whose possession the minute and Treasurer's books of that Chapter, were, guaranteed that no one, except the committee appointed by Prov. G. Chapter would see the books, and that they would be returned in a few days. On giving this pledge, the books were freely placed in the possession of the Prov. G. Scribe E. Immediately after the books of Chapter No. 80 were delivered up, a petition and complaint was presented by the 2nd and 3rd Principals in name of that Chapter, against the Prov. G. Chapter, in which petition, &c., the books are said to have been pounced upon and seized. This is an erroneous assertion, for, as already stated they were freely given up. Said petition and complaint further states that the petitioners were subjected to insult, inconvenience, and injury by taking away their books. Your committee can see no grounds for the use of such intemperate statements. Also, the petitioners say that they feel aggrieved by the manner in which, and in the presence of whom the books were demanded. Your committee having heard the statement of the Prov. G. Scribe E. are decidedly of opinion that this complaint is frivolous and unworthy of attention. Another statement made in the petition is, that the Prov. G. Scribe E. threatened Comp. George Good with suspension; this he denies; he only stated, that it would be his duty, in the event of Comp. Good refusing to give him the books, to report his refusal to the Prov. G. Chapter, and also to the Supreme Chapter. The petition also says, "That the petitioners believe that their presuming to petition the Supreme Chapter against the disjunction of Ayrshire from the Western District, has something to do with the strange conduct of the Prov. G. Chapter towards them;" this your committee think self-evident, though by what argument they come to the conclusion that the conduct is strange, they cannot imagine. Had there been no petition, there would have been no remit from Supreme Chapter, no necessity for enquiry, and therefore unlikely that at the time, the Prov. G. Chapter would have advised, or the Prov. G. Superintendent authorised, the bringing of the books to Glasgow. Major Thornton, 1st Principal of Chapter No. 80, in a letter to the G. Scribe E., of date 4th April, adheres to the petition and complaint.

The Supreme Committee held a meeting on 7th April, 1862, extract of which minute accompanied the copy of petition and complaint, but which is erroneously stated to be an extract from the minutes of Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland." In this extract it is stated "That the committee having carefully considered the petition and complaint of the Ayr Kilwinning Chapter (No. 80), against the Provincial Grand Chapter of the Western District, with letters from Comp. Major Thornton, Principal Z. of that Chapter, of date 4th April, 1862, and letter from Dr. Walker-Arnott, of date 7th April, 1862; sustain the relevancy of 1st and 2nd articles of said petition and complaint, and also part of the 4th article down to the words "unsealed by the Provincial Grand Scribe E." and as it appears from Comp. Walker-Arnott's letter, the proceedings complained of took place under his direct instructions, appoint a full copy of the petition and complaint and of this deliverance to be served on him; appoint him to lodge answers thereto within fourteen days from date service."

The copy of petition and complaint was sent to Dr. Walker-Arnott by post on 12th April, 1862.

The counts of the petition and complaint found relevant are:—

"Ayr Kilwinning Hall, 1st April, 1862.

1st. "That your petitioners have been subjected to insult, inconvenience, and injury by the arbitrary way in which, on the evening of Saturday last, in the absence of their First Principal, and without a moment's notice, their Minute and Cash-book were pounced upon, and removed from the custody of their Second Principal by the Prov. Grand Scribe E., ostensibly acting under orders of the Prov. Grand Superintendent.

2nd. "That the petitioners learn from cap. X., sect. 4 of Supreme Grand Laws that a Prov. Superintendent is empowered

to visit subordinate chapters to inquire into irregularities. &c.; and sect. 12 of same cap. shows that he is also empowered in case of Masonic complaint or irregularity respecting chapters or Companions in their district to summon the Office-bearers to appear before him, and to present their chapter, books, &c.; but your petitioners have yet to learn that the Supreme Chapter Laws sanction or authorise the seizure of the books of any subordinate chapter in the manner here complained of."

Part of 4th. "Your petitioners have further cause for complaint on the ground that their Minute and Cash-books were carried away loose;" and

Your committee would notice that the above deliverance was given, notwithstanding Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott having in his letter of the 7th of April referred to, stated his opinion that a Prov. Grand Chapter or Prov. Grand Superintendent has power to call for the books of any chapter under its jurisdiction at any time, and in the manner deemed most suitable; but further, that by the remit made to him by the Supreme Chapter, he considered it absolutely necessary for him to obtain said books before he could give in a faithful report regarding the petition for disjunction, and that the matter was now out of the hands of the committee, which had already reported on said disjunction, and had been placed in his hands, and that any petition entertained by Supreme Committee he must consider as an interference between him and his duty to the Supreme Chapter itself. It must be borne in mind that the above letter contained all the answers requisite to the petition and complaint, but, nevertheless, the Supreme Committee insisted on his giving in additional answers. These, Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott transmitted on the 17th of April, in which, in an extended form, he recapitulated what he had stated in his letter, and in which answers he referred to cap. VI., sect. 8, cap. X., sect. 4 and 9 of the Supreme Chapter Laws.

The next document your committee would refer to is "A Minute for the petitioners on petition and complaint, the Kilwinning Ayr Royal Arch Chapter, No. 80, against the Prov. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the Western District." It is dated, "Ayr Kilwinning Hall, April 21st, 1862," and extends to eleven counts. In this document they justify the proceedings which the Prov. Grand Superintendent and Prov. Grand Chapter had found irregular, and boldly assert their claim to "be better judges of the manner of arranging the funds of Chapter No. 80, and of recovering arrears of money due to it, than Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott can possibly be," and state "they keep as 'near' to the Laws of Supreme Chapter as the circumstance of their chapter will permit." They deny that the Prov. Grand Superintendent has full power to call for the books of any chapter whenever he pleases, without inferring any irregularity against the chapter; they accuse him of heaping further insult upon them, "and state that should such exorbitant and arbitrary powers be conceded, there is no security that they will not form a prelude of still greater claims of power to Glasgow, and to have the supreme power itself transferred into the hands of Dr. Walker-Arnott and the other ambitious Companions ruling in the western metropolis," and demand "the Supreme Chapter to mark their displeasure of Dr. Walker-Arnott's conduct." In reply to Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott's statement "that the other two Chapters in Ayrshire were averse to the disjunction," they insinuate "that there may be forcible reasons why Chapter No. 18 desires to remain under the shelter of Dr. Walker-Arnott's wing," and broadly assert "that the aversion of Chapter No. 18 to said disjunction is no reason why the Ayrshire Chapters should not be disjoined from the western district," although that chapter is the most numerous and as respectable as any of the three chapters sought to be disjoined.

In count 10th the petitioners accuse Dr. Walker-Arnott of having conducted himself in an illegal and unconstitutional manner, and inconsistent with his position as proxy or representative of the Grand Principal, and declare "they cannot come to any other conclusion than that Dr. Arnott has disqualified himself from holding the post of Prov. Grand Superintendent, and is utterly incompetent of framing an impartial report on the petition for the disjunction of Ayrshire from Glasgow."

The last count of the minute of petition, &c., goes on to say, "The Petitioners are sure that if it be Dr. Arnott's intention, by browbeating or branding them as defrauders and unprincipled persons, to disgust or persecute them into secession from the Supreme Grand Chapter, he could not have taken a more effectual mode than the one pursued, but the petitioners have more faith in the honour, justice and discrimination of Supreme Grand Chapter, than suppose that that body are capable of doing any-

thing else in the matter than instantly overruling the arbitrary proceedings of their subordinate official, of effectually guarding against the repetition of such unmitigated oppression as that attempted to be exercised on subordinate chapters by Dr. Arnott." This document, your Committee would remind you, with its insinuations, accusations, and assertions of ambition, tyranny, unmitigated oppression and persecution, is levelled against a companion whom your Committee hesitate not to affirm, and that without fear of contradiction, has done more than any other companion connected with the Supreme Chapter, for upholding the laws, correcting abuses, where they existed; and acting up to the true spirit, and for the good of Royal Arch Masonry. And this extraordinary document the Supreme Committee allowed to be laid before them, without the slightest censure.

The extract of deliverance of Supreme Committee, of date 28th April, 1862, your Committee would now call your special attention to, as the members of Supreme Committee were truly sitting in judgment on their own case.

"Freemasons' Hall, 28th April, 1862.

"Present:—Alex. J. Stewart, Grand Treasurer, in the Chair; Alex. Hay, G. Recorder; Dr. McCowan, Third G. Soj., and Z. No. 83; W. Mann, G. Chancellor; Wm. Belfrage, Z. No. 1; Col. H. D. Griffith, Z. No. 40; N. Cannon; Geo. Bryce Brown; Andrew Kerr; L. Mackersy, Grand Scribe E.

"The Committee, having resumed consideration of the petition and complaint of the Kilywinning Ayr Chapter (No. 80) against the Prov. Grand Chapter of the Western district, with answers thereto for Dr. Walker Arnott, Prov. G. Supt. of the Western districts, minute for the petitioners, and letters from Dr. Walker Arnott, Major Thornton, and the Prov. Scribe E. of the Western District—Find that the seizure of the books of Chapter No. 80, in the way admitted by the Prov. G. Supt., as explained in the letter of the Prov. G. Scribe E., was a proceeding uncalled for in the circumstance, and unauthorised by the laws of the Supreme Chapter. But inasmuch as the books were returned within a few days, find it unnecessary to proceed further under the petition."

Your Committee would again call your attention to the fact, that only mention is made of this minute, &c., but how the Supreme Committee considered it, without also considering it required severe animadversion and reprehension, they cannot pretend to understand.

A special meeting of Supreme Chapter was held on 23rd May, 1862, called at the instance of the Past Grand Z., in virtue of powers, authorised in Supreme Chapter Laws, cap. 8, sec. 2nd; to which Comp. Dr. Walker Arnott gave in his report on the petition for the disjunction of Ayrshire, it was moved, that the petition should be rejected, but the Supreme Chapter decided on sending the petition again to the Supreme Committee for reconsideration. The Supreme Chapter also decided, that any companion to whom a remit was made by Supreme Chapter, had, by virtue of said remit for enquiry, the same powers so far as the said enquiry was concerned, as the Supreme Chapter itself possessed. Yet in the face of this decision, a motion was made and carried, that the decision of the Supreme Committee regarding the first petition and complaint of date 1st April, be approved of; thus practically declaring, that although the Supreme Chapter, by their remit had clothed Comp. Dr. Walker Arnott for the time and in the circumstances with all the powers of the Supreme Chapter, they would not allow him to exercise them, but merely made the remit for consulting him; a judgment as extraordinary in itself, as it is contrary to justice and common sense.

The consequence of the above decisions was that Comp. Dr. Walker Arnott felt that he could not with honour to himself remain longer in connection with the Supreme Chapter, and thus he held to acquiesce in its acts, he therefore resigned not only his offices of Prov. G. Superintendent of the Western district of Scotland and Past G.Z. of Scotland, but also all allegiance to the Supreme Chapter, and all the chapters holding her banner, with which he was connected. A course which not only your committee, but also all the Royal Arch Masons of the west, present at the meeting held in Glasgow, 8th July, 1862, while they deeply regretted its necessity, not only approved of, but unanimously declared was the only course in honour open to him, and sincerely sympathised with him in the cause which led to his resignation, which causes your Committee consider a gross insult to the Prov. Grand Chapter of the West and through it to the whole of the Royal Masons connected with the West of Scotland.

And now having as far as practicable, fairly laid before you the whole facts in relation to this dispute, as well as the decision

of Supreme Committee and Supreme Chapter in reference thereto, your Committee would now lay before the Companions of the different chapters, the reason why they and a great number of the Companions of the Western District demur to, and differ from the findings above referred to.

1st. Because, that by Supreme Chapter Laws Cap. X. Sect. 4th and 12th, as also the terms of commission to Prov. Grand Superintendent, a Provincial Chapter or Prov. Grand Superintendent have the same authority over the chapters under their jurisdiction, that the Supreme Chapter has over the whole body, which up to the present case has always been held and acted on as the law. By virtue of said laws and commission Comp. Walker-Arnott was entitled to call for the books for examination of any chapter under the jurisdiction of the Prov. Grand Chapter of the West when he, or it thought fit, and that in the way most suitable, and this, because the Supreme Chapter can do so at any time and in any manner.

2nd. That Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott was acting under special remit sent him from Supreme Chapter to inquire into and report on the expediency of disjoining Ayrshire from the Western district, and that, after the Supreme Committee had reported in favour of such disjunction,—By virtue of said remit he was invested with all the powers of Supreme Chapter independent of his being Prov. Grand Superintendent, and for this reason he was entitled to obtain such information as he deemed necessary, and in the manner he thought would best tend to the good of the Order.

3rd. Because the Committee having already adjudicated on the petition for disjunction, and their decision not having been sustained by the Supreme Chapter, it ought not, in common justice, to have entertained any petition and complaint against Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott until he had reported to Supreme Chapter on the petition for disjunction, or when such petition and complaint was presented, should have either dismissed it as incompetent, or delayed consideration till said report was given in, especially as Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott had stated to Supreme Committee, that he as the Companion to whom the remit of Supreme Chapter was made, considered it necessary, in order to give in a faithful report, to obtain and examine the books of Chapter No. 80; but in opposition to this declaration of Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott's, the Supreme Committee not only receive a petition and complaint, order him to give in answers to the same, but receive and entertain a second minute of petition and complaint, and decide thereon, and this although both petitions and complaints profess to be against the Prov. Grand Chapter of the Western District, which Prov. Grand Chapter was never called in the matter, a mode of procedure your Committee think somewhat novel.

4th. Because as stated by Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott in his answer to 1st petition and complaint, the copy of extracts of minute of Supreme Committee is erroneously called "an extract from the minute of Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, of date 7th April, 1862" no such meeting having been held on that date, and the same error is repeated in the certificate of service, an error which in any other court of induecure would have sisted proceedings so far as the petition and complaint was concerned, but which informality and error the Supreme Committee wholly overlook and ignore, and in direct opposition to Comp. Dr. Walker-Arnott's protest, they gave judgment on the merits.

5th. Because, in the finding of Supreme Committee, none of the prayers of the petition and complaint were found relevant, thus no distinct redress was claimed, for the 1st and 2nd and part of 4th articles of the said petition and complaint—which were all the Supreme Committee sustained—contained no petition for redress, therefore the Supreme Committee had no right to take them up, the law of Supreme Chapter, chap. XIII. sect. 1st, not having been complied with. The petition and complaints ought to have been at once dismissed.

6th. Because the Supreme Chapter decided in the matter wholly on the 12th sec. of cap. XIII., overlooking the 4th and 9th sec. of same cap., as also terms of a Prov. Grand Superintendent's Commission, all of which have an intimate bearing on, and should have regulated its decision on the question.

Your committee regret exceedingly that they are forced to take this decided protest against the proceedings of the Supreme Chapter and Supreme Committee, but they feel that in justice to themselves, to the Companions throughout Scotland, and to Royal Arch Masonry they could act in no other manner. A system of centralisation has been at work for sometime past, which seems to have no ear for any demands but its own; no

interest at heart, but that of self; no consideration for the rights of Prov. Grand or daughter Chapters, but so far as these contribute and are subservient to its grasping power, a system which, if tamely and supinely submitted to, will make Royal Arch Masonry in Scotland a byword and laughingstock throughout the world. The whole control of the body is now in the hands of a few, who from time to time elect themselves, no Companion belonging to the western district—with, we think, the exception of three—has for a number of years been elected an Office-bearer of Supreme Chapter. But your committee think the time has now come when such state of matters must no longer exist, and they feel that the Companions of the western district, as well as those throughout Scotland, will no longer be trampled on; and only made the means of throwing funds into the hands of those who care for nothing but their own immediate interests; they hesitate not to affirm that you know and will cause your importance to be felt. Your committee would therefore leave the matter in the hands of the Companions of the West, conscious that you will decide on the most judicious course to be pursued for yourselves, and also that which will most conduce to the true interests of Royal Arch Masonry everywhere.

Subjoined, your committee beg to lay before you a statement, extracted from the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland Reporter, for the year ending 31st March, 1862.

Number of intrants recorded } in Supreme Chapter, 1861-62 }		315
Recorded in Edinburgh City,	18	
Recorded in Scotland less the } Western District..... }	26 = 44	
Recorded by Chapters in the Colonies,	113 = 157	
Recorded in Glasgow City,	113	
Recorded in the rest of the } Western District..... }	45 = 153 = 315	

Thus showing that the Western District has recorded more than half the Royal Arch Masons exalted during the past year. The above statement needs no comment.

E. W. PRITCHARD, M.D., Chairman.	
ALEX. McMASTER,	No. 17.
ALEX. WATSON	„ 18.
H. CAMPBELL,	„ 50.
IRVINE FERGUSON,	„ 50.
JAMES COWAN,	„ 50.
N. B. DALVEEN,	„ 67.
THOS. McK. CAMPBELL,	„ 69.
JAMES BANNATYNE,	„ 69.
GEORGE LANG,	„ 73.
T. D. FAIRLIE,	„ 76.
J. MURE STEEL,	„ 78.
JOHN DAVIDSON,	„ 79.
WILLIAM TAYLOR,	„ 87.
ROBERT WALLACE, Interim Sec.	

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

REPUTED MASONIC SINGING.

In an old and somewhat obsolete book, professing to be an exposure of the Masonic secrets, there are some curious customs adverted to, and an extract or two may not be out of place in Masonic Notes and Queries. It says:—“When the brethren, after having conversed for some time, appear disposed to sing the happiness of the society, the Grand Master employs for that purpose either the second assistant, or whichever of the brethren he thinks best qualified to acquit himself to general satisfaction. In the first-rate lodges, when the Grand Master orders a song, it is accompanied by a concert of French-horns and other instruments, whose harmonious sounds are symbols of the union and good intelligence in which the happiness of the brothers consists. This concert being ended, they sing the hymns of the fraternity. These hymns are of several sorts: some are for the assistants, others for the Master, others for the fellow-crafts, and they at last finish by those of apprentices. Whenever a lodge is held, the songs of the fellow-crafts

and apprentices are sung; when the last song is sung, the servants who, are called serving brethren, and who are likewise of the order, come to the Master's table, and bring with them their canons charged, which they lay upon the master's table, and seat themselves amongst them. They all stand up and form a chain * * * * They then sing the following:

“Ye brethren all,
Whom Freemasons men call,
Without care or strife,
In joy pass this life,
Be a full brimmer still,
Your defence 'gainst all ill, }
And the jovial glass fill,
To the health of all, Freemasons all,
We are brethren both great and small.”

“This whimsical jumble of servants and masters seems at first sight odd and extravagant, however, if we consider it in its true light, we must acknowledge that it does great honour to humanity in general, and to the society of Freemasons in particular. 'Tis just to say, that equality of brethren is real amongst them, and not a vain denomination. Amongst Freemasons, the serving brethren taste the same pleasures with their Masters, they enjoy the same privileges, and this must reflect the highest honour upon the society.”—Ex. Ex.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS SONG.

When in the United States I heard a Templar's song beginning;—

“As when the weary traveller gains
The height of some commanding hill,
His heart revives, if o'er the plains
He sees his home, though distant still.”

Where are those words taken from, or who is their author?—T. S.

RAFODAM.

Is “Rafodam” a he? If so who was he? Where is he? And what has he do with Masonry?—NEUTER-GENDER.

MASONIC APRON WITH A POCKET.

What degree is it where the apron is made with a pocket in it?—R.—[That of Provost and Judge.]

PHOTOGRAPHS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

Where are photographs of the Grand officers and other popular Masons to be obtained?—A COLONIAL MASON.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Past Deputy Grand Master of England, Lord Dalhousie, while enjoying the mountain breeze which plays around his highland home, is not forgetful of the claims which the British Volunteers have upon all, whose influence, either in a public or a private capacity, is of use in promoting a movement for the national defence, which merits the admiration of every lover of constitutional liberty. His lordship the other day, as Lord Lieutenant of Forfarshire, for of which Masonic district he is also Provincial Grand Master, attended a great gathering of Volunteers at Montrose, and presided at the distribution of prizes awarded to the best shots of the different corps reviewed. Lord Dalhousie, who is deservedly popular in Scotland as a Mason, besides having a seat in Grand Lodge as a Provincial Grand Master, has also the honour of representing in Grand Lodge the Supreme Head of the Order in the sister kingdom of England.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

A Prov. Grand Lodge of the Western Division of the County of Lancaster, is to be held at Preston, on the second of September, when the foundation stone of the new town hall is to be laid, by the Mayor, Bro. R. Townley Parker. After the ceremony there is to be a grand banquet, concert, and ball.

The Provincial Grand Lodge for West Yorkshire have accepted the invitation of the W.M. and brethren of the St. George's Lodge (No. 298), and have expressed their intention to hold their next quarterly meeting in the town hall, in Doncaster, on Wednesday, the 1st of October next. The brethren of St. George's Lodge would, we understand, deem it a high honour, if the noble Right Worshipful Prov. G.M., would attend on the occasion; if not, they will be most happy to receive the worthy D. Prov. G.M., Dr. Fearnley, and the other officers, and as many of the brethren as can make it convenient to attend at Doncaster on that day.

The Prov. Grand Lodge of Dorset will be held at Weymouth, on the 21st inst.

PROVINCIAL.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Union Lodge* (No. 389).—A lodge of instruction was held on Tuesday evening, August 5. There was a good muster of the brethren. The officers being appointed, the business was entered into and executed with vigour, each doing his best to assist and enlighten his brother in his progress. It was a most harmonious meeting, and a great amount of work was accomplished. The proceedings were brought to a close by Masonic toasts. A lodge of emergency was also held on Thursday evening, August 7, to pass Bro. Cooke, and arrange about starting in the morning for the provincial meeting. The W.M., Bro. Wilson, opened the lodge in the first degree. Bro. Cooke was then tested, and found to be worthy of being passed, the W.M. called upon Bro. P.M. Hayward to pass our brother, which he did in his usual solemn and impressive style, assisted by Bros. Blacklock, S.W.; Howe, J.W.; Ritson, Acting S.D.; Gilkerson, J.D.; Murray, I.G.; Story, Tyler; Fisher, Sec. He also minutely explained the practical and moral application of the working tools, and gave the charge. The lodge was then closed down to the first degree, when the W.M. presented to the lodge two volumes, handsomely bound, of *Oliver's Landmarks*, which were received with many kind regards by the brethren. The lodge was then finally closed, and the brethren adjourned to the refreshment room, where everything was got through harmoniously. On Friday morning eighteen of the brethren started as a deputation from the Union Lodge, No. 389. They were kindly received by the Whiteham brethren, and very sumptuously entertained by them. On their return, the lodge was opened for a short period to talk over the day's proceedings. After due justice had been done, it was closed, and the brethren left for home, being pretty well fatigued.

DEVONSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons for Devonshire was holden on the 12th inst. at Dartmouth, and it was one of the most interesting annual meetings that has taken place for many years in the provinces. A large number of brethren attended from all parts of the country. The early trains from the east and west brought many persons to Totnes. The fame of Dartmouth, its rivers and picturesque neighbourhood and the fineness of the weather, led many brethren to induce their wives, daughters, and friends to accompany them, and when the river steamers arrived at Dartmouth and discharged their living

freights as they thronged through the streets, accompanied by those who had arrived by way of Kingswear, and by conveyances from other roads, they gave to the quaint old town an aspect of unusual animation. To add to the gaiety of the occasion, from the vessels in the harbour and buildings on shore were displayed a variety of flags, and the fine bells of the grand old church rung out a series of merry peals. The Freemasons met in the Assembly-room at 10.15, and after some time a procession was formed according to the usual rules of the order, headed by an efficient band of music. The procession passed through several streets to the church, where divine service was celebrated. In addition to the Freemasons there were a good many ladies, and other persons present. The Rev. John Tracey, the vicar of the parish read the morning prayers; the Rev. W. Y. Daykin rector of Stoke Fleming, assisted in the communion service; the epistle was read by the Rev. James Powning, master of the Totnes Grammar School, Provincial Grand Chaplain; and the Rev. W. S. Sloane Evans, of Kingsbridge, P. Grand Chaplain, &c., &c., read the gospel.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Powning, Prov. G. Chaplain. He selected the appropriate text, 1st St. Peter iii., v. 8, "Love as brethren!" He asked his hearers to contemplate with him the high masonic virtue enjoined in the text, and then directed their attention to a means of practically carrying out the Apostle's injunction. To extend the high privileges of their order, and to afford the brethren every facility in building up in themselves this Holy Temple was ever a cause of rejoicing among true masons. With that intent they were assembled there that day.

The musical portion of the service was very well rendered. Mr. Jarvis, a member of the Dartmouth Lodge, ably presided at the organ.

After divine service, the procession was re-formed, and the brethren returned to the Assembly Rooms, and the Provincial Grand Lodge was duly opened. The preliminaries for the consecration of the Hauley Lodge having been gone through, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, the Rev. John Huyshe, the members of the Grand Lodge, and some other brethren, formed a procession, and proceeded to the lodge room of the Hauley Lodge, which, under the superintendence of Brother Thomas Lidstone, P. Prov. Director of Works, had been very nicely arranged and decorated. Here the usual ceremony of consecrating a lodge was performed and the officers of the lodge installed. This duty done, the brethren returned to the Assembly Room, and the ordinary business of the Provincial Grand Lodge was gone on with. The minutes of the last Prov. G. Lodge having been read and confirmed, and the Treasurer's statement presented and agreed to, a resolution was adopted for presenting a donation of £20 to the Widows' Annuity Fund.

On the motion of Brother R. R. RODD, who spoke in very high terms of his zeal, ability, and usefulness as a Freemason, seconded by Brother Isaac Watts, Brother James Rowe, P.M., of Lodge Fortitude, Stonehouse, was by acclamation elected Treasurer of the Prov. G. Lodge.

Bro. W. DENIS MOORE, Prov. G. Secretary, explained that some time since, during the lifetime of the late revered G. Master, Earl Fortescue, a movement was commenced for the purpose of raising a fund for educating and forwarding in life the children of needy Freemasons. It was felt by some brethren at that time that this fund was not of a nature to secure very general acceptance with the brethren, and was not likely to be much used if obtained. A sum of money, however, was raised, rules agreed to, and a notice was sent to the several Lodges for applicants but there were none to whose education the fund could be devoted. Bro. Moore explained how it had been thought wise to change this fund into one that should be at once a memorial of the late grand master, and a benefit to poor and decayed brethren of the province. It had therefore been resolved to raise a Fortescue Memorial Fund to be devoted to the benefit of poor brethren in the shape of annuities. With the amount received for the education fund, by increased fees of honour, and by donations and subscriptions, a sum of £100 to £500 had been already raised, and the fund was almost in a position to provide for two annuities of £26 each. But in order to alter the basis of procedure as to the fund, the approval of that lodge was necessary. He, therefore, moved the resolution necessary for that purpose. This was seconded by Brother L.P. Tripe, P. Prov. G.S.W.

Bro. C. LAIDMAN, P.M., read a report from the committee of the education fund, stating that after paying all expenses there would be a sum of £210 to hand over to the memorial fund.

Bro. RICHARD RODDA, at the request of the D. Prov. G.M., read the report of the local committee of the three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. This report set forth that the committee was appointed in November, 1861, but took no effective action until it was enlarged in June last. They then called a meeting of the three towns, and canvassed the lodges and brethren, and the result had been most gratifying. They attributed their success to the love which the brethren bore to the late G.M., Lord Fortescue, and their desire to perpetuate his memory in a manner thoroughly in keeping with the dictates of his heart, and the acts of his life. The committee think that the fund will meet, as it deserves, with a hearty welcome and generous help by the brethren throughout the province. The report was signed by Brothers James Rowe, James J. Clase, R. Robinson Rodd, L. P. Tripe, and Richard Rodda.

The summary of the amount raised by the Local Committee is as follows:—

Lodges.	No.	Donations.			Subscriptions.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. John's Lodge.....	83	32	19	0	16	17	0
Fortitude.....	122	28	10	0	24	6	0
Harmony.....	182	18	2	0	18	2	0
Brunswick.....	185	9	11	0	9	11	0
Sincerity.....	224	51	8	6	17	14	0
Friendship.....	238	5	1	0	9	5	0
Charity.....	270	1	10	0	7	5	0
Fidelity.....	280	15	0	0	11	1	0
Totals.....	162	1	6		114	1	0

At the conclusion of reading the report, Bro. Rodda presented to the D. Prov. G. Master a list of the names of the subscribers, carefully engraved on vellum.

The D. Prov. G. Master, the Rev. J. Huyshe, spoke in terms of praise of the brethren of the lodges of the three towns, and said he hoped the other lodges of the province, who had not at yet done so, would follow this noble example. He accepted the present Bro. Rodda had handed him, and should always very highly value it.

The R.W. Dep. Grand Master then, acting on the authority deputed to him by the Registrar of the Grand Lodge of England, invested the following as the officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge:—Bros. W. Denis Moore, S.W.; Ridgway, J.W.; Rev. J. E. Risks, and Rev. R. Bowden, Prov. G. Chaps.; James Rowe, Treas.; T. Hunt Edmonds, G. Sec.; J. Cree Hancock, G. Registrar; Paul, S.D.; Charles Seale Hayne, J.D.; E. Appleton, Dir. of Works; J. Mackay, Dir. of Cers.; S. Chapple, Asst. Dir. of Cers.; J. Gilbard, G. Sword Bearer; Jarvis, G. Organist; Lucas, G. Pursuivant; and Bros. Stackpoole, Ridley, Harfoot, Rodda, R. Mortimore, and J. Merrifield, Stewards; and Bro. Gregory, Tyler.

Bro. the Rev. J. Carwithen, P. Prov. G. Chap., after eulogising the sermon preached that morning, and expressing his belief that very many brethren would much like to possess a copy of it, moved that Bro. Powing be requested to permit it to be published, and that the Provincial Grand Lodge do defray the cost of printing and circulating the sermon.

Bro. RIDGWAY, Prov. G. J.W., coincided with the mover of the resolution, which he had very great pleasure in seconding.

The Dep. Prov. G.M. said he had great pleasure in submitting the resolution to the lodge, as he thought the sermon excellent. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A sum of money was voted for the relief of a distressed brother, on the motion of Bro. Clase.

After the conclusion of the business, some of the brethren dined together at the Castle Hotel. The Right Worshipful D. Prov. G.M., who presided, made several speeches in proposing the usual toasts, and Bro. F. Binckes in responding for the Grand Lodge, made an eloquent and heart-stirring appeal on behalf of the Freemasons' Institution for Boys, which was responded to with donations by Bros. Ridgway, Capt. Tanner Davey, Rodda, Harfoot, and others.

Most of the Freemasons and their friends left Dartmouth by the Dartmouth and Louisa steamers about half past six o'clock, for Totnes, to join the railway trains there.

The weather throughout the day was glorious, and the evening worthy of the day.

PLYMOUTH.—*Lodge Brunswick* (185).—On the 6th inst., this flourishing Lodge met for the dispatch of their usual monthly business. The *Agenda* paper named two candidates of Initiation; two for that of F. C.; and one for that last and greatest

honour in Craft Masonry, the 3rd degree. The Lodge commenced work at about 7.15 and continued with the above work till about 11, at which hour the degrees had been conferred. The Secretary then introduced some matters of correspondence among other matters that relating to the Prov. Grand Lodge, when it was unanimously agreed that the W.M. Bro. Elliott, accompanied by his Wardens should represent the Lodge at Dartmouth on the 12th (a report of which appears in our columns of to-day). Several speeches were also made on behalf of the Fortescue Fund, and responded to by many of the brothers present who promised annual subscriptions. The Lodge adjourned at 12.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BERKELEY.—*Royal Lodge of Faith and Friendship* (No. 337).—The usual monthly meeting was held at the Berkeley Arms Hotel, on Monday, the 11th inst., the W.M., Bro. C. Partridge, in the chair. The lodge was opened in the first degree, when Bros. Joseph Bennett and William Pinnell, candidates for the second degree, were examined and duly passed. The labours of the lodge being ended, the brethren retired to refreshment, and spent the evening in harmony and brotherly love.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge of the Province of Herts, was held on Monday, August 4th, at the King's Arms Hotel, Great Berkhamstead, and the Master Wardens and other members of the Berkhamstead Lodge were assembled to welcome the Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge was opened at two p.m., present the R.W. Bro. William Stuart, of Aldenham Abbey, Prov. G.M.; the V.W. Bros. George Francis, D. Prov. G.M.; Burchell Herne, C. H. Law, C. Humbert, P. Prov. G.W.s; Thomas Rogers, Prov. G. Treas.; John Sedgwick, Prov. G. Sec.; C. H. Finch, J. Burton, H. G. Lane, W. Tootel, J. How, J. Goodyear, W. Rogers, and others. The minutes of the Prov. Grand Lodge held at Hitchin, were read and confirmed. The Treasurer's report of the financial affairs was received and adopted. The Prov. Grand Master then appointed and invested his officers for the year ensuing, viz. :—

Bro. George Francis	D. Prov. G.M.
„ J. Burton.....	Prov. S.G. Warden
„ J. Braithwaite.....	„ J.G. Warden
„ Rev. J. Branson.....	„ G. Chap.
„ Thomas Rogers re-elected.....	„ G. Treas.
„ John Sedgwick,	„ G. Sec.
„ Henry Richards	„ S.G. Deacon
„ Nicholson.....	„ J.G. Deacon
„ Thompson	„ G.S. of W.
„ C. J. How	„ G. Org.
„ Hatch	„ G. Purst.
„ Iles and Swan.....	„ G. Stewards

After the dispatch of other local business, the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to the assembly room of the Hotel, where the banquet was prepared. The Prov. G.M. presided, and besides those we have named, there was also present Bro. Frederick Binckes, Sec. of the Boys' School, Dr. Barringer, George Lambert, Capt. C. M. Layton, John Lane, John Mott Thearle, and others.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the Deputy Prov. G.M. in proposing the health of the Prov. G.M., referred to the high estimation in which he was held by the brethren under his control, and the great interest he took in all Masonic affairs. He congratulated the province on the health of their chief, who by his courteous demeanour and impartial conduct, diffused happiness throughout the circle he governed. The D. Prov. G.M. and other officers, were honoured by notice, and the meeting broke up at an early hour.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

ORMSKIRK.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 845).—The brethren of this lodge held their usual monthly meeting on Wednesday, the 6th day of August, on which occasion the W.M., Bro. Jackson, presented to Bro. James Hamer, P.M., and Prov. G. Treas. of West Lancashire, an elegant silver tobacco case, which bore the following inscription:—“This tobacco case, together with a silver-mounted meerschaum pipe, was presented by the W.M., Wardens, Officers, and brethren of the Lodge of Harmony (No.

S45), Ormskirk, to Bro. James Hamer, P.M., and Prov. G. Treas. West Lancashire, as a mark of gratitude to him for his zealous services to the lodge for many years, and as a token of esteem for his uniform kindness to the brethren, his Masonic abilities, and real moral worth. Committee: Bros. A. L. Jackson, W.M.; John Baxendale, S.W.; Richard Thomasse, J.W.; Enoch Fairhurst, P.M.; J. B. Lambert, P.M.; Geo. Shaw, Hamlet Terry, John Glover, Charles Dilworth. Ormskirk, August 6, 1862." Bro. Hamer made a most suitable reply.

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 267).—Monday, August 4th, being the regular night of meeting, the lodge was opened at the Wellington Hotel, by the W.M. Bro. J. B. Thompson, assisted by the officers of the lodge. Mr. John Jenkins was initiated into the mysteries of the Order, and Bro. Seymour was passed to the second degree by P.M. James Hamer, Prov. G. Treasurer; Bro. C. J. Banister, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. acting as Deacon; Bro. C. Leedham, S.W., explaining the working tools. The business of the lodge over, it was closed in ancient form. On July 29th, an emergency meeting was called to ballot for and initiate Mr. John Wilmshurst, who was going abroad for a time. The lodge was opened by the W.M. in due form. P.M. Bro. James Hamer, Prov. G. Treas., being called to the chair, initiated the candidate into the mysteries of the Order, P.M. Bro. John Pepper, Prov. G. A. Dir. of Cers., acting as Deacon. The S.W. delivered the charge. The lodge was closed in due form, and with solemn prayer. At refreshments the social hour was spent with satisfaction and profit to each, and the brethren retired early.

NORFOLK,
PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.
(From our own Reporter.)

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk was held on Thursday last, in Norwich, at the Assembly rooms, which are now exclusively a place of meeting for the fraternity, having been purchased for that purpose more than a year ago, by the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. B. Bond Cabbell, F.R.S. The venerable brother was, to the great gratification of the brethren, enabled to be present on the occasion, and we are happy to state that he looked exceedingly well, considering his advanced age.

There were not more than seventy brethren present at the meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge, though there are now 400 subscribing members in the province, and of these more than 250 reside in Norwich. All the lodges were represented, except No. 124, of Lynn, from which there was not a single brother present, though the retiring Senior Grand Warden is Master of that lodge. The great distance is perhaps a reasonable excuse for the members of the Lynn Lodge, but the same justification could not be pleaded by lodge 60, the oldest lodge in Norwich, of which only two or three members were present.

Among the brethren present were Bros. Sir Henry Tracey, *Bart.*, M.P., P. Prov. S.G.W.; the Hon. F. Walpole, S.W. 60; A. M. F. Morgan, Prov. J.G.W.; R. S. Baker, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Rev. F. H. S. Hodgson, Prov. G.C.; Rev. S. Titlow, P. Prov. G.C.; Rev. G. Coleby, P. Prov. G.C.; W. Leedes Fox, Prov. G. Sec.; Rev. C. J. Martyn, P. Prov. G. Sec., Oxfordshire; Rev. P. S. Aldrick, 110; J. Masser, P. Prov. S.G.W., Cambridgeshire; E. Haggis, P. Prov. J.G.W., ditto; J. Barwell, Prov. G. Treas.; H. Underwood, P. Prov. G.P.; W. Redgrave, Prov. G.D.C.; G. E. Simpson, W.M. 110; G. W. Minns, P.M., 1109; W. Cox, P.M., 258, and P. Prov. G.A.D.C.; F. Colsey, W.M. 258; J. C. Smith, W.M. 392; S. Smith, W.M., 100; H. B. Woolsey, W.M., 1109; C. L. Nursey, S.W., 110; J. L. Hanly, S.W., 258; T. Ballard, S.W., 1109; R. Kent, P.M., 110; J. D. Ellis, P.M., 110; — Slagg, J.W., 1109; J. W. Taylor, J.D., 1109; Donald Steward, F. Keith, S.D., 110; A. G. Stannard, R. T. Culley, J.D., 110; G. L. Colman, J. Parker, P.M., 813; Capt. T. E. Day, H. Barwell, W. Hood, E. Smith, Robt. Back, 365; G. Knox, J.W., 117; H. J. Mason, P. Prov. G.S.B., J. Darken, J. Suggett, J. Skippon, A. R. Miller, S. Carman, S.W., 100; T. Bailey, 100; R. Wortley, W.M., 119; J. Marshall, P. Prov. G.D.C., and Sec. 110, &c. In the absence of Bro. Wm. Wilkin, of Lynn, Bro. J. C. Smith, W.M., 392, officiated as S.G.W.; Bro. A. M. F. Morgan, was in his post of J.G.W.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. having ascended the throne, was saluted in ancient form, and the minutes of the last lodge having been read and confirmed,

Bro. W. LEEDS FOX, the Prov. G. Sec., read the report of the

finance board, which stated that the contributions of the lodges in the provinces to the Provincial Grand Lodge during the past year had amounted to £12 10s., and that the balance in the Treasurer's hands amounted to £134 6s. 4d. The board recommended that a donation of £10 10s., should be given to the Royal Freemasons' Girls' School.

The report was adopted on the motion of Bro. the Hon. F. Walpole.

The retiring officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge having given up their collars, &c. the R.W. Prov. G.M. invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing two years, the period for which these appointments are held:—S.W. Bro. J. Capurn Smith, W.M., 392; J.W., G. Edward Simpson, W.M., 110; Chap., the Rev. F. H. S. Hodgson, 110; Reg., W. W. Baring, P.M. 119; Sec., W. Leedes Fox, P.M. 100; S.D., Hon. F. Walpole, S.W. 60; J.D., R. Wortley, W.M. 119; Supt. of Works, G. W. Minns, P.M. 1109; Dir. of Cers., Samuel Smith, W.M. 100; Assist. D.C., R. Kent, P.M. 110; S.B., Robt. Gidney, P.M. and Sec. 258; Org., W. Norman, 100; Purst., C. L. Chipperfield; Tyler, T. Adams, 100; Stewards, S. Carman, S.W. 100, F. Colsey, W.M. 251, J. Hart, jun., and C. L. Nursey, S.W. 110.

Bro. J. Barwell was unanimously re-elected Prov. G. Treas., on the motion of Bro. the Hon. F. Walpole, seconded by Bro. the Rev. S. Titlow.

The R.W. Bro. Rev. F. W. FREEMAN, P.M. of 100, and D. Prov. G.M. of Suffolk, drew attention to the fact that the donation of £10 10s. made to the Girls' School would not give the Provincial Grand Lodge any extra votes, a donation of twenty guineas being required to constitute a life governorship. He moved, therefore, that a further sum of £10 10s. be granted to the charity, which would confer on the lodge an additional vote in perpetuity.

The motion was seconded by Bro. the Rev. S. Titlow, and agreed to, the Prov. G.M. explaining that twenty guineas was required for a life governorship for the Girls' School, but only ten guineas for the Boys' School.

The R.W. Rev. W. F. FREEMAN then proposed, in order that the lodge might stand in an equally good position with regard to the Boys' School, that a donation of £10 10s. should be given to that Institution to secure a vote in perpetuity.

Bro. G. E. SIMPSON, Prov. J.G.W. seconded the motion, which was carried.

The lodge was then adjourned, and at two o'clock the brethren proceeded in proper order and in their Masonic badges and collars to St. Peter's Mancroft Church, where the Rev. F. H. S. Hodgson, Prov. Grand Chaplain, and the Rev. S. Titlow, P. Prov. Grand Chaplain, performed divine service; Bro. W. Norman, Prov. G. Organist, presided at the organ.

The sermon was preached by Bro. the Rev. F. H. S. Hodgson, from the following text, Hebrews, chap. 13, verse 1:—"Let brotherly love continue." The very worshipful preacher enforced in eloquent language the Christian and pre-eminently Masonic duty of fraternal consideration for one another. He observed that at the erection of all stately and superb edifices, as well as those of a more ordinary description, the first care of a wise master builder was to secure a firm and sound foundation for the superstructure he desired to raise, well knowing that no skill in workmanship, no beauty of design, no apt and fitting unity of each component part, could in any wise compensate or atone for want of security in the basis on which it depended. It was the wisdom of Christians and Masons to take a lesson from the prudent forethought of the wise builder, and to apply theoretically to their morals and their faith, that same care and diligence which he displayed in the execution of his work by carefully securing a correct plan by which they might direct their course in the discharge of their daily duties towards one another—a firm and sure foundation on which they might rest their faith towards the Great Architect of the Universe. That foundation on which they were to build—that correct plan by which they were to work—was, to Christians and Masons alike, the volume of the sacred law. After illustrating various applications of the apostolic precept conveyed in the text, the rev. brother expatiated on its connection with the principles of Freemasonry. "As Masons," he said, "we have recognised our duties, and we are bound to act up to our principles. As men, we might have been ignorant as to the course we ought to pursue; as nominal Christians, we might have been very careless, very thoughtless, sinfully negligent of our holy profession; but as Masons, we have of our own free will and accord, being of mature years and sound judgment, come forward and taken upon

ourselves solemn obligations which ought to be binding upon the conscience. It would be obviously improper at this time to enter fully upon the nature of those obligations: suffice it to say that they are such as the purest morality and the most enlightened piety must approve; in a word, they are all drawn from the only source of infallible teaching, the word of God. As Masons we have our own fixed laws and directions, and that man is but an unworthy brother who willingly transgresses or neglects his obligation. He breaks the golden bond of brotherly love; he sins a twofold sin, violating his own conscience and casting a shade of disrepute on the society which has the misfortune to rank him among its members. As in a family the evil life of one member is looked upon as a disgrace to all connected with him, so is it in such a society, such a family as this our own. We have each of us in some respect the honour of the whole body in our keeping. It is of no avail for us to profess our admiration for "piety, holiness, virtue, charity, temperance, and brotherly love," if we do not endeavour to act up to our professions. The world knows nothing of our theory, but our practice is patent to all. The object of all who seek an entry into Masonry ought to be simply that they may become better men than they were before, and we who are initiated into its mysteries are taught to look upon it as a "progressive science," and to do our best daily to become more worthy of our privileges, and more confirmed in our resolution to shine in all our words and works to do the will of the Most High. This is the true secret of all brotherhood. He who has the fear of God before his eyes is the man who may be trusted. In the hands of such the property and reputation of his fellow-men are safe, and the society to which he may belong will be brought to shame by his own unworthiness. Our old Masonic charge directs that he who would become a Mason should know how to practise all private virtues, to avoid all intemperance or excess which might lead him to enormities which might reflect dishonour on the ancient fraternity; he is to seek to acquire, as far as possible, the virtues of patience, meekness, self-denial, and forbearance; to afford succour to the distressed; to divide his bread with the industrious poor; to put the misguided traveller on his way. It is also necessary that all who would be true Masons should learn to abstain from all malice, slander, evil speaking; from all provoking, reproachful, and ungodly language, keeping always the tongue of good report. Brethren! as Masons, let us look to ourselves, bearing in mind the Scripture which saith, "Fear God and keep His Commandments, for this is the whole duty of man." Let us also show that we do venerate the Sacred Word, by using it as a "light to our path and a lantern to our feet." Let us show that we do reverence Him who made heaven and earth, by prayerfully endeavouring to do His will. Let us show our brotherly love by endeavouring, both by example and precept, as far as it may be in our power, to confirm each other in all practical goodness and virtue. The rev. brother concluded by appealing to his hearers in behalf of the Norwich Indigent Blind School and Asylum, in aid of which a collection was made at the close of the service. The amount obtained was £12 10s. 8½d., of which exactly £10 was contributed by the Masonic portion of the congregation.

The following munificent donations were presented by Bro. B. B. Cabbell to the local charities:—

	£	s.
Indigent Blind School	21	0
Eye Infirmary	21	0
Decayed Tradesmen's Benevolent Assoc... ..	21	0
Female Home	21	0
Dispensary.....	10	10
District Visiting Society	10	0
Sick Poor Society.....	10	0
Stanley Home	10	0
Total.....	124	10

THE BANQUET,

Which was sumptuously provided by Mrs. Louth, of the Rampant Horse, was held in the Assembly-rooms, at four o'clock, and was attended by about ninety brethren. The Prov. G.M., Bro. B. B. Cabbell, *F.R.S.*, presided, and was supported by the following brethren:—Sir Henry Stracey, *Bart.*, *M.P.*; the Hon. F. Walpole; the Rev. F. H. S. Hodgson; the Rev. S. Titlow; the Rev. F. W. Freeman; A. F. Morgan, P. Prov. J.G.W.; the Rev. C. Martyn; the Rev. G. Coleby, and Dr. Dalrymple. The vice-chairs were occupied by the two Grand Wardens, Bro. J. Caparn Smith, and Bro. G. Elward Simpson.

Grace having been said after dinner by the Grand Chaplain,

The Prov. G.M. proposed the first toast, the "Queen and the Craft," and made a feeling allusion to the loss sustained by her Majesty.

In proposing the "Health of the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England," Bro. CABBELL said that that noble and distinguished brother was well known to all Masons for the due fulfilment of every duty of his high office. He succeeded to it under some degree of disadvantage, having to follow an illustrious prince who had presided over the Order for more than a quarter of a century, but it might be truly said that during the twenty years that Lord Zetland had filled the office, he had fully succeeded in gaining the affectionate regard and respect of every brother belonging to the fraternity, and he (Bro. Cabbell) might say, without any flattery, that the noble lord might be considered a personification of all the virtues which were characteristic of their Order. (Applause.)

The next toast was "The Deputy Grand Master of England, the Earl de Grey and Ripon," of whom Bro. Cabbell said that though he had only lately joined the Order, it could not be doubted, from what he had seen of him during the short time he had been a Mason, that he was a great acquisition to the Craft, and that from his high rank and ability, he would confer honour on it.

Bro. the Hon. F. WALPOLE then rose and said: Brethren, I have been entrusted with the next toast, which is the "Health of the Prov. Grand Master of Norfolk, Bro. Cabbell." (Tremendous cheering, which lasted for some moments.) The way in which you have received the mere intimation of the toast assures me that it needs no phrases of mine to ask you to receive it with cordiality and enthusiasm. I should have shrunk from the task had not his own acts and your knowledge of them made it sufficiently easy. The very room in which we are assembled, and the banquet we have just enjoyed, we owe to our Prov. Grand Master. (Hear.) I hold in my hand now a list of charities which he has to day dispensed in this city, but I am sure I should be insulting the generosity which gave them were I to publish them in this room before the donor. Nevertheless, I may say that whenever there is charity or need in this county or elsewhere, there the name of the Prov. Grand Master of the Freemasons of Norfolk is to be found as a munificent contributor. (Cheers.) I am sure I need say nothing more, but call upon you to drink, with all warmth and cordiality, the health of our Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the Masonic honours, and in the most enthusiastic manner.

Bro. B. B. CABBELL, Prov. G.M., replied: I am sure you will do me full justice when I assure you that I deeply feel the compliment paid to me by the manner in which my excellent brother was kind enough to propose my health, in language certainly undeserving—"No, no."—and by the way in which you, brethren, received the toast. All I have to say is that I have the greatest pleasure in meeting you, not only here, but on all other occasions, in your different lodges. It lately pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to visit me with a very severe illness, which I was afraid would deprive me of the pleasure of being here on this occasion. I witnessed my gradual recovery from that illness with the greatest gratification, because it held out to me the hope of being able to fill my post, and at the earliest moment I intimated to Bro. Fox, our Secretary, my belief that, with God's blessing, I should be enabled to attend on this occasion. So long as I remain among you, and so long as I am able to fulfil the duties confided to me by our excellent Grand Master, so long shall I be ready to do so, and to try to deserve your approbation and good will. I claim no other credit than that which is common to every brother present, namely, an anxious and an earnest desire to fulfil all the duties devolving upon me to the best of my humble power and abilities; and so long as it shall please Providence to enable me to fulfil those duties, so long shall I be anxious to meet you and to join you in endeavouring to carry into effect those great and glorious principles which distinguish our Order. (Loud applause.)

The Prov. GRAND MASTER next gave "The health of the Prov. Grand Chaplain," Bro. Hodgson, who had preached so eloquent a discourse to the brethren; and also of Bro. Titlow, Past Prov. G.C., who assisted Bro. Hodgson in the service at St. Peter's. Bro. Cabbell observed that order was the great rule of all Masonic proceedings, and he was sure that nothing tended more to preserve order among Masons than the presence of their reverend brethren at all their meetings, and more particularly at those of a convivial nature.

Bro. the Rev. F. H. S. HODGSON, in responding, said that since he had been a Mason he had only felt one regret—and that was that he had not been made a Mason ten years sooner. (Cheers and laughter). He hoped that the longer they lived the better Masons they would all become, and then the better men they would all be. (Cheers.) He had always considered it a great thing that in a Masonic lodge men met each other as men, “divested of all metallic substances,”—that was to say, without any distinction of worldly rank—(Hear, hear.)—man there met man as his brother and his friend. (Applause.) It was a matter of just pride to the Order that it reckoned among those who were ranged under its banners some of the best blood in all England; but far more than that, the Order comprised men who were eminent, not merely by worldly rank, but by their virtues and their intellects. This was the true Masonic principle with regard to merit and distinction, and the sentiment had been embodied in the three lines by the Poet Laureate:—

“It is only noble to be good;
Kind words are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.”

(Cheers).

Bro. the Rev. S. TITLOW also replied. He expressed the pleasure the brethren experienced on learning that they would be presided over by the Prov. Grand Master, whose absence, he said, would have caused a comparative gloom, which no other brother in the province, however respected he might be, could have dispelled. (Cheers). Bro. Titlow referring to a promise which had been privately made by Bro. Cabbell, that the brethren would have an opportunity of possessing themselves of his photograph, said that the brethren wished for something more—that they were all anxious to see their Right Worshipful Master’s portrait placed in the rooms which he had so munificently purchased for the use of the Order in this province. (Loud cheers.) The matter had been mentioned in the lodges of the city, and he trusted that Bro. Cabbell would accede to the wish which had been expressed, that he should sit for his portrait to some first-rate artist worthy of such a work. (Hear, hear.) He (Bro. Titlow) could not help considering that it would be a disgrace if future generations of Masons did not see in these rooms the portrait of a distinguished brother who had done so great a service to the Craft. (Applause.)

The next toast was “The Prov. Grand Officers,” to which Bro. J. C. SMITH, the S.G.W., briefly responded.

The PROV. GRAND MASTER then proposed “The health of the Deputy Grand Master of Suffolk,” acknowledging the kindness with which that Rev. and Right Worshipful brother always came forward in this province on any occasion on which his assistance might be required.

The Rev. F. W. FREEMAN, D. Prov. G.M. of Suffolk, hoped if the brethren of this province felt that they owed him a return for any services he had rendered them, especially for the exertions he made to obtain support for their Prov. Grand Master from his own province when that brother presided at Masonic charity dinners, they would come forward next year and support his (Bro. Freeman’s) superior, Colonel Adair, the G.M. of Suffolk, who had undertaken to preside at the Girls’ School Festival in 1863. Bro. Cabbell had been Treasurer to that charity for upwards of a quarter of a century, and he (Bro. Freeman) hoped, therefore, that the Masons of Norfolk would send up a goodly number of Stewards to represent them next year, and he should take the opportunity of visiting the various lodges in the province to solicit their support, so that Col. Adair might have a bumper, something like what Lord Leigh had in 1860, when no less than seventy brethren came up from that nobleman’s province.

The PROV. GRAND MASTER then gave “the Past Provincial Grand Officers,” which he coupled with the health of that distinguished brother, Sir Henry Stracey, *Bart., M.P.*, P. Prov. S.G.W.

Bro. Sir HENRY STRACEY, *M.P.*, who was cordially greeted, remarked that the apostolic precept which the Grand Chaplain had so eloquently expatiated on that day, “Let brotherly love continue,” had been nobly exemplified by their Prov. Grand Master, in giving the brethren of his province this splendid building to assemble in. He (Sir Henry Stracey) thought the least they could do to evince their gratitude and to preserve the memory of it, would be to place the portrait of their generous Grand Master in the Masonic Hall, and he was confident that all the brethren of the province would be most anxious to contribute to such an object. (Cheers.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER in proposing the lodges of the province, which he coupled with the name of the Hon. F. Walpole, S.W. of Lodge 60, that being the oldest lodge in the province

said he believed that all the lodges carried on their working in a way highly creditable to themselves, and conducive to the character of the Order. Bro. the Hon. F. Walpole from his experience in Masonry abroad, and his proficiency in its various degrees, as well as from his position and abilities, was a great accession to lodge 60, and to the Order generally, and he (Bro. Cabbell), was sure that he was only expressing the feeling of all the brethren, when he said they would be highly pleased when they received him as W.M. of Lodge 60, and that the members of that lodge could not possibly do better than place so distinguished and competent a Mason in the chair. (Applause.)

Bro. the Hon. F. WALPOLE having briefly acknowledged the compliment,

The R.W. Bro. the Rev. F. W. FREEMAN, proposed “The Visitors,” to which

Bro. MASSER, P. Prov. S.G.W. of Cambridgeshire replied. Referring to the deviations in the working of different provinces he expressed his opinion that a Board of Past Masters should be appointed by the Grand Master to visit the provinces in order to establish a uniform system of working. He also thought that it would be well to relax the prohibition relative to Prov. Grand Stewards wearing their Prov. Grand Lodge clothing after their year of office, and that Stewards ought to be allowed to continue to wear the crimson in their own province. (Hear, hear.) He warned the brethren against impostors who obtained admission into the Order for the purpose of selling articles contrary to the Book of Constitutions.

The PROV. GRAND MASTER then gave “The Masonic Charities,” and said he hoped that the brethren of this province would muster strongly next year in support of Colonel Adair, the G.M. of the neighbouring province of Suffolk.

Bro. BARWELL, Prov. G. Treas., stated that Bro. Patten, Secretary to the Girls’ School, had promised to attend, but had been prevented. He (Bro. Barwell) visited the institution three weeks ago with a view of obtaining some information which he wished to apply to a charity of which he was one of the trustees, and he was much struck with its admirable management, and he found it to be the very best model that could be selected for similar establishments.

The PROV. GRAND MASTER proposed “The health of Bro. W. Leedes Fox,” the zealous and indefatigable Secretary of the province, which was drunk with great cordiality.

Bro. W. LEEDES FOX, in reply, stated that since Bro. Cabbell’s installation as G.M. of the province in 1856, the number of subscribing members had increased fourfold, from 100 to 400. (Applause.)

The R.W. Bro. the Rev. W. F. FREEMAN proposed that the Prov. G. Sec. should summon a meeting of the Masters of all the lodges in the province to take the first steps necessary for procuring a portrait of Bro. B. B. Cabbell to be placed in the assembly rooms. (Cheers).

Bro. the Rev. S. TITLOW seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation; and after “The health of the ladies” had been drunk, the company separated.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Newcastle-on-Tyne Lodge* (No. 24).—This lodge was opened on the 7th August, in Freemasons hall, Blackett-street, by the W.M., Bro. Loades, assisted by Bros. H. Hotham, P.M.; A. Clapham, P.M.; A. Gillespie, P.M., and the officers of the lodge. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. The candidates not coming for the degrees due, and other business over, it was closed in due form. At refreshment the brethren enjoyed the social chat, and with song and sentiment spent a happy hour. Bro. Hammerbom, P.M., P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. of Durham, was present as a visitor, and responded to the toast which is never forgot in this lodge, “The adjoining Province.”

BYKER.—*St. Peter’s Lodge* (No. 706).—This lodge was opened in Catterick Buildings, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on August 11th, 1862, by the W.M., Bro. Geo. Thompson, assisted by Bros. Reid, S.W., Stokoe, J.W., and the rest of the officers of the lodge. The minutes of the last regular meeting and lodge of emergency, were read and confirmed. Mr. Alexander McGregor being in attendance, the W.M. deputed Bro. C. J. Banister, P. Prov. S.G.D. Durham, and Prov. G. Dir. Cers. of West Lancashire, to perform the ceremony of initiation, which he did with his usual earnestness. Bro. R. B. Smalles, of Calis, was a visitor. Business of the lodge over, it was closed



in solemn form. At refreshment the W.M. proposed the loyal and Masonic toasts, and the "Health and Happiness of Bro. Smalles, Bro. Smith, 793, and Bro. Banister," each of whom responded in a truly Masonic spirit.—Bro. Banister proposed the "Health of the W.M., and prosperity to the Lodge," giving the members good advice. Bro. H. Sanester, Prov. G. Reg., responded to the health of the Past Masters. Bro. Rider responded for the officers of the lodge. The newly-initiated candidate said that what he had seen that night he hoped to imitate, and thanked the brethren for their kindness to him. He had long wished to be a Mason, and trusted that he should never disgrace the Order, but act up to the precepts given him. Bro. Stokoe enlivened the meeting with excellent music, and the last toast being given, the brethren separated, after spending a very happy evening.

SCOTLAND.

GREENOCK.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ALBERT HARBOUR.

(*Abridged from the Greenock Advertiser.*)

This ceremonial took place on Thursday, the 7th inst., and, notwithstanding unfavourable weather, was attended with the most brilliant success, the procession being the largest and most imposing which has ever passed along our streets. During the forenoon the town was all astir. Members of the various societies and bodies were hurrying to their places of rendezvous, bands of music, collected from far and near, were marching along with similar intent, and windows, housetops, and every nook and coigne of vantage overlooking the route of the procession, was being gradually filled by sight-seers more privileged than those who, in dense numbers, lined the streets from St. Andrew's-square to the scene of action.

Flags were displayed from the Mid Church steeple, Custom-house, and other public buildings; all the ships in harbour were lavishly decorated with colours, and H.M.S. *Hogue*, H.M.S. *Harpy*, and H.M. cutter *Harriet*, were hung with bunting from bowsprit end to taffrail. Ensigns were hoisted before a large number of private residences, and festoons of flags were hung across the streets at intervals along the line of procession. A great flag was displayed in front of the theatre. Some of the house fronts were tastefully decorated with flowers, and the Gonrock omnibuses displayed Masonic and other colours.

Shortly after one o'clock the various bodies fell in at their respective places of meeting, and marched to St. Andrew's-square, which they left at two o'clock precisely, in the following order, the places of the trades having been drawn by lot:—

Police.

Superintendent of Police (Mr. Newnham) officiating as Marshal.

Carters (Mounted).

Baillies Grey, Caird, and M'Ilwraith, and other Members of

Council who compose the Harbour Trust.

Mr. Dunlop, *M.P.*

Harbour Officials.

Harbour Commissioners.

Chamber of Commerce.

Local Marine Board.

Sheriffs-Substitute King and M'Kellar.

Faculty of Procurators.

Collectors of Inland Revenue.

Shipmasters and Seamen.

TRADES:—Lumpers; blacksmiths; carpenters; tailors; ropemakers and sailmakers; masons; moulders; brassfounders; coopers; painters; boilermakers; shoemakers; engineers, &c.; badge porters; joiners; plumbers, slaters, coppersmiths, and tinsmiths; tanners.

Foresters.

Oddfellows.

Lodge Greenock St. John (No. 175).

P. M. Black, R.W.M.

Lodge Port-Glasgow Doric Kilwinning (No. 68).

Neil Kelly, R.W.M.

Lodge Greenock Kilwinning (No. 12).

James Newton, Acting R.W.M.

Provincial Grand Lodge for West Renfrewshire.

Grand Tyler.

Level—(Carried by members of Lodge 175)—Plumb.

Compass (Ditto.) Square.

Mallet (Ditto.)

Vase (wine).

Cornucopæ (corn).

Vase (oil).

(Carried by members of various lodges.)

Architect with Plans.

Inscription Plates.

Bottles with Coins, &c.

Grand Jeweller.

Grand Bible Bearer.

Prov. Senior Grand Deacon.

Prov. Junior Grand Deacon.

Prov. G. Chaplain in his Robes.

Prov. Grand Sec.

Prov. Grand Treas.

Prov. Grand Clerk.

Prov. S.G. Warden.

(With Batons.)

Prov. J.G. Warden.

Depute Prov. G. Master.

Substitute Prov. G. Master.

ACTING PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

Prov. G. Steward
(with white rod).

President of Grand Stewards
(carrying Prov. G.M.'s rod).

Prov. G. Steward (with white rod).

The numbers composing the cortege were:—Shipwrights, 450; master wrights, 50; journeymen do., 400; tailors, 100; master shoemakers, 45; journeymen do., 100; coopers, 170; painters, 90; tanners, 70; carters, 100; boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, 300; plumbers and slaters, 100; ropemakers and sailmakers, 100; masons, 150; tinsmiths, 30; coppersmiths, 35; brassfounders, 65; lumpers, 300; shipmasters and seamen, 500; badge porters, 20; engineers, 200; and moulders, 120; Freemasons, 300; Oddfellows, 100; Foresters, 300; the various local boards, public bodies and officials, with the force of police in attendance, about 200; bandsmen about 150. The procession was about a mile long, and, although marching at a very smart pace, took half an hour to pass any given point. It is not going beyond the mark to say that it comprised five thousand persons.

The Foresters were headed by Robin Hood, habited in Lincoln green, and the Odd-Fellows were, as usual, distinguished by their numerous and beautiful silver emblems. The Freemasons, who turned out in large numbers, the St. John Lodge particularly, made a splendid appearance, especially the Prov. Grand Lodge, whose members were decked out in the gorgeous paraphernalia kindly lent by the Grand Lodge of Scotland for the occasion.

The procession proceeded to the entrance of the works, which was guarded by a body of sixty Highland Rifle Volunteers under the command of Captain Campbell. The *coup d'œil*, as the procession passed along West Blackhall-street, with banners waving and bands playing, was one which will long dwell in the minds of those who witnessed it.

On reaching the works, the Harbour Trustees, Members of Parliament, Harbour Officials, Harbour Commissioners, Chamber of Commerce, Local Marine Board, the Sheriffs and the Collectors of Stamps and Inland Revenue entered the enclosure, opened up right and left, and halted; and the trades and other bodies were ranged along Clyde-street, the Ropework Quay, and Albert Quay. The Freemasons entered the enclosure and marched through the part of the procession which entered the works to the place appointed for laying the stone, headed by the Prov. Grand Lodge.

The Prov. Grand Lodge having reached the site of the foundation stone, the R.W.G.M. advanced, and the band played the Royal Anthem and the Mason's Anthem. The Prov. G. Chap. (Rev. Mr. Cole), offered up an earnest prayer for the Divine blessing on the great work that day formally inaugurated. The P.G. Treas. (Melville) deposited a bottle containing the various coins of the realm of gold, silver, and copper from a sovereign to the eighth part of a penny, local journals of the day, and wine, oil, and corn, and the P.G. Sec. (Boag) read the inscription on the plate as follows:—

On the Seventh day of August,
Anno Domini 1862,
Anno Lucis 5866,
And the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of Her
Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA,
This Plate was deposited in
The Foundation Stone
Of this Harbour,
Named

THE ALBERT HARBOUR,

In honour of his late Royal Highness, ALBERT, Prince
Consort of her Majesty,
Which Stone

Was laid with full Masonic Honours,
By JAMES JOHNSTON GRIEVE, Esquire,
Provost of the Burgh, and

Acting Depute Provincial Grand Master of the Ancient
Fraternity of Freemasons in West Renfrewshire.
Assisted by the Brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

The plate the Grand Secretary deposited in a cavity in the stone. Cement was then applied, which the Prov. Grand Master smoothed in a tradesman-like way with an elegant silver trowel, provided by the engineers for the purpose; the order to lower the stone to its place was given, and, while this was proceeding, the band played the Old Hundred. At the desire of the Grand Master, the R.W. Grand Junior Warden applied the plumb; the R.W. Grand Senior Warden used the level; and the R.W. Substitute P.G. Master applied the square; and the Grand Master, declaring his confidence of their skill in the Royal Art, finished the work by three mystical knocks with the golden mallet. Three hearty cheers were then given by the thousands within sight of the ceremony. The band again played the Old Hundred, during which the cornucopias were delivered to the Grand Master, who strewed the corn and flowers on the stone, pouring over them wine and oil from silver vases. Three other cheers followed, and the band repeated the Masons' Anthem.

The Provost said:—Harbour trustees and gentlemen, as acting Provincial Grand Master of West Renfrewshire, and as Provost of this Burgh, I have to report to you that I have duly performed the duty of laying the foundation stone of the Albert Harbour, which you requested the Masons to lay this day. I have to congratulate you, and the inhabitants generally, on this auspicious event, and I trust the work so begun will be carried on with zeal and energy to a successful completion. It is not fitting I should detain you longer by any lengthened remarks of mine; but I hope you will indulge me a few minutes, while I say that it is admitted on all sides, that there is a pressing necessity for additional harbour accommodation at Greenock, and that your trade and revenues are rapidly increasing. Our surplus harbour revenue for the year ending September next will show a sum little short of £10,000. This circumstance, coupled with unbounded credit and cheap money, will give the trustees good heart to keep abreast of the times in harbour expansion and other improvements connected therewith, such as rails, steam cranes, dry docks, &c. I would not be doing justice to our engineers, Messrs. Bell and Miller, did I not allude to the mode of construction adopted in the present case by these gentlemen. The wall on which we stand rests on a body of concrete, as solid as the block of granite forming the cope. The saving in coffer dams alone is enormous. I am not aware that sea walls have before been constructed on this principle, and therefore I would recommend those who have such works in contemplation to pay a visit to Greenock. To the Masons, the different trades and societies who have turned out on the present occasion, swelling our procession to close upon 5000, I beg as Provost and chairman to the Harbour Trustees to tender my most grateful thanks, and on behalf of the magistrates have also to thank Captain Campbell and his Highlanders, who have paid us the compliment to act as a guard of honour. Gentlemen, I will now propose three cheers, and three more for our beloved Queen—and also, three cheers and success to the Albert Harbour and the trade of the port and harbours of Greenock. (These calls were responded to with great enthusiasm.)

A salvo of eighteen guns was fired from a battery on the

Albert Quay. The display of enthusiasm by the onlookers at the successful close of the ceremony baffles all description.

The Queen's Anthem ended the proceedings.

The procession then re-formed, and, the Freemasons taking the lead, followed by the Harbour Trustees and other bodies in the same order as they marched to the works, proceeded to Cathcart-square, where they were thus addressed by Provost GRIEVE:—Fellow-townsmen—Allow me to render to you all again my own thanks and that of the harbour trustees, for the great interest you have evinced in the prosperity of our town and port, by turning out in such unexampled numbers to be present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Albert Harbour. Never since the procession after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, have we witnessed anything to the same extent in Greenock, and it shows how fully the inhabitants are with the harbour trustees in the operations they have in hand. Gentlemen forming the different trades and societies, who have at so much personal inconvenience come forward to-day, I have again to tender to you my most cordial and grateful thanks, and my most earnest wish and hope is that our undertaking may be blessed by Him from whom all good gifts flow.

The Provost then called for three cheers for the Queen, the harbour, the trades in the procession, and the people of Greenock, who, in return, gave three hearty cheers for the Provost, Mr. Allison, and Capt. Newnham.

The cortege then broke up, some returning to their places of rendezvous, and others parading the streets headed by their bands. The highly respectable appearance of the artisans in the procession, nearly all being dressed in black suits and white gloves, and their patience and good humour despite the drenching they received, were subjects of general remark.

The arrangements of the day were thoroughly admirable. Through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Allison, the Master of Works, and Captain Newnham, the whole programme was carried through without a slip, without a moment's hesitation or delay. Unlike most ceremonies of the kind, the time appointed was observed throughout, the procession started exactly at the hour named, and the proceedings were completed with an exactness and accuracy that no previous rehearsal could have improved upon.

To the prudence and forethought with which everything was conceived and the precision with which the plan was carried through, are to be ascribed the success of the procession as a beautiful spectacle, and the entire freedom from even the most trifling accident during all the proceedings.

THE DINNER.

At six o'clock a grand banquet took place in the Council Hall. The tables were beautifully decorated with silver epergnes and vases containing rare and costly bouquets, and the viands and wines were excellent.

The Provost occupied the chair, supported by Mr. Dunlop, M.P., Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart, Bart., M.P., Rev. Mr. Robertson, Captain Macdonald, R.N., and Robert Steele, Esq., and Bailies Caird and Grey acted as croupiers. The Rev. Mr. Robertson said grace before and after dinner.

After the cloth was removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given in excellent terms by the Chair. Captain Macdonald replied briefly to "The Navy," and Lieut.-Colonel Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart, Bart., for "The Volunteers."

The Provost, on rising to propose success to the Albert Harbour, was received with great applause. He said it was not necessary to tell this audience that such an addition to our harbour accommodation is necessary; but I may say, for general information, that this harbour is intended more especially to accommodate the timber trade and the large class of ships, and that it will admit vessels drawing 24ft. at high water; and as I have said in another place to day, I feel sure the trustees will press forward the work to completion with all the energy in their power; and they are fortunate in having intelligent and energetic engineers and contractors to perform the work. It is necessary and probably expected that I should give some sketch of the progress of our harbours, and I will endeavour to do so as briefly as I can. Although it is not needful at present to go into all the little minutiae of the foundation and extension of Greenock from the period in which it was a sunny bay, as some learned folks assert the word Greenock to mean, and when only one street formed the town, it is perhaps excusable to call up a few reminiscences of by-gone days on an important and imposing occasion like this, when another great step in the material advancement of Greenock has been taken by the laying of

the foundation stone of Albert Harbour. During the French and American wars, when the trade between this port and the West Indies was carried on by means of fleets which sailed under convoy of well-appointed frigates, the merchant ships coming in here did not exceed 300 to 400 or 450 tons; even the once well-known ship *Christian*, reckoned a crack vessel in her day, was only 470 tons; and yet she, as well all as such vessels, was obliged to come to in the road-stead to lighten for want of water to get into the harbours. Now, the harbours of Greenock can berth loaded merchantmen, direct from their voyages, of 1000 and 2000 and 3000 tons burthen; and last year Victoria Harbour berthed and kept water-borne at the lowest ebbs, the Royal steam frigate *Black Prince*, of 6000 tons, the largest vessel afloat with the single exception of the *Great Eastern*—when no other port on the Clyde could accommodate her. And today the foundation-stone of a new and great undertaking has been laid, which will have about four feet more depth of water than Victoria Harbour, and which, when completed, will place Greenock out of the reach of rivalry in point of safety for the heaviest tonnage that is likely to be built for fifty years to come. One advantage Greenock possesses, which deserves to be mentioned—our sea-way is provided for us. We do not need to keep ponderous dredging machines constantly at work to preserve our channel from silting up. Our resources are not absorbed in forcing and struggling to maintain a depth of water nature never intended to give us, and therefore they are left free to work improvements from time to time, according to the requirements of trade. But, to come a few particulars. From about the year 1818—six years after the starting of the Comet—and onwards for ten years, the coasting trade of Greenock fell off. This decline has been attributed to the introduction of steam on the Clyde; but, by and by, as steamers themselves began to multiply, the coasting tonnage of the port began steadily to multiply also. In 1830 the tonnage of vessels trading coastwise, in and out, was 160,000 tons. Thirty years afterwards, viz., last year, this traffic had increased to over a million tons, or more than six-fold. In contradistinction to the coasting traffic, the progress of the foreign trade of the port will be seen by the tonnages, in and out, in the following years:—

1800.....	73,000 tons.
1830.....	130,000 "
1860.....	340,000 "

The trade during the first thirty years having increased only 78 per cent., whilst in the latter thirty the increase had been 161 per cent., or nearly threefold. Again, the total tonnage of all descriptions of vessels arriving at and departing from the harbours of Greenock, exclusive of sailing and steam vessels trading within the Cumbrae Heads, was in

1830.....	430,000 tons.
1850.....	850,000 "
1860.....	1,200,000 "

And if to this foreign and coasting tonnage be added river traffic, tugs, and steamers, and sailing craft plying between Grangemouth on the east, and the Cumbraes on the west, the entire aggregate will be two million two hundred thousand tons. But to into the money part of the question. Since 1830 the total monies expended by the Harbour Trust of Greenock on new works, and on the maintenance of the old harbours and sheds, amount to vast sum of £640,000. Of this very large outlay there has been expended within the last thirty years on new works, as purchase of property or harbour extension, cranes, sheds, rails, timber platforms, &c., no less than £230,000. But the debt of the Trust has only been increased about £100,000, the balance of £130,000 having been paid for out of revenue. The harbour dues, exclusively derived from ships, and from goods carried in ships, which in 1830 were £9000, had risen in 1840 to £12,000, and last year they stood at £22,000. Fifteen years ago, in 1847, the gross revenues of the Trust were £14,500; last year they were about £29,000, having thus been doubled within that period. As a set-off to those imposing figures, all showing the progress of the port, it may not be amiss to look at the humble origin—whence those thousands of pounds have sprung—of Greenock as it was, compared with what it now is. The gross receipts of the Corporation, including all the revenues now derived from Town Proper, Water Trust, and Harbour Trust, were, in 1750, only £256. In 1800 they had risen to £2431, and in 1860 they were £50,000. And the receipts at the Custom-house, in some measure an exponent of the

progress of the trade of the port, are as follows, in the years ending March the 31st:—

1842.....	£307,503
1852.....	429,535
1862.....	957,524

And in the month of July, just past, the revenue collected here was £103,111, equal to more than a million sterling in the year. And this large revenue gives by no means a fair representation of the increase of trade, inasmuch as large reductions in the tariff both on sugar and timber have been made since 1842. Perhaps as a minor index on the advance that has been made in improving the appliances of the port, there can be none better adduced than that, while previous to 1830 there were only three cranes in use along the breasts and quays, there are now sixteen cranes, four of which are wrought by steam power, no less a sum than £14,000 having been expended on cranes, rails, and coal shoot, within the last five years for facilitating the trade of the port. As a proof of the enormous increase in the sugar trade, a trade which has now taken firm root here, it has only to be stated that while the imports in 1830 were 18,500 tons, they have this year exceeded a million tons, the intrinsic value of which when turned out of the refineries is, in round numbers, something like four millions sterling. One other branch of the revenue may be mentioned—the traffic of goods and minerals over the rails. This trade continues to make favourable way, twenty thousand tons more material having been carried during the year ending 31st July, 1862, than in the corresponding period of 1861. This trade, of course, must be regarded as valuable in itself, but it is much more valuable as a feeder of the revenue through the harbour dues levied from ships. Allow me now to propose success to the Albert Harbour, and to add that I think the name opportune, in honour of that virtuous and wise Prince who has so recently and prematurely been called away from this earthly scene; and while we shall subscribe to a national monument in Edinburgh in honour of the Prince Consort, the Albert Harbour will be our local memorial. (The speech was heartily applauded throughout, and the toast was drunk amid great enthusiasm.)

Mr. MILLER said: A rather unexpected duty has devolved upon me, but it is one which I have very great pleasure in performing, and which does not require any statement. The Grand Tyler, the Master of the Masonic ceremonies who has to-day so ably directed the manner of laying the foundation stone, considers that the silver trowel used in laying the stone should be presented to the worthy Provost on this occasion with due formality, and has requested me as one of the engineers to perform this duty. I need not say with what great pleasure I avail myself of discharging the duty. I am sorry that I have not the honour of being a Mason, but I think everyone will acknowledge the able manner in which our worthy chairman has discharged all the duties of the gorgeous ceremony which has taken place this day, even to the handling of the trowel. In presenting this trowel to the Honourable Provost, may we all wish that the solidity and durability of the works which he has this day inaugurated be an emblem of the long life and happiness which we all wish him. Mr. Miller then made the presentation amid loud cheers. The trowel bears the inscription—

“Trowel used in laying the Foundation Stone of the Albert Harbour, 7th August, 1862, by James J. Grieve, Provost of Greenock. Presented to Provost Grieve by the Engineers, R. Bruce Bell and D. Miller.”

The CHAIRMAN said: I accept with the greatest pleasure the emblem you have put into my hands.

BAILIE CAIRD in giving the members for the town and county, expressed the gratification felt by all on their being present and taking a part in the proceedings of the day.

Mr. DUNLOP, M.P., in replying, said that although Sir Michael and himself differed in some points of public policy though not so widely as might be thought, still in one matter, they were of the same spirit and mind, the interests of Greenock. (Cheers.)

Treasurer KINCAID, proposed “The Engineers.”

Mr. BELL, in replying to this toast for himself and Mr. Miller, thanked the trust for the invariable kindness and courtesy they had experienced at their hands during the five years of their connection with them, coming, as they did, amongst them as perfect strangers.

BAILIE GREY gave “The Contractors, Messrs. William and James York.”

Mr. WILLIAM YORK acknowledged the toast, and said that nothing would be wanting on their part in carrying the great work to a speedy conclusion.

BAILIE M'ILWRAITH said he had much pleasure in giving the toast to which he saw his name attached—"The health of the Clergy." In an assembly such as this his toast required no commendation, it stood out for acceptance on its own intrinsic merits.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson made an admirable reply, in the course of which he said that clergymen of all denominations in town had succeeded in a eminent measure in gaining that confidence and esteem, without which their efforts would be useless.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Lord of the Manor."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and three cheers were given for the Lady Octavia and "the bairns."

Sir MICHAEL SHAW STEWART, M.P., in returning thanks for himself and the Lady Octavia, said that the chairman had truly remarked that he took a deep interest in the prosperity of Greenock; indeed it would be very odd if he did not do so, and he always hoped to be able to do his duty towards the town. He would say frankly that in anything of interest and importance to the town, he would do all in his power to add his weight to the scale. (Cheers.) Mr. Dunlop had truly said that they always worked cordially together to be of use to the community, and he would say, in the presence of Mr. Dunlop, that it was impossible for any member to be more attentive to the interests of his constituents than was that gentleman. (Cheers.) So long as Mr. Dunlop and himself were members for the town and county, and for his part he did not wish to see any change—(cheers and laughter)—he hoped they would always continue to act in the same harmonious manner. He thanked them for their kindness in drinking the health of Lady Octavia and the "bairns."

Councillor BRYMNER proposed the "Health of the Harbour Commissioners," and Mr. MacCunn briefly replied.

Mr. STEELE, in proposing the "Chamber of Commerce," spoke of the intelligence which that body brought to bear on all subjects connected with the interests of the town, and its readiness to bring them, when necessary, under the consideration of Parliament.

Councillor MORTON, Chairman of the Chamber, in reply, said that it took a broad and liberal, and not a sectional view of the matters brought under its notice.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the "Grand Lodge of Scotland," by whose authority he had been enabled to lay the foundation-stone, and who had kindly lent their grand paraphernalia for the occasion.

Sir M. R. SHAW STEWART, Provincial Grand Master, acknowledged the toast.

A variety of other toasts followed, including "The Chairman;" "The Press;" "The Town Council," &c.

The master shipwrights and many other bodies and professions also celebrated the occasion by dinners in the evening. The Lodge Mother Kilwinning dined in the Royal Hotel; the Procurators dined in the White Hart Hotel; the carters also dined together, and the lumpers had a social meeting in the evening; and Mr. Hamilton Brown, who contributed many flags to the procession, and the boat for the sea-god Neptune, entertained above sixty carpenters in one of his lofts. At all of them the greatest satisfaction and delight were expressed at the progress of the new harbour, and the splendour of the demonstration of the day. The Lodge Greenock St. John also assembled in the evening.

ODE

ON THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE ALBERT HARBOUR, AT GREENOCK, WITH MASONIC HONOURS, 7th of AUGUST, 1862.

By the (Acting) G.B.

Lower the stone, and let it rest,
Lower and lower, all is for the best—
What can we do but pray?
We who Thy servants are, born to obey,
That Thou who guidest all men on their way,
Who givest life to them from day to day,
Should, when we try to do our best,
Bless what we do, and leave it blest;
Should, when we do our best endeavour,
Bless it for ever and for ever.

May it stand firmly in its bed engrooved
When all this pageantry shall be removed—
When all the mighty living multitude,
That in such solemn silence stood,
And saw it consecrate to Thee,
Have merged into eternity.
May waters round it surge and play,
For many and many a coming day,
And ships from east and west be found
Within, to bless its solid ground.

Through all the centuries that are past and gone,
We see Thee laying the foundation stone
Of this grand temple Thou hast given to man,
To let him help Thee in Thy wondrous plan.
What better worship can by him be given
Than striving to make earth what he thinks heaven?
That as his soul in all extremity
Flies as a port of safety unto Thee,
So here, on earth, and round its furthest bound,
Harbours to hold the weary may be found.

We can but work and hope,
And dimly for Thy presence grope;
We can but working, live,
And still work on, and in our hearts believe
That what we do is furthering Thy scheme,
Whose outlines we may sometimes seem
To see the skirts of; but whose perfect form
Thou in Thy goodness hidest from a worm.
And still work on in faith and love,
Trusting in Thee, who art the soul of love,
That what we do with cheerful-hearted will,
Is for the best, and has Thy sanction still.

Oh, Thou, who art the only port
To which in trouble here we can resort,
Thou, whose great harbour ever open lies
To take the soul of man in when he dies,
All treasure, wealth, and riches that we make
Make us but make them for Thy glory's sake
That whate'er life may upon us bestow
May in the end to Thy good keeping go,
That what we gained upon the path we trod
May all find storage in the port of God.

May this we do be pleasing in Thine eyes,
And when Thou lookest on us from the skies,
See, Brothers only, working hand in hand
In every form that dots the crowded strand.
That though one wield an axe, and one a spade,
They each may have Thy spirit in their trade;
Though one may spend his life in blowing fires,
The music made be fit for heavenly choirs;
Though some may deem life but a sport and play,
They each and all Thy mighty laws obey.

As in the east gets up the glorious sun,
And men awaking, working is begun;
As in the west the sun goes down to rest,
And men with sleep are after labour blest;
As from the north, cold blighting blasts come forth,
To try what man has in him of pure worth;
As from the south comes sunny showers benign,
Bearing the odours of the fruitful vine,
So, from all changes, let us cheerful draw,
A rest and confidence in Thy good Law.

And send, Great Architect, we pray,
Soon to our earth, that happy day
When priests and kings shall come to know
The meaning of the eternal law,
That all triangles which right-angled are,
If on their right-angled side you build a square,
It shall be equal to the other squares
Upon the side which the right angle bears—
When every working man shall know Thy plan,
And every man be Thy true working man.

And send, Great Architect, we pray,
Soon to our earth, that happy day
When every country shall have rulers, wise
In furtherance of men's happy destinies—
When every country shall have men to show
The highest thoughts that in the people grow
When every town may have a Provost, fit
To use and put to use what men may get ;
When every family has a working Head
To train, and guide, and win the daily bread ;
When o'er the world Thy law shall be abroad,
And men shall summer in the heart of God.

And give us strength that happy day to build,
When men may deem Thine ordinance fulfilled,
When all shall live according to one Rule,
With passion conquered and with courage cool,
When all men shall discern with simple glance
The lovely meaning of true Temperance ;
When men shall cherish for a worthier end
The bounteous blessings they on trifles spend,
When every step they take shall aid Thy plan,
And every man become Thy working man.

And send, Great Architect, we pray,
Soon to our earth, that happy day
When every man shall know the Line to tread,
And steer directly for the fountain-head ;
When in all trials which to him may come,
He makes his interest with his duty Plumb ;
To live within the Compass of his means,
And envy no man what in life he gains ;
When every step he takes shall aid Thy plan
And every man become Thy working man.

And send, Great Architect, we pray,
Soon to our earth that happy day,
When men shall do their deeds upon the Square,
And may affect not what they cannot bear ;
When they shall know their Level in God's eye,
And share the sufferings of humanity ;
When they shall break the crust of sin that blots
This life with Mallet of true thoughts,
And trim with Chisel to a smoother edge
The uneven knots upon the social ridge,
And keep a Trowel in their hearts to knit
Discordant creeds until in one they fit ;
Till every step he takes shall aid Thy plan,
And every man become Thy working man.

Men, who on yesterday bore part,
And showed what man has done in art,
In all the many trades that build
Earth up to one grand Labour-Guild.
Let not your hearts rest satisfied
With what your hands have wrought with pride ;
But work upon your inmost soul
To know what secrets in it roll ;
Content, if but one answer back it gives,
"That one man lives because his brother lives."

Lower the stone and let it lie—
May sun and wind, and sea and sky
Through all the coming years go on,
And yield their treasures up to man.
And if the day comes, when it shall
Before Time's surges crush and fall—
May men who live, beneath it see
What manner of men on earth were we :
Know how we taught, and how we wrought,
Know to what uses we put Thought,
And say, "these men of old were men
Who would not shame the world again
If they alive could help the plan,
Which now unfolds its truth that man
Has ever been God's working man."

Blow happy winds from out the East!
Blow happy winds from out the West!
Till this our Harbour, not the least,
Among Earth's Harbour's stands confest.

Till men shall say its work it did
Like our dead Albert, who was bid
To leave Earth, when the Earth began
To know he was a noble man.
So may it ever share his fame
While men shall call by his good name,
The Harbour which to-day first bore
The name of "Albert"—evermore.

PORTOBELLO.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW TOWN HALL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The metropolitan district was on Monday the 4th, the scene of a grand Masonic demonstration, the municipal authorities of Portobello having invited the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, to lay with Masonic honours the corner stone of their new Town Hall. Grand Lodge accompanied by about eleven hundred brethren belonging to daughter lodges in and around Edinburgh, assembled in response to the call of their Grand Master, to aid him in the exercise of those functions of his office appertaining to the erection of public buildings within the ancient realm of Scotland. Grand Lodge having been opened in the Council Chambers shortly after two o'clock, the procession was formed and proceeded to the site of the new edifice, where the usual ceremonies were very gracefully gone through, by His Grace the Duke of Athole. The Dep. G.M., Bro. Whyte Melville; Sir Arthur Halkett, *Bart.*, acting S.G.W., Dr. McCowan, acting J.G.W., W. A. Laurie, G. Sec., A. J. Stewart, G. Clerk, &c. By the kindness of Bro. Colonel Griffith, *C.B.*, and the officers of the Scots Greys, the excellent band of that celebrated regiment of Dragoon Guards, attended and performed several pieces of music suitable to the occasion. An immense crowd of people witnessed the ceremony—conspicuous among whom were a brace of "hizzies," well known to all who have read Burns's Holy Fair—

"The twa appear'd like sisters twin
In feature, form, an' claes !
Their visage wither'd, lang, an' thin,
An' sour as ony slaes :

* * * * *
This is superstition here,
An' that's hypocrisy."

In the exuberance of their pharasaical zeal, the "Rigidly Righteous" threw a stink-pot among the spectators with an effect the opposite to that intended by the courageous act. All along the route of the procession, and, indeed, on every available wall betwixt Edinburgh and Portobello, were posted large bills, headed "Masonry against Christianity!" and bearing a few quotations from the word of God. We did not read the placard ; but have heard it remarked by those who did, that the production would have disgraced the most lunatic of the lunatics at present detained within the walls of Morningside Asylum. While the war whoop of fanaticism is being raised against Masonry by a set of soft-headed saints who know nothing of Christian charity, and as little of the principles of the Order they assail, it is gratifying to be able to report that every day brings with it fresh accession of strength to the mystic confederation, drawn from the liberal-minded, the virtuous, and the noble of the land, and who must of necessity exert an influence for good or for evil upon the nations and kindreds among whom their lot may be cast ; and should they prove true to the sacred teachings of Freemasonry, society will reap largely of the benefits accruing from so many members of the community being Craftsmen.

Masonry, as well as Christianity, suffers to some extent, in name, from the inconsistency of some of its votaries, but the foibles, or crimes if you will, of nominal Masons can never affect the soundness of the principles upon which speculative Masonry is built. The following stanzas from the works of one of our number who could rightly administer the castigation due to the holier-than-thou spirit which no doubt suggested the raid upon Masonry, which we have perhaps erred in noticing, are worthy of a place in this our report, and may suffice for a lecture on charity :—

“ O ye wha are sae guid yoursel,
 Sae pious and sae holy,
 Ye’ve nought to do but mark and tell
 Your neebour’s faults and folly !
 * * * * *

“ Hear me, ye venerable core,
 As counsel for poor mortals,
 That frequent pass donce Wisdom’s door,
 For glaiket Folly’s portals—
 * * * * *

“ Who made the heart ? ’tis He alone,
 Decidedly can try us,
 He knows each chord—its various tone,
 Each spring, its various bias ;
 Then at the balance let’s be mute,
 We never can adjust it ;
 What’s done we hardly may compute,
 But know not what’s resisted.”

Leaving Grand Lodge and the banks of the Forth, we find our brethren in the west laying the foundations of a new pier for the Harbour of Greenock. The Provost acted as Prov. Grand Master of Renfrewshire, and performed the work in due form, amid the huzzas of nearly five hundred Craftsmen.

Re-crossing the Clyde, and leaving in our rear the birthplace of James Watt, with its capacious harbours and quays, we reach Kilsyth, to find the cheers of the Renfrewshire brethren taken up by those of Dumbartonshire, employed, not as was the case with those at Greenock, in making preparations for extended accommodation to the community, but in preparing for the erection of buildings in which may be dispensed justice between man and man, and punishment meted to those declared by the laws of their country to be deserving of it—a court-house and a jail. Sir Archibald Alison, Prov. Grand Master of Glasgow, officiated, and the ceremonies having been gone through, Sir Archibald tapped the corner-stone with the identical mace which, some 250 years ago, used to be borne before James VI. of Scotland. Having, in his address, deplored the misery and desolation of which America was at present unhappily the scene, and alluded to the portentous clouds hanging over Italy, the Prov. Grand Master concluded—“ If such are the consequences of forgetfulness of the principles of Masonry in other countries, let us rejoice that in this land these principles are in a more flourishing condition than they ever were, and that the principles upon which it is founded, the universal benevolence which it inculcates, the mutual forbearance which is its real foundation, have taken a firm hold of the country. And as this hold increases and extends, we may indulge the hope that was will cease from the world, and that all mankind will be as Freemasons—brethren.”

The lodges represented in the procession at Kilsyth were Nos, 28, 39, 88, 147, 166, 195, 199, and 312.

ROYAL ARCH.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Chapter de Sussex* (No 586).—August 8th, being the regular day of meeting, the chapter was opened in the Freemasons’ Hall, Newgate-street, by P.M.E.Z. Comp. H. Hotham, as Z.; M.E. Comp. H. Saneter, H.; M.E. Comp. G. Lambton, J.; assisted by M.E.Z. Comp. C. J. Banister, Z. of 267. Comp. R. B. Smailes, of the Grass Valley Chapter (No. 18), California, and the rest of the companions of the chapter. The minutes of the last regular convocation were read and confirmed. There being no business before the chapter, it was closed in ancient form.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

NORWICH.—*Cabbell Encampment* (No. 1109).—The members of this encampment met on Wednesday, August 6th, at Freemasons Hall, St. Stephens, for the purpose of installing Companions William Leedes Fox, and Joseph Stanley Sir Knights of the Order. The encampment was opened by the E. Com., Hon. F. Walpole; G. E. Simpson, Prelate; N. Micklethwaite, 1st Capt.; G. Day, 2nd Capt.; Joseph Marshall, Almoner; H. Underwood, Herald; A. F. Morgan, Expert; Henry J. Mason, Capt. of Lines; and other Sir Knights. After the business was concluded the Sir Knights adjourned to refreshment, highly delighted at the proceedings of the evening. The next encampment is fixed for October.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT. —Her Majesty and the greater part of the Royal Family are still at Balmoral. The Queen has signified her approval of the recommendation of the Committee of Advice that the national memorial of the late Prince Consort should take the form of a personal monument, to be placed in Hyde Park, and a central institution for the promotion of science and art. The Memorial Fund now amounts to about 52,000. Prince Alfred paid a visit to Stockholm on the 4th instant. Prince Oscar was the only member of the Royal Family of Sweden who was “at home” to receive his youthful guest. His Royal Highness was welcomed with true northern hospitality; but his stay was limited to a couple of days only, and on the 6th the English squadron was to have sailed for Cronstadt and the Gulf of Finland.

HOME NEWS.—The health of London still continues in a satisfactory state. The deaths of last week were no fewer than 131 below the average of the last ten years, the actual number being 1181; while if the mortality had preyed on the population at its average rate the death-rate would have been 1312. The births for the week amounted to 1757 which was rather below the average. On Saturday an interesting ceremony took place at the Crystal Palace, on the presentation of the prizes to the best marksmen, most steady drillers, and most frequent attenders at drill, of the First Surrey, or South London Volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Colonel McDonald, and of whom General Sir George Pollock is the honorary colonel. There was a good muster of the corps and the day being favourable the attendance on the occasion was considerably above the average of Saturdays. The prizes were presented by Lady Pollock, who like a good soldier’s wife, addressed a few hearty words to each of the successful competitors, which, we doubt not, doubled the value of the prize in the mind of each recipient. When these proceedings were finished, General Pollock presented Colonel McDonald with a very handsome sword, subscribed for by every member of the corps, in token of the warm regard they entertained for their commanding officer, and the sense they had of his constant zeal for their welfare.—The principal prizes won at the annual meeting of the Cheshire Rifle Association were distributed to the successful marksmen by Lord Elcho on Saturday last. His lordship delivered a brief speech on the occasion—expressing his confidence that the Government would carry out the recommendations of the Volunteer Commissioners, and thus place the volunteer force in a “position of comfort and respectability.” After the distribution of the prizes, the volunteers on the ground—numbering about 2500—were reviewed by Colonel Edwards, of the 49th Foot.—The British North American Association, which was founded in January last, to diffuse information concerning the British North American provinces, to promote colonial union, and to enable imperial and colonial interests to confer through its instrumentality easily, held a public meeting on Wednesday. Mr. Crawford, M.P., was in the chair, and several members of Parliament were present. The Hon. Mr. Galt was among the speakers. Several resolutions were passed, including one highly approving of the colonial policy of the Duke of Newcastle.—An interesting conference took place on Wednesday in the Horticultural Society’s Council-room, on the subject of the growth of cotton. A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association met the commissioners of countries sending samples of cotton to the International Exhibition, and in the conversation which took place most valuable information was elicited.—A miser was discovered in London, the other day, under somewhat curious circumstances. A wretched looking old man was observed tottering along the streets, apparently borne down by some heavy weight. A policeman, suspecting he was carrying about with him the proceeds of some robbery, accosted him, and, as the old man declined to answer the questions put to him, he was taken to the police station. There, after a good deal of trouble, he was induced to disclose a sum of money amounting to about £200, half of which was in silver. His precious treasure was bound up in dirty bags, which were fastened for safety around his body. His statements as to the manner in which he had amassed this surprising amount were found to be correct, and it was not without considerable difficulty that the police persuaded him to abandon his primitive system of banking, and entrust his savings to Sir R. Carden for investment.—Mr. Schoufield’s Act has been brought to bear upon a Birmingham milk dealer, who seems to have been in the habit of

adulterating his milk with a vegetable powder, called "annatto." His object in using this powder was to conceal the presence of water, which, according to the evidence of a chemist, formed 25 per cent. of one sample of the liquid the defendant sold as milk. This enormous proportion of water was stated to be "five per cent. above the average." The defendant was mulcted in the mitigated penalty of 20s. and costs.—A serious fire broke out early on Saturday morning at the residence of Mr. Carter, the coroner for East Surrey, in the Blackfriars Road. It is said to have arisen from one of his sons having been smoking or reading in bed, and thus set fire to the bed curtains, which soon enveloped the whole house in flames. The son had a narrow escape for his life, and has been taken to the hospital, and Miss Carter leaped from her bed-room window. Some of the servants were rescued by the fire escape. Unfortunately, neither house nor furniture were insured.—The case of the woman Wilson, against whom a whole series of poisoning cases are alleged, has been again before the magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court. The evidence adduced related to the accusation of her having poisoned a Mrs. Soames at Islington, and the daughter of the deceased woman was examined, but her statements did not carry the matter much further. Mr. Norton remanded the prisoner, but intimated that when the evidence was completed he would commit her for trial.—A woman, named Copeland, was murdered at Isleworth, in Middlesex, on Thursday week. Her husband, from whom she had for several years lived apart, and who had frequently been heard to threaten her life, is suspected of having committed the crime.—On Saturday evening, a young man,—a farm servant, near Doncaster—fired at a young woman employed in his master's house, and then committed suicide. The young woman, who received the shot in the head, lies in a precarious state.—Mrs. McLaughlan, the wife of a Newcastle furniture broker, cut her husband's throat while he lay asleep in bed, and then attempted to put an end to her own existence. Fortunately, she neither succeeded in murdering her husband, with whom she is said to have frequently quarrelled, nor in destroying her own life. The wounds of both are serious, but in neither case is a fatal result apprehended.—The man Reynolds, who is charged with having sent threatening letters to the Messrs. Rothschild, has been committed for trial at the London Mansion House.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Emperor arrived at St. Cloud, on Saturday evening at half-past six.—Count de Persigny has resumed his functions at the Ministry of the Interior, and the *ad interim* direction of M. Rouher is consequently at an end.—The Belgian Chambers are occupied with the discussion of the new commercial treaty with England. In the course of the debate on the subject yesterday, the Foreign Minister hinted that there was a possibility of some modification being made in favour of the industry of Ghent, with the consent of this country.—The Italian Cabinet is reported to have issued a diplomatic circular, declaring its resolution to repress any expeditions which may be attempted in defiance of the laws and the authorities, but expatiating on the dangers to which the continued occupation of Rome by French troops exposes the tranquillity of Italy and Europe. Garibaldi, who is said to have been abandoned by many of his followers as soon as Victor Emmanuel's proclamation became known to them, is announced from Palermo to be marching with the apparent intention of reaching Messina; and no mention is made of any further encounter between the Garibaldians and the royal troops. According to a French journal, an Italian squadron has been sent to Ancona, for the purpose of watching the coast of the Adriatic.—The Paris *Patrie* has announced that the Marquis Pepoli, one of the Italian Ministry, had arrived in the French capital, and was believed to be commissioned to submit to the Emperor a plan for the occupation of Rome by a mixed garrison of French and Italian troops. The Marquis Pepoli is a relative of the Emperor of the French, and is believed to be in his confidence.—The Paris *Presse* of last evening states that an Italian squadron has been ordered to assemble at Ancona for the purpose of watching the shores of the Adriatic.—The gallant little state of Montenegro, with its 110,000 inhabitants, is said to be invested by a force amounting to upwards of 100,000 Turks. But it is not the first occasion that the mountaineers have been in similar straits, and passed through a baptism of blood in triumph over their ruthless oppressors. It appears quite certain that the Austrian Government has recently been making some efforts towards conciliation and compromise in regard to the Hungarian Diet. These efforts do not appear to have produced any success;

and we now learn that some individual members of the Council of Empire are endeavouring to arrive at a more satisfactory result.—The semi-official journal of Munich announces that the Bavarian Government has notified to the Prussian Cabinet its refusal to assent to the treaty of commerce concluded by Prussia with France.—The French troops now embarking at Toulon and Cherbourg for Mexico, number more than 16,000 men, and others are to be shipped from Algeria. The total force of the Mexican expedition, when all the reinforcements shall have arrived, will, apparently, not fall short of 30,000 men; and the expenses will, no doubt, much exceed the £600,000 for which M. Fould has obtained a credit. It is said, too, that a flotilla of gunboats is preparing in the French dockyards for despatch to the Gulf of Mexico.

AMERICA.—The news from America is to the 1st inst. It is stated that the Confederates are preparing for an attack either upon McClellan or General Pope. General McClellan's position is said to be a good defensive one, but not favourable for offensive purposes or for a retreat. A retreat, so long as the James River is open to him, would seem to be easy enough; but it appears that this way out of the peninsula is endangered by the presence on the river of two iron-clad rams. These monsters had come down the river as far as Turkey Bend, but declined battle with the Federal gunboats there drawn up. Moreover, the Confederates are said to have erected batteries on the south of the James River, below the Federal position, and troops were being brought there fast. These batteries opened fire on the Federal mail boats and shipping on the 31st July, and did some injury, but they were silenced by the Federal batteries. General Pope had advanced to beyond Warrenton. He was in great force, and as the Confederates were also reported strong in the neighbourhood of Gordonsville, a collision may have taken place in that neighbourhood. It was reported at Cairo that the blockade of Mobile had been broken by a fleet of ten iron gunboats which had been purchased by the Confederates in England. This story was not believed, but it caused considerable excitement. Great sickness was said to prevail in the Federal fleet at Vicksburg. In Kentucky the Governor had convened the State Legislature to consider the military situation. It appears that the appeal of the President to his countrymen to fill up the vacancies in the ranks, is answered but slowly and reluctantly. His Excellency demanded 300,000 men immediately after the affair before Richmond, but up to the date of the latest advices, 10,000 only had responded to the call. Great complaints also are raised with regard to the men who are absent on furlough, and who are said to number between 20,000 and 30,000. We further learn that the Mississippi militia having been called out by the governor of that state, a large number of Irish residents declined to serve, upon the plea that they were British subjects, and have claimed the protection of the English consul at St. Louis. According to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, an official report shows that the total grants made by Congress for the year beginning on the 1st July last, amount to the prodigious sum of 1,176,000,000 dollars, or about £235,000,000 sterling.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD P.M., GRAVESEND.—Your letter arrived too late, as though dated the 6th we did not receive it until the 13th. The letter did not state either the name of the lecturer or the subject of the lecture.

S. W.—Should have sent his name, without which his statement cannot appear.

MULTUM.—Is altogether misinformed. The person alluded to never was connected with our MAGAZINE in any capacity whatever.

J. S. P.—The second Prestonian Lecture will probably be delivered about November. It would be useless to deliver it at this period of the year.

JANITOR.—Where practicable it is always advisable, for this office, to be held by a Past Principal, in the same manner as it is always desirable to have a Past Master for Tyler.

K. T.—The Knight Templars is sometimes called the 30th degree, but it is very different from that degree as practised under the Ancient and Accepted Rite.