

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860.

TO OUR READERS.

OUR Friends will perceive that the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE is now printed with an entirely new type, which has been cast expressly for us. We had hopes to have been enabled to commence our new volume with it, but it was unavoidably delayed.

We shall, shortly, introduce various new features in the literary portion of the MAGAZINE, which we hope will meet with the approbation of our Subscribers.

Next week, (August 4) our Publishing Office will be removed to No. 5, Salisbury Street, Strand, (W. C.), in order to bring the whole of our business arrangement under one roof.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN FREEMASONS.

OUR Canadian Brethren have now an independent organ in the Press—the *Canadian Freemason* having made its first appearance at Montreal in May—and doubtless as it becomes known, it will be found highly useful to the Craft, it appearing to be ably and carefully conducted. In the number for July, we find a paragraph, to which we beg most respectfully to direct the attention of our M. W. G. Master, and the Board of General Purposes, — because, if the English Lodges still holding under the English Constitution, in Canada, are subjected to annoyance, by not being allowed the free right of visit to other Lodges, it is in direct contravention of the agreement under which the Grand Lodge of England acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Canada as an independent body, and allowed every English Lodge, in that country which wished to do so, to enrol under its banners—reserving the rights of those, who preferred to continue their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England.

We cannot believe that our illustrious Bro. Col. Wilson, the Grand Master of Canada, will allow any discussion to take place in the Canadian Grand Lodge, as to the rights of the English Lodges, but will at once and explicitly declare them. In the meantime, however, it might assist our English Brethren in Canada, if the attention of the Grand Master for that country was called to the subject, by the authorities at home; as should the members of these English Lodges continue to be debarred the right of visit to Canadian Lodges, the Grand Lodge of England will be placed in the painful position of having to interdict the reception of Masons holding under the Grand Lodge of Canada, by English Lodges throughout the world.

We have too much confidence in the even-handed justice of the Grand Master of Canada, to believe that such an alternative will become necessary, but as guardians of the rights of our Brethren, wherever situated, we should be guilty of a want of duty to the Craft, were we to let the matter pass in silence, when

our attention is so directly called to it, as it has been by following paragraphs:—

“The Grand Lodge of Canada is about holding its next regular communication at the city of Ottawa, and we venture to express a hope that it will be largely attended, and that every Lodge will be properly represented either by officer or proxy, thereby as much good to the Craft may be effected. Questions of grave importance to subordinate Lodges will be brought forward. Amongst other matters, some definite action, no doubt, will be taken as to the position of St. Lawrence and St. George’s Lodges, English Register, both of Montreal. It would be well that the D. District G.M. for Montreal, should receive his instructions, so as to be able to inform those under his immediate care whether those two Lodges are in good standing with the Grand Lodge of Canada, and if members made under either of their warrants, can be permitted to visit the Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of Canada.

“On the last festival of St. John the Evangelist, and many times since, the members of the two Lodges above-named have been placed in a particularly awkward and unpleasant position, when endeavouring, in a good spirit, to visit the sister Lodges in this city, and we hope that the action of Grand Lodge will put a speedy termination to all such unpleasantness, and that the good work of reconciliation so happily commenced at Toronto, will be fully carried out at Ottawa.”

MASONIC JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD.

JUNE was a month of celebrations among our German brethren. On turning over the pages of our valued contemporary, *Die Bauhütte*, we are struck no less with the harmony which exists among the Continental Lodges than with their numbers and the appropriate titles they assume. For example, there is at Chemnitz the “Harmony” Lodge, where, on the 24th of June, was celebrated a grand festival of peace and goodwill, and where song and the music of many instruments attended on the table-comforts which strengthen the man and rejoice the heart. Here, as elsewhere, on that day, delegates from distant lodges were present to share in hospitalities and to reciprocate kindness. At Cobourg was duly celebrated the feast of St. John, as at Dresden, where there was eating and drinking, with music and dancing in the Masonic Institution; so, at Leipsic, where the “Minerva” and “Apollo” did due honour to distinguished visitors from other lodges; so, at Ludwigsburge, where was celebrated on this day a veritable feast of roses; so, at Frankenthal, Worms, and Alzer, the latter place, the home of the “Singers,” celebrated in the *Nibelungen-Liede*. Not to lengthen this catalogue, wherever in Germany, on St. John’s day a lodge existed we do not require to be assured that the brethren met and rejoiced. In heathen times, the eve of the day on which the festival of St. John the Baptist stands in the Christian calendar was celebrated by fires being lighted on mountain heights. Sacrifices were offered, prayers were made on the same occasion in some countries. Those who were present at the celebration were purified by water before they were purified by fire, by passing between two blazing piles of wood or stubble into which sweet-scented flowers were cast. Such ceremonies lasted long into Christian times; even in our days we can remember *bellain* fires were kindled on the mountains of

Scotland and Ireland. In England the feast of St. John was, in olden times, a great annual celebration. Bonfires were lighted in every town, around which danced young men and maidens with garlands wrought of motherwort, with flowers in their hands,

“Whereas they all do fondly thinke,
That whosoever standes,
And thorrow the flowers beholds the flame,
His eyes shall feel no paine.
When thus to night they danced have,
They through the fire amaine,
With striving minds doe runne, and all
Their hearbes they cast therein.

These mysteries, we are reminded by Brother Arn Schlönbach in the “*Bauhütte*,” have a deep masonic signification: “On the height of humanity we kindle the John’s fire of Love. From Lodge to Lodge runs the friendly words of greeting, “Come to us, think of your brethren, on this day, in all parts of the earth!” The flames of inspiring words and song, the perfume of flowers and garlands shall cleanse our souls from the musty and poisonous odours of everyday-life, will animate within us new germs of goodness and beauty, and all things shall be worthy sacrifice to the spirit of eternal light—of free humanity!” At the Berlin grand festival on St. John’s day Prince Fredrick Wilhelm was present, and entered upon the post of the order held by the late General von Selasinsky. We have already assumed that the Prince has been since named “Ordensmeister” of all the German lodges; and that a Vienna journal, the *Peoples Friend*, mentions the election of the Prince, and ventures to assert that the order of F.M. is founded with the intention of overthrowing crown and altar, and wonders that a princely chief should ever belong to it. The same journal adds—“but we know that the admission of such secret chiefs to a knowledge of the proper secret plans of F.M. would not be permitted, except to serve as bucklers and charts of security.” The *National Journal* observes: “on the silliness and ignorance of the above and similar journals there can be no wonder; but such expressions show that it enjoys a freedom which is denied to the rest of the press.”

On the 24th June, was celebrated at Hamburg, the 50th anniversary—the jubilee of Bro. K. G. Prätzel the veteran poet. The brethren formed a circle round him and greeted him with a festive song on the occasion. He was then named an honorary member of the “Grand Lodge” and clothed with the insignia belonging to it. On the 3rd inst., Bro. Dr. Wendler of the “Minerva,” Berlin, had also his jubilee festival. In the morning the three Lodges of that city, accompanied with a band, proceeded to his house and gave him a serenade. In the evening there was a great gathering in the local Lodge, which was opened with a discourse by Bro. Müller, and singing. Bro. Dr. Wendler, after other appropriate ceremonies had been performed, was presented by Bro. Müller with the golden apron of honour and a silver tea-service, and uncovered the excellent portrait of the worthy member painted by Bro. Souchon. After this, the various deputies presented their greetings. Bro.

Marbach, master of the “*Ralduinzur Lodge*,” presented to Bro. Wendler in the name of the lodge a gold ring with the motto: “*Non nisi digno*;” other deputies came forward to name him an honorary member of their respective lodges. Altogether the proceedings were of the most harmonious character. At the close of the Lodge the brethren found the gardens illuminated in honour of the event.

Cheerful tidings reach us from Norway and Sweden, as to the condition and growth of lodges in these countries. There is a “Northern Stuart Lodge” in Christiania. The St. Andrew’s Lodge numbers 47 masters, and 44 fellows. The St. John Lodge number 143 masters, 64 fellows, and 67 apprentices. The “*Matricule*” as been received, which extends to nine provinces in the north; and as an appendix to it, the funeral oration pronounced by Br. A. W. Faugen, over the late Br. King Oscar.

We observe announced, “*Roden über Fr. Mrei, &c.*” (“*Discourses on Freemasonry, to thinking Non-Masons*”), a second edition, published at Leipsic, by H. Luppe. This work has been favourably noticed by both the Masonic and non-Masonic Press. That it has reached a second edition, is some testimony to its value, and we are glad to learn that it begins to awaken some interest in Austria. We bespeak the attention of Brethren conversant with German, to an excellent work, by Br. J. G. Findel, “*Die Classische Periode der Deutschen Nationalliteratur un achtzchuten Jahrhundert*,” a series of readings from the works of the master minds of Germany.

CURSORY REMARKS ON FREEMASONRY.—

No. VI.

ONE of the most hopeful symptoms of the present state of Freemasonry is the number of young members of the Order one constantly meets with, who are dissatisfied with the too much prevailing practice of holding our Lodges at public houses, and who are also in favour of dispensing, almost or entirely, with the system of spending any portion of Lodge Funds in eating or drinking. They know that if any religious sect were to meet in a room in an inn, to offer up their prayers to Almighty God, and to be taught their duty towards their Maker and to all His creatures, or to take into consideration the best means of aiding missionary enterprise, either amongst our own population, or in heathen lands; and, if at the conclusion of such meetings, bibles and hymn-books were cleared, and pipes and glasses brought in in their stead; they know full well that such a mode of procedure would not cause the tongue of good report to be heard in favour of their sobriety, but that Rumour, with his hundred tongues, would cry out—*Fie* upon such proceedings. And yet there are Lodges in this country, neither few nor far between, whose meetings are regularly held in rooms in taverns, where (though the tyler keeps all cowans and intruders from

the door) the noise of drunken men disturbs the brethren in their secret rites, and sounds from below stairs blends with the prayers offered up, when we are engaged in that which is sacred and solemn. And then, when our glorious ritual is finished, (too often cut short, as though it was a bore to the brethren,) smoking and drinking, and songs which are certainly *not* Masonic, will engage these unworthy members until—

“The wee small hour ayent the twal,”

or even until a more unseasonable hour. This is not acting according to the teachings of the Craft; and, as Hamlet says to the players,—“O, reform it altogether!”

Without wishing to substitute Freemasonry for Religion, whose handmaid she is, we may be allowed to remind our Brethren, that our Lodges are never opened or closed without thanksgiving and prayer; that no degree is conferred without invoking the blessing of our Heavenly Father; that the volume of the Sacred Law is ever open in our Lodges, and that all our candidates are solemnly obligated thereon; and that, therefore, our meetings are quite out of place in any tavern, however, respectably conducted. Certainly, where we cannot raise Masonic Halls at present, it were much better to rent private rooms, or obtain the use of town-halls or school-houses, whichever might be come-at-able.

“But how are *we* to raise a Masonic Hall?” some will ask. “Our Members,” they will say, “are not very wealthy men, like the Brethren at———, and really couldn’t afford to give much.” Our answer is, make the best use you can of your Lodge Funds; don’t eat or drink anything at their expense. If, unfortunately, you are not able to work your own ceremonies, pay reasonable expenses to some good working Mason in your vicinage to visit your Lodge regularly, and don’t be ashamed to learn from him: and get to do your own work as soon as you can, and try to make yours a model Lodge. By doing this, you will shame those unworthy Members of the Order who make a sort of free-and-easy clubs of their Lodges, into following your example. If a true Mason, in decent circumstances, visits you, he will always be willing to bear his own expenses, rather than be a burden to the Lodge; and if a poor brother in distress calls upon you, you can all the better afford to offer him that relief which ought never to be either refused or given churlishly to a worthy brother. But do not eat or drink excepting at your private expense, practise economy in all things, and your Lodge Funds in a few years will enable you to erect a neat and substantial Masonic Hall, which will be of great use to you in many ways.

In the first place, the possession of Masonic Halls will obviate the annoyance of not having proper places for our secret and solemn assemblies. In the second, Masonic Halls will be the means of bringing into membership with us a great number of worthy clergymen and other educated gentlemen, who will not join us whilst our meetings are held in taverns. In the third

place, only keep the Masonic Hall itself clear from tavern practices (a thing, we are informed, not always done,) and we will soon get rid of those unworthy members who join us merely, as they say, “for the sake of a little social company, as they like a quiet glass and a good song!!!” As Macbeth asks,—

“Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer’s cloud,
Without our special wonder?”

One would think that the pledge demanded of every candidate for our mysteries, before he is allowed to be initiated, would prevent any man who had once answered in the affirmative, being so totally lost to shame as to declare frankly that no higher motive actuated him in joining our ancient Craft, than that which prompts the tradesman to smoke his cigar of a night in some bar parlour! But, alas! having, unfortunately, for Masonry, too many of those worthless members sticking like barnacles to the Craft, and keeping better men from entering our portals, our best plan of getting rid of them will be to remove our meetings from taverns, and make our Lodges the highest of all schools of instruction. As it is, Lodge warrants and furniture are occasionally purchased by a landlord to draw company to his house, just in the same manner as a billiard-table. The Book of Constitutions very properly prohibits this practice, but the law is evaded by a few of the publican’s friends making the purchase for him. We hope the day is not far distant when Grand Lodge will refuse to allow any more Lodges to be opened at public houses, and will prohibit the removal of Lodges to hotels, however respectable they may be. This seems to be the first great step to be taken in that direction.

The removal of our Lodges from taverns will not be accomplished without much opposition, for, as STERNE observes in one of his sermons, “How difficult you will find it to convince a miserly heart that anything is good which is not profitable; or a libertine one, that anything is bad which is pleasant.” But the miserly heart and the libertine one are alike sadly out of their latitude in Freemasonry; and we feel certain that the majority of our Brethren need only to be convinced of the injury done to our beloved Craft by the tavern influence, to induce them to rent private premises for their Lodge meetings until they clearly see the way to building masonic halls. In the meantime, let those Brothers who see how Freemasonry suffers from its association with the public-house, calmly but energetically aid in bringing other Brethren to the light in this matter; in other words, instead of making motions prematurely for the removal of their Lodges before the Brethren are prepared for such a step, let them industriously and prudently labour to create, amongst all the Masons with whom they come in contact, such a healthy tone of opinion as must inevitably cause a removal of all Masonic Lodges from taverns, and materially help in placing our ancient art still higher in the estimation of mankind. Brethren who for half a century, perhaps, have regularly

mixed festivity with their Masonic ceremonies, will be difficult to convince that we are not seeking to remove the ancient landmarks of the Order; but we must bear with their weaknesses, and indoctrinate our young members with healthier ideas. As LONGFELLOW sings:—

“Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait.”

G. M.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Islington, was consecrated last week. The church is situate in Hemingford Terrace, a little to the east of the Caledonian Road. The edifice is in the decorated Gothic style, and consists of a nave and chancel 87 feet long and 27 feet wide, with north and south aisles of about the same length and 12 feet wide. The aisles and west end of the church have galleries, which are approached by stone staircases at the ends of the aisles. The principal entrance to the church is through a deeply moulded and recessed double doorway on the north side. The nave is divided into five bays, supported by columns alternately circular and octagonal, with high pointed arches. The chancel arch, 45 feet in height, is carried westward into the nave, at the steps of which stands the stone pulpit, of an hexagonal shape, with carved panels and columns at the angles, with sculptured angels and foliage introduced. At the east end of the chancel, and occupying nearly the whole of the wall, is a large five-light window. At the west end of the church is a large circular window of the same diameter, and filled with tracery. The whole of the windows are filled with green cathedral glass, with white glass borders, except the large circular portion in the east window, which has been filled with stained glass containing the subject of our Saviour's Resurrection, by Mr. Warrington, the gift of the architect, being one of a series of subjects intended to illustrate the life of our Saviour. The whole of the roofs are of stained deal open framing, and the height of the nave is 57 feet. The church is built of Kentish rag-stone, at a cost of £3,375.

The ratepayers of the parish of St. Nicholas, Rochester, have resolved to have the church of St. Nicholas altered according to plans by Mr. Gough, architect. The contemplated alterations include the erection of a gallery and re-arrangement of the seats in the body and chancel of the church, by which a number of additional sittings will be obtained. The sum required to make the whole of the alterations will be about 1,400*l.*, to be raised by voluntary contributions. About 500*l.* have been already subscribed.

The Church of Pontardawe, South Wales, according to the *Cambrian*, is now completed. The style is decorated Gothic. The pulpit is carved, and embellished with figures of several of the Apostles. The steeple and tower, 200 feet high, are seen from Swansea, a distance of eight miles.

The want of a commodious place of worship in the rapidly-increasing suburb of Selly Oak, Birmingham, is about being supplied by the erection of a church. The foundation stone of the edifice has just been laid. The church will be cruciform in plan, having a nave 70 feet 6 inches long, and 21 feet 6 inches wide, with north and south aisles, 11 feet 6 inches wide; north and south transepts, 20 feet 3 inches wide, and 21 feet deep; and a chancel, 32 feet long, and 20 feet wide; with a vestry and organ chamber on the north side, and an aisle for children on the north. A tower, with a spire, is to be placed at the west end of the north aisle: the height to the top will be 145 feet 6 inches. The extreme height of the nave roof will be 46 feet. Sittings will be provided for 617 persons; viz., 263 free, 172 for adults, and 182 for children. The style adopted is the early decorated, and the materials for the walls are to be bricks, faced with Bromsgrove stone, and Bath stone for the tracery, the dressings, and the spire. The nave, the chancel, and aisle arches and columns are to be of Bath stone, with Wooley Castle stone introduced in the arches. To improve the effect, marble shafts are to be used under the chancel arch, and in the sedilia. Bands of Wooley Castle stone are

also to be introduced at intervals on the inside of the walls, thus forming a contrast to their plastered surface. The roofs will be open timbered, stained, and varnished, and plastered between the rafters, and will be covered with tiles laid in patterns. The seats will be open, no distinction being made in appearance between free and appropriated. It is proposed to fill the principal windows with stained glass.

At Wroxeter the men are now partly occupied in preparing the ruins for the expected visit of the Archæological Association on Saturday, August 11, under the conduct of Mr. Wright. Several new features await their inspection: the remains of another workshop for one, conjectured, from the fragments of material found near it, to have been that of an enameller. Among other objects which have just lately been discovered is a well-preserved steelyard. The room containing the forge has also been further uncovered.

The architectural Institute has adjourned the further consideration of the vexed question of setting on foot examinations and diplomas in architecture till “the second Monday in November.” Evidently they find it a difficult matter to stir in, though portions of the profession are clamorous for a little more buckram.

At a committee meeting of the Ecclesiological Society on the 11th ult., Mr. Slater, the architect engaged on the restoration of the choir of Chichester Cathedral, exhibited his design for the large Mosaic pavement to be executed in the *opus Alexandrinum* method, and to be placed in the presbytery of that Cathedral, before the high altar.

BRO. OSSIAN E. DODGE.

AN AMERICAN PORTRAIT. BY BRO. ROB MORRIS.

BRO. DODGE deserves notice. His humanity equals his urbanity; his vocolity is only excelled by his spirit of sodality, and to give or take a pun, he, in all senses of the expression, is one. At our recent visit to Iowa he was present as a guest of the Grand Lodge, and had the freedom of the town, the county, and the state. His visit there forms an epoch from which Burlingtonians henceforth will date. We heard him, and of him every hour. Wherever he went a roar of delight followed him; wherever a roar was heard, no matter in what out-of-the-way corner, look for its cause, and lo! Dodge was there. The wits of Iowa were quenched. Scott and Guilbert succumbed; Wallace and Langridge dragged fire; Griffith and Hatch were silent. We alone kept up a feeble response, feeling that we ought not to lower our column before any man.

Bro. Dodge sung frequently before the G. L., sometimes pieces of his own, sometimes our “Level and Square.” As to that, we opine few of us will ever forget the way he did it. One old Iowan who had dropped tears while listening, emphatically enquired of us at its close, “What ought the G. L. to pay Dodge to go and sing that song in every Lodge in Iowa?” We didn't tell him the truth in our reply, but we thought such a course of melodious lecturing would cure some eruptions!

We don't know what to say on the subject of our heading. We want everybody to know him, for to know him is to discover that the singer and the wit is a genuine, loving, and loveable *man*. Wherever he goes then, boys, get around him. Draw him out. Make him sing. Take him privately, a dozen of you, into a room (he never drinks), and whisper ——— in his ear. Then look at his astounding mouth, and mark his words!

PILLIONS.—What is a pillion? some fair dweller in our modern cities may be disposed to ask, if indeed she can spend even a passing thought upon a thing so obsolete and forgotten. The thing in itself, however, does not deserve to be forgotten, as I will endeavor to show. In the first place it was very comfortable (to those who liked it), and enabled many a timid matron and gentle maid, who would have been afraid to ride alone, to pass, under cover of her cloak and hood, many a long mile through the country, without ever being ruffled by wind or weather, and all the while in the safe and close protection of a man—perhaps the man she liked best in the world—and was that nothing? In the joint partnership of this mode of travelling, a man to ride first was almost indispensable; and this, no doubt, to many female minds imparted a zest, as well as a sense of security.—*Once a Week.*

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

PARACELUSUS.

Some works on Masonry include Paracelsus among the brotherhood: what authority is there for this?—Where is the best account of him to be found?—E. A. C.—[We are not inclined to trust the works that reckon Paracelsus amongst Masons, because we doubt his being an initiated Brother in our sense of the term. He was a noted alchymist and disciple of the Rosicrucian theory. For a good account of him see any Biographical Dictionary; that by Chalmert is the most easy of general access.]

RELIGIOUS RITES OF THE GREEK MYSTERIES.

Wanted a good account of those rites and ceremonies that were adopted in the lesser Greek Mysteries.—ADONIS.—[See Duncan's *Religions of Profane Antiquity; their Mythology, Fables, Hieroglyphics, and Doctrines, founded on Astronomical principles.*

THE ORDER OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Is the order of the Good Samaritan Masonic, and to what rite does it belong?—LL. D.—[It is a degree for Masons' wives, and took its rise in America. Of course we look upon female Masonry, as it is called, as holding nothing in common with Freemasonry.]

DATE OF THE EDICT OF CYRUS.

What was the exact date Cyrus sent forth his edict of liberation to the Jewish Captives?—PRIN. H.—[A. M. 3466, or B. C. 538.]

MASONIC ERAS.

In looking over Masonic documents, one meets with various letters and figures which represent dates: can any one explain to what these refer?—T. E.—[A. L. means *Anno Lucis*, or the year of Light, thus A. L. 5860, is the present year A. D. 1860. The Scotch rite use the Jewish chronology, sometimes writing A. H. for *Anno Hebraica*, or Hebrew year, with them 5620 is A. D. 1860. The rite of Mizraim adopt Archbishop Usher's tables, and they consequently add 4004 years to the A. D., so with them the present year would be 5864. R. A. Masons' date A. Ino. *Anno Inventionis*, or year of the discovery, 530 years B. C. 1860, is therefore, with them, 2390. Knights Templar place their foundation in A. D. 118. They write A. O. *Anno Ordinis*, or year of the order, which this year is 742.]

PUNISHMENT OF COWANS.

What was the punishment inflicted upon Cowans by the early Masons?—F * * * D.—[The old lectures state, that as he was an "eaves-dropper," he was "to be placed under the eaves of the house, in rainy weather, till the water runs in at his shoulders and out at his heels."]

ENCAMPMENT OR COMMANDERY.

Which is the most proper designation of an assembly of Knight Templar when met. Is it an Encampment or a Commandery?—CAPTAIN OF LINES.

PARTICULARS OF FESSLER WANTED.

Who knows, and will tell us, anything of the life of Fessler, the originator of a rite that bears his name?—ARTHUR BROOKS.

LECTURES OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF HARODIM.

In Preston it is stated "The mysteries of this order are peculiar to the institution itself, while the lectures of the chapter include every branch of the Masonic system," &c. Is any one now competent to give these lectures, and who are eligible to attend them?—A MASON SEEKING KNOWLEDGE.

INDENTED TASSELS AND TESSELATED BORDER.

Occasionally, we hear old Masons talk of the Indented Tassels: are they synonymous with what we understand by the Tesselated Border?—E. FINCH.

KILWINNING ABBEY.

Do the ruins of Kilwinning Abbey, in Scotland, yet exist. If not, where was it situated, and are any views of it preserved? If it was such a beautiful building, as reported, it must also have belonged to a wealthy order. What order did it belong to, and are any chartularies, terriers, leigers, or other documents, purporting to be issued by its superiors, in existence, and where?—DUNS SCOTUS.

HISTORY OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

I want a short history of the Knights Templars. Where shall I find one?—CLAVIS.—[Read C. G. Addison's "The Knights Templars," 6 pages, 8vo. London, 1842.]

OFFICERS OF FRENCH LODGES.

Are the Officers in French Masonic Lodges the same as with us?—JOHN BULL.—[Not so. Le Venerable answers to our W. M.; Premier and Second Surveillants, S. and J. W.; an Expert, who combines the duties of the Deacons, and examines strangers; an Orator; Treasurer; Secretary; Almoner, to collect and distribute the Lodge alms; Master of Ceremonies; Architect who sees to the furniture and decorations; Archiviste or Librarian; Keeper of the Seal; Master of the Banquets, or Steward; and Guardian of the Temple, or Tyler.]

PRESTON'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF MASONRY.

Which is the best edition of "Preston's Illustrations of Masonry?"—HENRY.—[We prefer Stephen Jones's, Preston's old pupil and friend, printed in 1821, by Whittaker and Co. It is the thirteenth edition.]

DEVICE FOR A MASONIC JEWEL.

[To furnish such is no part of our plan, nor would it be just to recommend any Masonic jeweller before another. Consult our advertisement sheet, there you will find the manufacturers names, and then choose for yourself to whom to apply.]

THE LION'S PAW AND THE EAGLE'S CLAW.

[Sends us your name, address, and No. of your Lodge, in confidence, and give us a reference to some well known Mason, to vouch that you are a brother, and we will answer you privately by letter.]

AN OBLONG SQUARE.

Is there such a thing as an oblong square?—O.—[Yes. It is a parallelogram, or four-sided figure, all of its angles being equal, but having two of its sides longer than the others.]

FREEMASONRY AND ARCHITECTURAL SECRETS.

What were the architectural secrets so jealously guarded in the middle ages. Were they the secrets of Freemasonry?—X. I. X.

"ODE TO MY APRON."

[We do not insert *original* Odes or songs, in this part of our *Magazine*. When verses or entire songs have been given, they have been printed, as shewing an usage or custom. The "*Ode to my Apron*," we have enclosed in an envelope, marked "to be returned;" please say to what address we may forward it.]

THE MASONIC BONE BOX.

As you settled my query about "driving of piles," just be so kind as to tell me what is a Masonic bone-box?—AJAX.—[*Ajax* must surely have got some old Mason at his elbow to prompt him, but never mind, we can tell him what he wants to know. A letter has been forwarded to the address our correspondent formerly gave us. Don't try any more puzzles for a month. We are busy and want rest sometimes.]

MASONRY AND THE EPISCOPATE.

As Masonry is universally diffused through all ranks of society, are there any bishops belonging to our Order?—T. A. T.—[Yes. Two real live bishops. We shan't tell you which of them; but one was made at Bristol, at the beginning of the present century, the other in the Apollo University Lodge, at Oxford, in 1835.]

CHEVALIER RAMSAY'S BOOK.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1738, the following paragraph occurs:—"There was lately burnt at Rome, with great solemnity, by order of the Inquisition, a piece in French, written by the Chevalier Ramsay, author of 'The Travels of Cyrus,' entitled, 'An Apologetical and Historical Relation of the Secrets of Freemasonry,' printed at Dublin, by Patric Odinoke. This was published at Paris, in answer to a pretended catechism, printed there by order of the Lieutenant of Police." Is not the whole a fiction? Has any one a copy, or ever seen a copy of this work of

Ramsay's? One thing is certain, it is not included in the perfect edition of his works.—EKCOO.

THE MASONIC CHARITIES OF THE CONTINENT.

I should very much like to see among your Notes and Queries, some list of the Masonic charities which exist on the Continent of Europe. I am told they are numerous, and embrace a variety of objects. Will some kind Brothers furnish the information desired?—LIFE-GOVERNOR.

WHY ARE WOMEN EXCLUDED FROM MASONRY.

It has often occurred to me, and I have frequently asked the question, why are women excluded from Masonry? I have never obtained a satisfactory reply; can you help me to one?—UXOR.—[We have heard it said that as all the rites of Masonry spring from, or have an allusion to, the building of Solomon's Temple, there is no trace in holy writ of women being employed in the work, so it would be contrary to the spirit of Freemasonry to admit women to a participation of those secrets which took their origin on that occasion.]

Literature.

REVIEW.

About London. By J. EWING RITCHIE. William Tinsley, 1213 p.p.

SINCE the time of Old Stowe, there have been histories of London as plentiful as blackberries, and no wonder while there are 2,000,000 of inhabitants, to any city there must always be new phases of life and society; alterations continually being made so that at last it becomes a difficulty to find a really ancient street in the immense mass of bricks and mortar, that constitute the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and their environs, popularly termed London. Mr. Ritchie has tried his hand at our capital before, he has written "The Night-side of London," "The London Pulpit," "Here and There in London," and now presents us with *About London*. We suppose Mr. Ritchie has not yet exhausted the list, for there is, in this mighty Babel, sufficient material to last dozens of authors their lifetime. But come what will, the smart writing of to-day, bears but little comparison with the beauties of our past chroniclers. Let any one take up all of Mr. Ritchie's books, one after another, and throw Mr. Peter Cunningham's *Handbooks* into the scale as make-weights, and, then let him turn to Leigh Hunt's delightful gossip in *The Town*, how vapid, flat, stale, and unprofitable, will the former cooked up *brochures* appear.

The first paper our author indulges us with, is entitled "Newspaper People," and is chiefly devoted to pourtray the likeness of that extraordinary class, which people hear so much of, but know so little about—the penny-a-liner—which Mr. Ritchie says, is not the a name, as the pay received for "marvellous gooscherries," "showers of frogs or fish," is exactly three-farthings* a line. However, the penny-a-liner has, as our Yankee cousins say, "been kind of domesticated" under that special money value, and it is too late in the day to bring the "critter" down another farthing to his just mercantile worth.

Mr. Ritchie writes in a free-and-easy style, and although it is graphic, yet at times it is inclined to be "slangey," but "take him for all in all," he is amusing. The following is his sketch of the penny-a-liner:—

"The penny-a-liner has long been the butt of a heartless world. He ought to be a cynic, and I fear is but an indifferent Christian, and very so-so as head of a family. His appearance is somewhat against him, and his antecedents are eccentric; his face has a beery appearance; his clothes are worn in defiance of fashion; neither his hat nor his boots would be considered by a swell as the correct stilton; you would scarce take him as the representative of the potent fourth estate. Yet penny-a-liners rise; one of them is now the editor of a morning paper; another is the manager of a commercial establishment, with a salary of almost a thousand a year;

* The price actually paid on every respectable newspaper is three halfpence a line.

but chiefly, I imagine, they are jolly good fellows going down the hill. Charles Lamb said he never greatly cared for the society of what are called good people. The penny-a-liners have a similar weakness; they are true Bohemians, and are prone to hear the chimes at midnight. Literally, they take no thought for to-morrow, and occasionally are put to hard shifts. Hence it is, sub-editors have to be on their guard with their dealings with them. Their powers of imagination and description are great. They are prone to harrow up your souls with horrors that never existed; and as they are paid by the line, a harsh prosaic brevity is by no means their fault. Occasionally they take in the papers. Not long since a most extraordinary breach of promise case went the round of the evening papers, which was entirely a fiction of the pen-a-liners. Yet let us not think disparagingly of them; of a daily newspaper no small part is the result of their diligent research. And if they do occasionally indulge in fiction, their fictions are generally founded on fact. The reader, if he be a wise man, will smile and pass on—a dull dog will take the matter seriously and make an ass of himself."

Spiritualism is the subject of the second chapter, and it is neither invitingly told nor pleasant enough to deem worthy of more than the statement where it is to be found. When, however, Mr. Ritchie gets to Highgate discoursing about its celebrities, Lord Bacon, Andrew Marvel, Hogarth, Cole-ridge, &c., &c., then we really have some enjoyment opened up to our view. He reminds us that there are points, yet free from the influence of bricks and mortar, from which views of exquisite beauty, and English landscape, can be seen extending through no less than seven counties. He also takes us round the cemetery in which repose many who, in their day, were men of mark.

"Tom Tiddler's Ground" is a combination of out-of-the-way materials. Every one has heard of the million of old postage stamps and of the various uses to which collectors were said to apply them. Some foolishly supposed that the same quantity would entitle a child to be admitted to certain schools. Others have heard of obdurate papa's unwillingness to allow their daughters to form a matrimonial engagement until they had papered a room with such refuse. But Mr. Ritchie, quoting the *Times*, states that it is the practice for the Jews to collect old defaced stamps, and by an unheard of employment of diligence and patience, piece together the parts which escape the obliteration, and at last retail the effects of their extraordinary manipulation at the rate of two-pence per dozen! How such ingenuity can find a recompence at this rate passes all our powers of comprehension. In the same place we have remarks upon the Registrar-General's reports and plenty of statistical matter, after which there is an account of some men who, to use the current expression of the day, "were the architects of their own fortunes," and Mr. Ritchie treats us to the following as specimens of what may be achieved, even without being backed by a fortune to commence in life:—

"The late Lord Mayor was but an office-lad in the firm of which he is now the head. Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston, and proprietor of the *Illustrated News* blackened the shoes of one of his constituents. Mr. Anderson, of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and formerly M.P. for the Orkneys, rose in a similar manner. Sir Peter Laurie was originally in a humble position in life; so was Mr. Dillon, of the house of Dillon and Co. Our great Lord Chancellor, when employment was scarce and money ditto, held a post as reporter and theatrical critic on the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper. Mr. Chaplin, the late Salisbury M.P., was an extraordinary instance of a man rising from the humblest rank. Before railways were in operation Mr. Chaplin had succeeded in making himself one of the largest coach proprietors in the kingdom. His establishment, from small beginnings, grew till just before the opening of the London and North-Western Line, he was proprietor of sixty-four stage-coaches, worked by fifteen hundred horses, and giving yearly returns of more than half a million sterling. Mr. Cobden began life in a very subordinate position in a London warehouse. Sir William Cubitt, when a lad, worked at his father's flour-mill. Michael Faraday, England's most eminent chemist, was the son of a poor blacksmith. Sir Samuel Morton Peto worked for seven years as a carpenter, bricklayer, and mason, under his uncle, Mr. Henry Peto. The well-known Mr. Lindsay, M.P. for Sunderland, was a cabin boy. The editor of one morning paper rose quite from the ranks, and the editor of another well-known journal used to be an errand-boy in the office before, by gigantic industry and perseverance, he attained his present high position.

"Long live the rifle corps movement. The other day a gallant little band in my own immediate neighbourhood set out for an evening's march. They were in capital spirits; they were dressed

in their Sunday best; they had a band playing at their head; a miscellaneous crowd, chiefly juvenile, with a few occasional females behind, brought up the rear. A deputy of the London Corporation and his brother formed part of the devoted troop. Gaily and amidst cheers they marched from the bosoms of their families, leaving 'their girls behind them.' On they went, up-hill and down-hill, many a mile, amidst Hornsey's pleasant green lanes, till at length the London deputy turned pale, and intimated—while his limbs appeared to sink beneath him, and his whole body was bathed in sweat—that he could stand it no longer. The spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. A halt was ordered—beer was sought for the London deputy, and with considerable difficulty they got the martial hero home. Had that gallant man been a good pedestrian, would he not have scorned the beer and laughed at the idea of rest? Look at Charles Dickens—I am sure he will forgive me the personality, as no harm is intended—why is he ever genial, ever fresh—as superior to the crowd who imitate his mannerisms but fail to catch his warm, sunny, human spirit, as the Koh-i-noor to its glass counterfeit—but because no man in town walks more than he?"

Mr. Ritchie discourses of many other subjects, but our space and our reader's patience must not be exhausted, so we will conclude with our author's sketch of a veritable Cockney. He tells us:—

"Nature is the best and truest teacher a man can have, and it is little of nature that the Cockney sees, or hears, and feels. He goes to Richmond, but, instead of studying the finest panorama in the world, he stupifies himself with doubtful port; he visits the Crystal Palace, but it is for the sake of the lobster-salad; he runs down to Greenwich, not to revel in that park, beautiful still in spite of the attacks of London on its purity, but to eat white-bait; he takes, it may be, the rail or the steamboat to Gravesend, but merely that he may dance with milliners at Tivoli. The only idea of a garden to a London gent is a place where there is dancing, and drinking, and smoking going on. And this is a type of his in-bred depravity. He has no rational amusements. In the winter time shut up the casinos, and do away with the half price at the theatres, and the poor fellow is *hors de combat*, and has nothing left him but suicide or *delirium tremens*."

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. Murray will commence on the 31st of July the issue of his people's edition of the works, &c., of the poet Crabbe; to be completed in seven monthly parts, uniform with his recent editions of Byron's poems, Moore's life of Byron, and Croker's Boswell.

Mr. Lowe's "Central India during the Rebellion of 1857 and 1858," and "The Eagle's Nest: a Summer Home in an Alpine Valley," by Mr. Alfred Wills, author of "Wanderings among the High Alps," will be published in a few days.

Messrs. Ward and Lock are about to publish "Mont Blanc," by the late Mr. Albert Smith, and a reprint (from the deceased *Train*) of the late Mr. Robert B. Brough's "Marston Lynch." Mr. Edmund Yates will contribute to the former, and Mr. Sala to the latter, a memoir of the author.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Austin is engaged in preparing for the press a collection of her deceased husband's lectures and papers. In preparing the materials at her disposition, Mrs. Austin will follow out a plan already laid down—though only in part accomplished—by the thoughtful jurist, who has passed away. This plan was to publish a new edition of the "Province of Jurisprudence," with considerable additions, which was to have been followed by a second volume, employing the matter collected for the remaining lectures of his course.

The admirable use made of our satirical literature by Lord Macaulay in his "History of England" has suggested the publication of a collection of Political Ballads of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to be edited by Mr. W. Walker Wilkins. The editor will aim, we understand, at supplying a volume acceptable to the general reader, admitting no pieces of an objectionable nature. He will supply a brief introduction and explanatory foot-notes to each ballad, determining its date, and in many instances the name of its author.

An important contribution to the biography of modern English politics is contemplated by Mr. Murray—no less than a new life of

William Pitt, by Earl Stanhope, the historian of England during the eighteenth century. Lord Stanhope will have new and authentic materials placed at his disposal, and the result, there is every reason to believe, will be a work not unworthy of the subject, or, we may add, of the author's fame.

Mr. John Camden Hotten, of Piccadilly, appears not only as publisher but as editor, furnishing an introduction and notes to the first English translation of "The Book of Vagabonds and Beggars, with a Vocabulary of their Language," said to have been "edited by Martin Luther in the year 1528." Is this latter statement quite correct? The great Reformer was a voluminous writer, but we never heard before of this somewhat anomalous exercise of his pen.

The Messrs. Longman are on the point of publishing the new and some-time-expected contribution to the Collier Controversy—"Collier, Coleridge, and Shakespeare, a Review," by the author of "Literary Cookery," who, we need scarcely tell the initiated, is Dr. Ingelby, of Birmingham.

Messrs. R. Griffin and Co. are to publish the contribution to the juvenile biography of Franklin, by Mr. Henry Mayhew, "Young Benjamin Franklin."

From France we hear at last of an "authorised" French translation of the Humboldt-Varnhagen correspondence (slightly expurgated no doubt), and for which, published at Strasbourg, MM. Hachette are the Paris agents. A translation, too, has been published of our own Arthur Young's "Travels in Italy and Spain" during the years 1787-9, with an introduction by M. Leonce de Lavergne, of the Institute, the admirable writer on agricultural matters, and whose literary and practical merits are appreciated not only in his own, but in this country.

Among announcements of new French works in the press, we observe two of some interest. One is a work by M. Edgar Quinet, of whom we have not lately heard in literature. M. Quinet seems to have been attracted to a region with which the Poet Laureate has recently familiarised us. The title of his work is to be "Merlin, the Enchanter." The other is a "History of the House of Savoy," by that well-known lady-*littérateur*, the Princess de Belgiojoso.

Mr. John Hamilton, late editor of the *Morning Star*, has been compelled, by ill health, to return to Preston. Mr. Hamilton's unremitting attention to his arduous duties had so far undermined his constitution that serious apprehensions were entertained as to his safety.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has resolved upon the establishment of two exhibitions, one at Oxford and one at Cambridge, for the purpose of securing the services of clergymen well qualified, by real study and preparation, for the work of evangelists in India, whether among Hindoos or Mahometans.

A public subscription has been opened for a bust in honour of the late Mrs. Jameson, the distinguished critic in art; to be made by Mr. Gibson, R. A., of Rome, and placed in the Kensington Museum.

Dr. James R. Ballantyne (of the College of Benares), the candidate for the Boden Professorship at Oxford, has received the appointment of Librarian at the East India House, vacant through the death of Prof. H. H. Wilson.

The Bodleian Library has recently received an important accession of manuscripts—no less than the entire Ashmolean collection, which has been removed into the larger and more appropriate locality.

Galigiani states that at a recent sale of autographs, a letter written, dated, and signed by the hand of Mary Stuart, and addressed to her mother, Catherine de Medicis, was knocked down at 222*f*.

Mr. Hawkins has tendered his resignation as Keeper of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum. Great changes are likely to take place in the administration of the various branches of our antiquarian collections.

The senior officers of the British Museum, with the concurrence and support of the heads of departments, are making efforts to

obtain from the Lords of the Treasury such an arrangement as will place them, as regards salary and holidays, on a footing with gentlemen occupying places in Government offices.

More monuments in Germany to the two poets towards whom their countrymen never tire of testifying their homage—viz., Goethe and Schiller. Towards the erection of that to Goethe the Prince Regent has allotted the sum of ten thousand crowns.

The committee for managing the fund for the erection of a memorial to Hallam, having decided that it should be a statue, invited Messrs. Foley, Woolner, Bell, Munro, Noble, and Theed to send in designs in competition for the commission. Messrs. Foley and Woolner have declined to do so.

A deputation from a committee of the Institute of Architects had an interview a few days ago with Lord Palmerston, to urge the propriety of erecting a statue of the late Sir Charles Barry in some convenient part of his great work at Westminster. The site spoken of is at the top of the flight of steps at the end of Westminster Hall, under the large window put in by Barry, and where, indeed, his work, it may be said, commences.

The Belgian Art Exhibition—which is much encouraged by the Government, and open to foreigners as well as Belgians—commences, at Brussels, on the 15th of August next.

The Architectural Photographic Association is about to distribute to the subscribers the photographs which the latter selected for themselves from the collection exhibited in Conduit Street, at the beginning of the year.

The guarantee fund for the International Exhibition of 1862 subscribed now amounts to £335,300. It is understood that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 are willing to grant the use of a part of their estate at South Kensington for the exhibition, and that a portion of the buildings to be erected will be permanent, available for future exhibitions of art and industry.

Signor Pacini has finished a new comic opera, 'The Muleteer of Toledo'—and is now occupied on yet another work, 'Berta.' The list of this veteran's productions must now be enormous.

An opera company headed by Madame Rudersdorff has set forth to sing and play in the Channel Islands.

At a musical festival at Zoffidgen (Switzerland), Herr Ferdinand Hiller's oratorio, 'Saul,' was the principal choral performance.

The prize offered for the best operetta by the *Tonhalle* at Mannheim (a society which is always encouraging musical competition) has fallen to Herr Kraehmer, who is also engaged on a comic opera in three acts.

M. de Beriot is said to have handed over a comic opera by him, composed in Russia, to M. Gevaert to be scored; the work is to be performed at the *Opéra Comique* of Paris this winter.

The *Gazette des Theâtres* (Paris) announces that a marriage is on the eve of being celebrated between Mille. Trochue, the descendant of Racine, and a young captain of infantry in the French army. The subscription which was opened in favour of the young orphan, and in which the Pope and several foreign Sovereigns took part, will give the lady a marriage portion of 50,000f.

Mr. Marshall Wood's statue of Daphne, executed in marble for the Countess Frances Waldegrave, has been lately set up in the so-called "chapel" at Strawberry Hill, built by the late Horace Walpole.

THE CHARTER HOUSE.—On the foundation are forty-four scholars who are supported free of all expense, and there are various exhibitions at the University for their benefit. The bulk of the scholars are boarders and day-boys—that is, those who board at the house of the masters, and those who only come for instruction in the day time, and return to their own homes at night. The number of scholars at the Charter House has sadly fallen off of late years. Thirty years back they were 500 or 600 in number, now they count, I think less than 200. This again is a result of keeping the school in town. Parents will send their children to Harrow or Rugby, instead of to a school which is in the heart of London, for all its three acres of playing-green, its garden, and its trees.—*Once a Week.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE EDITOR does not hold himself responsible for any opinions entertained by Correspondents.]

THE MARK DEGREE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Will you oblige by allowing the following to appear in your Magazine.

Yours fraternally,

J. G. FINDEL.

Leipzig, 20th July, 1860.

TO THE ESTEEMED BROTHER "ANTI-SPURIOUS MARK."

IT was very delightful for me, dear Sir and Brother, to read your letter in No. 54 (14th July) of the "MAGAZINE," and I squeeze your hand with all my heart for your warm defence of the pure old Craft and your exposure of the want of Masonic legality of the so-called Mark-Masons.

Although you cannot append to your name the distinguished rank of a Grand or Prov. Grand Officer, you show at least (and that is better!), that you conceive the true character and spirit of our fraternity, and that you stand on the firm ground of its history. The dear and esteemed Bro. Kelly, although a Dep. Prov. Grand Master, seems not at all to know, that only four Lodges (1717) founded the new Grand Lodge of England, the mother of the whole Craft, and the only legitimate heiress of the past. Bro. Kelly spoke of seven or eight Lodges. It is a pity, if he cannot distinguish their legal proceeding from the illegal acts of the so-called Mark-Masons, who imitate the treachery of the York-Masons in 1738.

Every good Mason will wish that you may not be left alone, but that all English Brethren of better Masonic understanding, will join you in maintaining the purity of our noble institution, and in taking care, that the true light of Masonry, which only shines in the (blue) Craft-Lodges, may not be exchanged for the jack o'lanterns of the so-called unmasonic High Grades.

It is a great pity, that in 1813, the Grand Lodge of England, a little falsified the institution by recognising the Royal Arch. But instead of working for the abolition of this useless ballast and the return to the unfalsified basis of the Craft, the Brethren in England seem to give way more and more to the trifles of the High Grades K. T., R. C., etc., which have no historical right, are entirely extraneous to the genius of the Craft, and only cause confusion within the Fraternity, and darken its authenticated history.

Is it not a scoff upon all historical truth, that the Ill. Bro. Leeson in the same number, page 35, dares to affirm the Grade of Rose Croix to be of more ancient date than that of any other branch of Masonry? All high Grades were smuggled into the Craft only during the second half of the last century, 1750-80, and are a spurious innovation, a lamentable and dangerous fact.

"Videant Consules, ne respublica detrimenti capiat."

Take care, dear Sir and Bro. and with you the whole fraternity, unless the seriousness of our holy cause and the dignity of the Brotherhood may suffer by such nursery tales, like that which a short time since Bro. O'Connor served up as Masonic history!

May you be the *Cato* of the English, and at every occasion repeat "Ceterum censeo, delenda sunt all high Grades!"

I remain, dear Bro., yours fraternally,

J. G. FINDEL, *Editor of the "Banquette."*

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

SIR,—I never wrote an anonymous letter, nor answer such but being asked my opinion relative to the opinion of "Anti-spurious Mark," I here give a short reply.

Marks have been used ever since the world began—The Lord set a mark upon Cain, the Rabbis say, Noah's eldest son chose a Lion Rampant for his mark, Ishmael a Leopard, the twelve tribes had each a mark; the  was a mark emblematic of the Deity, the Yod in the centre thought or idea. The sceptre now adopted by royalty was also a mark or emblem of the Deity. The eye painted thereon, was to show that God saw, ruled, and directed all. By

simple herbs, roots, and different creatures, the ancient patriarchs Moses, Solomon, and others, made use of the marks or figures, to give knowledge of the Divine Essence.

From the 4th chapter of 1st Kings to the 10th, you have an account of the works of Solomon; he appointed 3,300 to oversee the work.

As the Temple was built without axe, hammer, or tool being heard, it was requisite that every part for conjunction should be marked by the rulers and also by the workman, so that every ruler might know by whom the work was done. This practice has continued to the present. Every mechanic has his own Mark, and some masters builder, keep a book to contain the names and Marks of the men they employ. In many of the oldest buildings when alterations take place, the Marks of the men who wrought the stones are to be found; not less than 178 of such Marks were collected from Furness Abbey, in Lancashire, in 1858.

In the 9th of Kings 23d, the chief officers over the work were 550 (Masters), each master with 5 Officers, (*the number in a Mark's Lodge*) make 6. Now $6 \times 550 = 3,300$ that had charge of the sets, gangs, or troops of the workmen employed.

When I was made a Mason, the Mark was given with the Craft Degrees, but the modern Masons have turned Masonry upside down, inside out, and *back part first*, they changed the pillars, the word, and the working that every foreigner can testify.

Some years ago, I made a gentleman (*who is a builder*) a Mark Mason. After he had passed through all the ceremony, he told me he was a Mark Mason before, but did not know it.

I could let Anti-Spurious Mark see certificates of officers from the field of Waterloo, with their Marks attached to their names. Therefore, if he hopes the Mark will never be moored alongside the Craft, he only shews his ignorance of Masonry; the Mark was on board the Craft, not alongside, and all except the apprentices formed the crew.

At my time of life it is too much trouble, otherwise, I might write a much longer account. I recommend "Anti-Spurious Mark" to study the number three from the remotest ages in all countries and nations. Also, to consult the following authors:—Montfaucon, Meninski, Buxtorfium, De Lany, Jamblius, Severus, Prideaux, Bingham, Josephus, Lucianus, Herodotus, &c. They have written on Mystery, on the Temple, on the Ark, on the Tabernacle, &c.

Sir, your obedient Servant,
WM. PUNSHON, P.M., 586.

Tell Anti-Spurious Mark,
The Lord set a Mark upon Cain,
That he will remain in the dark,
If he tries that Mark to obtain.

ENTERED APPRENTICES AND THE RIGHT OF VOTING.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—In the paper on "The Rights of Entered Apprentices," by Brother A. G. Mackey, M.D., given in the MAGAZINE for June 9th, it is stated, that "they (Entered Apprentices) have the right of sitting in all lodges of their degree, of receiving all the instructions which appertain to it, *but not of speaking or voting.*" Now, Sir, if the Entered Apprentice has not the right of voting, how comes it that we always pass and confirm the lodge minutes in the Entered Apprentices' Lodge, and make all money grants from the Lodge Funds, etc., in that degree? I grant Brother Mackey, that with our present unseemly method, in many Lodges, of passing a Brother to the second degree who is ignorant of the excellent teaching of the first, it is time enough for him to have a voice in the affairs of the Lodge, when he becomes a fellow Craft; yea, where Lodges are so ignorant of Freemasonry as to advance to the second degree every brother who attends the montly meeting of his Lodge following that on which he was initiated, the right of voting as an Entered Apprentice would never be desired by any man possessed of that modesty which becomes every candidate for our ancient mysteries. But in properly conducted lodges, a brother may remain for some

time as an Entered Apprentice, as they will not pass him to the degree of a Fellow Craft until he is thoroughly acquainted with the first degree. With them, "the right of receiving all the instructions which appertain to it," gives inestimable value to each degree. But I maintain that every duly obligated Entered Apprentice, so long as he continues his contributions to the Lodge, and the brethren see no cause for excluding him, is really a member of the Lodge, and has an equal right to speak or vote in the financial affairs of his lodge with the Fellow Craft and the Master Mason. I know not how far Brother Mackey's theory may square with American practice; I merely confine my remarks to "us in England."

I am, dear sir and brother,
Yours very fraternally,
GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

Cleveland Cottage, near Stokesley, July 1860,

Obituary.

BRO. THOMAS PEARSON TATE.

The St. Helen's Lodge, No. 774, Hartlepool, has sustained a severe loss by the death of one of its most intelligent, active, and zealous members, Brother T. P. Tate, who came to an untimely end under the following distressing circumstances.

The deceased brother went down to the sand on the 7th inst., evening, for the purpose of bathing, and having entered a machine, he undressed, and plunged into the water. Almost immediately, an immense wave rolling up, it is supposed he was taken out of his depth; he was heard to cry for help, but quickly disappeared. Two men who were on the shore rushed into the water, but it was too late, he was nowhere to be seen. The body was not found until midnight, when it was washed up by the returning tide, and conveyed to the house of his step-brother, at West Hartlepool.

The deceased was interred at West Hartlepool Cemetery, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The brethren of St. Helen's Lodge, No. 774, and those who knew him, of the Harbour of Refuge Lodge, 1066, attended the funeral, as did also some members of the Hartlepool Mechanics' Institute, the deceased having long been one of the active members of the committee. The service was read by the Rev. Lewis Paige, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Hartlepool.

Bro. Tate was initiated in the St. Helen's Lodge, Hartlepool, 21st Jan., 1860, raised to the degree of M.M. 6th May, 1860, and so soon as he had completed the term stipulated by Masonic law, he was exalted to the degree of R.A., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was also advanced to the degree of Mark Master. He was mainly instrumental in opening the "Eclectic" Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 39, E.C., of which he was nominated first S.W. He was deservedly universally respected, and none can more lament his loss than his friends of the St. Helen's Lodge.

TO THE MEMORY OF

BRO. DR. HENRY REEVE, (1006.)

Obit. Julii iii. Æt. xxxvi.

Our Life's but a dream—in troubles abound;
The "emblems of Death lay scattered around;"
In its "mysteries initiated"—Life's but a breath,
We "pass" through its valley, "in darkness, to death."
The "Light" all should seek gleams away far:
It's the light of those realms—God's brightest "Star!"
Eternal's that light; no shadows are there:
Day is unceasing—no strife or care.
The past of our Brother, to us let it be
An "Emblem of Life," the change—Eternity!
Rest, Brother, in peace, till the "Master" of all
"Raises" thy spirit at the last call.
By the mercy of Him, thy soul releas'd.
Be for ever "rais'd" to His "Temple" of Peace.

July, 1860.

W. T. JONES.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

WE learn that the dinner to the R. W. P. G. M. of Norfolk, Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, which was postponed last year in consequence of the unfortunate illness of that respected brother, will take place probably towards the end of August. It is to be hoped that the price of the tickets will not be fixed so high as to limit the attendance to merely the wealthier Brethren of the province, as we are sure that the larger the company, the more the compliment will be esteemed by Bro. Cabbell. At the same time, Bro. Cabbell has always behaved in so munificent a way in all his relations with the Brethren of the province, and inaugurated his accession to the Prov. Grand Mastership by so splendid a banquet, that it would not be respectful or gracious to entertain him in an inferior manner. We believe that the Lodges in the province, as well as many individual Brethren, would gladly subscribe towards the expense of the banquet, so that it may be rendered worthy of the distinguished guest and of the Brethren; and that, at the same time, the price of the tickets may not be such as to make the company more select than numerous, which can surely not be a *desideratum* according to Masonic notions.

The R. W. Prov. G. M. of Norfolk, Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, has subscribed £20 to the Freemasons' Girls' School, to secure a permanent vote for the W. M. for the time being of the Cabbell Lodge (No. 1,109), recently consecrated at Norwich, and named in honour of the Prov. G. M.

METROPOLITAN.

CAMDEN LODGE (No. 1,009).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the York and Albany, Regent's Park, on Tuesday, the 17th instant. The officers present were Bros. Best, W.M.; Holver, S.W.; Moore, J.W.; Haines, S.D.; Frost, J.D.; Helps, I.G.; Jones, immediate P.M.; and Tyrrell, P.M., and Treas. The business before the Lodge consisted of one initiation and four passings, which were excellently performed by the W. M. The Lodge being closed, about forty brethren sat down to the banquet, and amongst the visitors were Bros. Harris, P.M., No. 9; Platt, S.W., 168; Powell and Johnson, 252; Berry, 955; Foxall and Moore, 1,044. After the usual toasts the principal event of the evening was the presentation to Bro. Jones of a gold P.M.'s jewel, as well as a collar and its silver P.M.'s jewel attached. This was done in a very appropriate manner by the W. M., who observed how much the Camden Lodge was indebted to Bro. Jones, their founder and late Treasurer, for the warm interest he had taken since its establishment in its prosperity. Bro. Jones made a very excellent reply, and the proceedings were not brought to a close until a late hour. Both the jewels were manufactured by Bro. Platt, and reflect great credit on him for their neatness and capital workmanship.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE (No. 196).—This excellent Lodge of Instruction held its seventh anniversary festival at the Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead, on Thursday the 19th instant. The Lodge was opened at three o'clock, and the fifteen sections were worked under the care of the following officers, Joseph R. Smith, W.M.; Tyrrell, S.W.; D. W. Farmer, Asst. G. Purst., J.W.; Frost, S.D.; Houghton, J.D.; Steer, I.G.; and Bro. Aldrich, Sec. The Lectures were worked, in sections, by the following Brethren, the W.M. putting the questions. First Lecture.—1st sec., Bro. Hart; 2nd, George; 3rd, Moore; 4th Robinson; 5th Tyrrell; 6th, Le Gassick; 7th, T. A. Adams. Second Lecture: 1st sec., Bro. Frost; 2nd, Farmer; 3rd, Le Gassick; 4th, Newall; 5th, Farmer. Third Lecture: 1st sec., Bros. Shury; 2nd, Newall; 3rd, Frost. There were a large number of the Brethren proposed as members of the Lodge of Instruction, and a vote of thanks to the W.M., for his excellent manner in putting the questions, was ordered to be entered on the minutes. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was of the usual capital character enjoyed by the St. John's Lodge. Contrary to usual custom the W.M. asked Bro. Adams to preside for him; and we say contrary to the usual custom, because, where a W.M. is deficient in working knowledge he is generally good as a Chairman, but in this instance Bro. Joseph R. Smith, a first-rate worker, felt

himself incompetent to undertake the duties of the chair at refreshment. However, as all will agree who read our report, the dignity of the position lost nothing of its effect in being so ably filled, as it was, by our G. Purst. Bro. T. A. Adams. Having time to look about us, after the cloth was cleared, and while the dessert was being put upon the table, we recognised the following Brethren as present. Bro. T. A. Adams, G. Purst.; D. W. Farmer, Asst. G. Purst.; Thistleton, No. 2; Adlard, 7 and 196; Horne and Goldstandt, 11; Le Gassick, Newall, Lyons, and George, 25; Matthew Cooke, 29; Thomas, 101; Joseph R. Smith, W.M.; Aldrich, Sec.; Ashby, Clarke, Dale, Douglas, Hart, Hayward, Irwin, Jay, Matthews, Muncey, Paxon, Pritchard, Ripplin, Shury, and Steer, all of 196; Sedgwick and Simpson, 211; Nolan and Youston, 219; Buchanan, 228; Hutton and Terry, 276; Henley, 302; Orford, 741; Caldclugh and Frost, 1006; Keilly, 1051; and Wuest, 1055; besides many others whose names we were unacquainted with. The first toast was that which always obtains a hearty reception amongst Masons, "The Queen," which was followed by The health of the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland. Next in order came the D.G.M., Lord Pannure, and the rest of the Grand Officers, past and present, and as Bro. Adams said, being a Grand Officer, it looked very like proposing his own health, but he could assure them that was not intended, because, he was happy to say, Bro. Farmer, the Asst. G. Purst. was present, and he should therefore couple his his name with the toast. Bro. FARMER, Asst. G. Purst., wished that Lord Pannure had been present to witness the enthusiastic reception of his name, as well as the way in which the mention of the Grand Officers, past and present, was hailed. He felt that in their D.G.M., and the entire body of Grand Officers, there was but one endeavour, to do their duty to the best of their ability—and for his own part, while he imitated their worthy Brother in the chair, Bro. Adams, he should be doing his duty properly and win their good opinion. For their kindness towards himself, and on behalf of those mentioned in the toast, he expressed his fraternal thanks. Bro. ADAMS was sure the next toast would be cordially responded to. It was the W.M. of the parent Lodge, and the W.M. who had so ably performed his duties that evening, No. 196, were perfectly satisfied with him, and highly appreciated him. Although he was but a very young Mason, yet he was old in heart and a true Brother, and he advised all who wished to act up to their profession to follow in the example of their W.M., Bro. Joseph R. Smith, and thereby prove themselves an honour to the Craft. Their W.M., young Mason as he was, had accepted the Stewardship of each of the charities. (Hear, hear.) His purse was ever open to the cry of Masonic distress, and to his, (Bro. Adams') knowledge, their W.M. dispensed above sixty pounds a-year in doing good for his less fortunate Brethren and their offspring. (Hear, hear.) Could he, as their Chairman, advance any better claim to their applause in behalf of Bro. Joseph R. Smith? (No, no.) Then he called upon them to pledge him in a bumper to "The health of the W.M. of the parent Lodge, and long life to him." The toast was drank with enthusiasm. Bro. Joseph R. SMITH returned his best thanks. He was unable to take the chair at the banquet, which he was sure none would regret on that occasion, seeing he had found such an excellent substitute. However, as he had been told that he had done his duty so well, he was glad to hear it, and always hoped to give the same satisfaction. Bro. ADAMS said, at all times the Brethren were delighted to welcome visitors, both in the parent Lodge and in the Lodge of Instruction. In the latter they had many who gave them the benefits of their talents, as had that day been exemplified. Looking back a few years he remembered that to work the fifteen sections was considered an unusual feat of skill, but now he felt happy to see so many young, talented, and energetic Masons assemble whenever the sections were announced. They were always welcome visitors, and so were the Brethren who, not taking so prominent a part, yet came to listen and be improved. For his own part, he was always ready to work a section anywhere, and that day, although he was S.W. of the Globe Lodge, and that Lodge held its summer banquet at Richmond, he felt, as the W.M. was one of his pupils, bound to support him. He had established that Lodge of Instruction, and was proud to see it so well supported, and whilst he saw so many visitors come from the N., W., E., and S. to take their parts, either active or passive, in its prosperity he was sure the members had only one desire, to thank them and hope to see them again, whilst they wished that they might all live long and die happy. He therefore begged to couple the visitors with the name of Bro. Dr. Nolan. Dr. NOLAN returned thanks. Bro. ADAMS had seen the cordial support given to Lodge of Instruction, No. 169, by the Officers and Stewards, and was sure they had each exerted themselves to the utmost. In all Lodges they were dependent on each other, but in none more so than in a Lodge of Instruction, where they assembled to learn their duties. To such Lodges he recommended every Bro. to repair, for if Lodge honours were worth acceptance, they were worth working for; and no one

could say now, as they could in his younger Masonic days, that there was any difficulty in procuring instruction for any office he might be called upon to fill. Still, if there was any one who could not attend such meetings, let that one go to No. 77, John Street, and as long as he (Bro. Adams) could teach, he was willing to do it. It was true, his age had pretty nearly exceeded the appointed time, but he felt young in Masonry, and was glad to see so many Brethren, his juniors in years, able and willing to impart their knowledge. Bros. Tyrrell, and Farmer, the officers and stewards of the Lodge, were all true and trusty Brethren, and he called upon all present to drink their health. Bro. TYRRELL in returning thanks for the compliment to the officers, stewards, and himself, could not refrain from testifying to the many happy days he had spent in that Lodge of Instruction. He had also the pleasure of having disposed of all his tickets for that day, and only to express one hope, that of being able to be present for many years to come. Bro. FARMER, hoped the colour of the apron he now wore would never alter him. (Hear, hear.) He had always taken great interest in the prosperity of Lodges of Instruction, and ever since No. 196 had been established, he had been a constant attendant at its festivals. He regretted he was unable to attend it regularly, but when they considered his abode was due S., and their Lodge-room due N., some twelve miles asunder, he was sure they would excuse his more constant visits. Still he had the good of their Lodge at heart, and was happy that it had been in his power to be of service to it. Bro. ADAMS said, they could not omit the Secretary, Bro. Aldrich, he had given so much satisfaction throughout his career. As a P.M. of the Lodge, he was excellent; in all that he did he was perfect. He should have been glad to have coupled with Bro. Aldrich's name that of their Treasurer, but he was gone to the Grand Lodge above, where he hoped to follow him as he had done to his last resting place below. Their Secretary was left them, and he (Bro. Adams) knew of no more honourable a brother, one of whom the Lodge was more justly proud, and to whom every Bro. looked up with greater esteem. Need he say more to ask them to drink their Secretary's health? Bro. ALDRICH was pleased at the friendly, but too flattering, manner in which their W. M. *pro tem.* had alluded to himself. It was true he had been their Honorary Secretary for seven years, and after serving that term of apprenticeship it was a pleasure to find that he still continued to labour to their satisfaction. As Secretary of the Mother Lodge, his principal care was to be just and accurate in the accounts as between man and man, and if he had succeeded in that, it was the height of his ambition. Their W. M., Bro. Joseph R. Smith, had been eulogised for doing his duty well. He (Bro. Aldrich) was happy to say, that he had initiated Bro. Smith, and he at once made excellent progress. Before he took the second degree, he was perfect in the first, and before taking the third, he had mastered the second, and after taking the third, only five weeks elapsed before he knew the whole of the duties of every officer in the Lodge. The sections which they had heard Bro. Smith work, that day, were taught him by Bro. Adams, who never had a more apt and zealous pupil. He mentioned this to show how all the members of 196 were prompted to promote each other's interest and the good of the Lodge, and as they had been pleased to approve of his efforts, he begged to thank them very sincerely for the honour they had done him in responding so heartily to the toast. Bro. ADAMS said there was another toast which he should give with heart-felt feelings of sincerity—it was the Charities. Those principles which every one of them professed to be actuated by. In the battle of life, none knew of the changes and chances by which they were surrounded, and, though living in comparative comfort, now, a reverse of fortune might overtake any of them. If it should come there was a Masons' charity that knew no bounds, save prudence, to appeal to, not as a suppliant, but as of a right. If their children were left destitute and their wives widows, there were still the charities to administer relief, and they had a Masonic press which had always spoken in favour of the charities. One connected with that press was present, he alluded to Bro. Matthew Cooke, and that Bro. was also intimately connected with one of the charities. He hoped to see the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE receive a large support at the hands of the Craft, for they were a very large and influential body, and he thought it should never be said that those who advocated the distinguishing characteristic of a Freemason's heart, as well as producing sound and useful information, should be allowed to languish on the threshold of prosperity, but all who were Masons at heart, should give THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE an ardent measure of support. With these few observations, he would propose success to the Masonic Charities, and THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, and couple both with the name of Bro. Matthew Cooke. Bro. Matthew COOKE said it would have given him greater pleasure if some of the brethren present, who were wearing the proudest distinction of the craft—the Charity jewel—had been called upon to return thanks for the first part of the toast. But as it was not so he must be allowed to say that the Editor of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, and all connected with it, must take it as a high com-

pliment to find their labours coupled with those institutions which were at once the pride and glory of the order. He was happy to find the principles advocated in their press organ met with the approval of the brethren present, and he could take upon himself to answer for the Editor of the MAGAZINE that the charities never would want an advocate while the periodical he presided over was in existence. (Hear, hear.) It always had and ever would consider them of the first importance, and he (Bro. Cooke) was sure there was no toast that could be proposed half so grateful to the proprietors and managers of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE than to associate their names with the charities. Bro. Adams had kindly alluded to his (Bro. Cooke's) connection with one of the charities, but he wished and hoped to be connected with them all; each being worthy of every support that could be given to them. For the success of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE he did not fear. It had weathered the storm of adversity, and, he hoped, was nearing the harbour of plenty. Still efforts must be made to increase its circulation, and they were being steadily carried out. At that time of the evening he would not detain them further, but to thank them in the name of the Charities—with pleasure on behalf of those with whom he was associated on their exclusive organ—for the high honour they had done his fellow-labourers and himself in coupling the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE with those charities it always had and always would uphold. [At the close of Bro. Matthew Cooke's address several brethren present handed in their names to him as subscribers to the MAGAZINE.] The Tyler's toast then brought a very happy evening to an early termination, in which the enjoyment of the brethren had been considerably enhanced by the excellent singing of Bros. Newall and F. Redmond.

PROVINCIAL.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

AYLSBURY.—*Buckingham Lodge* (No. 861).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, July 24th, at the Royal White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury; present the Rev. Bro. Oliver J. Grace W.M.; Bro. Thomas Horwood S.W.; Bro. Jeremiah How, P.M. as J.W.; Bros. Baker, W. Beauchamp, G. Cartwright, Rev. S.C. Farmborough, C. Beauchamp, and others. The minutes of the Lodge held in May were read and confirmed. Mr. Francis How was initiated into ancient Freemasonry; Bro. Dr. H. Lovell was passed to the second degree, and the Rev. Bro. T. Sketchley Finde, raised to the degree of M.M. In consequence of the absence of some of the members, Bro. Farmborough postponed his motion for revising the bye laws. The manner in which the W.M. went through the ceremonies, this being the first time of his presiding, called forth the warmest commendations from the Brethren. Bro. Mosley was a visitor. The Brethren adjourned at 8 P.M. to a slight repast, and in social converse, and brotherly love employed a brief space.

HAMPSHIRE.

LYMINGTON.—*New Forest Lodge* (No. 401).—Our Masonic friends in general, and Hampshire Brethren in particular, will be very pleased to hear that this old Lodge, whose warrant is dated 1799, has been recently resuscitated, after being in abeyance twenty-two years. The first preliminary meeting was held at the Town Hall, Lymington, on the 27th June, under the most promising auspices, the three chairs being filled by three gentlemen well known, not only for their zeal and ability as Masons, but equally for their high standing in their respective neighbourhoods; namely, Bro. J. Haywood P. Prov. J.G.W. (Mayor of Lymington) as W.M.; Bro. F. Perkins, Prov. S.G.W. (Mayor of Southampton); Bro. J. Nash, P. Prov. S.G.D. (Mayor of Winchester). Amongst the other Brothers present we noticed Bros. Stebbing, W.M. 1087, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Lumley, W.M. 555, Prov. G.S.D.; Payne, W.M. 152; Sherry, P.M. 90, P. Prov. G.D.C.; J. R. Weston, (Sheriff of Southampton); Clark, W.M., 462, Prov. G. Secy.; Webb, P.M.; G. P. Perkins, Prov. G.D.C.; Fletcher, P.M.; Preece, &c., &c. It was resolved that Bro. the Rev. G. Bradshaw, the talented Chaplain to his Worship the Mayor of Southampton, should be installed their first Worshipful Master, with Bro. J. Haywood as Treasurer. The ceremony took place on Monday the 16th inst., in the presence of the above Brethren, besides a goodly muster of others from the neighbouring Lodges. The installation was most ably and impressively performed by our very Worshipful Brother, J. Haywood, when the W.M. was pleased to appoint Bros. G. W. Perkins, S.W.; Preece, J.W.; T. Perkins, S.D.; Webb, J.D.; Clarke, I.G. The business of the day being completed, the Brethren adjourned to the banqueting-room to celebrate the occasion by partaking of an excellent dinner, when many very excellent speeches were delivered. We feel sure—and in saying this our Hampshire Brethren will agree with us—that this Lodge, from the united talent we know

the whole of the Brethren who have taken the duties of the several offices possess, bids fair to be second to none—not only in the province, but in the Craft. The Rev. G. Bradshaw's forensic abilities are of the first order, and those brethren who would wish to enjoy a real Masonic treat, should not fail to pay them a visit on the third Monday of the Month. On the next occasion three-gentlemen are to be initiated.

NORFOLK.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk held its annual meeting at Lynn on Thursday, the 21st inst.

The Brethren assembled shortly before twelve o'clock, to the number of nearly 60, in the Town-hall, where the Lodge was laid out. The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabell, entered through a line formed by the Provincial Grand Officers, and on taking his seat on the throne, was saluted in ancient form. The Prov. G. Senior and Junior Wardens (Bros. Sir Henry Stracey, and C. H. Chamberlain) being absent, their chairs were filled by Bros. the Rev. W. F. Freeman (D. Prov. G. M. of Suffolk), and J. Marshall (P. Prov. G. Director of Ceremonies). Bro. W. Leedes Fox, the P. G. Secretary, represented the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, that office not having been filled up during the present P. G. M.'s tenure of office.

The Lodge having been opened, the Prov. G. Secretary, Bro. W. Leedes Fox, called over the names of the various Lodges in the province, all of which were represented, with the exception of one Lodge at Yarmouth (3392), which is virtually in abeyance, having only three members. The W. Masters of all the Lodges were present, except in the case of Lodge 60 (Norwich) from which only one member, Bro. Barwell, P. M., and Prov. G. Treasurer, attended. The attendance from the other Norwich Lodges and the Yarmouth Lodge (117) was numerous, considering the great distance the Brethren had to come.

The Prov. G. Sec. having next read the minutes of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge at North Walsham, said he had great pleasure to report the formation of a new Lodge in the city of Norwich, which had been called after their Right Worshipful Prov. G. M. and stood 1109 on the books of Grand Lodge. He read his minutes of the consecration of the new Lodge by Bro. the Rev. W. F. Freeman, D. Prov. G. M. of Suffolk, who acted as deputy for the Prov. G. M., in consequence of the latter's illness. The Board of Finance, which had met at Norwich on the previous day, reported that the contributions to the Prov. Grand Lodge, from the various Lodges in the province had amounted during the past year to £38 14s. 6d., and that the amount in the Prov. G. Treasurer's hands, after defraying the expenses of the year, was £85 19s 9d. The Board did not recommend any donations this year; but last year about £30 was appropriated to the Masonic charities.

The Prov. G. M. then declared the various offices of the Prov. Grand Lodge vacant, and the Officers having delivered up their collars, he proceeded to invest their successors, who, according to the rule followed in this province, will hold their offices for two years. The following are the names of the new Provincial Grand Officers, several of whom being absent, were invested by deputy: Prov. S. G. W., Bro. T. M. Wilkin, W. M. 124 Lynn; Prov. J. G. W., Bro. A. F. Morgan, W. M., 110, Norwich; Prov. G. Chaplain, Bro. the R. J. G. Fardell, rector of Banham, P. Prov. G. Chap. of Yorkshire; Prov. G. Registrar (re-appointed), Bro. A. J. Collins, P. M., 110; Prov. G. Secretary (re-appointed) Bro. W. Leedes Fox, Harleston; Prov. S. G. D., Bro. E. S. Bignold, S. W. 60, Norwich; Prov. J. G. D., Bro. W. Smith, W. M. 119, North Walsham; Prov. G. Superintendent of Works, Bro. Wm. Wright, 117, Yarmouth; Prov. G. Director of Ceremonies, Bro. E. Hyams, W. M., 258, Norwich; Prov. G. Assistant Director of Ceremonies, Bro. J. Dawburn, P. M. 258, Norwich; Prov. G. Sword-bearer, Bro. H. J. Mason, W. M., 1109, Norwich; Prov. G. Organist, Bro. W. Norman, Ipswich; Prov. G. Pursuivant, Bro. W. Smith, junior, 100, Harleston; Prov. G. Stewards,—Bros. R. Kent, Jeremiah Howes, J. M. Kendall, and C. L. Chipperfield; Prov. G. Tyler, Bro. Thos. Adams, 100, Harleston. Bro. Barwell was unanimously re-elected Prov. G. Treasurer on the motion of Bro. the Rev. W. F. Freeman, seconded by Bro. H. J. Mason. On the conclusion of the investment, the Prov. Grand Officers were saluted by the rest of the Brethren.

The business of the Provincial Grand Lodge having been transacted, the Brethren were called from labour to refreshment, and after a short interval, the Prov. G. Director of Ceremonies, Bro. E. Hyams, marshalled them in order of procession, and the Brethren, who were clothed in their Masonic collars and badges, walked to St. Margaret's Church, where they attended Divine service. Unfortunately, the weather, which had been very fine up to this time, changed unpropitiously, and a heavy shower descended just before the procession started. The church is, however, very near the

Town-hall, and the Brethren sustained comparatively little inconvenience, but the rain had naturally an unfavourable effect on the number of the congregation, which was, however, considering the weather, a large one. The sermon was preached by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, the Rev. J. G. Fardell, from Deuteronomy, chap. 15 verses 7 to 11: "If there be among you a poor man of one of thy brethren within any of thy gates in thy land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not harden thine heart, nor shut thy hand from thy poor brother; but thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely lend him sufficient for his need, in that which he wanteth For the poor shall never cease out of the land," &c. The very Worshipful Chaplain observed that the remembrance of the poor occupied a conspicuous place in all the Scriptures, as it did, and must do, in the management of every Christian community. The continuance of poverty, he showed, was not the result of any injurious and oppressive combination on the part of the rich or the powerful men in authority, but it was the purpose and appointment of God. "The poor shall never cease out of the land, saith the Lord." "Let us try whether we cannot make them cease out of the land," said the benevolent legislator. "They may surely cease," said the philosopher. "They shall cease, and that suddenly," said the revolutionist. But all in vain; they would not cease, because God had said it. Seeing, then, that the Lord had appointed the continuance of poverty, it would be an impeachment of His wisdom and goodness to doubt for a moment that he had made an adequate provision for the poor. Yes, He had done so in the obligation which He had laid upon the rich. This obligation was continually enforced in the Scriptures. The Lord's controversy of old with Israel, was on this very ground. It was the subject also of a very animated expostulation of the prophet Isaiah—"Is not this the fast that I have chosen—to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free; that thou should deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out into thy house?" It was the charge also given by the apostle to Timothy:—"Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy, that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate." This obligation was well understood by all real Christians, and it was one of the cardinal principles of Freemasonry. The Rev. Gentleman then appealed to his hearers to evince their recognition of this duty, and their appreciation of the eternal reward promised for its fulfilment, by assisting two deserving local charities—the Lynn Benevolent and Stranger's Friend Society, and the Lynn Society for Visiting and Relieving the Sick Poor. His Masonic Brethren, he remarked, were now called upon to exercise that virtue which on their initiation into the Order was so impressively enjoined upon them—the virtue of charity. He availed himself of his present position to remind them that all their acts of charity, unless accompanied by purity of life and manners corresponding with their profession, was nothing worth. He reminded them that they had bound themselves to this by a great and solemn obligation, and he pressed it home upon the heart and conscience of every Brother present to remember that the deadliest foe their Order could re-encounter, was through the inconsistent life and actions of a Brother. They ought not to lose sight of the important fact that the high privilege of being a Freemason involved the high obligation of walking in a way worthy of that calling. Most of their friends knew that they belonged to this institution, and many of whom they knew very little, were, by some means or other, informed of the fact. If those persons should be hostile to the Order, how careful would they watch the conduct of those whom they knew to belong to it, in order that they might find out something which they could employ as a censure on the Order. His Brethren should remember, also, that in the hour of their poverty, when they might have to solicit the aid of their Brethren—and God alone knew how soon that might befall any of them—their conduct would then be minutely scrutinised, in order to ascertain whether they were deserving of sympathy and relief. Poverty often succeeded riches by the falling out of events over which men could exercise no control, and it was good for us all to remember the uncertain tenure of our earthly possessions. Not only might death force his unbidden way into the gilded chamber, and drag forth its load into all the darkness and cheerlessness of the tomb; but the acquisitions of long years might be speedily dissipated by the common changes and chances of this life. Securities and title deeds might pass from hand to hand, and he who was to-day charioted in splendour, might fall to-morrow into all the misery and privation of utter insolvency. The comforts of whole families around us depended upon the winds and waves and the seasons, the friendship and fidelity of men, and other circumstances equally proverbial for their instability, and therefore we could never be surprised to hear of the most sudden and pitiable downfalls from opulence and independence to even absolute indigence and privation.

The collection made at the close of the sermon in behalf of the two benevolent societies in whose aid it was preached, amounted to £12 3s. 6d., of which £9 15s. 6d. was contributed by the Masonic portion of the congregation. A donation of ten guineas was given to each society by the right worshipful Prov. G.M., Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, who also subscribed fifty guineas to the Lynn Hospital, and ten guineas to the Lynn Lying-in Charity. Thus, through this meeting of the Masons in Lynn—the liberality of the Brethren generally, and the munificent generosity of their benevolent Prov. G.M.—the public charities of the town have derived the sum of £96. 3s. 6d.

On the conclusion of the service, the procession was re-formed, and the Brethren returned to the Town Hall, where the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed.

The banquet was held at four o'clock in the Assembly-room, and was attended by 65 Brethren, the R.W. Prov. G.M. Bro. B. B. Cabbell, presiding, and the vice-chairs being occupied by his two Wardens, Bro. T. M. Wilkin, Prov. S.G.W., and Bro. A. F. Morgan, Prov. J.G.W. The dinner was admirably provided by Bro. Marshall, of the Duke's Head, and the wines and dessert were excellent. The proceedings after dinner were greatly enlivened by the vocal efforts of some of the Brethren; the Prov. G. Organist, Bro. Norman, presiding at the pianoforte.

The banquet-room was "tyled" on the removal of the cloth, the dinner being restricted to members of the Craft—a rule which we believe is never likely to be again departed from in this province, as the admission of non-Masons on previous occasions was generally felt to operate as a serious restraint on that interchange of Masonic feeling which ought to characterize such assemblies, and was strongly condemned by many Brethren high in the order.

The R. W. Prov. GRAND MASTER, in proposing the first toast, "The Queen and the Craft," said he was sure that the health of Her Majesty would be always enthusiastically received, and in any company of Englishmen, whether as a token of personal respect to their beloved sovereign for those virtues which adorned her private life, or as an expression of their veneration for the throne, she occupied, and which was inseparably intermingled with all their national happiness and glory (cheers); but one feeling respecting her Majesty pervaded the length and breadth of the land, and that was a feeling of deep regard for her person, and of admiration for her in her capacity as the Sovereign of this country. Masons moreover could never forget that she was the daughter of a Freemason (cheers) and he (the Prov. G.M.) believed that she had imbibed from her illustrious father those admirable principles which had guided her in conducting the affairs of this country, for there were no principles which were so adapted to promote the happiness and welfare of a people as those on which Freemasonry was based. (Cheers.) He (Bro. Cabbell) hoped that the time was not far distant when her Majesty would be the mother of a Freemason. (Cheers.) The Prince of Wales was about to visit a distant part of the British Empire, where Freemasonry was carried out with great life and vigour, and it was not unlikely that his Royal Highness would be so impressed with the manifestation of those principles among our Canadian fellow subjects as to be induced before long to join this ancient fraternity. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the usual Masonic honours, and the national anthem was sung by the company.

The Prov. G.M. said the next toast he had to propose was "The health of the most worshipful G.M., the Earl of Zetland. (Cheers.) It was perfectly unnecessary for him to say one word in behalf of that toast, because the noble Earl, their Grand Master, had now for seventeen years spoken for himself in the way in which he had fulfilled the duties of his position. He had exemplified in his own conduct all the principles of the Order; he was always accessible to a Brother; and he had done everything to promote the cause of Freemasonry in this country. Though, when he acceded to the Grand Mastership of England, he was under the disadvantage of having to follow an illustrious prince, who had held that office, yet he had acquitted himself in a way which had earned for him the regard and respect of every member of the order. (Cheers.)

The usual charges were given after each toast, and Bro. E. Hyams, as Prov. G. Director of the Ceremonies, discharged the duties of toast-master, and "commanded attention" for the R.W. Prov. G.M.

The Prov. G.M. next proposed "The D.G.M., Lord Pannure, and the Members of Grand Lodge," and expressed his regret that no Brother of the Grand Lodge of England had to-day honoured the board of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk with his presence. (Cheers and hear.) He (Bro. Cabbell) would only say in behalf of the Brethren of this province that they were always happy to receive such distinguished visitors, and they all regretted that none of them should have considered it either a matter of convenience, a duty, or a pleasure to travel a little way in order to be present at this annual gathering of their Norfolk Brethren. (Cheers.) With respect to Lord Pannure, the D.G.M. of England, he need not say

a word, for every Mason knew the great interest his lordship took in Freemasonry, and the constant and liberal support he gave to all their charities. (Cheers.)

Bro. the Rev. W. F. FREEMAN, D. Prov. G.M. of Suffolk, in rising to propose the next toast, which had been entrusted to him, could only regret his inability to give full expression to his feelings. He assured them that it was with feelings of great congratulation that he now addressed them. They were some six or eight months since grieved to hear that their R.W. Prov. G.M. was in such a state of health as to give rise to fears that he would not be able to visit them this year. He (Bro. Freeman) was happy to see that medical science and a naturally good constitution had got the better of the malady (loud cheers), and that they had not been denied the gratification of being presided over on this occasion by their R.W. Prov. G.M. (Cheers.) He (Bro. Freeman) begged, in their name, to thank the Almighty for the preservation of their of their Brother, (cheers), whose name they should always hail in the province of Norfolk with that veneration and enthusiasm with which Masons universally received it throughout the British Empire. Benjamin Bond Cabbell was a name which was known not only in the place where he had large possessions, but everywhere among the charitable community of this country. (Cheers.) They had to-day heard a most excellent and practical sermon from Bro. Fardell on the duty of opening one's heart and hand to a brother in distress. Was their R.W. Prov. G.M. ever known to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of want? (Cheers.) Was his munificence called upon to grant a plot of land as a site for a church, or a donation of £500 towards building it, or for any charitable purpose, their R.W. Prov. G.M. was always ready with his purse. (Cheers.) He (Bro. Freeman) did not think he could do justice to his subject, if he said any more, and he would now give them "The health of their respected Prov. G.M.," one of the most charitable men in the kingdom.

The toast was drunk with the customary honours, and amid reiterated cheering, which was prolonged for a considerable time.

The Prov. G.M. on rising to respond, was greeted with renewed and enthusiastic cheering. He said: Brother Freeman and Brethren, in rising to acknowledge the compliment which Bro. Freeman has in much too friendly terms proposed that you should pay to me, and to you, brethren, who have received it in so gracious a way, I am sure you will do me the justice to believe me when I say that I am really in want of words to express my feelings, but I think you will be able to estimate the sentiments which animate me at this moment, and that you will realise in your minds what I am quite unable to express in words. I can only assure you that whatever I have done has been the consequence of an humble attempt to carry out the principles of our Order. (Cheers.) Looking back upon now a long life, I must say that whatever satisfaction I may feel in believing that I have in any sense fulfilled my part at all creditably, is due, in a great measure, to my endeavour to carry out those principles of Freemasonry which for now more than 40 years I have acted upon; and although I may not have carried out them all as I could have wished, I still have attempted in an humble way to do what I considered to be my duty as a Mason. (Cheers.) I was thrown at an early age into the society of the illustrious prince, who formerly presided over Freemasonry in this country, and whose friendship I had the happiness of enjoying. As it was through him that I became a member of the Order, I was anxious that I should prove myself not unworthy of his introduction, and it is to my introduction by him into Masonry, and my becoming acquainted with the principles of this order, that any credit is due which may be given to me by others for the efforts I have made, and which I intend to continue to the latest hour of my life. (Cheers.) So long as it shall please the Great Architect of the Universe to enable me to perform the duties of the office which I have the honour to hold, so long shall I be at your service, and so long shall I endeavour to give full effect to your wishes, and to raise Freemasonry as far as I can to that high ground it ought to occupy, for I hold that the more we diffuse its principles among the great body of the people, so much the more shall we contribute to the honour, glory, and welfare of mankind. (Loud cheers.)

The R. W. Prov. G. M. again rose shortly afterwards to propose the next toast, which he said he thought in any society of Englishmen was always the most important toast next to the health of the Sovereign. He believed that the greatness of this country might be ascribed to the fact of its holy religion being administered to all ranks of society—rich and poor, high and low—in a way which would always command their veneration and respect. (Cheers.) The inscription on the Grecian temple was: "Know Thyself" the inscription on the Christian temple was: "Do unto others as you would, that others should do unto you"—a most comprehensive precept, embracing in a few words the law and all the prophets; all the wisdom and bearing of antiquity; all the information which could be brought to bear by modern philosophy upon the happiness of mankind. (Cheers.) These words moreover expressed all the

principles of Freemasonry—principles which had existed so long, that the might say from the very commencement. They were honoured to day by a representative of their holy religion, who had that morning spoken to them in a way which could not but secure their good feeling and affection for him—in behalf of the cause of charity whose success in this country might be mainly ascribed to the ministers of our holy religion. Their presence therefore, was always welcome at Masonic board, because on their instrumentality the success of every charitable movement greatly depended. He would not say all he might of their Bro. Fardell, their Prov. G. Chaplain, but he was sure that they would pay that Brother the compliment to which he was fully entitled, by drinking his health most cordially. (Cheers.)

The Prov. GRAND CHAPLAIN said it was somewhat singular that the first time he should ever rise to address the body of Freemasons in Norfolk, should be in the execution of his sacred office. Though he had had the pleasure of being at one or two banquets before in this province, he was thankful to say that he was not called upon to make a speech. He wished them to feel that he was deeply grateful to them for their kindness, and if they picked out all the eloquent speeches they ever heard, and put them together, they would not do more than express that sentiment—that he was deeply thankful for the compliment they had paid him. He was also obliged to them for the liberal response they made to his appeal that morning. It was very gratifying to him that so large a proportion of the sum collected should have been contributed by his Brethren. What had been done by them had been nobly seconded by their Prov. G.M. (Cheers.) He (Bro. Fardell) believed their Prov. G.M. was one of the last men to wish to hear his good actions trumpeted forth, but at the same time there were occasions when a man's benevolent deeds ought to be published before the world, so that the ministers of religion might say, "Go thou, and do likewise." (Cheers.) Bro. Fardell concluded by saying, that as he had now a *locus standi* in the province, his place should never be vacant at future meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G. M. called upon the Brethren next to drink the health of a distinguished Brother connected with a neighbouring province—the D. Prov. G. M. of Suffolk—who was entitled to such a compliment, not only according to that spirit of courtesy which made them always ready to welcome heartily at their board any Brethren from other provinces, but because they were indebted personally to Bro. Freeman for the performance of an important duty within this province, when the ill-state of their own G. M.'s health prevented him from discharging it. (Cheers.) It was always agreeable in their fraternity to perceive that Brethren were so ready to give every assistance they could in promoting the good of the Order, and in carrying out those principles which so inseparably connected together the Brethren of the Craft, not only in this country, but all over the globe. (Cheers.) Bro. Freeman was always ready to give his assistance, whatever inconvenience he might sustain: and he (Bro. Cabbell) was sure from what he knew of him that he might say on Bro. Freeman's part that he felt amply rewarded on such occasions by the sense that he was fulfilling his duty as a good Mason. (Cheers.) He (Bro. Cabbell) called upon them to give Bro. Freeman a hearty welcome, and to assure him that he would always be received as an honoured and distinguished guest at their table, and at the same time to thank him for the efficient manner in which he performed the important ceremony of consecrating the Cabbell Lodge. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. F. FREEMAN, D. Prov. G.M., Suffolk, who was warmly received, said he had been more than repaid for the duty which he had discharged for their R.W. Prov. G.M. by the very kind acknowledgement of that slight service which had just been made to him. It was said that "out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh;" but for his part, when his heart was full, his mouth was dumb, and he felt now quite incapable of expressing his sense of the kindness they had shown him. On the 19th of April last he had the pleasure and satisfaction of performing in this province one of the most interesting ceremonies connected with the Order. He would point out to the Brethren that the principles upon which a Lodge was constituted and consecrated were the same as those which were inculcated on every Brother on his initiation into the Craft, and on his passing and raising. First of all, they dedicated the Lodge to Honour. The initiate, in like manner, was informed, in words which need not be repeated, that honourable principles and honourable feeling were the groundwork of their Order. Secondly, the Lodge was dedicated to Virtue. So likewise in the second degree was the candidate instructed in those principles of virtue which ought always to actuate him through life. Next, they came to the crowning principle of the Order—which was so nobly exemplified by their R.W. Prov. G.M.—Charity. (Cheers.) Without that virtue, all their other virtues, as their Chaplain had told them that morning, were nothing worth. They must show their faith by their works; they must show that they were really

Masons by extending the right hand of fellowship to every Brother. He (Bro. Freeman) should always be glad to lend any assistance in his power towards promoting the welfare of the Craft in this province or elsewhere, and he hoped that the Order, which had received such a spur in Norfolk under the presidency of the present R.W. Prov. G.M., the number of subscribing members having increased to upwards of 400, would even double its numbers, before it pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to take Bro. Cabbell from them. (Loud cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. said the next toast was one of a domestic nature, "The Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk." He was convinced that the Brethren whom he had to-day invested would be most anxious to perform all the duties entrusted to them, and to promote, as far as they were able, the prosperity of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk. (Cheers.) He would associate this toast with the name Bro. Wilkin, the Senior Grand Warden. (Cheers.)

Bro. WILKIN, Prov. S.G.W., in responding, said he was certainly greatly indebted to the R.W. Prov. G.M. for having appointed him to the distinguished office of Prov. S.G.W. At the same time he assured the Prov. G.M. that he received the purple without scruple and without diffidence—without scruple, after 14 years' service in the Craft, in which he had gone through every office to the satisfaction of the Brethren, and without diffidence from the great reliance he placed in the integrity of their R.W. Prov. G.M. (Cheers.) One of the Brethren had made some allusion to the progress of Masons in the three degrees, and had spoken eloquently of those great principles upon which the order was based. He (Bro. Wilkin) trusted that every Brother would feel it an imperative duty to attend regularly to the lectures, so as to become justly acquainted with those principles. He would there find that no men in the world were greater patrons of the liberal arts and sciences; or had made greater progress in them, than Masons. All lovers of music, astronomy, botany, or whatever could ennoble the mind or enlarge it, would there find an ample field for study and reflection. They could take them to the field, and point to the flowers, and though their attention would be directed to the beauty of the lily of the valley, of which their excellent Chaplain spoke that morning, they would take care not to conceal from their view the Rose of Sharon. (Cheers.) In astronomy, they could have their attention directed to all the stars that gemmed the vault of heaven, but especially to that bright morning star which was the guiding light of Masonry. (Cheers.) History could not be forgotten, and while they were instructed from proper books as to all the kings who had ruled on this earth, their attention would chiefly be directed to that Book of Books which contained the history of the King of Kings. (Cheers.) As he (Bro. Wilkin) sat to-day in the ancient hall where their Lodge was held, he could not but think that it was now nearly a thousand years since King Athelstane granted a charter to Freemasons in this country. There must have been something good in the institution which had preserved it for that long period (cheers), and though a few hundred years afterwards one of our kings, led away, no doubt, by evil counsels, interdicted this ancient fraternity from assembling, all that ignorance and prejudice had now passed away; they had survived the attacks and aspersions of their enemies for centuries; and he was proud to say, that in the eastern part of England Masonry was again lifting up its head, and resuming that position which it was so justly entitled to hold. (Cheers.) If he had in any degree contributed to advance so noble an institution, his reward was complete in having earned the approbation of his Brethren. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G. M., in proposing the past Provincial Grand Officers, observed that the duties, they all knew, interfered sometimes with private arrangements, but when a gentleman undertook an office, he ought to feel it incumbent upon him, however inconvenient it might be to discharge its duties, or at all events, to find a substitute. (Hear, hear.) In consequence of the absence of the two chief past Provincial Grand Officers—Bros. Sir Henry Stracey and C. H. Chamberlin—the R. W. Prov. G. M. associated the toast with the name of Bro. Barwell, the Prov. G. Treasurer, remarking, however, that that Brother did not exactly represent "the light of other days," as he was no sooner dead than he was resuscitated. (Laughter.) Bro. Barwell reminded him of Romeo Coates' performance of Richard. When the time came for dying, Romeo Coates was walking about the stage as if he was looking for his own ghost. The audience cried out, "No, Coates, it's time you should die." (Laughter.) "No," replied Coates, "I'll be shot if I die before I've found my knee-buckle." (Laughter.) If Bro. Barwell was a light of other days, he was also one of the most important lights of the present day, and it was to be hoped he would for many years continue to illuminate them in respect of their financial affairs. (Cheers and laughter.)

Bro. BARWELL, Prov. G. Treasurer, replied, that the light of other days paled entirely before the strong light which Masonry now shed in the province, through the increased spirit which it had manifested under the encouragement of the present R. W. Prov. G. M.

He thought it would be a grand thing for the morality, the religion, and the charity of this country if Masonry were doubled, trebled, and quadrupled. (Hear, hear.) He was very glad that there had to-day been more than one allusion to a subject which he had very often thought of in reflecting upon the goodness and excellence of Freemasonry and its purposes and principles. Their excellent Chaplain, in his sermon, had enforced the importance of a strict adherence to those rules of moral conduct which Masons were bound to observe, and the neglect of which, brought discredit on the Craft. They were a religious body, they knew, though not strictly religious according to the popular notion of religion. They were religious because they worshipped, he hoped in truth, the Great Architect of the Universe, and depended upon His benevolence. (Hear, hear.) But they were not all of one sect, and some of them might be called irreligious by dogmatists. There could be, no doubt, however, that if Masons acted up to the principles of their Order, a great deal would be done in the cause of morality, and he only wished that the duty which their Chaplain had enforced, were more frequently enjoined in their Lodges, that Masons might be reminded that they had not fulfilled their part by simply attending their Lodge and paying their subscriptions and joining the festive board, but that something far higher was required of them—the manifestation in their daily conduct of those principles which they had taken a solemn obligation to observe, and which they should exemplify to the world in all their actions. (Hear, hear.) As an old Mason, having now been 41 years a member of the Craft, he urged his younger Brethren to recollect this duty, for he was sure that the more they carried out the moral principles of the Order, the more they would promote their own happiness and the happiness of those around them. (Applause.)

The Prov. G. M. then proposed "The Lodges in the Province," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Morgan, W. M., of 110, Norwich, whose wonderful increase in number entitled it to be singled out as an example worthy of imitation by every other Lodge in the province. (Cheers.)

Bro. MORGAN, Prov. J. G. W., said that the beautiful form of masonry was a few years ago laid in a trance in this province, and it had been awakened by the Promethean fire of Benjamin Bond Cabbell's name. (Cheers.) It must be a matter of deep thankfulness to those who venerated the principles of Masonry, to see the progress which the Order had lately made in this province, and it was the earnest hope of all the Brethren that they might long continue to enjoy the same prosperity under their present R. W. Prov. G. M. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G. M. said he was anxious to proclaim throughout the length and breadth of the land that their board was open to all their Brethren, and that they were never so happy as in welcoming visitors from the provinces, not only to promote an interchange of Masonic civilities, but to gain, if possible, information as to the working of the Order, and to pick up wisdom wherever they could find it. He called upon the Brethren, therefore, to drink the health of the visitors, and he would ask Bro. Ward, of Wisbeach, a Provincial Grand Officer of Cambridgeshire, to respond.

Bro. WARD briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The Prov. G. M.:—I am about to propose to you a toast which is not on the list, because the duty of framing that list devolves on the distinguished Brother whose health I am about to ask you to drink. I know, however, that I shall have your ready assent and your cordial good feeling in accepting the toast, which I assure you I have great pleasure in proposing, not only on account of the feeling of friendship and respect I have for that distinguished Brother, but feeling, as I do, a warm interest in the prosperity of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk, and feeling an interest in the expression of those feelings, and the display of those virtues which are the distinguishing marks of our Order—knowing also that its prosperity in the province must mainly depend upon the assiduity, care, and attention of its secretary. (Cheers.) I think that we ought not to let such an occasion as this pass without evincing our appreciation of the diligent and faithful manner in which Bro. Fox has always discharged the duties of his very onerous office. (Cheers.) Those duties, onerous as they are, must necessarily devolve upon one person. A divided responsibility, as you all know, is no responsibility whatever. Confide a duty to one man, and he knows that if he succeeds he has the honour the credit, and the satisfaction of having performed a laborious duty; and he knows that if he fails, he cannot escape censure and reproof for his neglect. (Hear, hear.) He has no one to look to to throw the blame upon, but it rests solely on his own shoulders; whereas, if you have three or four persons to do the work, A looks to B, B looks to C, and so throughout the entire alphabet. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," and the chances are not only that the work is not properly done, but that no one is to blame for not doing it. (Laughter.) We are fortunate in this instance in having devolved the duty upon a Brother who is so efficient in its discharge, and who takes such a pleasure in it, how-

ever laborious it may be. I hope that Bro. Fox may long live to reap the reward and satisfaction to which he is entitled for having so ably and faithfully discharged his duties as Grand Secretary of this province; and I have no hesitation in saying that to an honest, well-meaning, and upright man there can be no greater reward than that which he must feel in the honest discharge of a responsible and difficult duty. (Loud cheers.) The toast was very cordially received.

Bro. LEEDES FOX, Prov. G. Sec., in replying, acknowledged the great kindness which he had always received from the R. W. Prov. G. M., whose cordial good wishes, he said, were ever extended to any one connected with Masonry, or with any other good cause. With respect to the progress of Masonry in the province of Norfolk, Bro. Fox mentioned that when Bro. Cabbell was installed as Prov. G. M., the number of subscribing members was not more than 130, and there were only eight Lodges; while in the adjoining province of Suffolk, with 100,000 less inhabitants, there were 14 Lodges and 400 subscribing members. The name of Benjamin Bond Cabbell had been a host; his kindness of heart and his beneficent actions had had an extraordinary influence on the progress of Masonry since he began to preside over it in this province. They had added every year in round numbers 65 to their list of subscribing members; which, instead of 130, when Benjamin Bond Cabbell was installed, now numbered 409 or 410. (Cheers.) The increase last year had been in excess even of other years; for 75 members were last year added to the list. (Cheers.) All this was owing to their R. W. Prov. G. M. (Hear, hear.) As for himself (Bro. Fox), his labour was a labour of love, and the high compliment just paid to him was an ample reward. (Cheers.)

The health of the ladies having been drunk in connection with the cause of charity, the company separated.

The next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge will be held at Norwich, where, we understand, the future meetings will generally be held, instead of peregrinating to distant places in the county.

NORWICH.—Lodge of Instruction.—The Lodge of Instruction, held during the past year at the Royal Hotel, under the warrant of Lodge 110, has now been removed to the Rampant Horse Hotel, under the warrant of Lodge 258, according to the understanding when it was formed. The meetings are held on the last Tuesday in each month. The first meeting, under the warrant of 258, was held last Tuesday evening, when Bro. Simpson opened and closed the Lodge, and worked the questions in each degree. The attendance was not numerous. It is to be regretted that a larger number of the brethren in Norwich do not belong to the Lodge of Instruction, as the subscription is merely nominal only half-a-crown a year—and, further, that of those who do subscribe, so few choose to attend regularly, and receive that instruction which is absolutely essential to their progress in the Craft. A suggestion was thrown out at the meeting last Tuesday evening, that an experienced London brother, highly recommended, should be invited to visit the city, and give a lecture on Masonry, and the Hon. Secretary Bro. Wicks, was requested to communicate on the subject; with the worshipful Masters of the four Norwich Lodges. Some authority is really wanted to appeal to on many points connected with the working of the Lodges, which is certainly capable of improvement, and we believe the Officers only require to know the right course to follow it. Some such means of rectification as has been suggested is the more desirable, as there does not exist in this province any visitation of the Lodges, the age and infirm health of the R. W. Prov. G. M. Bro. Cabbell, precluding his discharge of that duty, and there being no deputy to fulfil it for him.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

Warborough Chapter (No. 812).—A convocation of this thriving Chapter was held on Wednesday, April 18, at the George Hotel, Commercial Road, Comp. George Biggs, P.G.S.B. and P.Z., presided, Comp. Taylor, H., and Comp. Day, J., a good attendance of members being also present. The minutes of the previous convocation having been read and confirmed, Bros. J. Dowers and H. Holland, whose names had been submitted to the ballot and approved, were admitted and exalted to the sublime degree, the ceremony being performed with that solemnity and order which characterise the worthy and excellent Companion who presided. Bros. R. Spencer and How were visitors. E. Comp. Crew, one of the founders of the Chapter, was present. All business ended, the companions adjourned to the banquet, which was spread by Comp. Williams in good taste, and a pleasant evening was passed.

PROVINCIAL.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—St. Hilda Chapter (No. 292).—The annual convocation of this Chapter was held on Wednesday, the 18th, at the Lodge Room, Comp. Carman's, Golden Lion, for the installation of the Principals and investment of the other Officers. The

Chapter having been opened in due form by the Principals present, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Comp. E. D. Davis, M.E.Z., then proceeded to instal Comp. Alfred Davis, M.E.Z., Comp. H. Hewison, H., and Comp. J. J. Oliver, J., for the ensuing year, assisted by Comps. Ridley, P.Z., J. R. Hodge, P.Z., Toshach, P.H., Tulloch, P.H. He then invested the following officers:—J. Hinde, Scribe E.; J. N. Buckland, Scribe N.; J. Reddam, P.S.; R. B. Ridley, P.Z. Treas.; and J. G. Buchanan, Janitor. Comps. Hutchinson and Wright were nominated Assis. Soj. The accounts of the Chapter, as audited by the Committee, were presented by the Treasurer, and showed a balance in favour of the Chapter. Business having been concluded, the Chapter was closed in solemn form. The companions afterwards adjourned to the banquet, served up in Comp. Carman's usual chaste and elegant style, Comp. A. Davis, M.E.Z., presiding, and Comp. Reddam, P.S., in the vice-chair. The cloth having been withdrawn, the following toasts were given and responded to:—The Queen; Earl of Zetland, G. Z. and the G. Chapter; Prov. G. Supt. of Durham, J. Fawcett, Esq.; Prov. G. Supt. of Northumberland, Rev. E. C. Ogle and Officers; M.E.Z. of the St. Hilda Chapter, Comp. A. Davis; M.E. Principals H. (Comp. H. Hewison) and J. (Comp. J. J. Oliver). P.P.Z. Comp. R. B. Ridley; the Chapter Officers; M.E. P.Z. Comp. E. D. Davis; and The next merry meeting. The Companions adjourned at 7 o'clock, having spent a most agreeable and harmonious evening.

KNIGHTS-TEMPLAR.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Meeting of the Council of Grand Crosses of the Temple of Jerusalem.—Thursday, July 19, being the day appointed to solemnize the installation of the most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Cross of the Temple of Jerusalem, for England and the Indies, Sir Knt. Wm. Berkley, the following Grand Crosses attended the Council Board, viz., M. Illus. P. G. M's. Wm. Punshon and John Bell—Illus. Grand Crosses, Thos. Pattinson, Thos. Robinson, John Barker, Henry Holham, and Andrew Gillespie. After the Ceremonies of the day, the Council adjourned to a banquet given by the Most Illus. Grand Master, at which he presided, assisted in the Vice-chair by the Grand Chancellor Sir Knt. John Barker. The toast of the evening was given by P.M. J. G. M. Punshon and heartily responded to. The Grand Master then gave his immediate predecessor Sir Knt. George Hawks, Past G. M. and after sundry other toasts had been honoured, the Sir Knts. retired well satisfied with the proceedings of the day, and the hospitality of their Grand Master. [We give the above as coming from a well-known correspondent—but we should like to be informed something of the history of the Council; its connection with the Knights Templar; what encampments rank under its banners; and what Masonic bodies throughout the world are in communication with and acknowledge it.—ED.]

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

INVICTA CHAPTER OF ILL. PERFECT SOVEREIGN PRINCES ROSE CROSS, WOOLWICH.—An emergency meeting of the above Chapter took place at the Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich, on Wednesday last, when the following Ill. Brethren were present:—Col. Clerk, M.W.S., Dr. Hinxman, J. How, W. H. Carter, Capt. Boyd, Lieut. Warry, Brackstone Baker, J. W. Figg, W. Smith C.E., H. Malings, — Smythe, Fairley C.E., and Matthew Cooke. The Chapter having been opened, the following Brethren were installed as S.P.R.C.:—Colonel Tulloch, C. E. Cockeraft, and Capt. King. The ceremony was as near perfect as the majority of human undertakings are; the duties of the M. W. S. being rendered by the Ills. Bro. Col. Clerk, faultlessly and effectively. The Chapter being closed, the Ill. Brethren adjourned to the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, for a fish dinner, which was of the most *recherché* character, and reflected great credit upon Bro. Gordon's catering arrangements. After the cloth was removed, and grace had been said, the M. W. S., Col. CLERK, gave the health of Her Majesty the Queen, adding, that if it were possible to increase the feelings of loyalty and attachment felt by every one present, he had but to announce that our beloved Sovereign was the daughter of a high-grade Mason, H. R. H. the late Duke of Kent having been for many years a member of the 30°. The toast was received in the usual loyal manner. The M.W. Sov. next proposed the health of the Supreme Council of the 30° being that body to whom all present owed their allegiance. This toast was drunk with the proper honours. The Ill. Bro. Dr. HINXMAN, late M. W. S., said it was his high and distinguished privilege to give the next toast. He should confine himself to a few remarks only as the Ill. Brother it concerned was so well known that any lengthened address would be

in detraction rather than in praise of his good qualities. He need hardly say that their M. W. S. lived in the hearts of the whole of the members present for his own sake, and for the sake of those degrees which he so ably administered, and conscientiously carried out, which had reached a culminating point in the Invicta Chapter, that being their M. W. S. *summum bonum*. He had, by his talents, made that chapter *nulli secundus*, and this it was that should make them pay him the merited compliment of cordially drinking his health. He had always proved how strongly he had Masonry at heart, for he was ever first amongst them whenever the true principles of Masonry were put into requisition. If the Supreme Council could but see how excellently the Invicta Chapter was presided over by their M.W.S., he thought they could not derive a greater satisfaction, and although another Chapter had thought they were too close to them and likely to be out-done by their newer companion, he was happy to say that the feeling alluded to was, as experience had proved, no more than true, for there was no Chapter superior to the Invicta, even if there was to be found one which was its equal, and although it might smack of egotism to say this, yet it was no more than the truth, and for this happy result they were mainly indebted to their M.W.S. whose health he begged to propose. (Hear, hear.) Col. CLERK, M.W.S., had not many words to say, and he thought on such occasions it should be borne in mind that of all remarks made, those which were the shorter were the better. He had to thank them for their kindness. Masonry, of all kinds, had his warmest wishes, and he had ever striven to do his best, which he was happy to find had met with their approval. (Hear, hear.) If they went on in this way they would incite him to persevere so as to render this degree the most beautiful Masonry could boast, and one which every Bro. must feel contained the deepest truths affecting his life here and hereafter, as the perfection of Masonry. He had tried to perform it in this spirit, and should still strive to improve in every part of it. For their kindness he thanked them heartily and sincerely. The M.W. Sov. said he had to crave their indulgence in proposing the toast of the evening. It was a matter of deep congratulation to receive into the Order such desirable candidates as had that day been installed, and it was a subject of congratulation to those candidates that they had been admitted into an Order which numbered many distinguished members, and enjoyed very high and important privileges. The three degrees of Masonry were but types or symbols of what had been unveiled to them that day, and they were now entered upon the reality, which was no less than the mystery of Christianity and the redemption of man. He was sure they would feel it and appreciate it as such, and, on future occasions, when they had seen more of it, they would perceive its higher phase and beauty. The high sounding titles that accompanied those who were admitted to this degree, were not vain and unmeaning words; they alluded to particular principles which the M. W. S. explained and pointed out their privileges, and concluded by proposing the "healths of the Illus. Bros. Colonel Tulloch, Capt. King and Cockeraft." Colonel TULLOCH, in returning thanks, said, that they stood there as a *tria juncta in uno*, each unable to express their feelings. They were gratified at being allowed to become members of the Rose Croix degree which they only imperfectly comprehended at present, but all felt that there was a mighty mystery involved in its beautiful allegorical lessons. He felt sure they would excuse the want of words to express all they intended to say, but hoped, by meditating on what they had seen, to become better men and Masons, and in the name of his two Ills. brethren, and his own, he begged to express his thanks for having drank their health. The M. W. Sov. said the next toast was one which was always received with hearty good wishes, especially when they had convivial guests, and the oftener the saw them the better pleased they were. He then proposed the "health of the Ills. visiting Bros. J. How and Brackstone Baker," hoping that what they had seen that day had given them pleasure. The Ills. Bro. How found great difficulty in finding new phrases to return thanks for their reception. He was much pleased at the Invicta Chapter as well as at that board. It was related that Dean Swift's valet having settled himself in business, he took, in addition to his beer-shop, to practise as a barber, and asked the Dean to give him a something to attract customers, which the latter did by writing:

"Rove not from pole to pole, but step in here,
Where nought excels the shaving, but the beer."

The Ill. Bro. BRACKSTONE BAKER could not refrain from adding a few words. He thanked them for their very kind reception and for the instruction he had gained by seeing how admirably they worked the ceremony. As a member of the Metropolitan Chapter he wished it were possible that the whole of that Chapter would visit the Invicta Chapter in order to see how excellently the work could be done under a M. W. S., who was so perfect that he might well give them a lesson which would be likely to do them good. As Dean Swift had been mentioned, he would tell an anecdote

about him, viz., that he had a servant who asked to go and see a man hanged, and coming back in tears, the Dean inquired if those were shed for the fate of the culprit? to which the servant replied that the man wasn't hung at all, for just as he ought to have been executed a reprieve arrived. Not knowing that there was any connection with what Dean Swift did or said and the subject in question, he felt bound to follow the example set him, and find a new phrase to return thanks in. The Ill. Bro. then resumed his seat amidst the loud laughter produced by the conclusion of his speech. The M.W. Sov. said they had another good toast to honour. They were now in their second year of existence, and were an established and successful Chapter, and this was owing to the energy of the M. W. S. who was his predecessor, for on him devolved all the troubles and anxieties attendant upon the first trial of a new effort. To their Ill. Bro. Dr. Hinxman their thanks were due, even for the entertainment of that day. It was he who had made all the arrangements so that every thing should go on smoothly. He had taken all the trouble on himself and did as he had always done—work zealously and indefatigably to secure his end, and contribute to the pleasure and prosperity of all with whom he came in contact. The M. W. S. then proposed the "health of the Illus. Bro. Dr. Hinxman, the first M. W. S. of the Invicta Chapter." The Illus. Bro. Dr. Hinxman said, he had been sufficiently long known not to be a good spokesman, and would therefore be very brief. He had to reply for the personal compliments that had been paid him, and he was sure their M. W. S. was more guided by his usual fraternal kindness than his services warranted. Still, for one part of what had fallen from the M. W. S. he would not deny that in his zeal, which he had been lauded for, he allowed himself to be second to none in his ability; that was quite a different thing, he did not pretend to the first rank there. In the Metropolitan Chapter, there was a natural feeling of jealousy that a small town so near to them should be enabled to work a Chapter so efficiently, and if he was egotistical in anything, it was his pride at having made choice of his officers, as the first M. W. S. of the Chapter, and he claimed a merit for having made such a wise selection, and hit on the right man to be inducted as his successor. He felt that so long as the officers of the Invicta Chapter trod in the steps of their present M. W. S. they must prosper, and he felt it a point of the greatest satisfaction to know that when he passed his own year of office he had handed over his authority to one at least as good, if not better able, than himself to do his duty. For their kindness in drinking his health he returned his grateful acknowledgments, and would conclude with a wish, that he was sure they would heartily second, which was, "May the Invicta Chapter be looked upon as the leading Chapter of the 18°."—The M.W. Sov. said this was the first occasion of their dining away from Woolwich. They had been well entertained, and spent a comfortable and pleasant evening, and so he would ask them to drink Bro. Gordon's health, who had given not only his best entertainment but his personal attention to them throughout the evening. Bro. Gordon said he was but a young Mason, belonging to the Pythagorean Lodge, but he had always looked at Masonry with respect, and was happy to provide for such Brethren as honoured him for the future, and hoped, though this was his first Masonic party it might not be the last. The M.W. Sov. then gave the last toast, and the Ill. Brethren dispersed, after spending one of the most pleasant days it has been our lot to witness.

WOOLWICH.—*Kemys Tynte Encampment.*—A meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, on Friday, July 20. Present—Fras. Lt.-Col. Henry Clarke, E.C.; Fras. Henry John John Hineman, Prov. G. Com. and P.E.C. as Prelate; Fras. S. W. Figg, 1st Capt.; J. How, as 2nd Capt.; William Smith, Chancellor; and others. The minutes of the previous encampment were read and confirmed; the Treasurer's report, which exhibited an advancing state of prosperity, was received and adopted. Fra. Capt. Augustus Henry King, of the Melita Encampment, Malta, was unanimously admitted as a joining member, and was appointed expert. The expected candidates not presenting themselves, the E. C. exercised the officers by going through a course of instruction, and having closed the Encampment adjourned to Bro. De Grey's tavern and partook of refreshment.

IRELAND.

On Friday, the 21st inst., the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of Lodge 5 met at their Lodge rooms, Mall, for installation of officers, and to celebrate the festival of St. John. The business of the Lodge being disposed of, the Brethren retired to the Adelphi Hotel for refreshment. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been duly honoured, and the incoming officers welcomed with that fraternal reception, of which the order alone is capable it was observed

by one of the Brethren, J. M. L., that a meeting such as this is, as the very hot-bed of the heart forcing at once, all its feelings into a fulness of fruit, which it would take ordinary years of ripening to produce: as which of them had not felt the hallowed influence of that mysterious power, which through the majesty of the sacred order descended upon the hearts of each one, as silently and as efficaciously as the dew from Heaven, and which, like the magnet, drew the Brethren together with a might invisible, and worked upon the hearts with a charm irresistible. Regarded in its true significance each Brother who sat at the festive board, as forming in himself a step in the ladder by which our common country is to ascend to its true dignity, and whilst as a patriot he loved his country above everything, and yet, as a Mason, he felt himself in common with his Brethren, that he could well afford his sympathies to flow beyond the barriers of race, of language, or of territories; and regarding the various nationalities as so many parts of the great whole, of which the sublime order is the centre. Inspired by those bonds of peace, and of all virtues, faith, hope, and charity, he could perceive the foreshadowing of that happy period, when wars of violence, and injustice shall cease, when knowledge shall overspread the earth as the waters cover the channels of the great and mighty deep, and all the great families thereof shall be brought together to acknowledge their brotherhood, and the glad tidings that were proclaimed in Bethlehem's plains shall be gloriously consummated in one universal paen of "Glory to God in the Highest: peace on Earth and good will towards men."—*Waterford Mail.*

CANADA.

MONTREAL.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 643, English Con.)—At a special meeting holden at the Masonic Chambers, on Friday, the 25th June, the following address was presented to V. W. Br. William Wright, P.M., of that Lodge, amidst the acclamations of the Brethren:—

"This testimonial is presented by the St. George's Lodge, Montreal, No. 643, E. R., to the W. Past Master, William Wright, March 20th, 1860, as a faint token of their veneration and esteem, and expressive of the warmest gratitude and high estimation of his meritorious services; who, forsaking his own comforts, deigned to turn his mind with its energies to promote the welfare and happiness of this particular Association; commanding respect and confidence, has laboured with effect to impose and enforce these duties, which are necessary to the welfare and success of the craft. This Lodge, in communicating their feelings, are impressed with a conviction that to the W. P. M. Br. William Wright, above all others we owe obligations which we never can forget. At a moment when this Lodge was threatened with total destruction, his exertions created and excited new energies, and, like the phoenix which rises from the flames, we rose again. Impressed with these ideas and inspired by these sentiments, we present him, on his retiring from the active duties of this Lodge, with this testimonial as a small souvenir of our lasting respect and esteem.

(Signed) "CATHYIN P. LADD, V.W.P.M.
R. STRONG, Secretary."

The address is handsomely engrossed upon vellum and encased in a richly carved gilt frame; the beaver and maple leaf, square and compasses are amongst the embellishments. W. Br. Wright replied in suitable terms, and offered some very judicious counsel to the young members of the craft. He was afterwards escorted to his residence by the Brethren, who were then most hospitably entertained and called to refreshment after the pleasing labours of the evening. All parties separated highly gratified.

WOODSTOCK.—St. John's day, the 24th, June falling on Sunday was duly observed by the Masonic fraternity on Monday the 25th. The proceedings commenced with the installation of officers of King Solomon's Lodge, as follows; W.P.M. Bro. George Forbes, W.M.; Bro. James Kintrea, S.W.; Bro. Andrew Ross, J.W.; Bro. C. L. Phelps, Secy; Bro. C. H. Whitehead, Treas; Bro. R. McKay, S.D.; Bro. J. Chalmers, J.D. Bro. H. Brown, Tyler. The ceremony of installation was conducted under the direction of the W.M. of the Drumbo Lodge, Bro. Brown and W.M. Bro. Charles, of the Oxford Lodge, Woodstock, assisted by Bro. McWhinnie, P.M. of St. John's Lodge, Carleton Place. This portion of the proceedings was followed by a procession. The march through the town was enlivened by the music of the Woodstock Band. The procession on reaching the Woodstock Hotel met Bro. Courtlandt, and having re-formed, escorted him to the Lecture Room. The eloquent and masterly address, was listened to with marked attention by all present, and the Hall on the occasion was well filled; the oratorical abilities of the lecturer having secured the presence of some of the clergy and the more respectable public. On the conclusion of the address, Bro. Kintrea proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Courtlandt which was seconded by Bro. Charles. Bro. Turquand then rose to request

that the lecture might be put into the hands of the conductors of the respective journals, with a view to the more extensive calculation of its excellent truths, and the spirit of the Masonic light—a request that was at once acceded to by Mr. C. A vote of thanks was then given by Bro. Turquand to the ladies, and the public, whose presence at the lecture indicated a deep interest in the welfare of Masonry. The order of procession was then established, and the members of the mystic tie, headed by the band, proceeded to the Alhambra to the lunch which followed the labours of the day. To add to the gay scene, the room was tastefully arranged, the walls exhibiting costly and choice pictures; conspicuous in this respect was the likeness of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and that also of our illustrious Grand Master, Wm. Mercer Wilson Esq. The W.M. Bro. Forbes, occupied the East; on his right sat Bro. Courtlandt. To the left of the W.M. sat the W.M. of the Oxford Lodge, Bro. Charles, and W.M. Bro. S. Brown. The West was occupied by Bro. Kintrea, and Bro. Goss superintended the duties of his office from the South. We need hardly add that, tempted by the good things provided for them, the Craft did ample justice to the feast. On the removal of the cloth followed the toasts, "The Queen and the Craft," "The Prince Consort and the Royal Family," "The Grand Lodge of Canada, and all Sister Grand Lodges."—The S. W. then gave the "Grand Master, W. Mercer Wilson, Esq.," accompanied with some happy allusions to the many Masonic and social excellencies of that exalted individual. Bro. Courtlandt also contributed to swell the praise of our most worshipful G. M., by asserting, that from many opportunities afforded by a residence in the community of which our G. M. is an honourable member, he knew that Bro. Wilson was entitled to the gratitude and the love of his Brethren. The toast was received with all the honours. Then followed "Our Guests," coupled with the name of Bro. Courtlandt, of Otterville. In giving this toast, Bro. Kintrea took occasion to thank the Brethren of Drumro and Ingersoll for their attendance, and alluded again to the valuable lecture delivered by Bro. Courtlandt. The toast was responded to with the highest marks of Masonic approbation. Other toasts followed and the Brethren separated. [The address of Bro. Courtlandt does not appear in the number of the *Canadian Freemason*, from which we copy the above.]

MAURITIUS.

LAYING OF THE FIRST STONE OF THE ALBION DRY DOCK, PORT LOUIS.

THE ceremony of laying the first stone of the Dry Dock of the Albion Dock Company took place on the 24th May. The Freemasons took the most active part in this solemnity, which deserves to be described in all its details. The Hon. Bro. Remono, Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Venerable of the "Loge la Triple Espérance," accompanied by his Masonic Officers, his Brother Masons, and a number of visitors of the "Loge de la Paix" and the British Lodge (many of them with their Masonic badges), in all about 150 in number, first proceeded to open the Lodge in an adjoining building. The Rev. Bro. Odell officiated as Chaplain. They then walked in an arranged procession to the bottom of the Dock, and having ascended the platform, the stone was lifted from its bed where a cavity had been prepared for the reception of a copper cylinder in which was deposited a parchment manuscript in French and English as follows:—

"The first stone of the Albion Dock has been laid at Port Louis, Mauritius, by the Honourable Jean Edouard Remono, acting Chief Justice of Mauritius and Venerable Master of the Resp. Masonic Lodge St. J. La Triple Espérance, assisted by Philemon Barbeau, Esq.; Ven. Master of the Resp. E. St. J. La Paix, Henry Moore, Esq., W. M. of Lodge No. 235, the military Lodge Rev. M. C. Odell, W. M. of the British Lodge No. 1035, officiating as Chaplain. Bro. William Ayton Mann, Esq., Architect, on the 24th day of May A. E. 5860, the 23rd year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, William Stevenson, Esq., C. K. Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Th. Corby, Esq., Acting Surveyor General.

W. HEWETSON, Esq., *Controller*.
 GEORGE DUMAINE, Esq. } *Directors*.
 JOHN PASCOE ELLIS, Esq. }

The newspapers of the day and the coins of the realm were also added.

The cylinder having been placed in the cavity and carefully cemented over by the Venerable with an elegant silver trowel made for the purpose, the stone was lowered to its place, the military band playing "Rule Britannia."

The Rev. Bro. Odell then read a prayer invoking the blessing of

the Almighty on the undertaking. The Venerable then advanced, and after trying the stone by rule and line, declared it duly laid. Corn, oil, and wine were poured on it, the plan received from the architect opened, examined, and returned to him.

The Hon. Judge Remono then addressed those present. He thanked the Director in the name of his Lodge and the members of the other Lodges present for the honour conferred on them by inviting them to this *fête du travail*, and pointed out the connection of Freemasonry with such undertakings, which tended to the benefit and improvement of all classes, and was destined to confer such advantages upon shipping. He concluded by complimenting Bro. Hewetson, the principal Director, for the energy and intelligence he had displayed in bringing the work to its present advanced stage, and congratulated all interested in having a man of such spirit and ability to direct the completion of an undertaking so well commenced.

Bro. Hewetson said he was quite unprepared for so flattering a compliment as that paid him by the Venerable of the "Loge de la Triple Espérance." He was well aware that such vast undertakings were not accomplished without some difficulties. He was quite prepared to bear up against them, and he looked forward to the time when they would again assemble to crown the achievement of the work they had so auspiciously inaugurated.

The procession then formed, and the Masons proceeded to the temporary Lodge, where they divested themselves of their masonic regalia, and from thence went with the directors and several other visitors to the tent, where an excellent tiffin was provided. As soon as the company present had partaken of the good things before them, the Hon. Judge Remono proposed "A bumper to the prosperity of the Albion Dock Company, and the health of the managers," which was received with loud cheers.

This toast was immediately followed by that of "The Foreman and Workmen," to whom, it was observed, not a little was due, for all the talent to design would be worth nothing without the hands to execute.

Bro. Hewetson returned thanks for the directors. It was very gratifying to them to hear such expressions of hope and satisfaction from all present, but without wishing to diminish in any way the merit due to those who had aided him in this work, he was obliged to say that the unexpected success which had attended their labours was partly due to other circumstances. It was due to the officers of the Government to say that they had granted the most liberal assistance at the outset of the undertaking. They had been favoured with a soil in the line of excavation that made the work very light compared with that of other docks. By way of illustration he would state that the immense excavation now performed was the work of only 56 Indian labourers, during 123 days. True, there had been unanimity in the administration and those directly charged with the execution, and every reasonable economy had been employed. With these elements combined the natural result must be success. (Cheers.)

Bro. Ellis then proposed the health of "The Venerable of the Loge la Triple Espérance," whose urbanity of disposition and anxious desire to promote all that was for the public weal secured for him general respect.

Hon. Judge Remono said he was proud to be present on such occasions as these, and to hear that he possessed the esteem of his fellow-citizens was to him more valuable than any wealth.

Bro. Hewetson proposed the health of the Rev. Bro. Odell, who was present.

The Rev. Bro. Odell, in replying to the toast, represented the consistency of Freemasonry with Christianity, and regretted that Freemasonry was so imperfectly understood and so indifferently appreciated by some in this colony; but he felt that the ceremony they had that day witnessed was a step in the right direction, and he felt satisfied the Albion Dock would have no reason to regret having called in the aid of Freemasonry at its foundation.

Bro. Ellis then proposed the health of "the Venerable of the Loge la Paix," and took the occasion of thanking him and the members of that Lodge for honouring the dock with their presence that day.

Bro. Barbeau, Venerable, returned thanks, and said that the honour was on their side on being invited to such an interesting *fête*, and in wishing the Dock Company every success he would take the opportunity to propose "The health of Bro. A. Mann, architect of the dock." As well as he could judge from the work executed and the plan of what was to be done, he was convinced that with such an architect the dock would be an honour to its founders and an ornament to Port Louis.

Bro. Moore, Master of the British Lodge, returned thanks for his Lodge. He had been present on many such occasions as these in England, but none had been more gratifying to him than the present.

The Hon. Judge Remono finished the toasts of the day by one to "The Widow, the Orphan, and the Poor," and expressed himself very feelingly as to the assistance afforded them by Masons.

The company then separated.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

METROPOLITAN.

GLOBE LODGE (No. 23).—This Lodge held its summer banquet at the Star and Garter, Richmond, on Thursday, the 19th inst., under the presidency of Bro. Collings, W.M.; Hill, S.W.; Clements, J.W.; William Watson, P.M. and Steward; and Hewlett, Treas. The visitor on this occasion was Bro. Merton, of the Royal York (No. 7). There were eighteen members present, and the dinner, which was of the best kind, was done ample justice to. The Brethren assembled broke up at an early hour, much delighted with the pleasant day they had spent.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

MASONIC EXCURSION.—The W.M. and Wardens, of St. Hilda's Lodge (No. 292), availing themselves of the kindness of Bro. Jas. Manat, who in the most handsome manner, placed at their disposal the fine and new steamer *Blue Jacket*, an excursion to the historical village of Warkworth was decided upon (under the management of the W. M., Wardens, and other Brethren, who were elected a committee) for Wednesday July 11th. The steamer left South Shields, and passed over Tynemouth Bar, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and after a fine passage of two hours and a half arrived safely at Amble,

"Not far from hence, stands Coquet Isle,
Surrounded by the sea."

where every attention was paid to the safe landing of the Brethren and their friends by Bro. Hepplewhite, Harbour Master, at Amble, to whose courtesy and kindness, the committee were much indebted. The party shortly arrived at Walkham, where she

— "lifts her lofty towers,
And overlooks the sea;
These towers, alas! now stand forlorn
With noisome weeds o'erspread,
Where feasted lords and courtly dames;
And where the poor were fed."

The party here proceeded to the picturesque ruins, and partook of a pic-nic dinner, which was evidently relished after the sea voyage, the band, accompanying the party, playing at intervals. After having enjoyed a dance on the green the party betook themselves down the deep romantic valley to the Hermitage where once upon a time

"Musing on man's weak hapless state,
The lonely hermit lay."

and having examined the various apartments and relics, the party returned to the "Sun Inn" to partake of tea, which being concluded "the festive dance, and the joyous song" commenced, Bro. H. Hedley, acting as M.C. The Ball was led off by the lady of the immediate P.M. of the Lodge (Bro. Oliver) and Bro. J. M. Buckland S.W.; and was kept up with much spirit until 7 o'clock, when the *Blue Jacket* steamed gallantly away amid the cheers of those on board, and the counter cheers of those on shore—arriving again at Shields about 11 o'clock. The harmony of the day's proceedings were much enhanced by the vocal abilities of Messrs. Oliver, Stockdale, Buckland, Preston, Dackuray, and Fox; and altogether the party had to congratulate themselves upon a most successful day's pleasure. Amongst the company present were the W. M., Wardens, P. Ms. Oliver and family, Ridley and family, Hewison and family, Tulloch and family, and about 50 other brethren, with their relatives and friends, numbering altogether about 120.

MORTALITY OF THE STEEL-WORKERS OF SHEFFIELD.—The position of Sheffield is singularly bad in the scale of comparative sickness undergone by the working-classes, as ascertained by the managers of Friendly Societies; and yet there is no note taken of the fact that the lives out of which this sickness is computed are little more than half the ordinary length. In comparing the sick weeks in the life of a rural labourer and a Sheffield artisan, we ought to note, not only that the one has 52 weeks of illness to 95 of the other, but that the rural labourer's term may extend to 60 years, while the Sheffield man's ends at 40, or even 30. Even without this, and supposing that all have an equal right to talk of their life "from twenty to sixty years of age," what a preponderance of sickness there is in Sheffield! In town life generally in England the proportion of sick weeks in those years is somewhat under 55. In city life it is under 66 weeks; whereas in Sheffield it is just upon 95. No other town, and no city on the list before me, comes near it, even Leeds being under 63, and Rochdale under 57; and the ill-favored and unpopular Stockport, the worst after Sheffield, under 85. We shall know more about all these matters after the approaching Census: but we now perceive plainly enough that there is an enormous sacrifice of life in the commonest processes of manufacture, which a little more knowledge may enable us to obviate entirely, and which a better morality would at this day materially check.—MISS MARTINEAU, in *Once a Week*.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family have, during the week, been staying at her marine residence at Osborne, and has taken an opportunity of visiting the Arctic vessel, *Fox*. On Tuesday last her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Princess Frederic William, was happily delivered of a daughter. Her Royal Highness and the royal infant are doing well.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the 19th instant, the Earl of Derby called attention to the mode of conducting the business of the country, and, adverting to the small number of bills which, after six months' toil, had been passed, urged the necessity of improving the system, which, he observed, was more at fault than the Legislature itself. He could not himself venture to suggest a remedy unless, perhaps, that it would be judicious to regard the prorogation as an adjournment, so that measures might be resumed in a succeeding session at the same stage at which they were left off in the preceding session. At all events the subject was one that might be fairly referred to a select committee, and he begged to propose a motion to that effect. Earl Granville, whilst admitting the existence of the evil, confessed that he was unable to suggest a remedy. It was desirable, perhaps, that inquiry should be made, but he thought the best way of accomplishing that object would be by the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. Several bills were forwarded a stage. On Friday several minor bills advanced a stage, and one of the London and South-Western Railway Company for an extension to Kingston, had a narrow escape, the third reading being only carried by 33 to 32. On Monday, in reply to the Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl de Grey said that her Majesty intended to review the volunteer corps of Scotland on the 7th of August. On Tuesday the house went into committee on the Census (England and Ireland) Bills. The Earl of Ellenborough moved the omission from the Irish Bill of the clause requiring the statement of religious profession. A similar clause had been struck out of the English bill. After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and both bills passed through committee. Other bills advanced a stage. The HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday went into committee on the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill; after which the best and most promising bill of the session—the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill—was withdrawn, owing to the opposition to some of its details, rendering its chance of getting into the House of Lords in time for the present session almost hopeless. Sir George Cornewall Lewis announced that, regard being had to the period of the session and the state of public business, it was not his intention to proceed with the bill for the reform of the Corporation of London. After some discussion, the house went into committee of supply, when, the remaining two votes on the navy estimates were agreed to. The votes were £12,000 for the new system of retiring allowances, and £33,000 for the pay of seamen on special service in China. On Friday, one of the principal clauses in the Savings' Banks and Friendly Societies Bill having been negatived, it was withdrawn. In reply to a question, Lord John Russell replied that he had no information that British troops had been placed on board French ships with a view to their being employed in Syria. The French Government was, however, in communication with the great powers, and he believed, the Porte also, for the purpose of considering whether a convention might not be arranged for assisting to put down the authors of the massacres in Syria. The matter was still under the consideration of her Majesty's Government and that of France, and he did not believe there was any intention on the part of the latter to act alone. On Monday, Lord Palmerston brought forward the subject of the National Defences, which will require a sum of £9,000,000, of which only £20,000,000 will be required during the present year, and this it is proposed to raise by terminable annuities. On Tuesday in reply to Mr. Griffith, Lord John Russell said he had received a telegram from the British Minister at Naples to the effect that the King (of Naples) had ordered Messina and other places in the possession of his troops in Sicily to be evacuated. The Minister of Sardinia in London had also informed him that the Neapolitan Envoy at Turin had had an interview with Count Cavour, and that afterwards the King of Sardinia sent an aide-de-camp to Garibaldi, in Sicily, but what the nature of the communication was he could not state. Sir John Pakington moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she would issue a Royal Commission to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy, and the present pay and position of the several classes of naval officers, and to report what changes therein were desirable, with a view to the increased efficiency of her Majesty's Naval Service. The motion was negatived by 89 to 56. On the motion of Sir Charles Wood, leave was given to bring in a bill to

extend in certain cases the provisions of the Superannuation Act (1859); and another to extend certain provisions for Admiralty jurisdiction in the colonies to her Majesty's territories in India. Several bills advanced a stage. On Wednesday, on the order of the day for going into committee upon the Ecclesiastical Commission, &c. Bill, Sir G. C. Lewis intimated that he did not intend to press the clause which provided for the transfer of the property of the chapters to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The House then went into Committee and several clauses with a few amendments were agreed to.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies presented on Saturday an address to the king, which will produce some sensation in Europe. Without mentioning any other power by name, it points with sufficient clearness to events which might occur, and guarantees the loyalty and the nationality of the Belgian people. The deputies hope that in these days, "Government do not trample under foot all that the human conscience respects;" but if ever the Crown, the liberties, or the independence of Belgium were threatened, they would "know how to defend the national treasury as a free and virtuous people defends all that it holds most sacred."—It is asserted that the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria will take part in the interview between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia at Toplitz.—It is announced that an interview is to take place between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince of Prussia, in September next, at Warsaw.

—Letters from Naples to the 21st inst. announces that Garibaldi had left Palermo with from 8,000 to 10,000 volunteers. It was expected that Garibaldi would soon effect a landing on the Continent. The chiefs of the revolutionary movement at Naples had caused an illumination of the whole city to take place. Crowds of people shouted "Garibaldi for ever" in defiance of the Royalists. About 10 of the late police agents had been killed. From Paris we are informed that the Sardinian Government consents to support by its influence with Garibaldi, the proposal of a truce for six months between Naples and him.—A telegram from Pesth, Hungary, mentions a disturbance there which was probable of a more serious character than is made to appear. There were, however, disturbances and seditious cries in the streets, and 10 working men have been arrested.—The *Moniteur* contains an announcement to the effect that Great Britain recognises the necessity of putting a stop to the disturbances in Syria, and is ready to co-operate with vessels. The Porte has instructed its ambassadors at Paris and London to officially communicate to the courts of the Tuileries and St. James, the conclusion of peace between the Druses and Maronites, on the 10th instant. In this official communication the Porte, although expressing its satisfaction at this happy event, adds that it will nevertheless pursue with the utmost rigour the authors of the recent massacres, and that Fuad Pacha had to that end been invested with the most ample powers, not only to punish the guilty parties, but also to take such measures as would prevent the recurrence of fresh conflicts between the Druses and the Maronites.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—Mr. Henry Leatham, late M.P. for Wakefield, has been convicted of bribery at the last general election. Other parties of minor note have also been convicted of the same offence.—Mr. Divett, after a long and faithful representation of the Liberal party in Exeter, has signified his intention of retiring at the next election.—John Grainger, a man about 40 years of age, has been committed to Maidstone Gaol, charged with having wilfully caused the death of Cordelia Covill, a woman with whom he cohabited. According to the evidence deduced it would appear that the prisoner's jealousy was aroused by finding his so-called wife, who had absented herself, in the company of another man, who, it is stated by him, had kissed her. He acknowledged knocking her down, kicking her, and otherwise ill-treating her.—At the assizes at Lewes, Thomas Hopley, 41, a person of gentlemanly appearance, has been convicted of the manslaughter of Reginald Channell Cancellor. It appeared that the prisoner, who was a schoolmaster, brutally beat the deceased, who was a pupil, with a rope and thick stick for a period of two hours, and caused his death, the defence being that the deceased was morose and obstinate. The prisoner was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.—The Rev. Mr. Bonwell's case has been again before the Ecclesiastical Court, but the judgment has not yet been delivered.—In Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart's Court the remarkable case of *Nottidge v. Prince*—the Agapemone case—has been decided. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor is entirely adverse to Mr. Prince, who has to refund the money he obtained.—Miss Constance Kent has been arrested on the charge of murdering her half brother, at Road, by taking him out of bed when asleep and cutting his throat. The principal evidence at present against her appears to be the absence of one of her night-gowns, which cannot be found. It is stated that the mother, the grandmother, and an uncle of the accused have all been of unsound mind, and medical men, who are acquainted with her temperament, have given it as their opinion that she may have committed the deed of which she is accused in a paroxysm of mental aberration.—At the Stafford-

shire assizes, Edward Humphries, boatman, who pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of Elizabeth Evans, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude; and three men, found guilty of wilfully destroying machinery, have been sentenced to five years, and a woman who aided them to three years' penal servitude.—The principal tradesmen of the West End have, as we are informed, come to the determination of closing their establishments at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturdays, commencing on the 1st of September next.—Many of the Irish recruits who recently left their homes for the purpose of joining the Papal army have returned in a state of the most horrible destitution. On Sunday morning 69 were landed at Dublin, and commenced a fruitless search for the "agent," in the hope of being furnished by him with means for returning to their homes, which they had been mad enough to leave.—The colonel of the 2d (or Royal North British) Dragoons has become at the disposal of the General Commanding-in-Chief by the death of Lt-Gen. Lord Sandys, making the sixth Waterloo officer whose demise has been recorded within little more than a month. The deceased peer was 69 years of age.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay, who expired at his temporary residence, Ellison's Private Hotel, King Street, St. James's. Lord Elphinstone left Bombay in the middle of May last, as it was hoped, in improved health. He reached London on the 12th ultimo, after a fatiguing voyage, and, it is understood, intended to resort to the German Spas in order to recruit his strength. His Lordship was only in his 54th year.

COMMERCIAL.—At the meeting of the London Joint Stock Bank, the usual dividend of 12½ per cent. was declared, and a balance of £24,534 carried to the next account. It appears that a loss of about £40,000 is expected to accrue in consequence of the late failures in the leather trade.—At the meeting of the Bank of London, a dividend of five per cent. was declared, and £6,600 added to the reserve fund, increasing it to £2,7000. The losses, by the recent failures, are not expected to exceed £10,000.—The half-yearly meeting of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, has been held, and a dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum declared, free of income tax.—The National Discount Company has also met, and declared a dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The losses, under the recent failures, will, probably, amount to £22,000 or £23,000, but will be met from the reserve.—The half-yearly dividend of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, will be at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.—At a meeting of the directors of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, it has been resolved to recommend the declaration of a dividend of £3 10s. per cent. for the last half year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Sc.—Next week.

RABBI.—We are "universalists" in Masonry.

R. S. will please to inform us when we expressed such an opinion.

J. W.—Down.

A CANDIDATE FOR FREEMASONRY.—We do not give the advice required; as Masons we cannot conscientiously do so.

A KNIGHT TEMPLAR.—Apply to Bro. Spencer, Great Queen Street.

H. C. (Glasgow).—The FREEMASONS MAGAZINE can be had, either in single numbers or monthly parts, of any respectable bookseller in your city. The best way, however, to secure a regular supply is to send your subscription direct to the office.

J. H. G.—The information you require will be sent by post.

W. J.—1. Certainly. 2. At any bookseller's.

J. J. D.—Answered frequently before.

G. W. M.—The M. W. S.

JONES (Norfolk).—See the report in our present number.