

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

THE BOY'S SCHOOL.

The 8th of August has been fixed upon to lay the foundation stone of the new school-house at Wood Green. Somewhat prematurely, in our opinion, as up to the present time the design has not been determined on; and it is surely something like the old adage of putting the cart before the horse, to determine upon laying the foundation-stone before approving and settling the design. It is true there has been a five days' exhibition of some thirty designs, the large majority of which were creditable to the exhibitors, and fairly provided for the requirements of the school, but the elevation of the greater portion was far too pretentious, being adorned by towers and minarets of no possible use, but to increase the expense of the erection; and the result is that after having selected six designs from which the final selection was the made, the Committee find, on consulting competent authorities, that the expenditure would be far too great, and we are told that six other plainer designs are to be selected, and the expenditure is spoken of as £12,000 or £15,000, instead of £8,000, as originally proposed—nearly the whole of which has yet to be raised.

That the fête consequent upon laying the foundation-stone will be brilliantly attended, and a large sum by means of ladies' purses and otherwise, added to the funds, we have no doubt, but we cannot help thinking that it would have been better, before its appointment, that some well digested plan of the building should have been agreed upon, and contracts entered into for its completion. As it is, however we wish the committee every success in their endeavours to find our boys a fitting home.

The following remarks on the late competition are from the *Builder* :—

The present school-house accommodation being insufficient, the committee have determined to erect a new and commodious building, where a hundred boys may be trained and educated to fit them to perform the duties of life.

In May last they offered three premiums, £70, £50, and £30, and invited architects to submit designs in competition. In response, about thirty sets were sent in, mostly good, creditable productions; and these have been exhibited during the week in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. Each set of designs had ample space, and the whole arrangement was satisfactory.

The requirements include a school-room, comprising an area of about 1100 feet superficial; two class-rooms, comprising an area of not less than 300 feet superficial each; a dining-room, capable of dining 100 boys at least; a committee-room, comprising an area of not less than 400 feet superficial; dormitories to contain from 100 to 110 beds; an infirmary, to contain not less than 10 beds in addition to those above mentioned, and all the necessary offices for conducting such an establishment; an underground tank for the rain water, to contain not less than 3000 gallons, and an underground manure tank, to contain not less than 4000 gallons. The engineers' work comprises patent heating apparatus to oven; Steven's

patent bread machinery; the cooking apparatus for the kitchen and other departments generally, including the heating-apparatus for the baths, drying-room, &c., also the apparatus for heating the corridors, passages, and staircases with hot-water pipes or otherwise; the lighting of the establishment with gas, including the requisite pipes, meter, burners, &c., complete; an ample water supply, with the various tanks, cisterns, pipes, cocks, &c., throughout; the services to the sinks, water-closets, and urinals; and a perfect system of drainage communicating with the main service.

The "instructions" went into more minute particulars than usual, and the problem left to the competitors to solve was not very difficult.

The amount of expenditure named was £8000, but we are told this was not made a stipulation. If it were, our observations should have a different tone.

Foremost amongst the designs which attract attention is the set marked "L'Union fait la Force," though we cannot praise the author for adopting the motto of the successful design for the new Freemasons' Hall. The apartments are disposed round a large open court, with plunge bath in centre. The style adopted is free Gothic; the openings have semi-circular arches, with pointed labels above them. A lofty bell spiret, on the roof of the central buildings, has a top-heavy effect in the drawing, but would be less so in execution. The plan seems a very good one. The dormitories are continuous. Although perfectly plain and simple, the external appearance is effective and characteristic. The set marked "Let it be done well," would seem, if we judge from circumstances, to have some special friends amongst the Craft. The style adopted is very violent Elizabethan, with orders of pilasters, story above story;—in the centre no fewer than five. The ground plan is defective, inasmuch as the corridors would be dark, and some of the rooms depend for light on a small court. The bedroom plans, four dormitories around central staircase, are cleverly managed. The cost would probably be nearly double the sum named by the committee. "Faith" has an ordinary Italian elevation, open to criticism, especially in respect to the arrangement of windows and string-courses. The objection to be urged to the plan is, that the kitchens are so far from the dining-rooms that the inconvenience would be too great to be put up with. "In hoc signo vincimus," with red and blue interlaced triangle, is a very good design; style, domestic Gothic; with tower. Long dormitories provide respectively for forty beds and thirty beds each. "Knowledge is Power," marks a clever elevation, Gothic in style, and a thoughtful plan—spread out. "Integritas" has considerable claims on attention; the elevation is handsome, free Gothic in style, and the plan is compact. The corridors, however, as in too many of the designs, would be dark, and the windows in the dormitory would not ventilate the upper part of it. "Faith" must be described, both in respect of plan and elevation (red brick and stone), as "disorderly." "In veritate Victoria" has some good points in the plan, and the author of it has done what cannot be said of the others more likely in consequence to stand first, viz., restricted himself to the sum named. "Utility" is an artist-like design, too suggestive of the asylum at Snaresbrook. The design marked "Tria Juncta in Uno" has considerable merit; and "Exemplar" should certainly stand amongst the best six; the plan being very good. The finished elevations, Tudor and Roman, are commonplace, but one of the alternative sketches would make a handsome building.

The six designs originally fixed upon were those of the "Integritas," "L'Union fait la force," "Faith," "Let it be well done," "Knowledge is power," and "Veritas;" but those, we are informed must give way for others of plainer design, but how the premiums are to be adjudged we have not heard."

FREEMASONRY AND ITS OPPONENTS.

Our rhythmical chant says,—

“The world is in pain
Our secrets to gain.”

and true as this was some hundred and forty years since, it is no less a fact of the present day.

Attacks on the Order from the pulpit, and in the pamphlet form, are rather rife just now, but it would ill become us to be the advertising mediums of such outbursts, and for that reason we decline specifying the exact localities from which these kinds of hostility emanate.

The pulpit raves at us as godless wine bibbers, publicans, and sinners, or take different ground and say, like Lord Burleigh's shake of the head, “there's nothing in it.” Freemasons are nothing more than a set of boon companions—a jolly club—and dressed up dolls.

The pamphlets harp on the old string of the undesirability of secret societies.

This much is English, but abroad there is something of the same spirit moving.

The religious orders are full of invective against us. France has its holy Carmelite friar who pours on our society the full measure of his ecclesiastical hatred. In Italy we are just begun to be tolerated, but woe to the unhappy Freemason who dares to venture into the States of the Church, the terrors of his own gridiron would be mere child's play to the awful frizzling imprisonment and torture he would there undergo. Ultramontane priests and politicians are only too anxious to do as the boys about our streets used to shout, “catch 'em alive, oh!”

Noble pamphleteers, counts and viscounts, have rushed into the arena of discussion, hurling thick octavos at our head on secret societies. At present we have not been lectured at. No prim member of the Academy has yet thought it worth his while to read a paper on “the wiles and intractability of the Freemasons.”

How is this renewed vigour against us to be accounted for? Does it come round in cycles and, like history, repeat itself? or are Freemasons, every quarter of a century or so, fair game to aim a shot at, when it is dangerous to write, or express, an honest opinion on public events?

In another quarter of the Globe—America—brothers are in arms against brothers, and to slaughter, burn, sink, and destroy, appear to be the watchwords of that at present unhappy land. Freemasonry, for a time only it is to be hoped, has hidden in some cave far apart from such scenes of deadly strife, and all the world over people are canvassing the merits and demerits of our institution with more than common pertinacity and interest.

What can cause this unwonted excitement about us

just now? The answer is clear to every brother under our happy constitution. When all the world is seeking a change, dynasties crumbling, thrones overturning, heresies multiplying, sciences expanding, and all human nature panting for liberty and freedom—a *summun bonum*, or a utopia, such as man ne'er saw, Freemasonry exists, flourishes, prospers, combines men of all shades of opinion and is still at peace within itself.

It is the mission of a Freemason to be loyal—it is his duty to be religious according to his conscience—it is his pride to be charitable and brotherly—it is his desire to seek out the poor and needy, the old, the orphan, the stranger, and

“He hath an eye for pity and a hand open as day to melting charity.”

Freemasonry is older than any empire, kingdom, or other form of government. Its rule is founded on a voluntary bond of good will and affection to each other, and this is the problem which nations, sects, creeds, individuals, and rulers are trying to solve, but alas! how differently do they view the method of attaining the desired goal.

The Freemason knows no patriotism but the good of his country in its largest sense. He knows the Sovereign obeys the laws, and does not busy himself with changes of policy. His policy is to do good. A Freemason never meddles in controversies about creeds or faith; he is too reverent, too tolerant towards the opinions of others to seek to thrust his dogmas into undue prominence. His association teaches him to look upon all men as brothers—all coming from one common stock, and all equally acceptable in the sight of their Maker if they do His will, after the light that they have.

For these reasons then our Craft is attracting special notice at this time. When the entire world seems bent upon one mad holocaust it is natural its prime movers should look with amazement on a section of its inhabitants who plainly, and in silence, pursue their elected path secure from dissension within, and impervious to it from without.

It is not the Masonic secrets we possess for which the world is longing, but it is the peace, harmony, and good-will existing amongst the brotherhood of various races and climes, which is the desideratum of nations in this time of universal incertitude and trepidation.

Secure from harm by its modesty—endeared to thousands by its generosity—beloved by countless numbers who are its disciples—well may Freemasonry present a study to the world, and better will those of its citizens become who knock at our door and ask to learn of Freemasonry as it is, and as it ever must remain.

The problem is an easy one to solve;—love, not force, is the key to win men's hearts. Love is the best part of our human nature, and if those who criticise, write, and talk of our society would seek to know how to vanquish us, let them learn to love their fellow men, and so at length become, in heart at least, such as we wish the whole world to be,—“brethren who dwell together in unity,” which is the chief bond of Freemasonry.

ON GEOMETRICAL AND OTHER SYMBOLS.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL KEY.

(Continued from page 39.)

The question of the relative intensity, or power, of the Concentrative and the Radiative, in the mental and corporeal operations, was an interesting one, which early attracted my attention. It appeared evident that in concentrated, vigilant, connected, and collected thought, the concentrative was predominant or exalted; and I soon came to be convinced that the very state of ordinary vigilance, or waking, itself implied the exaltation or predominance of the Concentrative, and the suppression and subserviency or humiliation of the Radiative as "a servant unto all." And as the Concentrative was thus clearly plus, and the Radiative minus, in the waking state; and as it equally evident that the state of sleep, ordinarily or normally speaking, is more or less nearly an approximation to a perfectly neutral, equilibriate, and passive state; I soon saw that in sleep, as such, the Concentrative is reduced in intensity, and the Radiative increased in intensity, till the one becomes more or less nearly equal to the other.

Supposing, then, the Concentrative, in the waking state to be, in general, as 3 (say) to the Radiative as 1; in perfect passive and equilibriate sleep the Concentrative will be as 2 to the Radiative as also 2;—these figures, however, in truth denoting algebraical and unknown powers or quantities, absolutely and strictly speaking. But if Con. 3—Rad. 1 be a representation of the state of vigilance or waking; and Con. 2—Rad. 2 that of passive or neutral sleep; what could Rad. 3—Con. 1 be? This was plainly and inevitably a possible, if not a practical, state of existence or life, though normally dormant and unknown; a state bearing certain special and peculiar relationships both to sleep and to waking; but it could be neither the one nor the other: in fact, it was another state of waking, watching, or vigilant life, of as perfect and complete a character, as such, as its relative antithesis, the state of Con. 3—Rad. 1: it must, as I then saw, be a strange state of Radiative, Spiritual, or inspired and illuminated life or Vigilance, or a waking Spirit or Pnuma, just as its antithesis is a state of Concentrative or animated Vigilance or life, or a waking anima, psyche, or Soul. The one might be called Spirit-waking, and the other Soul-waking; and sleep a passive, impotent, state of equilibration, or a beclouded state of misrule and mad confusion, in the midst of life, between these two extremes and counterparts; dividing them, as it were, asunder; as clouds may be said to divide heaven and earth; an ocean or a river two lands; or a veil two apartments. Sleep, in fine, was thus found to be a state in which neither the Concentrative nor the Radiative power,—neither the Soul nor the Spirit, is in full exaltation, and in cool and sober ruling power, with its fellow in subservient and orderly humiliation.

Though "the praise of all the earth," and belov'd
from pole to pole,"

Sleep is life's Babel-waste of confusion;
Its simulative subtle sprite of lies and misrule,
And mother of devils and delusion.

The whole of this process of reasoning I had gone through quite independently of any knowledge or consideration either of the Spirit waking of the Hinus,

the God possession of the Egyptians, Druids, Greeks, and others, or the lucidity of entrancement. I also soon saw that other and intermediate states of existence, such as those of dreaming, delirium, and vivid imagination, could now be ranged in their proper places, between sleep and ordinary or concentrative waking; and that they constituted possible states or currents of continuous existence at one time; and, at another, were merely crossed, as more or less momentary existences, during the change from waking to sleep, or from sleep to waking.

Next, too, it became evident that there must even be equivalent states beyond sleep, or on the spiritual side of the scale,—a spiritual delirium and dreaming, in short, as well as an animate or soul's delirium and dreaming state.

Further, and especially with reference to the respective influences of the Concentrative and the Radiative, or the Soul and the Spirit, on the bodily state, whether in sleep or in waking; or as a resultant from the alternative and reversed operation of both; it soon became manifest that, in the diurnal pendulation of life between its two states of waking and sleep, the radiative influence of mere sleep could not be a complete or sufficient counteractive and rest to the concentrative influence of the ordinary waking state; and that Rad. 3—Con. 1 alone could be an adequate and proper, full, entire, and perfect reversal, counteractive, equivalent, restorative, and Rest, to such a state as that of Con. 3—Rad. 1, or the ordinary waking state. In other words, it became evident that spirit-waking was the only true and perfect "rest" and "reversal" of the soul-waking state; and that so long as mankind oscillated or pendulated, alternately, between soul-waking and sleep, they could not be either perfected or fully developed or evolved, in their designed, created, nature; or be fulfilling the great law of their manifestly twofold or hermaphroditic species of existence. Sleep, in short, and its wide margins of dreaming and delirious confusion both of soul and spirit, plainly constituted a vast and obstructive waste of wild misrule which must have no place in matured or fully developed humanity, or cannot exist in man's perfected twofold nature, human and divine.

On well considering the symbolical diagram, fig. 2, as a "tree of life," with Radiative "Branch" and Concentrative "Root;*" the central or superlative—contemplative, creditive, volitive†—soul appeared to be "the way,"—the "straitened" or "the strait and narrow way, that leadeth to life,"—Spiritual and eternal or nontemporal; or the concentrative, fixed, and rigid "living stone" or "rock," as it were, whence "the living water," of "the Spirit" flowed in upon the soul: and, ultimately, I came to perceive that this superlative and fixitive, contemplative soul, and central source of identity, and faith, and moral will power,

* The words "Root" and "Branch" are here quoted with reference to the Scriptural "Root out of a dry ground" (Isa. liii. 2) and "Branch of the Lord" (Isa. iv. 2) the "Glorious Branch," both of them of "the tree of life," or "trees of Righteousness," which, in their twofold nature, fully developed, shall "take root downwards [in Earth], and bear fruit upwards [in Heaven]," thus inheriting, in one twofold nature, human and divine, both "the life that now is and that which is to come."

† For doctrinal reasons I would wish to include in the word indicating will-power a meaning or sense of flight, as well as of fixed will.

was not only the grand agent recognised by the Gentiles in general, and by Christian and other mystics as well, to this very end; but that this centre of every soul was, indeed, "the Head of every man," which Head is "Christ in us, the Hope of Glory;" as "the Head of Christ is God," the Lord, the Holy Spirit (for "the Lord is that Spirit") whose Temple the Body is, and Christ its Keystone, or its "Headstone of the corner."

Fénélon, Coleridge, and others, in maintaining that Christ is the unitive power in the human soul, were almost precisely of this same opinion; although they could not see clearly whither such a doctrine tended, or ought to lead them; or what was the great and transcendental function, or office, in the Soul, of that Unitive or Identitive power with which they doctrinally dealt.

The Buddhists, in describing "Om" as the bent bow of the soul which plunges it, like an arrow, into the divine abyss of Nirvana or ecstatic and divine entrancement, hold the very same doctrine; which, however, they probably do not now understand. So did the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, &c., in the form of the Messenger-God, and Soul-translator, Mercury, with his entrancing rod, whereby he translated souls to the Gods, and returned them thence.

Pray the Bridegroom in your Soul in virility to rise;—

Of Bliss the fix'd Desire agonistic;—

The heavenly Bride within you to embrace as the prize
Of the veil lifting, sleep-piercing, mystic.

Physiologists tell us that the very forces—concentrative forces in fact—which, by adding composite particle to composite particle, build up the body, or concrete, construct, or rear it to maturity,—next go on to consolidate the frame; and finally constrict, and ossify, and wither it away. The inevitable progress of life from infancy to old age, under the uncounteracted, or the only partially counteracted, influence of the concentrative forces of the soul, then, can only be perfectly or fully counteracted, so as ever to replace it *in statu quo*, by equivalent radiative or dissolving forces, such as those of the Radiative or Spirit life, now dormant, when it shall be fully manifested or called forth, resurrected, awakened, or exalted, from its state of dormancy, humiliation, or death, in the depths of the Spirit—the false Spirit—of Slumber; and it is easy to see that as the inevitable progression of the Concentrative, or Soul, through its conerative, consolidative, and constructive operations on the body, is a progression from infancy onwards to old age; so the inevitable, but not one whit more wonderful retrogression of the Radiative, or Spirit, must actually be from old age back towards infancy; and thus in truth, of such as little children is the kingdom of Heaven within us. Sleep, in one view, is merely and simply the imperfect nor not yet fully developed Radiative life; and hence it does nightly retrograde us, but only as it were half a step backward, for every full step taken forward, towards old age, in the waking Concentrative life, or state of ordinary waking; but the awakened Spirit-life is the only full, complete, and perfect Restorer, Redeemer, Deliverer, or Ransom from the bondage of otherwise inevitable death, corruption, and the grave; and the Living Water of the only true fountain of perpetual youth and rejuvenescence; so that a just balance between Soul and Spirit—between this life and the next, or the life to come, with judgment laid to the

line and righteousness to the plummet,—but without being righteous overmuch, even in the Lord who is our righteousness,—is all that is necessary to the adoption, to wit the redemption of the body, or its deliverance from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God; and that is the salvation of the body by the Saviour of the body, and of the Soul in the body by the ray-crowning Saviour of the Soul; so long as this great law of our creation and redemption, as holy temples of the Lord for the body, is upheld; and our Soul is bound in the bundle of life together with the Lord our God, and guarded against death and corruption, the grave and all evil, by the Guardian Angel of the Lord the Irradiator within us.

I fear, Mr. Editor, that I have already more than exhausted not only your space but your patience; and now, although there was much more that I wished to have said, and especially in further allusion to the connection of symbolism with the principles just indicated, I cannot intrude much further on your limited space; but, having handed over to the more reflective portion of your readers this psychological key to many symbolical and other religious mysteries, must leave such readers to judge for themselves as to its merits, curt and imperfect as it here after all is; requesting them, however, in the first place, if possible; to re-peruse what I have already said, on such subjects; now guided, as they would themselves be, by the sciential and demysticizing light of the explanative principles here presented.

And finally, should any one suppose that in these letters I have given a deeper or more extraordinary meaning to the mysteries or secrets and symbols of Freemasonry than Freemasons themselves give, or are at all aware of; I must remind him that the more highly initiated Freemasons do themselves identify the most profound mysteries of ancient religion and philosophy, with their own,—mysteries which I am confident that the psychological key, applied, from time to time, to the locks and wards of these and other ancient repositories, have enabled me satisfactorily to open up and demysticize. Moreover, that some Freemasons, at all events, do regard their secrets with deep veneration, as involving the elements of a strange revelation of profound mysteries, revolutionarily affecting human life and its farther development, natural and spiritual, towards a state of perfection, cannot for a moment be doubted. Thus, for instance, a writer in *Fraser's Magazine* for November, 1831, who is evidently himself a highly initiated Freemason, expresses his belief,—in a curious paper on "The Arcana of Freemasonry,"—that by Freemasonry man is yet to be "regenerated into healthfulness, and the grief-worn earth reparaedised;" there being "a magnificent economy of Providence for the gradual perfectionizing of all lapsed intelligences;" for "the building up of the lapsed soul for immortality." There are, he continues, "glimmerings of a brighter dawning emanant over all the horizon; and the hearts of young enthusiasts pant fervently and fast for the vision of the God of Day: but they forget that these glimmerings are the auroras of the awfullest metamorphosis in nature: and that the expected God of Day is the God of Consuming Fire, who cometh to judge the earth:"—so that the purposes of Freemasonry are here identified with the great Day of Judgment, or with the second coming of the

Lord, the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven, or of the Millennial Day, when the Day-star shall arise, in merciful and beneficent judgment, upon men's hearts:* it is as if Freemasonry, casting behind it the merely retrospective phase of Christianity, possessed some secret and practical doctrine in regard to the hastening of the second coming of the Lord and Master "for the body," who is "the desire of all nations,"—and in regard to the final accomplishment of the prospective phase not only of Christianity but of the religions of "all nations." He hints that "to true masons is entrusted the hazardous charge of piloting the vessel athwart the boiling whirlpools: they will save, if they can, earth's latest age from indecent strife and confusion." That Freemasonry has not already done what (nominal) Christianity also has failed as yet to do, must, I suppose, be understood to arise from the circumstance that "the fulness of time" has not yet arrived for the reparadisement of the earth. Nevertheless, there is a way for all living to "haste unto the coming of the Lord;" "entering boldly to the Holiest," through the veil, by the daily death,—"dead in the flesh, but quickened by the Spirit:" for "the Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence: and the violent take it by force," as militant soldiers of the Cross, who wrestle with the Angel of the Lord for the blessing, or "fight the good fight of Faith," headed by Christ, "the Captain of Salvation." "Ask and it shall be given you: seek and ye shall find: knock and it shall be opened unto you."

JOHN E. DOVE.

PROPOSED GRAND LODGE OF VICTORIA.

Our files sent by this mail to our British brethren will inform them that several of the craft in Victoria are desirous of forming a Grand Lodge for the colony. That desire does not originate in any feeling of hostility to the present existing constitutions, but simply because many believe that the establishment of such a Grand Lodge would tend very much to improve the condition of Masons, and advance the cause of Masonry in this Southern land. Our brethren residing in either England, Ireland, or Scotland cannot imagine the dissatisfaction which arises here on account of there being three Provincial Grand Lodges; each having its own mode of working, its own code of laws, and its own officers, and a great deal of confusion often arises. We are aware of cases in which it was maintained that a Past Master of standing under the Irish constitution should not rank as such in a lodge holding under the English constitution; and in Scotch Arch-Masonry neither the English or Irish Past Principals are recognised; in fact, such is the great difference between the various constitutions, that a Companion, who might pass all tests required from him when seeking admission, would still be rejected unless he bound himself to secrecy about the working of the Scotch constitution. Now, an English mason may never visit a Scotch lodge nor an Irish one, as long as he remains in Britain, because neither of the Grand Lodges will grant warrants outside of their jurisdiction; but here Victoria seems to be a kind of no man's land, and each Grand Lodge grants as many warrants as it feels disposed to issue, and the consequence

* "The Day of the Lord cometh, like a thief, in the Night." "A Day with the Lord is as a thousand years, and as a watch in the night." The great Day of the Lord then is in itself a Millennium: in fact it is a day not in time at all, but in eternity, the antithesis of time: and this, too, is the Great Day of Judgment. The Millennium—Lord's Day—Day of Judgment—Kingdom of Heaven—Second Advent—all are thus one,—a Day of holy Light into which night and darkness shall be turned.

is that a rivalry exists that ought never to be known among Masons; and the Craft is not in as prosperous a position as its friends would desire. A committee has been appointed, by a meeting held, to take into consideration the advisability of establishing a Grand Lodge, and that committee has asked the consent of the three Provincial Grand Masters to address the various lodges under their jurisdiction; this consent has not been obtained, and the committee has sent circulars to all the lodges requesting them to consider the advisability of forming a Grand Lodge for Victoria, and to signify their concurrence or dissent. Until the replies are received it would be premature to say much about the feeling which we suppose exists in favour of the movement, and we sincerely hope that our British brethren, when they take into serious consideration the delays that are inevitable in receiving advice or justice from our Masonic rulers residing 10,000 miles from us, will, in their wisdom, grant to this young and rising colony the high honour of being recognised as a sister Grand Lodge, and permit their brethren of Victoria to legislate for themselves, and at the same time bind them all closer together in the mystic ties of Masonry.—*Melbourne Masonic Journal.*

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONIC HELP.

It was in the times of anti-Masonry. The conversation turned upon Masonry, when one of the number, a female, remarked there were good traits in the Masonic institution not to be found everywhere; that a Mr. Jenny, of New Bedford, Mass., who was a high Mason, and had been in good circumstances—had been unfortunate and become reduced—that he was often driven for the necessities of life. He had a daughter who had married a seafaring man. The troubles of the last war with England had shortened his means, but as soon as peace was established, he resumed the sea. On his first voyage he was taken sick—beyond hopes of recovery on shipboard—and having an opportunity, was put on board a vessel bound to New York, where he arrived and was conveyed to the hospital. A letter was immediately sent to New Bedford, informing his wife, and that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. She must hasten if she would see him alive. This almost brought despair to an already distressed family. From New Bedford to New York was not as now, a passage of a few hours, but of days and often weeks. Her father, however, found a coasting vessel about to sail, and bestirred himself to get ready what money he could, and as the time was short, this amounted to a few dollars—about enough to pay the passage. As he placed the money in her hand, he remarked that it was the best he could do. On a moment's reflection he said there was yet one thing he would instruct her in—the art of making herself known to Masons—on whom, in need, she could call for assistance and protection; that she must put her heart in God, and make use of her new light. She had a prosperous passage to New York, and on her arrival had a few shillings left, among strangers. She remained on board of the vessel till the first bustle of the arrival was over, and, when an opportunity offered, made her signs to such as came on board. After a while a person came where she was and asked her if she was a Mason's daughter, and if she was in need? She related to him her situation, when he bade her remain where she was till himself, or some one, called for her. In a half-hour a carriage came to the dock with two Masons who called for her, and took her to the hospital, attended to the destitution and wants of herself and husband, provided every comfort for them through his sickness, which lasted near two weeks, and at his death buried him. They provided her a passage home, and when she arrived there had near fifty dollars left. Now, a society that will do that, cannot be a bad one.—G. W. H.

ADOPTIVE MASONRY.

Is anything known, for certain, of the ritual of the Adoptive Masons, that is lady Masonry, and if so where can I see it?—A P. PROV. G. OFFICER.—[If you will call on Bro. Matthew Cooke he will give you all the information you desire].

THE TRACING BOARDS.

The following will answer "Gravers" enquiry in last number. About the time of the appearance of the tracing boards, I think I may say, I was the first that brought them into general use for the Craft at large. Forty-five years ago I found Bro. Peter Gilkes giving explanation of them from rude woodcuts, published somewhere in Seven Dials. I immediately set about arranging the materials, and in 1820 published a coloured engraving of the three degrees in one sheet, which was much appreciated at the time. The designs were pirated by a brother in 1823. I made new designs in an elaborately-coloured lithographic plate, three on a sheet also, same size as the former. These latter designs were submitted, previous to publication, to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, &c., who was pleased to approve of the same, and allowed me to dedicate them to him. These designs are still in use and known as Bro. Harris's *Pocket Edition of the Tracing Board*. New designs of a much larger size, in three separate plates, were published in 1848-9, from three large paintings, 6 feet by 3 feet, painted by him for the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, meeting every Friday evening, at Freemasons' Tavern. These and other Masonic works may be had of Bro. R. Spencer, Masonic dépôt, who holds the copyright of the same.—J. HARRIS, FREEMASONS' ASYLUM.

KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.

Antiquarius has continued his remarks on the Knights Hospitaliers, in a recent number of "Notes and Queries," and writes thus:—

We remember to have seen, from year to year, in the various public papers at home and abroad, startling paragraphs put forth indirectly as manifestoes, apprising the world that the Order of St. John was about to shake off the dust from its glorious banners, and array itself once more in the garb of sovereign pre-eminence. At one time the scene of this recovered splendour was to be laid in Greece, at another, we were told to look out for the reconquest of Rhodes. Then the Holy Land, or a large portion of it (the actual limits were mentioned), was to be placed under the flag of the Knights; while, subsequently, as the hopes of the small, struggling community descended from point to point in the scale of expectancy, some smaller speculation was confidently announced: an obscure island or islet scarcely observable on the map of the stated locality was to be the long-sighed for seat of their restored independence, where,—*visum teneatis?*—the knights could keep up a quarantine much wanted. From a consideration of what I have written, my readers will apprehend that the members of the English Langue care not to derive any countenance, authority, or support from the *soi-disant chapitre* (to use the words of Admiral Count de Litta already cited) now seated at Rome, and the silly insinuation that the writer of the *Memoir of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the English Langue* "let the cat out of the bag," when he remarked that it would be desirable, or might be interesting, to form an union of the Roman and Anglian portions of the Order, only betrays the dullness or perverseness of its author. According to his false notion, the English chapter "committed suicide" by adopting the *Memoir* in question, which contained a direct acknowledgement that their body had no confirmed connection with the Roman Council. But the *Memoir* met with the entire approval of the English authorities, on the ground that it clearly and succinctly showed the exact nature of the title under which the Langue was revived, and proclaimed that the association could stand alone without any confirmation of its powers and privileges from the "venerable debris" of the Order at Rome. They might,

at the same time consistently with this view, consider it an event of common interest to the Order, that its segregated and enfeebled branches should be once more bound together, in accordance with the old maxim that union is strength. And let it be here understood, though Sir George Bowyer is willing to conceal the fact, that the Roman Council were quite as willing as the English Chapter that an amalgamation of the respective bodies should take place. Extravagant, indeed, were the emotions of joy exhibited by the Italian party at the idea of the reconsolidation of the long dis severed fragments of the Order. The limits of my paper here remind me that I have no space for more particular detail, in reference to the past contemplation of a restored union between the Italian and English branches, and that I must devote its remaining portion to the concise account which I purposed to give of the renewed introduction into this country of its long *abeyant* "Langue." I now borrow the words of our able historian, Sutherland, to describe the authority under which the revival of the English Langue took place:—

"In 1814, the French Knights, taking heart at the humiliation of their arch-enemy Napoleon, assembled at Paris in a General Chapter, under the presidency of Prince Camille de Rohan, Grand Prior of Aquitaine, for the election of a permanent Capitular Commission. The government of the Order being concentrated in this commission, it was empowered to regulate all political, civil, and financial affairs; and, under its direction, a formal but fruitless application was made to the Congress of Vienna for a grant of some sovereign independency in lieu of that of which the Order had been wrongously despoiled."

It is through this commission that the English party derive their rights, and those rights were strengthened, and put beyond any questionable source of objection, by the important fact, not noticed by Sutherland, that the Langues of Arragon and Castile lent their full and entire adhesion to the measure of resuscitating the dormant Langue of England,—a fact which is distinctly avouched by the instruments of Convention, given under the common seal at the hotel of the chancellery in Paris, bearing date respectively the 11th day of June, 1826, the 24th of August, and 15th of October, 1827. The steps thus taken for the restoration of the English branch were consummated on the 29th day of January, 1831, in accordance with the deliberations and instructions of the Council Ordinary of the French Langues, which, associated with those of Arragon and Castile, then formed, by a wide majority, a just representation of the *totality* of the Order. From the period of the dispersion at Malta to the present hour, no similar assemblage, justly claiming the power of completely representing the will of the greater portion of the members of the Order, has ever taken place; and the English Langue is now, in consequence of the utter extinction, under the Empire, of the Langues of Provence, Auvergne, and France, and the defalcation of those of Spain and Portugal, which have become appendages to the crowns of those kingdoms, the sole organised body representing the venerable Council Ordinary or Capitular Commission, established at Paris in 1814; and in which, as we have seen from Sutherland, the whole political, civil, and financial power of the Order was concentrated.—ANTIQUARIUS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

LECTURES ON FIFTEEN SECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Page 34, of No. 211, you will find the name of "Bro. Peter Gilkes" and "Bro. Peter Broadfoot," which ought to be "Bro. Phillip Broadfoot," and not "Peter" as stated. Please to correct this error.

I remain, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
J. HARRIS.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

At the meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence, Wednesday, 22nd July, 1863, W. Bro. Henry Empson, P.G.S.B., in the chair, nine petitioners were relieved with sums amounting in the aggregate to £100.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Hampshire is appointed to assemble at Portsca, on Wednesday, 26th August, for appointment of officers and transaction of general business, as well as to celebrate the jubilee of the Royal Sussex Lodge (No. 324, late 428). The venerable and worthy Mason, Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, *Bart., K.C.B.*, Prov. G. Master, will, no doubt, preside, and have the satisfaction of presiding at the jubilee of a lodge of which he saw the birth.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Dorset is to be held in the New Town Hall, Wimborne, on the 13th August next.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

A quarterly general court of the governors and subscribers to this charity was held on Monday, at the office, 16A, Great Queen-street, Bro. John Symonds, V.P., in the chair.

Bro. BINCKES, the Secretary, read the reports of the committee, from which it appeared that, with respect to the proposed new building at Wood Green, the House Committee reported that having advertised for plans and designs for the new school-house, thirty sets of drawings had been submitted in competition, and from these six designs had been selected. It had been ascertained, however, from competent authority, that the cost of carrying out the execution of either of the six designs selected, would exceed the amount originally proposed to be expended, the estimated amount being from £14,000 to £20,000. Six other designs of a plainer and less ambitious character had been selected, the probable cost of which was being inquired into.

The report was adopted.

Bro. the Earl De Grey and Ripon, D.G.M., was elected a trustee of the general fund.

Bro. BINCKES said he had received the sum of £1000 in contributions towards the new building. For the next three or four years he could calculate upon the sum of £10,000, taking £4000 from the funded property, and he had every reason to believe that he could raise the sum of £15,000 for the building in a few years.

It having been decided to call a special court to consider and decide upon the new building, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PROVINCIAL.

CHESHIRE.

KNUTSFORD.—*De Tabley Lodge* (No. 1243).—A lodge of emergency was held on Saturday, June 6th, at the assembly room, when, in the absence of Bro. Lord de Tabley, W.M., Bro. T. Davies, P.M. 620, presided. There were also present Bros. Goodwin, as J.W.; Twiss, P. Prov. G. Org., as Org.; J. W. Newell Tanner, P. Prov. G. Chap., as Chap.; Clarke, P. Prov. G. Sec., Secretary; Barlow, S.D.; Jackson, 334, as J.D.; Mullins, I.G.; the honourable Wilbraham Egerton, *M.P.*, Siddeley, Cutter, Hulme, Woodcock, Wildgoose, and several other brethren. Bro. Egerton was raised to the sublime degree, the ceremony being conducted by Bro. Davies, P.M. The brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet prepared by Bro. Hurst. Bro. Twiss, P.M., presided. It being the day appointed for celebrating the birthday of the Queen, Her Majesty health was

most loyally drunk. The other toasts followed. The acting W.M. proposed "The Health of the newly raised Bro. Wilbraham Egerton," who, as a member of a noble family, a country representative, and magistrate and a Mason, had won much esteem. Bro. Egerton, in returning thanks, said that he had been much impressed by the solemnities of the evening, which would never be effaced from his memory. He assured the brethren that while he desired the prosperity of the Craft generally he had an earnest wish for the success of the De Tabley Lodge, of which he was delighted to be a member. Its formation was of much importance, and he was sure all present would acknowledge how much the members were indebted to the ability and zeal of Bro. Clarke, P.M., who had undertaken so much labour and responsibility for them, and with such good results. Bro. Egerton then proposed "The Health of Bro. Twiss, P.M.," the acting W.M., who suitably responded. In proposing the health of Bro. Clarke, the acting W.M. said that he quite echoed Bro. Egerton's expression of thanks for the unremitting attention displayed by Bro. Clarke, whose services were highly prized, and not the less so because they were so cheerfully rendered. Bro. Clarke said he deprecated the lavish compliments dictated by too great a generosity. It behoved every brother to do his utmost in the extension of the usefulness of the Craft, and in rendering its benefits obtainable by all who deserved them; and when any brother had fulfilled that duty he had no claim to extraordinary praise, as it was a simple performance of a very plain obligation. If, indeed, reward were needed, it would surely follow in the natural course of every real Masonic action. An ample reward to him was to see men of character and means availing themselves of the privileges and opportunities which Masonry afforded for strengthening character and duly estimating our duties with regard to our means; and a still greater reward was it to see well tried brethren uniting for the purposes of Masonic truth and virtue. A brother amongst them had that night been raised to a position in Masonry which would enable him to understand it to be truly a progressive science, teaching invaluable lessons to those who were deserving of wisdom's light. And just as the vessel launched from her stocks has yet to be completed before the voyage is undertaken, so the entered apprentice has yet to receive that which is to make him fit for life's journey. And so again the skilled artizan may have left it a perfect and beautiful specimen of handiwork, but without man or compass on board how shall the distant shore be reached, or the object of the vessel's construction be realized? Thus, with the fellow Craft, an advancement has been gained, but still the source of direction and the power of execution has yet to be obtained. But when the lifelike ship, "well manned, victualled, and found," braves the ocean wave, and is the pride of her builder, owner and captain, the safe conveyance for those who confide in her strength and swiftness, then does she resemble the newly raised Master Mason, who, entering upon life's rough main with a well regulated compass which knows no variations, a chart where every shoal and rock is marked, and every haven rightly pointed out, and signals which, if rightly used, will never call for aid in vain. And if the intoxicating sight of "the elegant seagoing craft suggests a Masonic career, does not the "Missing Vessel" offer some comparison to the "Missing Brother?" The brother who, setting out with a full determination to preserve every obligation inviolated, starts aside like a broken bow? The "Missing Vessel" may tell of slow starvation ten thousand miles from home, or of fearful piracy and rapine, or of the sudden splitting upon the solitary rock, or the cruel effect of imprisonment of ship and crew amid icebergs, or the midnight ravages of unrelenting fire. The missing brother might tell of the mental starvation and distress consequent upon his removal through vice or folly from the genial sympathies of his brethren, or of being frozen by pride or prejudice, and so alienated from the glowing sphere of Masonic love and light, or of being wrecked upon some rock of doubt or despair, from which due reference to his chart would have saved him, or the right use of his signals would have relieved him. Missing ships and missing brethren might not be good post-prandial topics, but he would rather urge all to do their duty in the good ship Masonry, than be himself the subject of their overkind praise. He was always at the service of his brethren, and his wish and hope was that he might more and more deserve their good feeling. Bros. Hulme and Jackson enlivened the proceedings with suitable songs. The health of the Macclesfield brethren was duly honoured, and the brethren separated at an early hour,

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Lodge of Peace and Harmony* (No. 359, late 462).—This lodge had a crowded and most agreeable meeting on Wednesday, the 15th inst., Bro. J. R. Weston, W.M., ex-Sheriff, presiding, and initiating and passing several brethren; after which Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, Treasurer, presented his balance-sheet, showing all dues and debts paid, and a balance of £117 in hand. This lodge was revived by Bro. Stebbing about seven years since, and is now the largest lodge in Hampshire.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 267).—Monday, July 6th, being the regular monthly meeting, the lodge was opened by Bro. James Hamer, P.M., Prov. G. Treas., as W.M., assisted by the officers of the lodge. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. This being the night to instal the W.M. elect, Bro. Charles Leadham, he was presented by Bro. T. Wylie, P.M., Prov. G. Sec., and Bro. E. Pierpoint, P.M., to the W.M., who performed the ceremony in his usual excellent style, and in each degree proclaimed and saluted the W.M. The following officers were then appointed and invested:—Bros. James Hamer, P.M.; Thomas Marsh, S.W.; H. Seymour, J.W.; E. Pierpoint, Treas.; C. J. Banister, Sec.; R. Johnson, S.D.; P. Pillington, J.D.; Hammerstone, I.G.; Robinson, Tyler. Separate addresses were delivered to each by the installing Master, and to the brethren generally, on the true principles of the Order, which was listened to with marked attention. Mr. J. Stewart, who had been ballotted for at a previous lodge, being in attendance, was initiated into the mysteries of the Order by the W.M., Bro. C. Leadham, in very good style, which is a good beginning. One candidate was proposed for initiation, and also a joining member, and the remaining business of the lodge over, it was closed in due form. The visitors present were Bros. Thomas Wylie, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Pepper, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; J. B. Lambert, P. Prov. G.D. East Lancashire; W. J. May, Prov. G.S.; Laidlaw, P.M. 263; Waddern, P.M. 971; Kearne, P.M. 294; J. Baxendale, W.M. 864; Gospel, W.M. elect, 1125, Palmer, Donal, &c. After the cloth was drawn, the usual loyal toasts were given and received as they always are in true Lancashire style. The next toast was the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.; the Earl de Grey and Ripon, R.W.D.G.M., and the Grand Officers of England, coupled with the name of Bro. C. J. Banister, G.S.B., which was drunk heartily by all present; and here the P.M., Bro. Hamer, Prov. G. Treas., addressed Bro. Banister, telling him that the brethren of this his mother lodge, were anxious to pay to him a small token of their esteem and high appreciation of his general kindness, and unanimously agreed to convey those feelings to him and his family in writing, which he hoped would be acceptable to him. He now asked Bro. J. Pepper, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers. to read the address, which is magnificently engrossed and illuminated.—“To Worshipful Bro. Charles James Banister, Grand Sword Bearer, Director of Ceremonies in the Supreme Grand Chapter, Past Provincial Senior Grand Deacon of Durlam; Director of Ceremonies West Lancashire. Dear Sir and Companion,—We, the Chiefs, Officers, and Companions of Chapter of Harmony (No. 267), desire in common with the Worshipful Master, Wardens, Officers, and Brethren of Lodge 267, respectfully to offer to you our heartfelt congratulations on your appointment to the high position of Grand Sword Bearer to the most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Director of Ceremonies in the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, and we are sure that the Companions and Brethren of this province will unite with us in this expression of our fraternal esteem and regard. We are gratefully sensible of the zeal you have for Freemasonry and the charities in particular, the foundation and cape stone of the Masonic structure. We are fully aware of the great sacrifices of labour, time, and expense you must have devoted to the Order in promoting the interests of the Boys’ and Girls’ Schools, and the Royal Benevolent Institution for Freemasons and their Widows, when representing this province as Steward to the Charities in 1860-61-62. Your high attainments in Freemasonry commands the intellectual respect of the brethren and companions, and create towards you their warmest feelings of personal regard. May you enjoy long years of unalloyed happiness, enhanced by every domestic blessing in health and prosperity, and may you ever be surrounded by brethren and companions as sincere and affectionate as those of your mother lodge and chapter. So mote it be. Garston, July, 1863.”—Bro. Pepper in most eloquent terms

conveyed the good wishes of the companions of the chapter to Bro. Banister, and in conclusion begged to endorse all that had been said by Bro. Hamer, P.M. He then placed the scroll in the chaste box made to contain it, returning it to Bro. Hamer, who, in suitable terms, presented it to Bro. Banister, with sincere prayers that he might be long spared to continue his useful exertions in the cause of charity and pure benevolence.—Bro. Banister, on rising to thank his brethren and dear friends, could not convey to them a tittle of what he felt. It was quite true that his heart was full to overflowing for the kind expressions of Bros. Pepper and Hamer, and he hoped that they and every member of his mother lodge and chapter, and all his kind friends round that table might enjoy the same privileges to a hundredfold greater degree. He had experienced kindnesses from all his brethren wherever he went in every degree in Freemasonry, but when he looked on that beautiful address it would give him fresh energy to renewed exertions to follow and advocate those grand principles of our Order, which, when carried out, make men better citizens, and Masons better men, showing to those who are not with us that Freemasonry is not an empty name; and when we shall be called from this earth may we all meet together in the Grand Lodge above. He thanked them sincerely for the manner in which his name had been received, and begged to thank them for the high honour of coupling his name to the toast of the M.W.G.M. and his deputy. Two more worthy noblemen and brethren did not exist. They had the confidence of every Mason, and he trusted that every Grand Officer would emulate their examples, and concluded by drinking to each and every brother present, health, happiness, and every blessing this world can bestow. The Prov. Grand Master, Deputy and Prov. Grand Officers were proposed, and responded to by Bro. Thos. Wylie, in a truly Masonic speech, giving the best advice to all, and to the newly initiated brother, which was listened to with great attention, thanking them for the Prov. Grand Master and officers. He concluded by proposing the health of the W.M., which was responded to by all the brethren with full Masonic honours. The W.M. returned thanks in a very neat speech, proposing the P.M.’s of the lodge, and Bro. James Hamer, the Installing Master in particular. Bro. Hamer returned thanks also for the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, and in a telling address advocated its support. Bro. Banister proposed the health of the visitors, which was responded to by Bros. John Pepper, Laidlaw, and J. Baxendale. The last toast brought a very agreeable afternoon to an end, and the majority of the brethren left by omnibus at nine o’clock for Liverpool.

MIDDLESEX.

UXBRIDGE.—*Royal Union Lodge* (No. 382, late No. 536).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at Bro. Lynes’s, The Chequers Inn, on Monday, the 20th inst., Bro. Cobham, W.M., presiding, the following officers and brethren being present:—Bros. Carter, P.M.; W. Coombes, S.W.; J. Herring, J.W.; Levinson, Treas.; Watson, Steward; Gaball, I.G.; Young, Dyke, Cocke, Wirtzfeld, Line, Jordan, Felsenthal, Claissen, J. Coombes. Bro. Runting, P.M. 165, visitor. Lodge being opened, the W.M. read a communication from the Grand Secretary, informing the brethren of the new number of the lodge. Mr. Brough was initiated, Bros. J. Coombes and Gottknecht passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and Bros. Jordan, Felsenthal, and Wirtzfeld were raised to the degree of Master Mason. Business being over, the W.M. closed the lodge, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. On the cloth being drawn, the W.M. proposed, in succession, “The Queen and the Craft,” “The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.,” “The Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M.,” and the rest of the Grand Officers.” The W.M. then proposed what he might term the toast of the evening, viz., “The Initiate.” The Entered Apprentice’s song being sung by Bro. W. Coombes, S.W., Bro. Brough returned thanks to the W.M. and brethren for having introduced him to the Order, and hoped, by attention to his duties, to become a useful brother amongst them. Bro. Levinson, P.M. and Treas., being entrusted with the gavel, proposed “The Health of the W.M., Bro. Cobham,” who briefly returned thanks, and proposed “The Officers” in most complimentary terms, stating that if the brethren were satisfied with his work, he was satisfied with his officers, who had that evening performed their duties in a manner seldom equalled in a provincial lodge, and not often surpassed in the best of the London lodges. Bro. W. Coombes, S.W., replied on behalf of himself and the rest of the officers.

He was sure the officers did not lack zeal in the performance of their duties, and would do all they could to assist their respected W.M. There were a few of them absent, but he could answer that business detained them. "The Visitors" was then given, being replied to by Bro. Ruting, P.M., who, having frequently visited the Royal Union Lodge, always felt gratified, and assured the brethren that he would never miss the opportunity of being with them. At this stage of the evening the London brethren had to retire in order to catch the train, leaving the W.M. and a few brethren to finish a very pleasant meeting.

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Newcastle-on-Tyne Lodge (No. 24)*—This lodge was opened at the Freemasons Hall, Blakel-street, on July 2nd, by the W.M., Bro. W. J. Harding, assisted by his officers and a good attendance of members and visitors. After the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, the lodge was opened to the second degree, and the candidates passed to the degree of F.C. by Bro. Loades, P.M.; two brethren were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., G.S.B. of England, &c. The lodge was closed to the first degree, when the W.M., in suitable terms, presented to the Rev. S. Atkinson, Prov. G. Chap., and Chaplain of the lodge, a beautiful engrossed address on vellum, framed and glazed, showing the attachment of the brethren to him for his kindness to all, and hoping that when he was far away from them that he would meet with kind friends wherever he might be, and in the name of the lodge begged his acceptance of this small token of their esteem. The Rev. brother returned thanks, heartfelt and sincere. He had experienced nothing but kindness from all his brethren, and should he be called away from them sooner than he expected, and wherever his lot should be, he would ever be reminded of the kindness shown to him by the brethren of the province of Northumberland, and this lodge in particular, and in a neat speech concluded by again thanking them. Business of the lodge over it was closed in due and solemn form. The visitors were Bros. Heaward, W.M. 56; Buckland, P. Prov. G.D. Durham, J. Rodden, Prov. G.S.B. Durham, Winter, P. Prov. G. Purst. Northumberland, &c.

SUFFOLK.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the province of Suffolk was held at Hadleigh on Wednesday, July 1st. The brethren met in the lodge room at one o'clock, the R.W. the Prov. G.M. of Suffolk, Bro. Colonel A. S. Adair, presiding, supported by the following brethren:—Bros. John Head, P. Prov. G.J.W. and W.M. 1261, Acting D. Prov. G.M.; Gissing, Acting Prov. G.S.W., P.M. 96, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Bradbeer, Prov. G.J.W. 84; Edward Dorling, Prov. G. Sec., 522 and 1261; W. Hunt, P. Prov. J.G.D. 417; Henry Golding, P. Prov. G.P., 417; J. Payne, P.M. 417; Henry Last, 417; C. T. Townsend, P. Prov. Purst., 1261; J. F. Robinson, W.M. 417; Robert Clark, P.M. 84; John L. Gissing, P. Prov. G.J.W., 96; William Wilmshurst, Prov. G.S.B., P.M. 96; Thomas Grimwood, S.D. 522; W. Dowsing, Prov. G.S., 96; Thomas Hayes, Prov. G.D.C., P.M. 196; W. Hayward, S.D. 96, Sec., 1238; J. T. Wright, J.W. 1238; Theodore G. Cresy, S.W. 1238; Narman Harris, P.M. 131, Prov. G.S.D.; J. Pettitt P.M. 522, Prov. G.J.W.; Robert Girling, P.M. 522, P. Prov. G. Reg.; Alfred Bowles, Prov. G. Org. 131 and 522; Newson Garrett, P.M. 3, W.M. 1238; Thomas Chisnall, P.M. 417; Henry Strappnell, 1261; E. C. Tidd, 522 and 1261; W. O. Ward, W.M. 935, 522, 1261; Joseph Whitehead, P.M. 272; W. Roby, P.M. and S.D. 131; F. H. Jennings, 522 and 1261; J. W. Muriel, P.M. 417; F. W. Barber, P.M. 417; W. Kersey Tyler, 417; John Tracy, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., P.M. 131 and 572; J. A. Pettitt, jun., J.D. 522; John R. Grayson, W.M. 787; J. A. Pickess, P.M. 272; Robert Cade, P.M. 272; James Clarke, P.M. 272; Thomas Wilson, P.M. 417; R. S. Chandler, S.W. 383; W. C. Mullinger, W.M. 383; W. Stagg, P. Prov. G.S.B. 757; George Freeman 417; Henry Luff, P.M. 522, P. Prov. J.G.W.; A. Robertson, Prov. G. Treas. 522; John Bowler, Prov. G. Sec., 417; Rev. R. N. Sanderson, Prov. G. Chap., P.M. 522; Henry Read, Prov. S.G.D.; G. S. Findley, Prov. Assist. G. Dir. of Cers., P.M. 198; Henry Last, P.M. 417; E. K. Green 522, &c.

The lodge having been opened in solemn form, and prayer offered by the Prov. G. Chap., the following Ode to Masonry,

composed by Bro. Theodore Grant Cresy, S.W. of Lodge 1238, was sung by the Prov. G. Org., Bro. Alfred Bowles, who presided at the harmonium:—

Hail to the Bond, which thus unites
Mankind of each degree,
And bids a Mason's love extend
O'er every land and sea!

Where'er a suffering brother's found,
We're taught to bear relief,
His sorrows sooth, and pain assuage,
And stay his tears of grief.

As long as wisdom's light we seek,
And truth adorns the mystic band,
Thus Masonry securely built,
In beauty's strength shall firmly stand.

DEATH OF THE D. PROV. G.M., BRO. F. W. FREEMAN.

THE PROV. G. MASTER then addressed the brethren as follows: A duty now devolves upon me, in the course of my discharge of the proceedings of this Provincial Grand Lodge, to allude to a subject of a most painful character. Your regrets have already anticipated what I am about to say with respect to the void which has been left in this Provincial Grand Lodge. You all know the worth of the late D. Prov. G.M., Bro. F. W. Freeman, and, I may say, a more valued man never existed in the province of Suffolk—(hear, hear)—and the loss the Craft has sustained is too well known to you. What the loss is in this province will be remembered with sorrow for some time to come. (Applause.) It is a pleasure to meet with a brother in the discharge of Masonic duties whose heart has always been for the good of the Craft, and for the advancement of Masonry. (Hear, hear.) I know his sentiments were of that kind, deriving support from the highest intelligence, which led him faithfully to discharge those first duties in connection with Masonry which gained for him so much love and respect amongst his Masonic brethren. (Applause.) His memory lives with us. It gives me additional confidence in the feeling which binds us together in this province, to see how general is that feeling on this public occasion, when we are collected together to show for him, with the emblems of our Order, our condolence, and the sense which we all entertain in the bereavement which this province has sustained. I found in our late brother that ready assistance which is so valuable to those who have high important Masonic duties to perform; and his experience was valuable beyond all praise. (Applause.) And when I speak to our younger brethren of the proficiency in Masonry, of one who was so nobly endowed with intelligence as our late D. Prov. G.M., I fear I speak of one whose place will not easily be filled. (Hear, hear.) I have considered it my duty first to give expression to your sentiments on this occasion, as it probably will be the last opportunity we may have of paying our last tributes of respect to our much-lamented brother. (Applause.)

The Prov. G. Sec. read the proceedings of the Board of Finance, upon which the Prov. G.M. briefly remarked.

The following officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge were then appointed:—Prov. G.M., Bro. Col. N. A. S. Adair; Prov. G.S.W., Bro. C. T. Townsend; Prov. G.J.W., J. F. Robinson; Prov. G. Treas., Spencer Freeman; Prov. G. Sec., Edward Dorling; Prov. G. Chap., Rev. R. N. Sanderson; Prov. G.R., C. S. Pedgrift; Prov. G.S.D., H. Harris; Prov. G.J.D., Robert Cade; Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., W. C. Mullinger; Prov. G.A.D.C., W. Hayward; Prov. G. Supt. of Works, J. Breckells; Prov. G.O., Alfred Bowles; Prov. G.S.B., W. Wilins Murat; Prov. G. Purst., R. Clarke; Prov. G. Tyler, Alexander Robinson.

The brethren having been briefly addressed by the Prov. G.M. upon matters relating to the lodge, the brethren formed into procession, with the banners of the several lodges, and proceeded to church, where the following sermon was preached by the Prov. G. Chap., who took his text from the 29th chap. of 1 Chronicles 15, 16, and 17 verses:—

"For we are strangers before Thee and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding.

"O Lord our God, all this store that we have prepared to build Thee an house for Thy holy name, cometh of Thine hand, and all is Thine own.

"I know also, my God, that Thou triest the heart, and hast pleasure in uprightness."

These devout outpourings of spirit are some of the last recorded words of David. They express his feelings in contem-

plating the preparation he had made for the accomplishment of that glorious work which he had had in his mind to perform, but of which the wisdom and justice of the Lord had seen fit to withhold the fulfilment. His devout and reverent heart thought it unseemly that, while he dwelt in royal state, and beheld all things prospering around him, the ark and service of the most High should remain even as they had remained, before God thought fit to exalt Israel so high among the neighbouring people. "See now," was his word, "I dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of God dwelleth within curtains." God, however, having seen fit to deny his wish, but to console him with the promise that his son "who shall be born unto him should be a man of rest," should build His house, the aged king devoted the residue of his days to accumulate the means for the completion of the mighty work. And now the days were drawing nigh when the man after God's own heart should go the way of all flesh, and in humbled sadness indeed, but sadness not without hope, he pours forth his soul in the words of the text. Alas! my brethren, this is a time when the first of these pious words are impressed upon our minds with especial force, and sound in our ears with double solemnity. The joyfulness of our usual festive meeting is dimmed, the badges and ensigns of our order are veiled with tokens of mourning; we miss from this place one whose joy it always was, but especially on occasions like the present, to "go with the multitude and bring them forth into the house of God in the voice of praise and thanksgiving among such as keep holy day." Of him it may well be said, "His sun has gone down while it was yet day." In all his vigour, in the very fullness of ripened manhood, the fiat of the Almighty Grand Master has gone forth to call him, I humbly trust, from this scene of his earthly labours, to a place in the Grand Lodge above, there to advance him to a higher degree than any to which we can be admitted on this side the grave. I shall not launch out into any panegyric of his many virtues. Much I might say of the enlightened wisdom, so open to all who sought counsel, of the warm heart and ready hand, both so open to all who were in trouble or adversity, of the frank, manly spirit always pursuing the straightforward path, without either fear or favour. Something I might say, too, were it not unseemly, of resignation under suffering, and of humble trust in God, but this is not the place nor the time to do more than just allude to such considerations as these. We loved him well,—for ourselves we lament his loss. We shall miss his enlightened knowledge and his self-denying energy; but we, too, are strangers, exiles from our heavenly home, until it shall please our Father to call us there; and our departed brother, we devoutly hope, is only gone a little while before us, a little sooner than ourselves, to taste the joys of the better country that is heavenly. We are strangers and sojourners, my brethren; but it follows not from this that we are to be idlers, wasting the time appointed for us to abide in this land of our captivity. Rather the very shortness of the space of our continuance here is an additional call to work while it is yet time—a summons to be up and doing, lest the Master should come and find His servants' appointed task unfinished. How think you will it fare with us if, in that great day, when the Grand Master Most High shall take reckoning with His labourers, we find that the temple we are employed to build is all unfinished, or, worse still, lies scattered in scorched and disjointed ruins; no place for the holy God to set His name there, but a habitation for unclean beasts, and a roosting place for every foul bird? How will it fare with us if we only learn, when knowledge comes too late to avail us, that God, out of the infinite treasury of His grace, has found for us all that is needful to finish, furnish, and decorate the house that He had chosen to set His name, but that we, though such treasure has been committed to our charge, have left it all unused, yea, have not even cared to know that it was precious, and perhaps have even wasted it for our own and others ruin. Think not, my beloved brethren, that I speak now in any undue severity of reproof: rather I give you this solemn warning in earnestness of brotherly love. At the very best, all the stores that have been prepared for us to build cometh of God's own hand, and is all His own. However well we may perform our appointed task, we are unprofitable servants; of His own do we give Him. The beginning and end of our service is of God. Jesus is the author and finisher of our work as well as of our faith. If, then, a treasure has been entrusted to our care, to be used for God, I entreat you to consider the awful responsibility of such a trust, and the great peril of the unworthy fulfilment thereof. We, as Freemasons, are all familiar with the record of the

glory of that magnificent temple which Solomon built for God's service. We know from the traditions of our Order how it fared with the unworthy labourers in that mighty task. Glorious was the ancient temple, but the temple which we build is far greater than that which our ancient brethren erected, as heaven is than earth, as soul is than matter, as eternity is than time. Glorious was the ancient temple; but its glory, like that which once beamed from the face of our Grand Master Moses, was only a glory which was to be done away. The glory of the temple, which we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are building, if we only by the grace of God attain, shall endure when this earth and all things in it shall have passed away for ever, eternal in the eternity of God. For the gold of David's treasure-house, we have the gold which maketh truly rich gold tried in the fire and bought of Christ; for the stones hewn in the quarry, then squared, carved, marked and numbered, we have the apostles and prophets tried and approved by the square and compasses of the Almighty Grand Master himself; even as Bernard, of Clury, sings—

"With jasper glow thy bulwarks; thy street with emeralds blaze;

The serdins and the topaz unite in Thee their rays.

Thine ageless walls are bounded with amethyst unpriced,

The saint builds up the fabric, and the corner-stone is Christ."

For the voices of the Priests and Levites we have all angels crying aloud, Cherubin and Seraphim, and all the host of heaven with the spirits of ransomed saints, and the holy church throughout all the world, singing Holy! Holy! Holy! For the brazen ewer we have the washing of Regeneration; for the seven-branched candlestick, the illumination of the Holy Ghost; for the bright shakinah, filling the temple with glory, the abiding presence of Christ, with His church always, even to the end of the world. For Jachin and Boaz we have the strength wherein God will establish them that trust in Him, that His name may rest there forever; for the altar of incense, the prayer of the saints; for the blood of slaughtered beasts, the lamb slain from the foundation of the world; for the ark of the covenant, the indwelling of the Father; for the veil of the temple, the flesh of Incarnate God, through which Jesus Christ our forerunner is entered into the holy of holies, and sits in glory at the royal hand of the Majesty on high. Wise were the master builders who designed the temple on Mount Moriah, but wiser is the humblest of those who labour in this task of ours, for that which our ancient brethren did unwittingly, or at best only partly enlightened, has to us been spiritually eloquent, being interpreted by Christ our prophet, priest and king. Well may we rejoice and be exceeding glad; only while we exult in the abundance of the revelation, let this warning voice sound through all, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" You, Christian brethren, who have not the privilege of being members of our royal art, suffer, I beseech you, the word of exhortation. You may sometimes have asked "What is Freemasonry?" and have very probably received, for an answer, that it is a peculiar system of morality. True; but it is peculiar only in this, that it is veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols, as additional means of enforcing those principles and truths which we believe in common. That it contains nothing contrary to God's holy word you may well believe from the way I have been trying, however imperfectly, to enforce its doctrines from that Holy Book. The words which I have been addressing to my initiated brethren are meant no less for you, and the doctrines I have been enforcing apply as much to you as to them. It is written, "He is not a Jew which is one outwardly;" and we may without irreverence, I hope, apply similar words to Masonry. Of a truth there are many, indeed, never initiated, who in a spiritual sense are far more really Masons than those who, having gone through the form of initiation, take no more care to learn the true meaning of that system of which they are called to decipher. Brother Masons, let such provoke us to Godly emulation. We say we have received light, let us walk as children of the light, remembering whereunto we are called. Apprentices of the Royal Art, are you diligently and humbly doing your duty, practising brotherly love, relief and truth, guiding your steps by the triple light of God's revealed word, the square of strict morality, and the compasses of self-convincing conscience; working, making, and indenting on the stone rough and unbewn, as taken from the quarry, and fitting it for the hands of the more experienced workman. Fellows of the Craft, are you making good use of the talents entrusted to you, practising morality, justice, and uprightness, keeping fast your jewels, and

adjusting them by the perfect ashlar, the great example, even the Lord Jesus Christ, with patience and industry preparing for a higher degree. Master Masons, are you truly searching for that which was lost—instructing the ignorant, supporting the weak, comforting the afflicted, defending the fatherless, and guarding the widow—more and more steadfastly fixing your eyes on the bright morning star, striving more and more to represent Him who liveth and was dead, and is alive for evermore? Companions of the Arch, are you uplifting that which was fallen, restoring the ruined shrine, repairing the scattered walls, using aright that knowledge which, long hidden, has at last been revealed, and striving so to overcome, that God may make you pillars in His holy temple, and write upon you his new name? Soldiers of the Temple, have ye put on the whole armour of God, to wage holy warfare against the enemies of the Faith, and to guard the footsteps of the pilgrims to Zion, that none should stumble and go astray? Brethren, one and all, all your store cometh of God's hand, and is all His, and of His own we are giving Him. Up and be doing. Work while it is yet day, the night cometh when no man can work. Alas! beloved, our shortcomings, our sins, negligencies, and ignorances are so manifold, that even the best of us are not so much like labourers drawing the materials for this work from the rich store-house of David, as that band of returning captives who rebuilt the sanctuary so shorn of its beauty, and minished in its splendour, that those who remembered the old rather wept than rejoiced over the new. Yet even thus the voice of God soundeth in our ears: "Who is there among you of my people? Let him go up. Be strong now O Zerubbabel saith the Lord, and be strong O Joshua, the son of Jonedeth the High Priest, and be strong all ye people of the land, and work, for I am with you saith the Lord of Hosts. According to the word I have covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt, so my spirit remaineth among you; fear ye not. For thus saith the Lord of Hosts; yet once it is a little while and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land, and I will shake the nations, and the desire of all nations shall come; and I will fill this House with glory saith the Lord of Hosts. The silver is mine and the gold is mine saith the Lord of Hosts. The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the glory of the former saith the Lord of Hosts." To intend, indeed, to bring to the work, wasted power and squandered treasures, to offer anything short of all we have and are, ourselves, our souls and bodies, is robbery, thanklessness, withdrawal of ourselves from Christ, keeping back part of the price of His blood. But to offer Him the days of life when it is all we have to offer, to offer our wasted selves to Him when all the best is gone, this is an acceptable gift to Him who bade them gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing may be lost; yea, it is what He vouchsafes to call His own sacrifice, for it is written the "sacrifice of God is a troubled spirit: a broken or a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise." Up, then, and be doing nothing; else lingers, time is sweeping by, eternity is hastening on. If your work is not growing, it is so surely being wasted. Too much time we all of us have lost already. Only work, looking to the Divine G.M., the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end; 'if the burden of your task be heavy, He will bear it for you. If the sun of this world scorches you, He will be a cloud to shade you; if you thirst, He will be a stream to cool you; in slippery places He will uphold you with the right hand of his righteousness. Choose with steadfast hearts Him who hath chosen you; love Him who hath loved you, and He will be in life your strength whereon to labour, in death your pillow whereon to repose; in all eternity with the Father and the Holy Ghost, your exceeding great reward.—

Miss Hardacre ably presided at the organ, and the musical services were very effective.

Collections were made in the lodge room and in the church on behalf of the funds of the East Suffolk Hospital, when the sum of £10 was realised.

After service the brethren returned in procession, and the lodge was closed.

THE FESTIVAL.

The brethren afterwards adjourned to dinner, over which the Prov. G.M. presided.

Grace having been said by the Prov. G. Chap.,

The Prov. G. MASTER rose and gave "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen," which was duly honoured by the brethren present.

Next followed the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was received with three times three cheers.

The Prov. G. MASTER shortly afterwards rose and gave "The first Mason in England, the M.W. the Earl of Zetland, G.M. of all England," who was an excellent Mason and a man with the largest sympathies.

Drank with full Masonic honours.

The next toast was "The Prov. D.G.M., the Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Past and Present Officers of Grand Lodge, uniting with the toast the name of Bro. Benjamin Head, G.D."

Drank with full honours.

Bro. BENJAMIN HEAD, G.D., in responding to the toast of the D.G.M. and Grand Officers, said he thanked them sincerely for the honour they had conferred upon the Officers of the Grand Lodge. No remark was necessary from him with regard to the D.G.M., for all Masons knew his worth. (Hear, hear.) And as to the Past and Present Officers, from his intimate knowledge of them, he was assured they had always done their duty, and would continue to do it. They were determined to act assiduously in the due discharge of those great duties which devolved upon them. (Applause.) Those duties took up a great deal of time, but they willingly gave that time for the good of Masonry. Having briefly referred to the great question now before the Grand Lodge, namely, the property belonging to the Grand Lodge, Bro. Head said great interest was now taken in a question which he thought closely concerned them all, namely, a place or home where all Masons might meet and partake of those privileges which were enjoyed by other great bodies in the kingdom. (Applause.) He thought Masons ought to have such a place where brethren could meet each other—a kind of rendezvous in fact for Masons all over England. (Hear, hear.) Having been entrusted with the gavel, he begged to propose to them a toast. It was "The Health of their Prov. G.M." (Loud and continued applause.) During the time that he (Bro. Head) had been connected with Masonry, he had been present at the installation of four Prov. G.M.'s for Suffolk; but he hoped this was the last. (Hear, hear.) They all knew him, and he felt they could not help loving him as much as he did. Nothing that he could say respecting their Prov. G.M. would be new to them, or could it increase that kind feeling with which he knew they regarded him both as a man and as a Mason. (Loud applause.) He therefore called upon them to drink, with full Masonic honours, the health of their Prov. G.M., Colonel Adair.

Drank with full honours.

The Prov. G. MASTER replied. He said he rose with feelings of much gratitude to thank them all for the flattering manner in which they had received the toast. He was one of those who thought there was something more than the ordinary connexions of the world between Masons.—(hear, hear.)—a sympathy in the shape of their approbation which was always given to those who pursued a course of conduct approving that which was right. (Hear hear.) As he had said on several occasions, as a Mason, they must judge him by his works. He felt very much their kind expression of feeling towards himself. In reference to the Charities the Prov. G.M. said it was exceedingly gratifying to find that their Charities had been so successful in the province of Suffolk. He was exceedingly glad to find that in the province Masonry was increasing, not only in the numbers of new lodges, but the old lodges had very much increased their number of members. This was very gratifying to him. With regard to holding the Provincial Grand Lodge he proposed that for the future the meeting should be held in Ipswich every three years. (Hear hear.) That however was a matter for further consideration. He thought they were much indebted to the brethren of the town of Hadleigh for their kindness, and for the excellent preparation made for holding the meeting. He proposed that the next Provincial Grand Lodge should be held in Ipswich, and then it might be Ipswich every third year. Other localities also would have considerations. He had great pleasure in thanking them for the attention paid to all his messages and communications, and the ready assistance he had received from them. His great desire was to give every attention to everything which was laid before him for the spread of Masonry. (Applause.) Again he thanked them for their kind expression of regard. (Applause.)

The Prov. G. MASTER shortly afterwards rose and said the toast which he was about to propose was an important one. It was the "Health of the Prov. G. Wardens, Bros. Townsend and Robinson. (Drunk with much applause.)

Bro. TOWNSEND, Prov. G.S.W., in reply, said he thanked the Prov. G.M. for the honour he had done him in placing him in so high and exalted a position. Bro. B. Read had stated that he had

been present at the installation of four Prov. G.M.'s for Suffolk. He (Bro. Townsend) had been present at three, and he did hope this was the last, for he did not know where they could find a better. (Loud applause.) He had made Masonry his study, having attended twenty Provincial Grand Lodges in Suffolk. (Hear hear.) He had endeavoured assiduously to do his duty in the high position in which he was placed, and in the performance of those duties he knew he should be ably assisted by the Prov. G.J.W., Bro. Robinson. (Applause.) He again thanked them very sincerely for the compliment. (Cheers.)

Bro. J. F. ROBINSON, Prov. G.J.W., also replied, and said he rose with considerable diffidence to return thanks for the honour which had that day been conferred upon him by the Prov. G.M. His heart and soul was in Masonry, and no effort should be wanting on his part efficiently to carry out the duties of so high and honourable an office. (Applause.)

The Prov. G. MASTER rose and proposed "The health of the Prov. G. Chap., Bro. R. N. Sanderson," and thanked him for the very excellent sermon he had given them that day. (Applause.) He would unite with the toast the rest of the Prov. G. Officers. (Masonic honours.)

Bro. R. N. SANDERSON, Prov. G. Chap., briefly replied on the part of the Grand Lodge officers. He said he was only too happy on any occasion to offer his services, and it was exceedingly gratifying to him to receive their approval for what he had done. (Applause.) He thanked them most sincerely for their kind expression of feeling towards himself. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G. MASTER, in proposing the next toast, said there was a class of Masons whose value could not be overrated, and who were ever ready, on occasions like the present, to come readily forward and give their assistance. He alluded to the past and present Prov. Grand officers of the province. (Loud applause.) He would unite with the toast the name of a very worthy Mason, Bro. John Head. (Loud applause.)

Drunk with all honours.

Bro. JOHN HEAD, P. Prov. G.W., returned thanks, and said that the past and present officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge could not but feel gratified at the kind manner in which their services had been alluded to by the Prov. G.M. He (Bro. Head) believed that his name would be found on the list of the old lodge 30 years ago, having served the office of Grand Steward in 1834—(Applause)—and also the office of Prov. G.J.W. So long as he was connected with the Provincial Grand Lodge they might rest assured that he would do all in his power to assist in carrying out the duties of the Craft efficiently. (Applause.)

The Prov. G. MASTER next gave the W.M.'s of Lodges, uniting with the toast the name of the W.M. of the youngest lodge, the Adair, Bro. Newson Garrett. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Bro. NEWSON GARRETT, in acknowledging the compliment, said though a member of a very young lodge, he had been a Mason for upwards of thirty years, having the honour of being a P.M. of Lodge No. 3 in London. (Hear, hear.) Bro. Head had said that Masons had no home. Now, he must differ from him in this respect. Masons had a home everywhere—a home in the world wherein Providence had placed them, and he trusted that always would be the case. He (Bro. Garrett) had travelled in various parts of the world, and he always found liberal hearts, liberal minds, and intelligent understandings. (Hear hear.) He hoped that Masonry would continue to flourish in this province. But let them not forget that Masons were but men, and they must not assume or presume to be more than mortals. (Hear hear.) However good a Mason a man might be he had his faults, even their Prov. G.M. (Laughter.) They were, however, proud of such a man in such a position as their worthy and respected Prov. G.M., Col. Adair. (Loud applause.) The lodge with which he was connected was a young lodge, but he could assure them that if any of the brethren visited them at the consecration of the lodge, they would receive a most hearty welcome. (Applause.)

The Prov. G. MASTER then gave the "Masonic Charities," and success to them, and he again called upon their Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Edward Dorling, to give them some information upon the subject. (Applause.)

Bro. DORLING, Prov. G. Sec. for Suffolk, in acknowledging the toast, said he was sorry he was not in a position to afford them much information respecting their Charities. He believed they were in a flourishing condition, and the only way to keep them so was by brethren becoming subscribers to them. (Hear hear.) They were excellent institutions, and had effected a vast amount of good. The sum of five guineas would constitute a

life subscriber, and he should like to see this system much extended. As far as he was personally concerned, he should only be too happy at any time to exert himself on behalf of the Masonic Charities. (Applause.)

This concluded the toasts of the evening, and the Prov. G.M. on retiring from the chair was loudly and heartily cheered by the company.

The Prov. G. Organist, Bro. Alfred Bowles, presided at the pianoforte during the evening, and delighted the brethren by singing some pleasant songs. Amongst them was the following Masonic song, dedicated, by permission, to the Prov. G.M., by Bro. Bowles, the words by Bro. I. Grant Cressy, S.W. 1238.

THE FIVE POINTS.

Should sorrow a brother assail,
Or misfortune beset his career,
Withhold not thine hand to his aid—
Then grudge him not sympathy's tear.

Swift of foot be thy generous help,
Let not anger assistance impede;
Thy step let not slothfulness stay,
Whenever a brother's in need.

In thy breast let his secrets be locked,
From slander his honour defend;
In prayer let him ne'er be forgot,
When your knees in devotion you bend.

If dangers should plunge him in woe,
Remember the mystical bond;
Sure be thy grip, firm thy hold,
Till he is raised from the tomb of despond.

ALDBOROUGH.—CONSECRATION OF THE ADAIR LODGE (No. 1238).

Monday, the 13th July, will long be remembered as a great day in the calendar of Freemasonry by the brethren resident in the quiet little town of Aldborough, for on that day the Adair Lodge No. 1238 was consecrated by the Prov. G.M. for Suffolk, Col. R. A. S. Adair, after whom the lodge is named. On this occasion probably there were assembled in the old Town Hall, at Aldborough, a building much regarded for its antiquity, one of the most influential meetings of the brethren that has ever taken place in the province of Suffolk on any similar occasion. The members of the new lodge, though small in numbers, evinced a desire, with the valuable assistance of their much and deservedly regarded W.M. elect, Bro. Newson Garrett, to give the brethren connected with the various lodges in the province a hearty and genuine welcome. Invitations were issued to all lodges, and nobly was that call responded to.

The day was lovely, which led many to enjoy a visit to this pretty little watering place, and also take part in the ceremonies which were this day to be celebrated. In various parts of the town flags were floating in the gentle breeze of a lovely summer's morning, and in front of the White Lion Hotel, Bro. Hayward, the worthy host, had suspended a long line of beautiful flags. The interior of the old town wore an aspect which we doubt if it had ever presented before; and certainly within its old walls were collected an assembly of men which did honour to the Craft.

The proceedings of the day were to have commenced at a quarter past one; but owing to a delay in the arrival of the train, consequent upon the battalion drill at Saxmundham, the lodge did not assemble until after two o'clock. The R.W. the Prov. G.M. presided, supported by the following members of the order:—

Members and Officers of the Adair Lodge—Bros. Newson Garrett, W.M. elect; T. G. Cressy, J. T. Wright, Wm. Hayward, Rev. Wm. Tate, Edmund Garrett, Thomas Keighwin, Charles Catmore, John Butcher, Edward Bunness, Wm. Chatton, H. H. James, Hon. Arthur Thellusson. Amongst the visitors were—Bros. C. T. Townsend, 950, P.S.G.W. 272 and 522; S. B. King, W.M. 522; J. Crispin, P.M. 522, P. Prov. G.D.C. for Suffolk; John Head, W.M. 959, P. Prov. G.J.W.; J. Alloway, Treas. 959; W. Ladbroke, P.M. 544, P. Prov. G.J.W.; C. S. Pedgriff, P.M. 544, P.G.R.; E. Kent, 96; J. Brickell, P.M. 96; H. Shrapnell, 959; G. A. Turner, P.M. 522, P. Prov. G.S.; Thomas Bays, P.M. 96, P. Prov. G.D.C.; Joseph Whitehead, P.M. 272; James Richardson, P.M. 272, P.G.S.D.; James Turner, W.M. 272; W. Spalding, P.M. 522; H. C. Churchman, 522; E. H. Adams, S.W. 1231; E. C. Tidd, D.C., 959, 522; C. Schulen, P.M. 131, Prov. A.D.C.; H. Harris, P.M. 131, P.G.S.D.; Thos. Grey, Phoenix; W. Wilmshurst, P.G.S.B., P.M. 96; J. D.

Botwright, 1231; J. O. Pickess, P.M. 272; G. S. Findley, P.M. 198, 522; J. Dallenger, P.M. 96; J. Cox, P.M. 96; R. W. Allen, 96; E. T. Read, 522; W. Stubbs, J.W. 96; H. Luff, P.M. 522; Jas. Franks, P.M. 522, P. Prov. G.R.; W. Westgate, S.D. 259, 272, 522; Alfred Jeffries, 96; J. Tracy, P.M. 131, 272, Prov. G.D.C.; George Farrow, J.W. 959; Alfred Bowles, P.G.O. 959; J. Parker, 96; Robert Girling, P.M. 522, P. Prov. G.R.; R. N. Green, 522; George Wheeler, 522; E. K. Green, 522; W. F. Bruff, 383; Richard Fox, 757; R. N. Sanderson, P.M. 522, Prov. G. Chap.; W. Dowsing, 96; James Godball, 522; Joseph Cullingford, 96; Robert Martin, P.M. 131; Spencer Freeman, P. Prov. G.S.W., P.G.T.; Charles Capon, 1231, &c.

The S.W.'s chair was filled by Bros. S. B. King, W.M. 522, and Bayes, Doric, 96, J.W. The Acting Director of the interesting proceedings was Bro. C. T. Townsend, Prov. G.S.W., who took his seat on the right of the Prov. G.M. The lodge was opened in the first degree by Bro. John Head, P. Prov. G.J.W. and W.M. 959. Next followed an address by the Prov. G. Chap., Bro. the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, on Charity, one of the special objects of the Masonic Craft; after which a collection was made in the lodge-room, for the purpose of assisting to establish in Aldborough a Sea bathing Infirmary. We understand, up to the present time, the amount already collected is something like £125.

The Prov. G. MASTER then called upon the Secretary, Bro. Hayward, to read the warrant of constitution from the Grand Lodge of England, after which the lodge was opened in the second degree. After prayer by the Prov. G. Chaplain, the hymn, "To Thee, Great Architect, we sing," &c., was sung by the Prov. G. Org., Bro. Alfred Bowles, who presided at the pianoforte. The ceremony of consecration was then performed by the Prov. G.M., followed by the hymn of thanksgiving—"In gratitude to Thee we bend," &c.

Bro. FOR then presented Bro. Newson Garrett to the Prov. G.M., who duly installed him in the position of W.M. of the Adair Lodge, (No. 1238.) An effective address was delivered by the Prov. S.G.W., Bro. Townsend, to the newly installed W.M., the ancient charge being administered by the worthy Secretary. The W.M. then took his seat and proceeded to appoint his officers for the year, as follows.—S.W., Bro. T. G. Cresy; J.W., Bro. J. T. Wright; S.D., Bro. the Rev. W. Tate; J.D., Bro. E. Garrett; Secretary, Bro. W. Hayward; I.G., Bro. Keighwin; Tyler, Bro. Roper. As each brother was invested by the W.M. with his distinguishing badge of office, he was feelingly and suitably addressed by Bro. Garrett upon the duties each had to discharge, and the confidence he had in every brother who would, he felt assured, assist to their utmost in enabling him to preserve the dignity of the lodge and efficiently to perform its duties.

An ode to Masonry, the same as that sung at the Provincial Grand Lodge at Hadleigh, as well as the words of the sacred music used in the consecration, were from the pen of Bro. Cresy, adapted to music by Bro. Alfred Bowles, Prov. G. Org.

At the conclusion of the interesting and imposing ceremony the brethren formed procession, each lodge bearing its distinctive banner, and, headed by the band of the East Suffolk Artillery, under Mr. Charles J. Cooke, of Ipswich, proceeded to church. A large concourse of persons had assembled throughout the whole line of procession, and the sacred edifice was crowded in every part. At the head of the procession, by request, were the bailiffs of the ancient corporation of Aldborough, bearing their silver maces, which date from the reign of James the First. The musical services were efficiently performed, assisted by several of the visiting brethren, amongst whom were Bro. G. Turner, Bro. James Godball, sen., and others. Miss Beart presided at the organ. The lessons were read by Bro. the Rev. W. Tate, after which the hymn "Songs of praise the angels sang," &c., was sung, copies of which were circulated throughout the church. Next followed the sermon, delivered with much eloquence and earnestness, by the Prov. G. Chap. Bro. the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, who took for his text the 2 Cor., iv. chap. 8 verse, and the v. chap. 1 verse, "While we look not at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."—"For we know that if our earthly tabernacle were dissolved, we have a house of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." The discourse, which was most appropriate for the occasion, was listened to with great attention by the numerous congregation. A collection was made in aid of establishing a "Sea-bathing Infirmary." The several services closed with the hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden," &c.

The procession was then re-formed and proceeded to the lodge room, where the brethren were addressed by the Prov. G.M. upon Masonic matters, and who especially alluded to the distinguished honour which had been conferred upon him by the members of the Adair Lodge, by naming it after him. He hoped it would flourish, and he felt assured that under the able guidance of its most efficient and worthy W.M. Bro. Newson Garrett, it could not fail to become an ornament to the province. The proceedings of the day had given him great gratification, and the numerous assembly which he saw around him could not but convince him that Masonry was deeply regarded in the province of Suffolk.

The lodge was then closed in solemn form, and the brethren proceeded to

THE BANQUET.

which took place in the large room of the White Lion Hotel, and which was served by Bro. Hayward, in a style which did him infinite credit.

The chair was taken by the Prov. G.M. Col. Adair, supported on the right by the Prov. G.S.W. Bro. C. T. Townsend, and on the left by the W.M. of the Adair Lodge, Bro. Newson Garrett. At this table also were Bro. the Hon. Arthur Thellusson, the Prov. G. Chap. Bro. Sanderson, Bro. W. Tate, S.D. of the Adair; Bro. John Head, P. Prov. G.J.W. and W.M. 959, &c. Between 60 and 70 sat down to dinner.

The Prov. G.M. left the chair just before seven, followed by some thirty of the brethren. The W.M. of the Adair Lodge took the chair after the departure of the Prov. G.M., who had only time to propose the loyal toasts.

The following is the list of toasts proposed:—"The Queen;" "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The Earl of Zetland, G.M. of all England;" "The Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M.;" "The Prov. G.M., Colonel Adair;" "The Adair Lodge, and Bro. N. Garrett;" "The Present and Past Grand Officers of Suffolk, coupled with the names of Bros. Townsend and Head;" "The Prov. G. Chap. Bro. Sanderson, with thanks to him for his sermon;" "The Visiting Brethren, coupled with the name a P.M. of the Dor Lodge, the oldest lodge in the province;" "The Mason Charities."

The day was one of pleasurable enjoyment to all, and we must not omit to mention the kind hospitality of Bro. Newson Garrett, who generously invited the brethren to partake of luncheon at his residence, and gave every opportunity of viewing the beautiful gardens attached to the mansion.

The band, under Mr. Cooke, played in front of the hotel during dinner, and in the evening delighted the good people of Aldburgh by performing a selection of popular music on the lawn.

AUSTRALIA.

(From the Melbourne Masonic Journal.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE.—*Australia Felix Lodge* (No. 697).—This lodge met at St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday, the 11th of May, Bro. Noone, W.M., in the chair. There was a full attendance of members, as well as several visitors, and a brother was passed to the second degree. It having been understood that the circular issued to the several lodges from the committee for establishing a Grand Lodge of Victoria would be considered this evening, was in a great measure the cause of so full a meeting. The Secretary having read the circular alluded to, Bro. Levick, after explaining many reasons why a Grand Lodge should be established in Victoria, moved that the sense of the meeting be taken as to the advisability of supporting the views of the committee, and, if in the affirmative, that the W.M. and Officers sign the circular on behalf of the lodge. The motion having been seconded, Bro. P. M. Lazarus supported the motion, as well as several other members. An amendment was moved to the effect that a lodge of emergency be called for the purpose of issuing summonses to every member to attend and take part in the discussion. The W.M. did not put either the resolution or amendment, but desired the Secretary to issue summonses to all the brethren, and to insert the business in each summons. Lodge was then closed in usual form.

HOTHAM.—*Hotham Lodge* (I.C.)—The brethren of this lodge held their usual monthly meeting on Monday, May 11th, at the New Court-House Hotel, Errol-street. There was a strong

muster of members and visiting brethren present. Bro. Alexander Short, W.M., opened the proceedings in the usual Masonic manner, and the minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the members balloted for two candidates for initiation; one of the candidates was declared duly elected. The balloting for officers was then proceeded with, Bro. George Davidson being elected to fill the chair for the ensuing six months; also Bros. T. Stubbs, S.W.; H. Downing, J.W.; A. Short, Treas.; W. J. Allen, Sec.; L. Levy, Tyler, were unanimously re-elected to their respective offices. Amongst the correspondence read was a communication received from the Provincial Grand Lodge, relating to the formation of a Victorian Grand Grand Lodge. The lodge having been opened in the second degree, Bro. Abraham Ruff was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The lodge was then reduced to the first degree, and various candidates duly proposed for initiation. The business of the evening being concluded, the lodge was The brethren afterwards met at a supper provided by Bro. Sterling with his usual regard for the comfort of his guests. The installation of officers will take place on the second Monday in June.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—*Oriental Lodge* (No. 988).—On Wednesday, June 24th, the Oriental Lodge held their St. John's Festival, in the shady ground of the charming Sultan's Valley, near Beicos, on the banks of the Bosphorus. At about ten o'clock the brethren, together with a numerous assemblage of the fair sex, whom it was considered if unmasonic, certainly most un-gallant to exclude from a fête champêtre, embarked in a steamer especially chartered for the occasion, and leaving Karakeni-bridge, at Galata, passed gaily up the Bosphorus, touching at such places only as was necessary to take on board those brethren who did not reside in the city, but who were, nevertheless, most anxious to join in the festive proceedings. On landing at Unkiar-Skelessi, near which was concluded the famous treaty referred to in Kinglake's much abused *History of the Crimean War*, the brethren proceeded through the avenue of lofty trees to the spot at which the banquet had been prepared, and after a short interval of rest, the pleasant music which accompanied the work of mastication might be heard on all sides, in other words, the knives and forks clashed on the plates, and many an ominous or cheerful pop resounded gratefully on the ear. The tables were arranged on the greensward, and in the shade of several lofty plane trees whilst the various standards of every European nation were suspended from tree to tree, and added not a little to the picturesque effect of the whole scene. Bro. Alfred Mountain, W.M. of the Oriental Lodge, presided, whilst Bro. William Evans, Prov. G. Sec. for Turkey, acted as vice-president; there were also present several brethren who have taken high degrees in the Order, amongst whom were Bros. Laurie, P. Prov. G.W. for Turkey, 30°, Scotland; Henry Pulman, P. Prov. G.W., Turkey, 30°, England; T. Junor, Prov. G. Treas., Turkey, &c. Amongst the brethren who accepted the invitation of the Oriental Lodge on this occasion were members from various English Lodges No. 415, Truro, 1108 and 1121, Constantinople, and also deputations from the French, German, and Italian Lodges established in Turkey. These with their families and friends served to render the gathering a more than usually pleasant and agreeable reunion. All Masonic allusions were very properly omitted, except the simple but loyal toasts of "The Queen and the Craft," and the "Health of H. E. Sir H. Bulwer, Prov. G.M., Turkey," which were received with loud cheers. The health of the Sultan, and thanks to those ladies who had honoured the festive board with their presence, concluded the postprandial orations, which occasionally become to an old stager in Masonry somewhat flat and wearisome. Throughout the banquet a band of talented Hungarian musicians discoursed sweet sounds, and subsequently their accomplishments proved most acceptable, when at the suggestion of the vice-president a quadrille party was formed, and overcoming the difficulty of the herbal carpet, the dancers soon glided from quadrille to polka, waltz and galop, whilst the admiring crowd of Armenian and Turkish peasantry looked on in wonder at the sprightly movements of the Terpischorean Franks. A pleasant stroll through the valley, and a gentle cigarette to assist digestion, served to pass away the few remaining hours of the day. At six o'clock the gay company at the bugle call re-assembled, and embarking

on board their steamer, quickly glided down the swift current of the Bosphorus, whilst the fine strains of Verdi's opera of *Belsharius*, given by the band in good musical taste and feeling, rendered the homeward passage most delightful. Many were the fraternal salutations given as the brethren separated at the various scalas for their respective homes, and all praise is certainly due to the W.M. and Wardens of the Oriental Lodge, in thus providing for their guests and friends so agreeable an entertainment. It is understood that this was the first Masonic gathering of the kind in Constantinople, and it is to be hoped that further celebrations in honour of the Craft will not fall short of the attempt so successfully made by the Oriental Lodge; and would suggest to the brethren of the West whether it would not be better on such festivals to indulge in healthy outdoor recreations, rather than incur the blame so frequently but unfairly cast on their magnificent banquets, but at which sign, token, or symbol is rarely used, and stereotyped orations are repeated year after year, to the great conceit, perhaps, of the orator, but with edification to very few or none.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.—*Royal Sussex Lodge* (No. 735).—A meeting of this old Canton lodge, whose warrant has recently been transferred northwards to the "Model Settlement," took place on the 11th April last, at the summons of the S.W., Bro. H. Murray, and under the presidency of a former W.M., Bro. S. Rawson, P. Prov. G.M., a second P.M. of the lodge, Bro. J. Whittall, being also present. The last meeting of this lodge was held in 1858, and until lately, grave fears were entertained by its well wishers that the daily increasing period of abeyance would lapse into total extinction. However, a knot of past office-bearers congregated at Shanghai, considering that the spread of Masonry northward called for additional lodge machinery, wisely determined, if possible, to resuscitate the "Royal Sussex," the senior lodge in China, instead of establishing a new lodge, which, with the sanction and co-operation of the Prov. G.M., Bro. Mercer, acting governor, Hong Kong, they were ultimately enabled to effect. At the preliminary meeting on the 11th April, Bro. H. Murray, S.W., was installed W.M.; Bro. S. Rawson, P. Prov. G.M., acting as installing Master, the following brethren being present, viz., Bros. J. Whittall, P.M. 735; R. F. Gould, P.M. 178 and 1045, P. Prov. G.S.W.; P. Louriers, J. Bernard, C. M. Govan (Major R.A.), and J. Thorne, 109.

Northern Lodge of China (No. 832).—The accustomed monthly meeting of this flourishing lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday, 11th May, Bro. Underwood, W.M., presiding. The following officers were present—Bros. C. Thorne, P.M.; Jackson, S.W.; Watt, J.W.; Birdseye, Treas.; Gordon, Sec.; Parker, S.D.; Hardy, J.D.; Maitland, acting I.G.; and there was an unusually large attendance of members and visitors, amongst the latter being Bro. H. Murray, W.M., Royal Sussex Lodge (No. 735). Messrs. Dunn and Wheelock, having been duly accepted, were admitted and initiated, and Bros. Dore, Hockly and Swaby, after satisfactory evidence of proficiency in the first degree, were passed to the grade of F.C. In the course of the evening Bro. Jamieson informed the lodge, that pending a reference to the conductor of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, he was officiating as local agent for that publication, and should have much pleasure in registering the names of intending subscribers, whereupon the W.M. congratulated the brethren that increased facility was afforded of their being kept conversant with the current Masonic news; and all business concluded, the lodge was closed.

INSTRUCTION.

SHANGHAI.—*Instruction Lodge of Assiduity* (No. 832).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Saturday, May 9th, at the Masonic Hall, when the ceremony of initiation was ably worked by Bro. Jackson, S.W. of the parent lodge. Present—Bros. Thorne, P.M., Preceptor; Gould, P.M.; and the following brethren as officers for the evening: Jackson, W.M.; Gordon, S.W.; Maitland, J.W.; Ewing, S.W.; Parker, J.D.; Sidforth, I.G.; also Bros. Johnson, Lyster, and Jamieson. Prior to closing, the Preceptor announced that the working of the lectures would be resumed at the next meeting, and at an early hour the brethren separated, "happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again," being the universal refrain.

ROYAL ARCH.

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH.—*Chapter Sincerity* (No. 224).—The quarterly convocation of the above chapter was held in the Masonic lodge-room, St. George's Hall, on Friday evening, 17th July, at which were present the following companions:—Dowse, Z.; Thomas, H.; Harfoot, J.; Rodd, P.Z.; Rae, S.E.; Bate, S.N.; Radford, P.S.; Seccombe, S.S.; Hill, J.S.; Rogers, Janitor, Jackman, and Maddock; and visiting companions Chappell, Rodda, and Briggs. The chapter was opened in solemn form at half-past seven o'clock, when the minutes of the former chapter were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Bros. Turner and Hill, of Lodge Sincerity (No. 224), who had been duly proposed at the last meeting; the same proving unanimous, and having signed the required declaration, they were introduced in ancient form, and duly exalted to the supreme degree of Royal Arch Masons. Three candidates were duly proposed for exaltation at the next meeting. There being no other business for consideration, the chapter was closed in solemn form, with prayer, at half-past nine o'clock.

LANCASHIRE.

GARSTON.—*Chapter of Harmony* (No. 267).—Thursday, July 9, being the regular night of meeting, the Chapter was opened at the Wellington Hotel, by P.M.E.Z. Hamer, as Z.; P.M.E.Z. Mybie as H.; P.M.E.Z. C. J. Banister, G.D.C., as J.; present also P.M.E.Z. Maddox, Hearne, May; Comps. Rev. J. Dunkley, C. Pierpoint, Leedham, Jackson, Pearson, H. D. White, Richard Porter, Petty, &c., &c. The minutes of last chapter were read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for two candidates, both elected. Bro. Bowes, of lodge 173, being in attendance, was properly proposed and exalted by the M.E.Z., assisted by H. and J. Comp. May delivered the first Historical Lecture, Comp. Wylie the second, Comp. Hearne the Symbolical Lecture, and Comp. Hamer the Mystic Lecture, Comp. Pierpoint, P.S. Two brethren were proposed for exaltation at the next meeting. The business of the lodge over, it was closed in due form. At refreshment the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given and drank, and the Companions returned to Liverpool, after spending the afternoon in peace, happiness, and good fellowship.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

MANCHESTER.—*The Caledonian Chapter* (No. 204).—This chapter was opened in solemn form on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at half-past five o'clock. Present—Companions: Isaac W. Petty, P.Z.; Henry Thos. Baldwin, P.Z.; R. H. Edge, M.E.Z.; Chas. Affleck, H.; George Charles Thorpe, J.; James Payne, E.; H. T. Warren, Treas., and other comps. Visitors:—Comps. J. L. Hine, P.Z. 317, and Larmuth 407. Bros. J. G. Holden and T. Williamson having been elected, were exalted by Comp. Edge—Comp. Balwin delivered the mystical, Comp. Edge the symbolical, and Comp. Thorpe the historical lecture. The companions adjourned to refreshment at half-past seven o'clock.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WATFORD.—*Stuart Encampment*.—The annual meeting of this encampment was held on Monday, July 6th, in the Freemason's Hall, Watford. The Eminent Commander, Sir Knight Captain C. M. Layton, presided. There were also present the M.E. S.G.M. Sir Knight William Stuart; the V.E. Prov. G.C. George Francis; Sir Knight J. How as 1st Capt.; H. G. Finch 2nd Capt.; E. F. Humbert; Thomas Rogers, and others. The encampment was opened in due form, and a ballot was taken for Comp. C. J. How, of the Cyrus Chapter, which being unanimous in his favour, he was admitted and installed into the order. Sir Knight Layton said that the decease of the eminent Commander elect leaving him in office for another year, he appointed as his officers the following:—Sir Knight C. F. Humbert 1st Capt.; E. A. Burrell 2nd Capt.; H. Binchill, Expert; T. H. Brett, Capt. of Lines; Sir Knight Rogers had been re-elected Treasurer, and Thomas Equerry. The Prov. G. C. moved, and the S.G.M. seconded a resolution to record on the minutes the regret of the encampment at the loss it had sustained by the decease of the Eminent Commander elect, Sir Knight Goodyear. An expression of sorrow and sympathy, moved and seconded by

the same distinguished members, for the absence of their esteemed Registrar, Sir Knight Burchell Herne, in consequence of the loss he had sustained in the decease of his consort. The encampment was then closed, the members departing to their own homes, as, through the events referred to, no banquet followed the proceedings.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Royal Kent Encampment.—This encampment was opened at their fields, Newgate-street, on July 4, by the E.C. Sir Knt. Rev. S. Atkinson, assisted by his officers. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Companion W. Hume being ballotted for and elected, was properly prepared and installed a member of the order, by the E.C., assisted by P.E.C. Sir Knt. C. I. Banister, P. 1st G. Aid of England, P.E.C. Sir Knt. H. G. Ludwig, acting as Expert. The Herald having proclaimed him, he took his stall in the Encampment. After the business of the conclave was over the Sir Knights adjourned to the supper room, under the presidency of the P.E.C., who gave in rotation the loyal and Masonic toasts, also the newly installed Sir Knt. W. Hume, hoping that he would soon be able to establish an encampment at the Cape, whither he is going soon to return. After enjoying a happy evening, the Sir Knights separated at ten o'clock.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.—*Celestial Encampment*.—At a meeting of this encampment, held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday, the 18th May, the following members rallied round their E.C., F. H. Murray, viz., Fraters S. Rawson, P.E.C., Prelate; E. Warden, 1st Capt.; J. Markham, 2nd Capt.; P. Louréris, Reg.; J. Bernard, Capt. of Lines; A. Ewing, Herald; J. L. Blanchard, J. Kroes, and O. R. Gordon. Comps. E. Marston, T. Birdseye, and J. Dodd, of the Zion Chapter (No. 832), were severally introduced and installed, and after a pleasant evening, enhanced by the very excellent working, for which this encampment has already established a reputation, the Sir Knights dispersed.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

METROPOLITAN.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF SOVEREIGN PRINCES ROSE CROIX OF HEREDOM.—A convocation of the members was held on Tuesday, July 14th, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Present—the Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen, 32°, M.W.S.; the Ill. Bros. H. S. Bowyer, Lt. P.C.; H. G. Vigne; Col. H. Clerk, and Sir J. de la Pole and B. A. Perrier, Sov. G. Insp., 33°; R. H. Golden and F. M. Baker, S.P.R.S., 32°; Col. Goddard, R. Costa, J. Gibbs, L. Lemanski, R. Spencer, J. How, W. Blenkin, C. Beaumont, Rev. J. E. Cox, and others, 30°; E. Turner, J. R. Stebbing, W. Spencer, B. Baker, F. Binckes, and others, 18°. The chapter was opened in solemn form, and after the minutes of the preceding chapter had been confirmed, a ballot was taken for the admission of thirty-two brethren into the Order, and the following being present, they were installed Knights of the Pelican and Eagle, and Sov. R.C. Lord Kilworth, Lord Kenlis, Lieut.-Col. Steele, Major Rich, Captains Hardy and Macdonald, W. J. Meymott, R. A. Routh, G. De Paris, Don Ramon Silva Ferro, Major F. A. Richard, H. J. Tufton, John Elwes, and H. Geach. Scipio Brizzo and M. E. Gumbleton were affiliated into the chapter. The M.W. Sov. was assisted in the ceremony by the Ill. Bros. Bowyer, Clerk, Barker, Golden, and Blenkin. The musical portion of the business was conducted by Bro. Shoubridge, assisted by Bros. Fielding and Edney. Before the chapter was closed the M.W. Sov. referred to the great loss they had sustained since the last meeting, in the decease of the Ill. Bro. Dr. Jones, who had been connected with the chapter from its formation, and as Hon. Secretary had done most valuable service. He moved that there be entered on the minutes of the chapter, an expression of deep regret for his loss, and that a copy of the resolution should be transmitted to Bro. Jones's widow and family; this motion was seconded by the Lt. Gr. Com. and carried unanimously. All business ended, the brethren repaired to the banquet, which consisted of every delicacy of the season, and was served in a way that gave universal satisfaction. The cloth removed, the health of her Majesty and the Royal Family having been duly honoured, Bro. Pullen addressed himself to the toasts more particularly connected with the Rite under which they were assembled, and regretting the absence of Dr.

Laeson, called on the brethren to assist in paying due honour to those members of the Supreme Council then present, especially the second in command, Colonel Bowyer, who was indefatigable in his exertions to advance the higher degrees of Masonry, in fact, each member of the Supreme Council unless prevented by matters beyond their own control, endeavoured to be present at the meetings of the chapter. Bro. Bowyer, in acknowledging the toast, referred to the distance from London of their respective residences, but said they did not allow that preventing their attendance, as they were always ready to go wherever their duty called to assist in their ceremonies. Bro. Pullen next referred to the support they received from the other Supreme Councils throughout the world, and with the toast connected the name of the Ill. Bro. Perrier, who acknowledged the compliment. Col. Bowyer then rose, and after alluding to the labours of those who had gone before him, said no meed of praise could be bestowed that was too great for the services of their present W.M. Sov., and, looking at the duties of life which demanded Bro. Pullen's constant attention, he deserved their warmest thanks for his diligent application to the office he filled. His energies never flagged; to him they were indebted for the very excellent meeting that day, and it was with great pleasure he (Col. Bowyer) proposed the health of the W.M. Sov., in which he was sure all would join most heartily. Bro. Pullen, in acknowledging the compliment, said he was pleased to find his labours so well spoken of by the Ill. Lieut.-G. Com., and proposed the members of the 32nd, including in the toast their valued Treasurer, Dr. Goolden. The Ill. W. Sov., in introducing the name of Bro. Gibbs said he was satisfied that in the new Secretary he had appointed, the members of the chapter would find that their interests and comforts would be as well attended to as they had been by his lamented Bro. Jones. The banquet was enlivened by a choice selection of music by the vocalists named above.

WOOLWICH.—*Kemys Tynte Encampment*.—A meeting of this encampment took place on Friday, the 14th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall William-street, Woolwich, under the presidency of the E.C. Capt. Boyle. The Sir Knights present were—Col. Clarke, Prelate; Hewitt, 1st Capt.; Fraser, 2nd Cap.; Figg, P.E.C.; Thomson, Expert; Laird, Registrar; Matthew Cooke, Org.; Lyons, Cap. of Lines. Companion Dallin having been balloted for and unanimously elected, was introduced and installed as a Knight Templar. The E.C. then, under a dispensation from the M.E.S.G.M., resolved the meeting into a Priory of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Rhodes, and Malta, and as eminent prior conferred the degree of Knight of Malta, &c., on all the above named Sir Knights. The ceremony being concluded, the fraters adjourned to Bro. De Grey's to dinner, after which business in connection with the Woolwich brethren, generally, was entered upon, discussed, and accounts brought forward and settled. The evening was devoted to that purpose, and was conclusive to those present that every branch of Masonry in Woolwich is in the most prosperous state, and likely long to continue so.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Royal Chapter of Rose Croix*.—This chapter was convoked to meet on the 4th of July, to install Bro. Wm. Hearne, who is about to leave for the Cape of Good Hope, and was opened by P.M. W. Sov., C. J. Banister, 30°, assisted by P.M.W. Sovs., Panchon, Hotham, Berkley, and Sovereign Princes Ludwig, Shotten, &c. Bro. Hume's petition being favourably received, he was admitted and presented to the acting M.W.S., who installed him into this beautiful degree, and being proclaimed took his seat in this princely chapter. Business over the chapter was closed. At refreshment the brethren of this supreme degree spent a happy evening in social fellowship, pledging to each other fraternal regards, whilst not forgetting the poor and distressed.

MARK MASONRY.

CARLISLE.—*Cumberland Lodge*.—This flourishing lodge of Mark Masters (E.C.) was opened at the Masonic Rooms on July 13, by Bro. C. I. Banister, W.M. assisted by the officers of the lodge. Bros. Capt. Dixon, Wheatley, and Fleming were severally advanced to the order by the W.M., who explained the working tools and delivered the lecture. The next meeting will be held on the 4th of August.

NEWCASTLE.—*Newcastle and Berwick-on-Tweed Lodge*.—An emergency meeting of this lodge was called on July 3rd, at the Freemasons' Hall, Newgate-street, to ballot for and advance Bro. W. Hume, of the Cape Town Lodge. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. A. Gellespie, the lodge was opened by Bro. C. J. Banister, S.W., and W.M. of the Cumberland Lodge of Mark Masons, No. 60 on the register of the Grand Mark Lodge of England, and G.S.O. of that Grand Mark Lodge, assisted by P.M. Bro. H. Hotham, as S.W.; Bro. H. Janeter, J.W.; and the rest of the officers of the lodge. Bro. Hume, being unanimously elected, was properly prepared and presented to the acting W.M., who performed the ceremony with his usual earnestness, Bro. Toades acting as S.D., and Bro. Wm. Panchon, P.G.D. of England, and one of the oldest and best Mark Masons of the North, acting as G. Chap. Business over, the lodge was closed in due form and with prayer.

Poetry.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CORINTHIAN PILLAR.

An old Athenian woman, bent with years,
Collecting flowers near where Corinth stands,
Her furrow'd cheek bespoke her many cares—
A strange employment for such wither'd hands.

They were not flow'rs to strew the bridal train;
They were not flow'rs to welcome heroes home;
But meant to scatter sweets where death had lain
A hapless victim in an early tomb.

She was a young Corinthian lady cast
All innocence in beauty's mould'ring stone;
A fragile flow'r that could not bear the blast
Which chilly winter had too roughly blown.

In vain the ancient Grecian matron strove
To fill the simple basket at her side—
The bloomless garden and the leafless grove,
The boist'rous wind had scatter'd far and wide.

One lonely lily of the field remain'd
Like to some fading image lingering still;
She snapt the stem; but, ere the prize was gain'd,
The snowy honours of the flow'ret fell.

It happen'd that the basket had been placed
Where an acanthus root, conceal'd, had grown,
And in the shelt'ring turf lay warmly cas'd,
Till wintry hurricanes were overthrown.

Each parterre, blossom'd bank, and painted mead,
Spread a fair carpet for the weary feet:
The bursting bulbous and the flow'ring seed,
Like long lost friends, spread forth their arms to meet

The empty off'ring soon, too richly fill'd
With od'rous bloom, luxuriant stretching wide,
Reaching the tile, which steadily had held,
Twin'd from its course, fell curling down the side.

The greatest sculptor Grecian pride could boast,
In architect'ral thought was wand'ring near;
When all the visions art had fram'd were lost,
For that which nature simply pointed here.

For he beheld simplicity and grace,
And richness also blended all in all,
Like innocence and beauty in one face—
That sweet expression loveliness we call.

The basket form'd the capital, and thus
The soft leaves falling by the volute scroll;
The friendly tile he made the Abacus—
Thus did the pow'r of Nature frame the whole.

Returning to the little moss-grown mound,
Devoid of art, and monumental pile;
She plac'd the empty basket on the ground,
And fix'd it steady with an earthen tile.

Then, shedding o'er the listless earth a tear,
The aged woman raised her simple pray'r—
'Twas all she had to give, but 'twas sincere,
More worth than all the wide world's treasures are.

Oh! may the pow'r of Him who sees from high,
Grant to her youth my true and ardent prayer;
Who knows my truth with his all-seeing eye,
And take her to his mercy and his care.

No flow'rs have I to straw, or crown to wear—
Take then the meed, an empty gift, thy due;
May nature fill the basket that I leave,
And may she grant what art refuses you.

The care-worn matron left the mournful spot,
Full certain that her single pray'r was heard;
Bending her steps to Athens, heeded not
The blast that blew the lost and widow'd bird.

Now jocund Spring usurp'd the fallen crown,
For soon the wind had pip'd itself to rest;
The north-east monarch flung his sceptre down,
Yielding his pow'r to the milder West.

For we behold support the royal pile,
The portico, the Greek, or Roman doom—
The chapel's sacred porch, or column'd aisle,
Taught by kind feeling from a virgin's tomb.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, with the younger members of the family, is still at Osborne, prior to her departure for Germany next week. The Prince and Princess of Wales are on a visit to her Majesty. Prince Alfred is stated to have left on a tour.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, July 16, the bill for the re-arrangement of the circuits, and several other measures, were advanced a stage.—The Duke of Somerset's eldest son took the oaths and his seat as Baron Seymour.—On Friday, about 20 bills were advanced a stage, but no discussion of public interest took place.—On Monday, the bill for facilitating the distribution of naval prize money was read a second time.—In reply to some remarks from Lord Lyveden, Lord Granville said he regretted to have to state that the Canadians had taken no step whatever to provide for their own defence. It was impossible, added the noble earl, that the mother country could efficiently protect the colony, if the colonists themselves refused to lend a helping hand.—A long discussion took place in Committee on the Irish Fisheries Bill, Lord Chelmsford contending, clause by clause, for the "vested interests" of the owners of stake and bag nets. By a majority of 42 to 38, a provision was inserted preserving the "legal rights" of these persons. The noble and learned lord was, however, less successful in his attempt to authorise all stake nets existing up to the time of passing the Act, as well as those existing up to 1862. This proposal, which was supported by the Lord Chancellor and opposed by his two colleagues, Lord Granville and Lord Stanley of Alderley, was rejected by 44 to 28. After some further discussion, the bill passed through committee; and several other measures were advanced a stage.—On Tuesday, Lord Donoughmore called attention to a statement in a Stockton newspaper imputing to him corrupt motives in the course he had taken as chairman of the Committee on the West Hartlepool Railway Bill. Lord Granville suggested that the printer should be summoned to

the bar of the House; but Lord Donoughmore said he did not desire to press the matter further.—Several measures were advanced a stage, including the Union Relief Bill, and a bill making a false assumption of Exhibition medals and certificates of "honourable mention" a misdemeanour. These bills were read a second time.—The royal assent was given by commission to the Volunteers Bill, the Royal Naval Reserve Bill, and several other measures.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, 16th inst., in a reply to a question from Mr. B. Ferrand, the Under Secretary for the Home Department, said that during the recess the Government would consider whether or not it was advisable to place children employed in potteries and paper tubes works under the protection of the Factory Act. Mr. Layard stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Hennessy, that the Syndic of Hamburg had been selected as arbitrator in the case of Captain White against the government of Peru, but he was not aware whether the Syndic had agreed to act in the matter. Mr. Marsh gave timely warning to the Government, that he intended next session, to move that the Civil Service Estimates had become extravagantly heavy, and ought to be reduced. Our dispute with Brazil formed the subject of another debate, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald opening the discussion with an attack on the conduct of the Government, which was well responded to, and led to no result.—On Friday Lord C. Paget, in replying to a question from Mr. H. Seymour, stated that it had been deemed necessary to send despatches intended for official personages in Vancouver's Island, round by Cape Horn, as despatches to and from the senior naval officer on the station had never reached their destination.—Mr. B. Ferrand gave notice of a bill for next session, to render the owners of steam boilers responsible for any deaths or injuries caused by explosions on their premises, just as railway companies may be sued for damages for personal injury or loss of life.—Mr. M'Mahon also announced his intention of bringing in next year a bill providing for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Mr. C. Fortescue stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Mills, that intelligence had been received at the Colonial Office, confirming the published accounts of an unexpected native outbreak in New Zealand.—Mr. Hennessy moved an address of the Crown in favour of open competition for the junior appointments in the Civil Service. The motion was opposed by the Government, and on a division, Mr. Hennessy was beaten by 81.—On Monday, Mr. Horsman moved a resolution to the effect that any attempt to settle the affairs of Poland on the basis of the Treaty of Vienna would be unsatisfactory. He had read the despatches of Earl Russell with very great interest, but if no further action was to be taken in the matter they had better never have been written, for they only deceived the Poles. Poland, indeed, had been done to death by diplomacy. He went into a lengthened review of the history of Poland, and contended that England was bound to do something more than merely write despatches to secure the people of that unhappy country their rights. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the resolution. He defended the Government and its policy in respect to Poland, and contended that no other course than that which had been taken was possible, unless it had been resolved to plunge at once into war. Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Peacocke, Sir F. Goldsmid, Lord Palmerston, and others continued the debate, which resulted in the motion being withdrawn.—On Tuesday, the Appropriation Bill was read a second time, and the Augmentation of Benefices Bill passed through Committee.—In reply to a question from Lord John Manners, Lord Palmerston said the Ionians were still entitled to British protection, and he could not account for the report that such protection had been denied to Ionians during the recent disturbances at Athens.—Mr

Seymour Fitzgerald called attention to the Federal consular agents declining to grant clearances without a bond to the effect that no portion of the cargo was intended for the use of the Confederate States. Lord Palmerston said this practice was inconsistent with international law and the treaty rights of this country, and the Federal government had promised to put an end to it. From representations which had been recently made to the Government, he feared that such bonds were still required, but he trusted that when the matter was again brought under the notice of Mr. Seward, effectual steps would be taken to stop these proceedings.—Mr. Darby Griffith moved a resolution in favour of the reduction of the stamp duty on proxy voting papers; but the hon. gentleman withdrew his motion upon receiving an assurance from Mr. Gladstone that any evidence of an extensive desire for a reduction of the present charge would be followed by an effort on the part of the Government to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of those interested in the matter.—Mr. Berkeley moved a resolution declaring that the grievances suffered by Mr. Bewicke, of Threepwood, in Northumberland, entitled that gentleman to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Bewicke, it may be remembered was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for an alleged attempt to shoot some sheriff's officers. After a time it was shown that he had been the victim of a conspiracy, and a free pardon was granted him. During the time he was in prison his property was escheated to, and sold by, the Commissioners for Greenwich Hospital. On his liberation, the Commissioners handed over to him the sum for which his property had been sold—as Mr. Berkeley alleged—for less than a fourth of its value. Sir George Grey said nothing could be done in this case in the way of compensation, but he admitted “that it might be a matter for future consideration whether a person convicted and subsequently pardoned might not be placed in a more favourable position.” Some discussion followed, and, on a division, Mr. Berkeley's motion was lost by the narrow majority of two.—The House was occupied on Wednesday in pushing forward several measures. The Statute Law Revision Bill passed through committee, after a stout opposition from Mr. Hennessy. The British Columbia Boundaries Bill was read a second time, and the Appropriation Bill passed through committee.—The Augmentation of Benefices Bill was being discussed in committee at a quarter to six o'clock, when the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—*The mortality of London continues to be rapidly on the increase. The number of deaths last week amounted to 1364, which was 100 more than the deaths of the previous week, and that again showed an increase of 100 over the week that went before it. The deaths were also 141 above the ten years' average, chiefly arising from causes of diarrhoea and summer cholera, and of the victims by far the larger number were infants. The births during the week were 1110—the ten years' average is 1803.*—At the weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee, a report was presented from the Executive Committee, giving a statement of the present condition of the distressed districts, and throwing out valuable suggestions for the future guidance of those who have voluntarily undertaken the arduous task of mitigating the force of the calamity which has overtaken so many thousands of our operatives. We gather from the report that the number of persons dependent upon the poor rates and the relief funds has been reduced nearly one half since December last. This result is owing to the temporary revival of the cotton trade, to the improvement in out-door labour, and to a careful revision of the relief lists.—On Saturday a large number of the members of the both Houses of Parliament assembled in the tea-room of

the House of Commons, to meet the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the engineer, in order to proceed with them on an inspection of the outfalls of sewers provided by the great main drainage scheme. They embarked at the Speaker's stairs on board a steamer, and proceeded to Crossness Point, in the Erith marshes, when Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer, explained to them the system adopted for disemboguing the southern drainage into the Thames. They then proceeded across the river to Barking, where in like manner he explained the scheme of the northern outfalls. Here the works are so far in operation that the contents of the high-level sewer were for the first time allowed to run through the outfall direct into the river. Mr. Bazalgette assured the company that in the course of the next twelve months the whole sewers of the southern drainage would be in operation, and that in the course of about two years and a half from this time the Thames embankment on the north would be completed, and the drainage of London perfected.—Friday, 17th, was the last day of the Wimbledon competition, and not the least interesting. Among other features of attraction was the concluding shots for the decision of the match between the English and Scotch marksmen, with respect to which the excitement manifested on Thursday was, if possible, heightened. Every shot was watched by a host of excited eager spectators; every hit called forth rounds of applause, while the few misses or indifferent shots produced almost as much dismay as if they had hit the lookers-on. At last, after a gallantly contested struggle, fortune declared in favour of the English, who won the match by 83 points.—On Saturday a review of several of the Metropolitan corps by the Duke of Cambridge, and a sham fight, wound up the proceedings. The whole affair was most successful. The weather cleared up, and a bright, clear evening followed the cloudy and rainy morning. Favoured in this way, the spectacle was a pleasure alike for the actors and the spectators.—The presentation of the prizes to the winners took place on Monday in the Crystal Palace. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge occupied the chair, and handed the prizes to the successful competitors, who passed across the stage at the foot of the Handel Orchestra, as their names were called by Lord Elcho. About 12,000 persons witnessed the interesting but not very impressive ceremony.—There was an interesting scene at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. Some thousands of the charity school children of London were gathered in the great orchestra, and sang a number of pieces very creditably. Unfortunately the afternoon was wet; but this did not prevent the youngsters from enjoying themselves after the concert right heartily.—An Irish schoolmaster, named Lyons, who on Friday night week was travelling to London by the Liverpool and Manchester train which reaches Euston Square at nine o'clock, suddenly attacked two men who were travelling in the same compartment of a second-class carriage with him. He stabbed one of them very severely in the forehead, and in the struggle which took place all three had their hands cut by the knife, which was finally wrested from the apparently insane schoolmaster. The attack was made near Bletchley, in Bucks, and it was not until the train had arrived at Camden Town that the occupants of the carriage were able to communicate with the police or the railway officials. This is another of those cases which give force to the suggestions that have repeatedly been made as to the importance of placing every carriage of a railway train in communication with the guard.—Some time ago, a Mr. Powell, a coal owner, and one of the richest men in the midland counties, died, when it was discovered that his will had been stolen. Every effort was made for the recovery, but in vain, till an anonymous letter was sent to his widow, offering to

restore the document for a settled sum. A trap was laid and one man was apprehended, who turned out to be a young man employed in the neighbourhood.—The coroner's inquest on the remains of the child Elizabeth Hunter, which were found in the greenhouse of a nurseryman, whose present name is Roe, has been again adjourned. A youth named Clarke is at present in custody on suspicion, and it appears he had the keys of the greenhouse on the night of the child's disappearance; but, on the other hand, the sister of the murdered girl, who was with her at the time of her abduction, stated that the man who took her sister away appeared to be an older man than Clarke. She had known Clarke before the abduction, but it never occurred to her that it was he who took away her sister. The occupier of the nursery-ground is one of the principal witnesses against Clarke, but he declines to enter upon his own antecedents. He gave no reason for his conduct in burying the poor child's skull, when it was found, without calling the attention of the police to the discovery.—A serious accident has befallen Sir Cresswell Cresswell. While riding from the Divorce court up Constitution-hill, he was thrown from his horse by the carriage of Lord Aveland, an axletree of which had broken and the horses taken fright. He was picked up immediately, and taken first of all to St. George's Hospital, where it was found that his knee-cap was fractured. His lordship will probably be confined to his house for some time, and the business of the Divorce is adjourned until the Michaelmas term.—Another shocking accident, arising from those demoralising exhibitions which Blondin made popular, took place on Monday at Birmingham. There was a *fete* of the Foresters at Aston Park, in the neighbourhood of that town, and among other attractions a woman, who appears to be a native of the town, undertook to perform sundry feats on a high tight rope. After passing once or twice along the rope she put a sack over her head and set out again on her perilous venture; she had not taken many steps when the rope broke, and she fell heavily to the ground at her husband's feet, and was taken up dead.—The "Roupell forgeries" have given rise to another trial, which was opened, at Chelmsford, on Thursday week. Our readers will remember that the ex-member for Lambeth voluntarily returned last year from the Continent, whither he had fled for most cogent reasons, and made a confession to the effect that he had obtained possession of his late father's property by means of a forged will and forged deeds. He sold or mortgaged the property to various persons, and his avowed object in returning to England, was to make a clean breast of his crimes, so as to enable the heir-at-law to regain the estates which he had fraudulently acquired and disposed of. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life on his own confession, and an action brought by the heir-at-law last year for the recoveries of some of the property which the convict had sold ended in a compromise, by which the defendant agreed to pay half the estimated value of the estate which formed the subject of the trial. A similar case is now in course of hearing; but the defendants, it is understood, will endeavour to prove that the confession of forgery was merely a contrivance on the part of William Roupell to regain, for the benefit of his family, the property which he himself had squandered away. The case has not yet been concluded.—A serious charge of murder has been before the police magistrate at Southwark. A woman, the wife of Joseph Howes, a porter, near the Blackfriars-road, was found lying on her back in her own room quite dead, with the blood oozing from her mouth and nose. A neighbour deposed that both the wife and husband had been drinking that day and had quarrelled, and that she afterwards heard blows and screams in their room. The prisoner was remanded.—William Howsden, a

working man, was found dead in Leather-lane on Wednesday morning. It seems that two men were seen to assault the deceased, and knock him down. This fact was communicated to the police, who are searching for the supposed murderers.

COMMERCIAL.—At the half-yearly meeting of the City Bank a dividend was declared (after transferring £10,000 to the reserve fund) of 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, and a bonus of 1£, both free of income tax, together equal to 10 per cent. for the year.—At the second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited), the report of the directors was adopted and a dividend of 10s. per share (free of income tax) was declared.—At an extraordinary meeting of the proprietors of the National Discount Company the report of the directors was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared, free of income tax.—At the half-yearly meeting of the St. Catherine Dock Company, a dividend of 1¼ per cent. was declared.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Monday was the anniversary of accession of the King of the Belgians, and it is gratifying to find that his Majesty's health is so much improved that he was present at the celebration of the event in the Church of St. Gudule. His subjects expressed their joy by loudly cheering him.—The National Government of Poland of Tuesday issued the first number of a new official journal, styled the *Independence*, the leading article in which spurns the idea of any negotiation with Russia.—The reply of the Russian Government to Earl Russell's despatch has been published. Its tone, although strictly courteous, is not by any means so conciliatory as the public had been led to expect by the summaries published in French journals. It holds out no hope of any arrangement with regard to an armistice, nor does there seem any chance of an understanding such as the great Powers desire in relation to a conference. Even with reference to the six points, the Russian Government only accepts the suggestions with the remark that they have already been carried out or promised by the Emperor Alexander. The despatch contains all the old allusions to foreign encouragement given to the rebels, and has a good deal of the *tu quoque* style of retort about it. Coldly urbane, and sometimes a little incisive, neither its substance nor its tone appears encouraging. The replies to France and Austria are of a similar nature, and do not appear to be satisfactory to either Government. A body of 400 Poles and some Englishmen, on board an English steamer, disembarked on the 13th in Wallachian territory, in the neighbourhood of Ismail. The Wallachian authorities tried peaceable means to stop the expedition, which failing, a conflict ensued, and the Poles were defeated and retreated. The whole body subsequently surrendered. The Polish expeditionists who were arrested in Wallachia, are by the order of Prince Couza, to be treated as military prisoners and to receive rations. Their commander has been released upon parole.—A letter from St. Petersburg announces the publication of an Imperial decree, ordering a fresh levy of troops in November next, at the rate of 10 men for every 1000 of the population.—The arrest of five Roman or Neapolitan brigands on board a French steam packet at Genoa has led to a formal demand for "redress" by the French government from the Cabinet of Turin. Certain formalities requisite for arrests on board French vessels in Italian harbours are alleged to have been neglected, and the more or less vigorous protest of the French Consul at Genoa was disregarded. Hence the demanded "redress." The Italian Government at once agreed to surrender the prisoners on conditions which shall preserve its own dignity and maintain the authority of its laws. Probably this means that the brigands are to be finally handed over to the Italian

Government under the extradition treaty.—The Transylvanian Diet has been opened with much solemnity. The Imperial rescript confirming the new constitution, and declaring the union of Hungary with Transylvania null and void, was favourably received, and an address to the Emperor was resolved upon.—Madrid papers of the 20th inst. state, that a collision had taken place off Malaga, between an English and a French frigate. Both vessels said to have been sunk. Severe measures have been taken to prevent disorders in Seville, Malaga, Valladolid, and Grenada.—Advices from Paris conveys the intelligence of the entry of General Forey into the city of Mexico, the despatch being brought by one of his orderly officers. Juarez, fearing capture, took to flight, and hastened with some troops in the direction of San Luis Potosi. General Bazaine then occupied Mexico, and the general in chief entered the city on the 10th of June at the head of the army, accompanied by the French minister and General Almonte. The enthusiasm of the people was at its height, they cheering for the Emperor, the Empress, and the French intervention. The officer presented to the Emperor five flags and thirteen banners, taken in different combats. The keys, in silver, of the City of Mexico, had been offered to the Emperor by the municipalities. Official information has been received at Paris from Vera Cruz, stating that the province of Chiapa has pronounced in favour of the French intervention, and a similar movement was reported in other provinces.—Letters received in Berlin from St. Petersburg speak of another Imperial inspection of the fortifications, batteries, and vessels of war which has just taken place. Public feeling is much excited in Russia, and the belief in an impending war appears to be more strong and general there than in Western Europe.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail brings intelligence from that presidency to the 24th June. Since the previous mail no event of any striking interest had happened in India. During the fortnight incessant rain had prevailed in Bombay, which had been general throughout the presidency. The Viceroy and Governor General had held a durbar for the hill chiefs at Simla. There were some indications of disturbances in the North-West. The Bhootias had come down upon Assam, and it was generally believed that it was Nana Sahib who was instigating them.

AMERICA.—The news brought from New York by the steamer *Canada* is of the greatest interest, and certainly unfavourable to the Confederates. The battle of the 3rd at Gettysburg, which was most desperately contested for twelve hours, ended by the withdrawal of the Confederates from the field, and during the night they evacuated Gettysburg, and retired in the direction of Fairfield and Castletown. The losses on both sides were immense, and the Federals were evidently too much cut up to follow up what they describe as their victory over the Confederates. General Meade, in his order of the day, acknowledges that his task is not yet accomplished. General Lee's head quarters, according to the latest accounts (July 9th), were at Hagerstown, and his army was supposed to be stationed on the north bank of the Potomac, between Williamsport and Harper's Ferry. His force was still very strong, and capable of making a formidable resistance. The Potomac was greatly swollen, and if General Meade, whose head-quarters were west of Frederick City, should make an advance, another battle was imminent. Vicksburg is reported to have surrendered unconditionally on the 4th inst. The bombardment of Port Hudson was proceeding. The Washington Government had refused to allow Mr. Stephens, the Confederate Vice-President, to present in person to President Lincoln important communications from President Jefferson Davis. The *North American*, arrived at Londonderry, brings news from New York *via* Cape Race to the evening of the 13th

of July. At that time the armies of Generals Lee and Meade were reported to be confronting each other in order of battle. Lee held a strong defensive position extending from Funkstown, a small place south-east of Hagerstown at Bakersville, a place almost due south of Funkstown. From this point he has communication with Williamsport. He is said to have been reinforced by Beauregard, and to have sent all his wounded and supply trains across the Potomac. There are various estimates of the losses at Gettysburg. They generally agree, however, in saying that each party lost about 12,000 in killed and wounded. General Dix is reported to have returned to Fortress Monroe after destroying the railway communications between Richmond and Lee's army. We have some particulars of the surrender of Vicksburg. On the 3rd General Pemberton sent two officers to the camp of General Grant, to ask that commissioners should be appointed to settle the terms of surrender. Grant refused to comply with this request. General Pemberton himself then had an interview with General Grant, and the surrender was agreed upon. The garrison, variously stated at 10,000, 12,000, and 27,000 fighting men, were paroled, and provisions given them to enable them to reach their homes. The guns and arms captured are very numerous. The result of this victory is said to be that 100,000 men are set at liberty to assist the Federals in other parts of the country. At Helena, Arkansas, the Confederates had retreated after their defeat on the 4th. The Confederates under Bragg had crossed the Tennessee River, and it was expected that Bragg would make that river his line of defence. Southern papers speak of an advance of their troops upon New Orleans, and the capture of thousands of Federal soldiers. General Neal Dow appears to have been captured, but the accounts in the Southern papers are probably exaggerated. The *New York Herald* says that there had been a crisis in the Cabinet in reference to the peace question. Mr. Seward wished to issue a Presidential proclamation offering an amnesty to all but the leaders of the rebellion, withdrawing the Emancipation Proclamation, suspending the Confiscation Act, and offering protection to the personal rights of the Southern people. According to the *Herald*, he was opposed by a majority of the Cabinet. The Republican party are said to be preparing a petition to the President in reference to the restoration of peace and the Union, on the basis of the extinction of slavery in 1876. Some accounts are given of the object of Mr. Stephens' mission to Washington, but it is more than probable that none of them are correct.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. L., J. R., AND OTHERS.—We have applied for permission to take a corrected list of the numbers of the lodges, and to publish the old and new numbers together, as suggested. If permitted, we will give the list in an early number.

III.—In Colonial and Foreign Chapters, in cases of emergency, a brother may be exalted four weeks after taking the third degree. The private letter shall be replied to by post.

H.—Though you were told, at your installation into the second chair, "to establish permanent union and a good understanding amongst all orders and degrees in Freemasonry," you cannot require to be reminded, that in the degrees into which you desire to carry such powers, the Supreme Grand Chapter has no authority, and you acknowledge for yourself that you do not belong to them. How then do you imagine the loose wording of a ceremony is to give you power to go and correct what you term abuses, in degrees far above you, but which those who are better able to judge may not look at in the same light? Behave as a brother and a gentleman, in your office, and don't seek to meddle with things out of your reach, nor put a construction upon the words "all orders and degrees in Freemasonry" which common-sense must tell you is a forced one.