

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

MASONIC SAYINGS AND DOINGS ABROAD.

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Orient of France, it was reported that the finances were in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding many very heavy calls upon them, and that the lodges have made great sacrifices in order to free the Grand Orient from debts which accrued under the previous Grand Mastership. Amongst other topics it would seem that there is a divided feeling about the state recognition of Freemasonry, the Grand Master advocating it, and the Grand Orient opposing it. On a division being taken the relative numbers were in favour of the plan 64, against it 123, majority 59. There was an election of thirteen brethren as members of the Council of the Order, which was a matter of routine.

CENTENARY OF THE LODGE OF PERFECT SILENCE.—The Lodge of Perfect Silence, in the Orient of Lyons, lately celebrated its centenary with great *éclat*. The proceedings consisted of the usual lodge ceremonial, an oration by its orator in which, referring to the warrant of constitution, he said it was signed by the Count de Clermont, and countersigned by the Marquis de Bricqueville, in 1762.

BRUNSWICK.—A question has arisen in the Lodge Charles, as to the admission of pure deists into Freemasonry in that lodge, and its members have made a declaration to the effect that however eligible in other respects, the character of a proposed initiate may be, it is necessary that he should at least acknowledge openly the existence of one God. Our contemporary, "Die Bauhütte," gives it as an opinion, with which we cannot agree, that the lodge has no right to enquire if a man is with or without any kind of faith; his morality and prosperity being the only criterion of his worthiness.

JUBILEE OF A BROTHER.—In the Lodge Prince of Prussia, Solingen, they lately held a special meeting to celebrate the 50th Masonic anniversary of the initiation of Bro. Muss, one of its members.

LEIPZIG.—The Masonic Debating Club, established for the purpose of discussing Masonic questions, and the instruction of young brethren, holds its meetings weekly, and annually indulges in a commemoration of its foundation. One of these gatherings took place lately, and was attended by many of the German eclectic brethren, one of whom harangued the meeting on the reversed maxim of Descartes "Sum, ergo cogito," a very happy plan of making a harlequinade of any author's ideas.

DRESDEN.—A new lodge, called the Two Brass

Columns, has been established under the Grand Lodge of Saxony, at Dresden, of which Dr. Küchenmeister is the first Master.

REFUSING A LEGACY.—The Grand Orient of Italy have refused to accept a legacy of £200 (5000 francs) from the late Bro. Tornabuoni, of the lodge of Osiris, of Turin, on the grounds that Freemasonry being the highest moral society, cannot afford to jeopardise its position, in the estimation of the world, by sharing the estates of any of its deceased brethren with their families, and thereby raising a prejudice against the institution. But, the Grand Orient add, they have no objection to receive gifts in the life time of the donor, because such donations are supposed to be offered from self-denying acts and savings which would not be detrimental to a brother or his family.

GARIBALDI.—This distinguished General and brother has had the very flattering honour conferred upon him, by the Lodge Campidoglio, of being nominated its honorary Master during his lifetime.

STATISTICS OF ITALIAN LODGES.—The Grand Orient of Italy now numbers about sixty lodges on its roll, and seven new ones are just on the point of being added.

ROME.—In the States of the Church, Freemasonry has long been tabooed, but we are led to understand that in Rome itself there is a lodge called Fabio Massimo, composed of some twenty members, who, well knowing the implacability of those amongst whom they live, suppress their names, and are only known to brethren of the other parts of Italy by certain numbers, thus amongst the new elections for this year, Bro. No. 4 has given place to No. 18, as W.M., and No. 5 has been appointed Secretary.

FUNERAL OF THE GRAND-MASTER OF BELGIUM.—The *Amis Philanthropes* of Brussels have just held a lodge at which a grand funeral solemnity in honour of the M.W.G.M. Bro. Verhaegen was performed, in the presence of some 200 brethren from the Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dort, Maestricht, and other places, assembled in remembrance of their deceased brother's eminent qualities and good works. Bro. Van den Bosch, Master of the lodge Royal Union, of Haye, spoke so warmly and appealed so forcibly to the feelings of the brethren whilst recounting the benefits conferred on the Order by Bro. Verhaegen, that there was scarcely a dry eye to be seen amongst them. The new M.W.G.M., elect, Bro. Van der Schoor bore strong testimony to the worth of the deceased, and an ode was performed by Bro. Bosselet, and afterwards Bro. Van der Schoor was elected and enthroned M.W.G.M. of Belgium. Amongst the distinguished visitors present was Viscount de la Jonquières, S.G.I.G. xxxiii^o, France, who had been specially invited to assist at this ceremony, both by

the Supreme Grand Council and the Grand Orient of Belgium.

RITE OF MEMPHIS.—This rite, called the Reformed Rite of Memphis, is reported to be gaining ground in some of the smaller German States, where lodges of the Philadelphes have been founded. Its almost nominal fees are said to be the secret of its success amongst the lower classes of society.

MOTHER KILWINNING.

By D. MURRAY LYON, K.T., PROV. J.G.W.,
OF AYRSHIRE.

No. III.

In our last communication we drew attention to the fact that the Earl of Cassillis had been elected to the office of Principal Deacon of the Mother Lodge fully twelve months before he attained the rank of a F.: of C.:—this was in 1672, and a subsequent minute, that of 1675, shews the members of the lodge to be arranged in but two classes, deacons and apprentices, and gives the names of "Eglintoune," "Cochrane," and "Corsehill," as the "deacons out of which one is to be elected this year"—a "list of prentisses" is also given, from which a warden and depute warden fall to be elected. This is inexplicable; for in the second item of the minute of 1643 it is expressly enacted that "na fellow of Craft nor maister be ressavit nor admittit w'out the number of sex maisteris and twa enterit prenteiss—the wardene of the said lodge being one of the sex." How could a warden aid in the reception of a master or a fellow of Craft unless he had himself previously been received as such? Possibly, however, the being voted to the warden's chair, in the case of an apprentice, carried along with it a right to possession of the secrets, if any, of the higher degree; or, again, the non-appearance at the meeting of 1675 of any brethren of the middle grade, and the presence of scarcely a respectable quorum of masters, may have necessitated the temporary suspension of certain of the ancient statutes bearing upon the advancement of brethren to the ranks of fellow or master.

But whatever the law of the Craft with regard to the constitutional number needing to be present at receptions and passings, the usage in this respect seems to have been guided by circumstances;—and, notwithstanding that the statutes formerly quoted bear "that no prentis or craftis man in anytimes heirefter be admittit or enterit but only within the kirk of Kilwinning as his parochie or secound lodge." The minute of 1720 implies that initiation might be conferred in places other than the lodge:—"This day the pluralite of members of the Lodge of Kilwinning mete and have taken into consideration the many jars and debates of entering of freemen, hath carried by the pluralitie of votes that there's no freeman to be entered or passed without conveying his money before he be admitted *either in the lodge or elsewhere*, under the pain of three pounds Scots money to be paid by them that is present at his admission." A writer in the *Builder*, in treating of the early history of Freemasonry, states that there exists in England a tradition that in ancient times "any five or even one

Mason could make a brother Mason;"—and the correctness of that tradition, in so far, at least, as it relates to Scotland, is fully confirmed by the records of Mother Kilwinning. Compared before that lodge on the 12th of July, 1735, two individuals claiming to be members of court—the one having, as he alleged, been entered by a member of the Mother Lodge resident in Girvan, a town situated at a distance of thirty-five miles from Kilwinning; the other as having been entered in Maybole under precisely similar circumstances. Each had paid to the brother entering him one-half of his entry-money (2s. sterling), and now tendered the balance. The lodge having satisfied themselves as to the parties claiming recognition being in lawful possession of "the word" agreed to accept the proffered balance of entry-money, to grant credit for the payments made at their entry, and recognise them as members of the lodge in "the station of apprentices." Not a word of disapproval is recorded against the manner in which these brethren had been entered, but the lodge expressed dissatisfaction at the parties initiating having failed to forward to the box the money each had received to account of his intrant's dues; and it was remitted to Bro. Molli-son, collector of excise in Ayr, to inquire and report whether the brethren in Carrick already referred to were in the habit of making Masons without acquainting the Mother Lodge thereant, and accounting to her for the dues. Other instances frequently occur in which individual members and sometimes a quorum of members of the lodge are spoken of as having at Dalry, Irvine, Mauchline, and other places within the county, both "entered" and "passed" in name of Mother Kilwinning, and as having at the annual meetings at Kilwinning payed the dues uplifted from the parties so entered, and producing at same-time copy of "the obligations taken from them."

Great irregularity, however, seems for a lengthened period to have prevailed in the Lodge of Kilwinning, and complaints are continually being put upon record of the "ancient statutis" being infringed upon, and of the little interest in the lodge's affairs manifested by its members. In regard to absentees the meeting of 20th December, 1675, "ordained with consent of the hail maisters of Craft and entered prentisses, to amerc ilk absentee fourtie shillings scots to the funds, and ourders the same to be paid into the box." But this stringent enactment must have had little effect in improving the attendance of the brethren; for several immediately succeeding years' sederunts shew less than ten to have been present at the annual meetings, while those absent without a reasonable excuse number about forty. The same year (1675) the amount of "dues to be uplifted from the maisters, prentisses, and journeyemen," was fixed at "twelve grots per quarter."

When falling upon the minute, of so much interest to the brethren of the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, we had hoped in our further reseaches among the ancient records of the Mother Lodge to have been equally fortunate in discovering some one bearing upon the erection of the Old Kilwinning St. John, Inverness—a lodge whose constituton by that of Kilwinning is said to date from 1678; but have with regret to acknowledge the fruitlessness of our labours in this respect. December 20, 1678, the members of the Mason court of Kilwinning met, and re-elected

as their Deacon, Alexander eighth Earl of Eglinton, supported as Warden by William Lord Cochrane, eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald—the representative of a family then holding considerable possessions in Ayrshire, but whose only connection with that county now lies in the possession of the hill on which Dundonald Castle stands, along with the castle and a few roods of adjoining land, as the place whence the family title is derived. After the election the “Clark” reports the only funds then held by him as belonging to the lodge to be “ane bonde granted be William Holmes upon the soume of merks;” and an arrangement was made as to the payment by “cash ourders” of certain moneys owing to the lodge by parties in Mauchline and Stewarton. No mention is here made of the granting of a privilege to brethren at Inverness; neither does the minute of the following year’s meeting throw any light upon that point—the only business done being the entering of two apprentices, who paid their “buiking money, and got their marks.” In signing the minute of 1678, Lord William Cochrane adhibits his mark, which is one of nine points, and similar to the eighth mark in the third line of those with which our preceding communication is illustrated. It would be interesting to the Craft were the brethren of the Old Inverness Kilwinning St. John to shew the data upon which they fix the period of the origin of their lodge, for, from its having been represented at the formation of the Grand Lodge, it must be one of the oldest of our existing lodges. Of course the bare fact of no record being preserved in the Mother Lodge books of the constitution of Inverness St. John, cannot of itself be taken as conclusive that no such charter emanated from Kilwinning: because from the slipshod manner in which the records of Mother Kilwinning seem, with few exceptions, to have been kept during the whole period elapsing between the date of the first recorded minute and the establishment of Grand Lodge, other lodges known upon good evidence to have received charters from Kilwinning are, like that of Inverness, unnoticed in the books of the Parent Lodge.

From 1680 to the end of the century there is little noteworthy material to be drawn from the antique masonic memoranda before us, unless it be the glimpse which they furnish of the state of discipline in these times, and how far the Craft’s profession of morality squared with their practice of moral virtues. Freemasonry has been beautifully defined as “a science of morality;” but whatever the teachings of the Order in favour of a virtuous life, discipline is not now exercised upon brethren guilty of uncleanness, as was wont to be the case by the unsophisticated craftsmen of Mother Kilwinning who according to one minute of their court (1683-4) put furthe from their ancient society the fornicator, and thereby purged themselves of complicity in their erring brother’s sin. “That no Mason be a common rebel in lecherie, to make the Craft be slandered,” is an item of the Ancient Charges addressed to Masters and Fellows; and, as has already been shown, Mother Kilwinning, in common with the few other lodges existing in the 16th century, became answerable to the Kirk for the morality of their members: hence, the punishment by suspension from Masonic privilege of the brother overtaken in a breach of the moral law.

The minute of December 20, 1725, affords an illustration of the severity of a sentence of suspension, and how it would affect transgressors so punished. Quoting from the records of the date referred to, “The pluralitie of the members of the Lodge of Kilwinning being met have enacted and ordained that . . . and . . . are discharged from entering the societie of honest men belonging to the Lodge of Kilwinning, and also discharge every free-man to give them no strocke of worke under the penaltie of L20 Scots, until they be convinced of their cryme.” We are left in the dark as to the nature of the crime of which these brethren had been convicted; but from the fact that the delinquents should within two years from their suspension find it necessary to appear before the lodge and acknowledge their fault, it may be inferred that they really experienced both pecuniary loss and personal inconvenience from lying under the ban of the Mason Court, and heartily desired restoration to membership—a consummation which, according to a subsequent entry was happily effected. So jealous indeed were the Kilwinning brethren of the fair fame of the Order, that the very suspicion of being an immoral man was enough in the eyes of the lodge to exclude from office the brother against whom the charge might be preferred. This is borne out by the act of the lodge, Nov. 24th, 1743:—“Which day the Deputy Master, ye two Wardens, and some of ye brethren, being met, and considering that the established Officer of the Lodge who was directed to execute ye preceeding resolution has, since ye date thereof, been accused of some gross immoralitys which might reflect on the virtuous societie of Freemasons should he be employed in any office by them, and as the brethren now assembled do not incline to nominate ane other officer till the general meeting of the lodge, they unanimously agree to cause notify the preceeding resolution in the preceeding resolution in the news papers of Edinburgh and Glasgow, which they apprehend will have the same effect with a summons from ane officer. . . . Dec. 20, ’44:—, the former officer, who was formerly under some reputed scandal, having this day given full satisfaction upon that score, was reponed to the freedom of other members.”

Apupos of the morality of Freemasonry, it may not be out of place here to relate an incident in connection with the late lamented Earl of Eglinton and Winton’s declining to become a member of the Order. Many years ago, his lordship having had his attention directed to his family’s long and close connection with the ancient fraternity of Kilwinning Masons, expressed a desire to know something of the principles of the Order, so as to judge for himself whether they were such as would justify his connecting himself with the body. Having been satisfied upon this point, Lord Eglinton indicated his readiness to receive the rites of Freemasonry from the hands of the officials of the venerable lodge at Kilwinning in which so many of his predecessors in the earldom of Eglinton had borne rule,—and the day for his lordship’s initiation was all but fixed, when incidentally it came to his knowledge that Mr. —, a gentlemen of grossly immoral life, as the head of one of the neighbouring lodges occupied a prominent and influential position among the Craft. This circumstance produced in the mind of the youthful earl an impression most un-

favourable to the Order of which he was about to become a member, and pointing out the glaring inconsistency of exalting a libertine to the seat of a teacher of religion and morality, he begged to be excused from becoming a Freemason—a resolution which, to the deep regret of the brethren of the province of Ayr, his lordship ever afterwards adhered to: and thus, through the inadvertent ignoring on the part of one lodge of an important Masonic principle, Freemasonry was deprived of the support of a nobleman whose virtues and high attainments would have increased its lustre and widened its influence for good in the neutral world as well as within the mystic itself.

1685-89, the apprentice fee is raised from 20s. scots to 23s. 4d., which sum continued to be exacted for entry till 1704-5, when three members' sons are found to be admitted on payment of four shillings scots of entry-money each; while other two persons are noted as having paid at entry 30s. 4d. and 40s. 4d. respectively. There is a complete hiatus in the minutes from 1689 to 1695, in which year objections are taken to the election to office of brethren who had not paid for their marks; and the meetings of the court in the remaining five years of the century seem to have been occupied in the reception of members, the regulation of the ways and means of the lodge, and the reiteration of the most grievous lamentation for the "great loss" the lodge continued to sustain "for the want of ourdour among them."

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the Lodge of Kilwinning is found to be existing under a new regime, and at a low ebb as to numerical strength: and at the annual meeting of 1704 only nine brethren convene, and "with consent of the Trade" elect "Thomas Hamilton deacon of the Masons belonging to the Lodge of Kilwinning, William Cowan Warden of the same society, and Andrew Cowan Clark." This is the first mention of the election by a vote of the lodge of a clerk—an official, who, according to "ancient statute" should be "ane famous notary," receiving his appointment as "ordinar clerk" of the lodge from the warden and deacon, irrespective of the vote of the brethren; and judging from the illiterate manner in which many of the previous minutes are drawn up, we think this is not the first occasion on which the services of an operative have been secured to record the proceedings of the lodge. In the minute of December 20, 1705, it is again noted that the lodge "met with consent of the Trade," and proceed to the election of a deacon, warden, clerk, and officer; and "the same day, by consent of the meeting, it was agreed that no measson shall employ no cowan, which is to say without the word, to work. If there be ane Measson to be found within 15 miles he is not to employ ane cowan, under the pain of 40 shillings, scots." This definition of "cowan" proves the absurdity of the attempt made by certain anti-masonic writers to derive the word from the "chouans" of the French Revolution. Mackay, to shew that the word was Masonically in use long before the French Revolution was every meditated, quotes from an edition of Anderson's *Constitution*, printed in 1769, a sentence in which "cowan" occurs; but here we find it in use by Mother Kilwinning in 1705 to denote irregular or uninitiated operative Masons,—and its application

as above proves also the Mother Lodge to have been at that period a society incorporated for trade purposes.

During the next fifteen years the minutes are meagre and commonplace: and in 1720 we find a "physchall" added to the staff of officebearers, 2s. given to the poor, and 20s. lent out on interest. A tax upon the officebearers of the lodge is imposed in the following proportions, viz., the deacon to pay to the old and decayed members 8s, scots money, warden 4s., officer and physchalle 2s. each yearly—an authoritative precedent in favour of the compulsory subscription to the Masonic Fund of Benevolence by members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

It is often remarked of Grand Lodges that they possess a keener eye to the replenishment of their exchequer than to the proper discharge of other and more important duties belonging to them as executive and governing bodies. Without attempting to defend our Masonic legislators from the charge of over-anxiety for the procuring of "remittances" from the daughter lodges, it may serve as some palliation of their weakness in this respect when we state that in the olden time the prompt payment of the prescribed "dues," seems like charity to have "hid a multitude of sins" against the laws and constitution of the Order, and to have in the eyes of the Kilwinning fraternity constituted one of the highest graces. More like members of a joint-stock company than the trustees of funds contributed for benevolent purposes, the brethren in the cradle-land of Scottish Masonry, contenting themselves with the disbursement of the merest pittance to the poor and indigent, continued for a period of one hundred and fifty years to make to one another liberal advances of money from the lodge's funds, for which bills were accepted, but which in numerous cases were destined never to be retired. So great was the loss to the lodge from this cause, that in 1728 it was "enacted that when any money is to be lent out of the box the borrower shall give a cautioner which is not entered with the lodge; and if the cautioner shall enter with the lodge, the borrower shall be obliged at the first meeting to give a new cautioner that is not entered." This enactment, not a very complimentary one to the commercial integrity of the fraternity in these times, was followed up by another to the effect that "he who enters an apprentice is to cause him to pay his entry-money,—him failing, to pay it himself,"—another precedent which continues to be followed in the case of intrants by more than one Masonic grand body in our own time. The same year the "corum of members to regulate the books and affairs of the lodge" were successful in neutralizing the repudiation principle so largely permeating the granters of bills for value received—several members having returned their borrowed money in exchange for their bills. Again and again, however, is the poverty of the lodge identified with the subject of protested bills: and to such a degree had they relapsed into the bill-trade that in 1743 so many as ten protested bills are handed to a member of the lodge, a writer by profession, with instructions to "opperate payment the best way he can." At the annual meeting following his receipt of these bills the writer reported that he had not been able to recover any of the "money contained in the ten bills;" but others were given him, upon all of

which he was urged "to lose no time in doing diligence." Ultimately the greater portion of these documents were exchanged for coin, which being put into the box, increased the finances of the lodge from a few shillings to nearly £90 sterling. Against only one of the lodge's debtors, a Saltcoats brother, was it necessary at this balancing of their affairs to resort to extreme measures: the sum owing was five guineas, of which, when recovered, 8s. 8d. fell to be paid for a "decret."

Come we now to the resuscitation of another of the old Kilwinning lodges, whose original charter is believed to have been granted some time towards the end of the 17th century, although the Kilwinning records are silent upon this point. In May, 1729, a meeting of Mother Kilwinning was held specially to treat with a deputation of brethren from Linlithgowshire, charged with obtaining from Kilwinning the recognition of the Lodge of Torphichen as a branch of the Mother Lodge—a petition to that effect having some months previously been forwarded to Kilwinning. As that document is a gem in its way—showing as it does the high repute in which the Lodge of Kilwinning was held out of Ayrshire, and at the same time enlightening us as to the benefits expected to flow from a favourable consideration of its prayer—we present it *verbatim et liberatim* :—

"East Calder, Decr. 12, 1728.

"The which day, we the undersubscribing Masons of the Lodge of Tarpichen, in the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, having met for our selves and for the remanent members of our brotherhood, and Taken to our serious consideratione the great loss we have sustained and are still at through the neglect of our ancient Order formerly maintained in the honourable society of our Craft and airt. Considering Also that we can do nothing till such time we shall obtain authority and power to our Constitution from the honourable fraternity and society of the ancient lodge of Kilwinning, of whom we acknowledge our selves to hold all our rights and privileges. Therefor with all reverence and submission we hereby commissionat and delegat thrie of oure number . . . of our number trustie our name, with full power to treat with the honourable president and remanent worthy members of the society and brotherhood of the ancient lodge of Kilwinning, that ye may grant us a power of constitutione and acting in our society under you in all things, to the recovering and maintaining of good order and suppressing immoralities and licenciousness in our constitutione, and hereby acknowledging our selves uncapable for the time to be advantagious to you our honourable superiours, yet hoping by our legal constitutione from you and the good order it may produce amongst us that ye shall reap your expected consolatione from our good order and comely conversatione, according to your prescribed rule, which in the lord we promise to observe, craving pardon of the honourable society for this trouble: so saluting you, we subscribe our names for our selves and absent brethren for the time.

"fellow Crafts.
William Tennent
Thomas Clerkson
David Liddel
James Livingstone
Sammuel Purdie
James Aikman
George Young
John Thorntonne Maine
James Steill
John ruglan
J. Binning
(One name illegible).

"Enter Prentices.
Wm. Christie
John Hill
Thomas Young
Robert Marshel
Michael Potter
James Calder
John Livingston."

The privilege prayed for was granted in the following terms :—

"According to a petition given in to us by a company of Masons at Tarpichen for a privilege from our lodge, and in answer to their petition we have granted them a libertie to hold a communitie together at Tarpichen; and we (May 15, 1729), in name of the rest of the members of the said lodge of Tarpichen, do hereby oblige ourselves to pay yearly to us in Kilwinning the sum of one shilling Scots yearly for holding, if called forth from us: in witness whereof subscribed by us,

"JOHN SHAW
THOMAS WALLACE."

The Lodge of Torpichen is again introduced to notice through the minute of the Mother Lodge's proceedings of date March 30, 1737. It does not appear that this daughter of Mother Kilwinning took part in the formation of Grand Lodge; but having in the year succeeding that event decided upon joining and becoming subject to the newly-constituted grand body, they were led to apply for a certificate from the Mother Lodge confirmatory of their being "one of the ancient branches of that lodge. The application proceeds :—

"To the Right Worshipful Patrick Montgomerie, Esquire, Master of the ancient lodge of and at Kilwinning, and the Worshipful Wardens and other members of the said Lodge of Kilwinning;

"The petition of the Right Worshipful and Honourable Walter Sandilands, Esquire, Master of the also ancient Lodge of Torphichen-Kilwinning, for himself and in name and behalf of the Worshipful Wardens and other members of the said Torphichen-Kilwinning Lodge, and as being authorized and empowered by them to the effect underwritten;

"Humbly sheweth,

"That from the best information of some of the oldest members of our said lodge, wee had a charter of erection from our said ancient mother lodge of and at Kilwinning, of a very ancient date, which we persuade ourselves will be yet standing upon your records. The charter itself, or ane extract thereof, by some mismanagement or neglect of the then custodiers thereof, is, and has been for some years past, fallen by and amissing. And as wee always were, and are still, part of the company belonging to our said Mother Lodge of Kilwinning, and have always kept a brotherly correspondence with the same, and stand bound and obliged to defend the rights and privileges thereof, and never to do any thing prejudicial thereto. Wee did apply to our said Mother Lodge by petition, dated the 27th of December, 1728, for additional powers to meet together in a lawfull lodge, and to receive, enter, and pass any qualified persons as free and Accepted Masons; and to receive enty moneys from them, and make by-laws and statutes amongst ourselves for the good ordinance and government of our trade and Craft; and by your deliverance thereon of the above date you were pleased, not only to grant the desire of our said petition, but also to promise to furnish us with what other necessary things we wanted betwixt and the 15th day of May then next, as the petition and deliverance, therein extant, bear. And sicklike, agreeable to the forsaid application and deliverance, two of our members of Torphichen Kilwinning Lodge, having paid into your box the sum of thirty pounds Scots money, besides the expenses of ane entertainment, they waited in person upon the Right Worshipful Master and Worshipful Wardens and other members of our said Mother Lodge of Kilwinning, and obtained from them an extract of certain of your original statutes and ordinances, with a new power, warrant and commission to

them for themselves and remanent members of our said lodge, not only to put these statutes and acts to due execution, but also to make such other acts and statutes as we and our society and successors should think fit in all time thereafter, as the minutes and deliverance thereanent, dated the 15th of May, 1729, extant also bear.

"And now for the honour and interest of our lodge, it being necessary that we should have an extract of our ancient and original constitution as being a branch of our said mother lodge of Kilwinning, and also a confirmation thereof in most ample form.

"May it therefore please the Right Worshipful Masters the Worshipful Wardens and other members of our Mother Lodge of Kilwinning, to consider the premises and thereupon to cause search your records and to engross an extract of our ancient and original erection and constitution, and to confirm, ratify, and approve of the same in the whole heads, privileges and clauses thereof, and to declare our said Lodge of Torphichen to be one of the ancient branches of your said Lodge of Kilwinning, as you have been in use to do to other lawfull lodges in the like cases. And your petitioners shall ever pray.

"WAL. SANDILANDS, Master of the
Torphichen Kilwinning."

Accompanying the above was a private letter addressed by the Hon. Mr. Sandilands to the Worshipful the Master of Mother Kilwinning, and couched in the following terms:—

"Right Worshipful Broy"

"You have a petition from our lodge, which I beg the favour you'll lay before our Mother Lodge w. your first conveniency. You know the Grand Quarterly Communication holds upon the thirteenth of aprile nixt, at which time the precedency of the different lodges is to be determined, and therefore as we have the honour to be a verry old branch of your lodge, & are anxious to have the date of our antient constitution ascertain'd, I in the name of our brethren of this lodge, beg that in case you shall be straitened in time, so as it may be inconvenient to have our charter regularly exped betwixt and the next meeting, that, if our old constitution is found upon your record, as doubtless it will, you'll please remit us a certificate of the date thereof, as appears from the records under the hands of the proper officers of our most ancient & honourable lodge, which will be a good document to produce in order to our being ranked, & our charter may be taken out at more leisure. Your good friend, George Frazer, the Right Worshipful of the Cannongate-Kilwinning, & severalls of our brethren, are at present drinking your health. If you'll please favour me w^t a return, direct it to our Broy^r Frazer, who will take care of it, if I should chance to be out of town.—I am, w^t great esteem,

"R. W. Broy^r, yours most sincerely,

"WALR. SANDILANDS.

"Edinbr., 19 March, 1737."

The following extract from the records of the Mother Lodge will show how these communications from the Torphichen brethren were disposed of, but beyond this no further notice of the subject appears in the minute book,—although an old roll of the "Lodges constitute by authority of the Ancient Mother Lodge of Kilwinning," places "Torphichan-Kilwinning" as having been erected in 1729:—

... There was also [March 30, 1737] presented by the Master and read, a letter from the Master of Torphichan-Kilwinning, and a petition desiring a corroboration of their former ancient charter from this lodge, which was also recommended to the said committee to answer as expressed."

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

CLOTHING IN FRANCE.

The "Wife of a Past Master of an East Kent lodge," not, as she writes, out of vain curiosity, but with a sincere desire of increasing her stock of useful knowledge (which is of course most praiseworthy), makes sundry enquiries respecting the cost of a Sister's Masonic clothing in France. Sister's Apron, 30 francs; ditto, embroidered scarf, 20 francs; ditto garters, 7 francs; and the price of a sister's silver trowel, with ebony handle, is 10 francs. And this, I assure my fair correspondent, is all the information, on this important matter, which it is in my power to communicate.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

GOETHE ON MASONRY.

As it may not generally be known that Goethe was a brother, I send you a translation of his verses, called

"THE LODGE.

"The Mason's ways are
A type of existence,
And his persistence
Is, as the days are
Of men in this world.

"The future hides in it,
Good hap or sorrow;
We press still through it,
Naught, that abides in it
Daunting us, onward.

"And silent before us,
Veiled the dark portal,
Goal of all mortal;
Stars silent rest over us,
Graves, under us, silent.

"But heard are the voices,
Voice of the sages,
Of the world's and the ages,
'Choose well, your choice is
Brief, but yet endless.'

"Here eyes do regard you,
In eternity's stillness,
Here is all fulness,
Ye brave, to reward you,
Work and despair not."—EX. EX.

THE MARKS OF MARK MASONS.

"Tesseræ" thanks "R.E.X." for his homily. "Tesseræ" has as extensive a collection of marks as he requires. "Tesseræ" always makes a point of asking for information from the proper quarter, and when he cannot obtain it there, applies to the next best fountain, his brethren at large. "Tesseræ" asked a question to which "R.E.X." replies, that some anonymous brother "is engaged in determining the mode of translating such marks." This, then, like many other fond illusions in Mark Masonry, will be merely the conjecture of an invisible Mark Mason, and carry no weight with it even if backed by the laborious explanation of a cathedral professor. "Tesseræ" repeats his question, which "R.E.X." evidently does not comprehend:—"Wanted to know, from trustworthy sources, if a Freemason's mark should have an odd, even, or any number of points, and why?"—TESSERÆ.

FINCH'S MASONIC PLATES.

I have an *Explanation of the Masonic Plates*, but where are they?—T. T.—[They ought to be bound up with *Finch's Masonic Treatise*.]

BURNING A REVELATION.

Amongst those works which profess to reveal the secrets of Freemasonry, many of which were published in the last century, there is one entitled, *Solomon in all his Glory; or, the Master Mason*. The end of a very long title runs thus:—"Translated from the French original, published at Berlin, and burnt by order of the King of Prussia, at the intercession of Freemasons," 8vo., Lond., 1766. What authority is there in any life of Frederick the Great for this statement? If this had been a known fact, it seems incredible that Carlyle, in his recent life of that king, should not have noticed it, as he more than once sneers at the king's initiation, and in his own peculiar style, makes fun of Baron Bielefeld and the other Freemasons who were about the person of that monarch.—Ex. Ex.

HARMONY AT LODGE BANQUETS.

Every Craftsman is supposed to make the liberal arts and sciences a study, and it is much to be desired that this study was more real than suppositious. It is a very common occurrence in the pages of THE FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE to find that Bros. Blank and Co., favoured the lodge with some delightful harmony when they really only sang songs. Harmony is produced by two or more voices or instruments, or both combined, engaged in performing music in different parts. Melody is where one voice or instrument or hundreds of each produce the same identical strain. To call a song harmony is a vulgarism which Craftsmen should avoid, for if they would only repeat to themselves the formula, "Will Bro. — favour us by singing a little harmony?" it would be evident how great an absurdity they would be uttering. Let us hope then that, for the future, we shall read no more of Bro. —'s harmony, except when he takes part in a piece of music composed for several voices or instruments as the case may be.—MUSICUS.

NAMES OF THE ANGELS.

In reply to P.M. 841, I beg to inform you that he will find the names of the angels round the Zodiacal plate in Alexandre Lenoir's *La Franche-Maçonnerie rendue à sa véritable Origine, ou l'Antiquité de la Franche-Maçonnerie prouvée par l'Explication des Mystères Anciens et Modernes*, 4to. Paris, 1814. There are several large folding plates in the volume. In Cornelius Agrippa's *Occulta Philosophia*, of which there are numerous editions, there will be found several tables of the various names of God, from the simple Jod to the twelve lettered name, and in all these there are the names of the angels. In the works of the mystics and Alchemists, such as Jacob Böchmen, Dr. Dee, Fludd, Jean Lead, and Law, there are innumerable references to the various angels by name, and many invocations for aid, made to them. The *Mishna*, too, contains a long list of them, but there is no English translation of it, and the usual copy consulted is a Latin version, printed at Amsterdam, about 1715-20. There is, however, a work in English by Thomas Heywood, the dramatist, entitled, *The Hierarchy of the Blessed Angels, their names, Orders, and Offices*. *The Fall of Lucifer with his Angels*. Folio, London, 1635. This work is well known for its charming language, and although a rare book, in private hands, copies will be met with in most of the public universities, cathedral and collegiate libraries throughout the country. Perhaps the most accessible work is Ragon's *Maçonnerie Occult*, 8vo. Paris, 1853, but it is not comprehensive on the subject of the angels, merely giving some two or three pages of names classified under elemental governances.—MATTHEW COOKE.

"SERVANTS OF THE WISE SOLOMON."

In the Annals of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, against the year A.D. 782, is the following entry:—"Alfred the Great promoted the Order, and the art much prospered. According to Bede, Alfred was initiated at the college in Mayo; and the letter of Eric, a celebrated philosopher of

Auxerre, to Charles the Bald, about the middle of the 9th century, designates the Irish philosophers as 'Servants of the wise Solomon.'" Where is this letter of Eric printed?—PILGRIM.

TESTING AN OPERATIVE MASON.

The following extract shows that even the operative Craft require a test from those who would be held as Masters of the Craft:—"A curious, and I believe peculiar custom, still exists at Antwerp among the guild of (operative) Masons. Henri Conscience, the great Belgian writer, who was perambulating the town with me, informed me as we passed their hall, that whenever a new Master Mason was to be elected, it was necessary, that, previously to being initiated into his somewhat important position, he should prove himself worthy of the dignity about to be conferred upon him by pulling down and re-building, with his own hands, the facade of one portion of the building, which has, consequently, been re-erected innumerable times, though the remainder of the edifice is sufficiently venerable. If the candidate shrank from his trial, there was no alternative but to yield his claim."—*Flemish Interiors*.—Ex. Ex.

STATISTICS OF MASONRY IN GERMANY.

The number of lodge members in all the German lodges in 1852 amounted to 21,675, of whom more than half, 12,130, belong to lodges in Prussia, and they are classified as follows. Of the Princely houses, 19; in the learned professions and classes, 5,457, judicial, state, and other public officers, 3256; in the military, 1280; merchants, book-sellers, music dealers and manufacturers, 5552; artists, 1774; foresters, 191; miners, 194; hotel and restaurant keepers, 338; agents, 113; farmers, 1289; students, 50; farriers, 47; navigators and sailors, 129; mechanics, 1243; having no particular occupation, 713. The average number in each German lodge is 86; but there are 11 lodges numbering less than 30, and 10 numbering more than 200. Though it is not specifically stated in the protocol, we believe there are 9 Grand Lodges in the Germanic States, viz., Saxony, Hamburg, Hanover, the Three Globes, Darmstadt, Grand Landes Lodge, Eclectic Union, Royal York, and Beyrenth. It is proposed to renew these statistical tables at stated intervals of ten years, and it would be very interesting to compare the statistics of 1862 with those of 1852.—Ex. Ex.

CURIOSITIES OF AMERICAN FREEMASONRY.

From time to time I propose to send you certain extracts from American documents, which, I think, both amusing and instructive. Here is one, heading and all:—

"A Bogus Dispensation.

"A number of Masons residing at Lake Charles, parish of Calcasieu, being desirous of forming themselves into a lodge, had associated themselves together for that purpose, and obtained, through the instrumentality of one James K. Belden, what they supposed to be a Dispensation from our late Grand Master Adams, and under this authority met regularly as a lodge during part of the year 1858, and until the assembling of the Grand Lodge, in February, 1859, when, desiring a Charter, the members placed the Dispensation, under which they had been working, with a copy of their proceedings, in the hands of the said Belden, furnishing him, at the same time, with the requisite funds for that purpose. After waiting a considerable time the brethren became impatient, and addressed letters of inquiry to Past Grand Master Adams and to the Grand Secretary, when, for the first time, it was discovered that the pretended Dispensation was a forgery, and that no such document had ever been issued by the Grand Master. Finding themselves in this unpleasant position, the brethren at Lake Charles made a full representation of these facts, and applied for a Dispensation to open a regular lodge, procuring the recommendation of Tunica Lodge (No. 63), and a warm personal recommendation of Bro. Thomas H. Lewis,

"Having satisfied myself fully of the correctness of these

statements, and of the true Masonic feeling which actuated these brethren, on the 20th of June I granted the Dispensation asked for, and issued a Special Commission to Bro. Thomas H. Lewis, authorizing him to heal such worthy members of the irregular body as had received their degrees whilst working under the forged Dispensation, and to organize and set the lodge regularly at work."

We copy the above from the address of the Grand Master Samuel M. Todd, delivered before the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, at its last annual communication. This is the first time, we believe, in the history of Masonry, that legitimate Freemasons, and in good standing, were imposed upon by a bogus Dispensation in the jurisdiction of a legally established Grand Lodge, and were it not that the fact was officially communicated, we could scarcely have believed it possible.—Ex. Ex.

BREAKING A TYLER'S SWORD.

I am told that at a Tyler's funeral some years ago, the sword of the lodge was broken at the grave, was it so?—A TYLER.—[You have been correctly informed. The Taunton Lodge in 1850, buried Bro. Davey, their Tyler, and at the conclusion of the Church Burial Service, the Provincial Grand Secretary broke his wand, and the "Worshipful Master broke the sword of the deceased Tyler, casting the same into the grave with the customary exclamation on such occasions, 'Alas, our brother.'"]

GLEANINGS FROM THE "AMERICAN MASONIC RECORD AND ALBANY LITERARY JOURNAL," 1828-9-30-31.

Anti-Masonic from the Beginning.—In one of the counties of Ohio, a man whose surname was Mason, had his son christened by the name of Anti.

We are told that there is but one Anti-Mason in Dover, N. H. The only objection he professes to have against Freemasonry is, that it is too much like the Christian religion.—*Boston Palladium.*

Anti-Masons in this country are about as useful to society, and about as well calculated to preserve harmony and peace among neighbours, as weasels are useful and peaceable among poultry.—*Troy Budget.*

Anti-Masonic Anecdote.—A few seceders of the Masonic Institution in some of the Western towns of this State, are getting their tavern and other signs re-painted, and supplying the place of their old Masonic emblems with other devices of their feeble imagination. Not long since two gentlemen rode up to the door of a public house in one of our western towns, and after alighting, one of them (and a Mason, too), casting his eye up to the sign (which was a key-stone, with a mallet, and chisel, &c.), observed to his companion, "I don't know as it will do for us to call here, for this appears to be a Mason's tavern." "Oh," said the landlady, who then stood in the door, "that is Mr. D——'s old sign. We ain't Masons here, nor don't like them no better than anybody does."—*A fact.*

Money Found.—A man while digging clams near Great Point, one day, discovered an iron chest, containing a large sum of money. On attempting to open it, the most frightful sights were seen and horrid sounds heard, which were so appalling that the prize would have remained on the beach for ever, had not an old lady who is gifted at conjuring, burnt an *Anti-Masonic Almanac* on the lid of the chest, upon which it flew open and was found to contain—*Nothing!!!—Nantucket Enquirer.*

More Revelations.—We understand, says the *Batavia Times*, that Solomon Southwick, in his sermon of three hours' length, delivered at the Leroy Show, stated most unequivocally, that Bonaparte was murdered by the Masons, and that Masonry was the sole cause of introducing sin into our world in the Garden of Eden. This is a thumper. If the Masons have got to father all the sins that have been committed since the days of Adam and Eve, they will have a dreadful account to render at the last day.—Ex. Ex.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

At the meeting of the Board of Benevolence, on the 19th inst., Bro. S. E. Nutt, Asst. G.D.C., in the chair, ten petitioners were relieved with various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £141.

We have received a statement from the Lodge of Harmony (No. 600), Bradford, showing that from 1858 (the sixth year of the lodge's existence), to 1863, the number of members has increased from 53 to 81; and the amount expended in charity, from £67 14s. 7d. to £277 6s. 1d. How the charitable grants are increasing, from year to year, is shown by the following:—1858, £2 19s. 3d.; 1859, £4 8s. 9d.; 1860, £7 2s. 1d.; 1861, £10 7s. 1½d.; 1862, £22 15s. 6d.; 1863, £30 13s. 2d.; and for 1864, the grants are £35 2s. 4d.

GRAND LODGE.

The following is the official agenda of business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on Wednesday next, the 2nd Sept.:

1. The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 3rd June to be read and put for confirmation.

2. The minutes of an Especial Grand Lodge, holden at Lordship Lane, Wood Green, Tottenham, on 8th day of August, to be read and put for confirmation.

Business not disposed of in June last, viz.:

3. The annual report of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, dated 15th May, 1863, will be laid before the Grand Lodge.

4. Appeal of Bro. James Dunbar, of St. John's Lodge, (No. 182, late 214.) Quebec, against a decision of the Provincial Grand Master of Quebec and the Three Rivers.

5. Appeal of Bro. the Rev. A. Wallace, of Newport, Isle of Wight, against the decision of the Prov. Grand Master of the Isle of Wight, in the matter of a complaint laid before him on the 19th February, 1863.

6. A letter from the Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, with extracts from letters written by the Provincial Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria under the Irish Constitution, and a resolution passed by the Grand Lodge of Ireland thereon.

7. The report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter.

8. THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.
To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

1. The Board of General Purposes beg to report that pursuant to the directions of Grand Lodge they have caused the *Book of Constitutions* to be reprinted, both 8vo. and 32mo., and that both editions will be shortly ready for issue at the same price as heretofore, viz., 1s. 6d. per copy.

2. A complaint having been preferred against the Apollo Lodge (No. 301 late No. 378), Alcester, for having neglected to pay registration fees for two brothers admitted as members many years ago, the W.M., pursuant to summons, attended the board, when, on investigation, it appeared that both cases occurred prior to his having become a member. The board ordered the arrears to be paid up, and cautioned the W.M. to be careful in future that all Grand Lodge dues be from time to time regularly transmitted. The arrears in question have been duly paid.

3. A complaint having been preferred against the W.M. of the Lodge of Temperance in the East (No. 898, late No. 1200), for having appointed a brother to the office of Junior Warden who had not been elected a member of the lodge, the W.M. attended, pursuant to summons, and, on being questioned, admitted that the brother had never been regularly admitted as a member, and that, nevertheless, he had made the appointment. The name of the brother had been put in the summons for joining, but no ballot had actually taken place. The board, in consequence, resolved that the appointment was null and void; and there appearing to have been great laxity and irregularity in the proceedings of the lodge generally, the board further ordered that the lodge be fined one guinea, and the W.M. was cautioned to be more observant of the laws of the Craft, with which it was his duty to have made himself well acquainted. The fine has been paid.

4. A complaint was preferred by the Lodge of Benevolence against the Lodge of Unanimity (No. 89, late No. 106), Dukensfield, for having certified that Bro. John Drury had been a regular contributing member for 29 years, whereas Grand Lodge dues had been paid for him for 23½ years only. A Past Master of the lodge attended the board, and the books having been examined, the certificate was proved thereby to be incorrect; but it appearing that no money the property of Grand Lodge had been kept back, and the brother having expressed the regret of the lodge for what had taken place, the board resolved that the apology be accepted, but that the lodge be cautioned carefully to examine their books before giving any certificate in future.

5. A complaint was also preferred by the Lodge of Benevolence against the Lodge of Freedom (No. 77, late No. 91), Gravesend, for certifying that the late Bro. William Coles had been a regular contributing member for 23½ years, whereas Grand Lodge dues had been paid for him for 21½ years only. It being shown to the satisfaction of the board that Bro. Coles had actually ceased to be a member for 2 years and upwards out of the said period of 23½ years, and that consequently no moneys the property of Grand Lodge had been withheld, and the error in the certificate appearing to have been unintentional, the explanation was accepted, but the lodge was cautioned to be more careful for the future.

6. A complaint was preferred by Bro. L. J. Levisohn, of the Old Concord Lodge (No. 172, late No. 201), London, against the Lodge of Fidelity (No. 280, late No. 280), Devonport, for refusing him admittance as a visitor because he objected to take an obligation that he had been regularly admitted into Masonry, was a subscribing member of his lodge, and had not been expelled from any lodge. It appeared from the explanation furnished by the W.M. of the Lodge of Fidelity, that Bro. Levisohn not being known or vouched for had been required to pledge himself that he was the person named in the Grand Lodge certificate which he produced, that he had not been expelled from the Order, and was not under Masonic censure. That this practice had been followed by the lodge for many years, and had never before been objected to, and from circumstances stated by the W.M. not having reference to the case in question, appeared to be very necessary as regards visitors not known or vouched for. The board, after consideration of all the circumstances of the case, resolved that the explanation was satisfactory, and commended the caution which the lodge appears to exercise in the admission of visitors.

(Signed) J. LLEWELLYN EVANS,

Freemasons' Hall, 19th August, 1863.

President.

To the report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee held on

the 14th instant, showing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £1758 16s. 9d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £50. Of these sums there belongs to the Fund of Benevolence £817 13s. 7d., to the Fund of General Purposes £486 15s., and in the unappropriated account £504 8s. 2d.

9. THE REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BOARD.

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Colonial Board beg to report that they have received a communication from the St. George's Lodge (No. 440, late No. 643), Montreal, complaining that the Grand Lodge of Canada continues to prohibit lodges under its jurisdiction from holding Masonic intercourse with the members of their lodge, on the alleged ground that St. George's Lodge is working irregularly, and moreover affirming that it had once surrendered its warrant and joined the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Colonial Board find no reason for this assumption on the part of the Grand Lodge of Canada. They have called for, and had laid before them, certified copies of the minutes of the St. George's Lodge for the year 1856; the minutes for the preceding year cannot be furnished, seeing that certain brethren who seceded from the lodge in 1855 carried away with them the books, jewels, and paraphernalia, which the members have fruitlessly endeavoured to recover.

The Colonial Board refer to certain facts, showing that the St. George's Lodge is in all respects perfectly regular under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, and consequently ought to be so acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Canada; not only in pursuance of the conditions agreed to when that Grand Lodge was recognized by the Grand Lodge of England, but also because the regularity of the St. George's Lodge has never been called in question by the Grand Lodge of England, to whom alone it is accountable for any of its acts, and who only has a right to call its regularity into question.

The facts to which the Colonial Board allude are the following:—In the latter part of the year 1855, certain brethren, belonging to lodges under the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland formed themselves into what they then termed "The Independent Grand Lodge of Canada;" they were however denounced by a large majority of the lodges in that country, then holding under the Grand Lodge of England, as illegal, and intercourse with the brethren and lodges belonging to this self-constituted Grand Lodge was strictly forbidden. In June, 1857, which date is important, the largest proportion of the lodges in Canada holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of England withdrew from their allegiance and formed themselves into a Grand Lodge, which they designated the "Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada." In the course of time these two bodies formed a junction and became the present Grand Lodge of Canada. Meanwhile, however, the St. George's Lodge had continued its meetings with great regularity, and its proceedings in all essentials being conducted in most orderly and Masonic manner, as evidenced by their minutes; and at one of their stated meetings, held on the 15th April, 1856, the Prov. G.M., the Hon. W. Badgley, visited the lodge, and was thereupon invited to preside over the brethren then assembled. The regularity of the lodge was thus acknowledged by the only duly constituted Masonic authority at the time existing in the province of Montreal and William Henry. The lodge also brought to the notice of their local chief, the said Bro. Badgley, the abstraction of their jewels, &c., by the brethren who had joined what was termed by the Canadian Masons an irregular body, namely, the so-called Independent Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Colonial Board regret having to revert to these facts; they would willingly have allowed the veil of oblivion to be drawn over the events, but, in justice to the St. George's Lodge, which has retained its allegiance to its Mother Grand Lodge, and which has been most unfairly condemned by the Grand Lodge of Canada, who has no jurisdiction over it, but who ought to have rendered it, had need been, every countenance, support, and protection that one Masonic body can afford to another. They are bound to point out to Grand Lodge that at the period when the lodge is said to have separated itself from the Grand Lodge of England, there was no legitimate Masonic body in Canada which it could have joined. It should also be borne in mind that even if no meetings were held by the St. George's Lodge between the establishment of the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada in October, 1855, and the commencement of the year 1856, the fact of a lodge not holding a meeting for a period of three months could in no wise affect its regularity.

The Colonial Board have directed a communication to be addressed to Bro. W. C. Stephens, the representative of the Grand Lodge of England at the Grand Lodge of Canada, requesting him to bring the subject seriously to the notice of the G.M. of Canada, and to urge the necessity of a speedy adjustment of all differences; and although they consider that the Grand Lodge of England can claim as a right to have those lodges in Canada under her constitution, that she regards as regular, respected by the Grand Lodge of Canada, they would prefer that the acknowledgment of the regularity of the St. George's Lodge should be voluntarily admitted by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and which they feel confident will—as in justice ought to—be done when the G.M. of Canada has all the circumstances before him.

The importance of the subject has induced the Colonial Board to make a report at this stage of the proceedings, leaving the Grand Lodge to deal with the subject as may seem just.

(Signed) J. S. S. HOPWOOD,

Freemasons' Hall, 19th August, 1863. President.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Committee on Grand Lodge Property beg to report that they have continued their work with the utmost diligence.

After ample inquiry and personal investigation as to his fitness for the office, the committee have unanimously appointed Bro. F. P. Cockerell as the architect to prepare the plans and superintend the construction of the new buildings. They have very maturely considered the various modifications which were requisite in the designs, and, with the full concurrence of the architect, they have unanimously agreed to certain modifications, and they have great pleasure in believing that such a plan has been completed as will be perfectly adapted to meet the wants and convenience of the members of the Craft, be suitable and appropriate for the use of the tenants, and, at the same time, be creditable to the Society as a building worthy of Freemasons.

The committee further report that the working drawings are in a forward state, and that upon receiving the necessary sanction of Grand Lodge the work will be proceeded with forthwith.

The Committee also report, that the number of the Trustees of Grand Lodge property is reduced to four; they are of opinion that it is desirable that the number of such trustees should be increased to ten as heretofore, by the appointment of six additional trustees, and they beg leave to recommend that the following brethren be elected such additional trustees, viz., Bros. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M.; John Havers, P.G.W., Chairman of the Committee on Grand Lodge Property; Samuel

Tomkins, G. Treas.; Aeneas J. McIntyre, G. Reg.; John Llewellyn Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes; and John S. S. Hopwood, P.G.D., President of the Colonial Board.

(Signed) JOHN HAVERS, Chairman.

Freemasons' Hall, Aug. 19, 1863.

11. Appeal of Bro. W. H. Lowry, of the South Yarra Lodge, No. 930 (late No. 1232), Melbourne, against the ruling of the Prov. G.M. of Victoria.

12. Appeal of Bro. John Smith, of the Robert Burns Lodge, No. 25, London, against a decision of the Board of General Purposes in a complaint preferred by him against the lodge in the months of March and April last.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

By Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, P.M. No. 130 (late No. 152):—"That a committee of thirteen members of Grand Lodge be appointed to consider the constitution, duties, and powers of the Committee or Lodge of Benevolence, and to report if any and what improvement can be made therein, with power to call for all books, papers, and documents connected with the said Committee or Lodge and its duties."

By Bro. John Udall, P.G.D.:—"That the sum of £50 be given from the Fund of General Purposes to supply the inmates of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their widows with coals, and that the same be placed in the hands of the Secretary."

By Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, P.M. No. 130 (late No. 152):—"That Bro. George Percy Moss's illness continuing, and having assumed a permanent character, a further and final sum of fifty guineas be paid over to Mrs. Moss, his wife, to enable her to complete her arrangements for supporting herself and family."

THE FREEMASONS' SCHOOLS.

The members of the Masonic body at Brighton, in order to record their high sense of the excellent training of the children of distressed Masons at the Schools of the Order invited the children of both schools to spend a day at Brighton. Friday, the 14th inst., was fixed for the occasion, when over 150 left London by special trains, the boys from London-bridge, under the care of members of the House Committee, and the excellent Secretary, Bro. F. Binckes; and the girls from Victoria Station, with members of the Committee of that school, the zealous Secretary, Bro. E. H. Patten, the excellent Matron and Schoolmistress Miss Jarwood and Miss Davis. On the arrival of the children at Brighton they were received at the station by a committee of the Masonic body and a large concourse of people. From the station they were conducted to the Pavillion, where they met with a very hearty welcome, a luncheon being in readiness for them. After partaking of refreshments they were engaged in various amusements in the grounds. The band of the 9th Lancers, by permission of Colonel Drysdale, was in attendance and contributed much to the pleasure of the day. At two o'clock a very sumptuous dinner was ready, to which the children were invited, their general demeanour, happy and contented looks, as well as their very healthy and respectable appearance, exciting the admiration of the crowd of friends who assembled to give them welcome. The singing of "For these and all Thy mercies given," was an effort so successful as to command general admiration. After an expedition through the town—the girls in open carriages—the visitors of the Masonic body from London were entertained at a grand banquet in the principal hall of the Pavillion. Lieut.-Colonel Dalbiac, D. Prov. G.M. for Sussex, in the chair, supported by Bros. Head, John Udall, S. B. Wilson, Hopwood, E. H. Patten, Past and Present Officers of the Grand Lodges of England; the Rev. J. Griffith, Prov. G. Chap., Rev. T. Taylor, P. Prov. G. Chap.; Bros. Lieut.-Col. Steel, Alderman Burrows, W. R. Wood, W. Paas, F. Binckes, Nutt, Challen, Dr. Hall, Dr. Bryce, Read, Alderman Sadler, of Oxford; J. Shean, London, G. Reed, Bacon, John Scott, E. B. Scott, Dr. Murry, Carpenter, Marchmont, C. Chalk, V. P. Freeman, W. Verrall, J. Fabian, Scott, and nearly 170 ladies and members of the Craft. After grace was

sung by the children, the D. Prov. G.M. having in eloquent terms proposed the usual loyal toasts, next proposed in succession the healths of the Earl of Zetland, G.M.; the Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M.; and the Grand Officers, to which latter toast Bro. Benjamin Head returned thanks.

The D. Prov. G. MASTER next gave what he called the toast of the evening, "The Masonic Charities," and in doing so very ably dwelt on the great credit due to those of the members of the House Committees of both the Schools, for the admirable manner in which the children were brought up. He (as well as all at Brighton who observed and conversed with them that day), felt that they were only doing themselves honour in inviting the children to spend that day at Brighton. He, as well as his Brighton brethren, hoped the children had enjoyed themselves, and he also hoped to see them there again. The D. Prov. G.M. concluded by proposing the toast, which was drunk with great applause; to which

Bro. JOHN UDALL, in a very neat speech responded.

Alderman CONDY BURROWS, in a very eloquent address, proposed the health of the Chairman, dwelling on the many claims he had on the friendship and regard of the Freemasons of Brighton.

The CHAIRMAN, in a very feeling reply, acknowledged the compliment.

Bro. JOHN SCOTT proposed "The Mayor and Corporation of Brighton," who had most generously granted the use of the Pavilion and grounds, free of charge, for the occasion.

Alderman BURROWS replied, and

The D. Prov. G. MASTER said there was one toast which he felt it was impossible for him to pass over without noticing in the manner it merited, and from the general demeanour, intellectual condition, and very respectable appearance which the girls of the Masonic School presented that day, he felt that there was a great debt of gratitude due by the Masonic body at large to the excellent lady whose duty it was to preside over the general management of that school. He had no doubt they had already interpreted the toast, "Health and Happiness to Miss Jarwood, the Mistress of the Girls' School," who had, in a variety of ways, been connected with it for nearly fifty years. The toast was drunk amidst repeated rounds of applause, the ladies present offering their congratulations to Miss Jarwood.

Bro. NUTT, a member of the House Committee, on behalf of Miss Jarwood, acknowledged the compliment.

The toast of "The Ladies" concluded the enjoyments of the banquet-room, and the company retired to the grounds to take part in the amusements with the children, which lasted till nearly dusk. A special train being in readiness, the children, under the care of their respective committees, and accompanied to the station by a large number of friends, took their departure for London at a little after eight o'clock, leaving behind the conviction that the Royal Masonic Schools are such as to command the support and admiration of all who contributed to the amusement of the children.

It is but a proper acknowledgment to notice the very hospitable manner in which the children, as well as the visitors from London were received by the Brighton brethren, and too much praise cannot be given to Alderman Burrows, Bros. Chaldean, and W. R. Wood, for their great exertions to contribute to the agreeableness of the day.

METROPOLITAN.

BEADON LODGE (No. 619, late 902).—The anniversary meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, August 19, at the Greyhound Tavern, Dulwich; and since its change of locality from the Star and Garter at Kew, its progress has been most marked. The lodge was opened shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon, by Bro. Thomas J. Quelch, W.M., all the officers being in attendance, besides Bros. A. Avery and Seaman, P.M.'s. The minutes of the previous lodge having been read by Bro. W. F. Blackburn, P.M. and Secretary, the lodge was opened in the second degree. Bros. Gray and Muddlecott were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge resumed to the first degree, and three candidates were announced as desirous to be admitted to the secrets and mysteries of Freemasonry. They were Mr. William Gilson, Mr. William C. Haas, and Mr.

J. Kelly. A ballot was taken, and being unanimous in their favour, they were severally introduced and entrusted with the Masonic rites. The W.M. then quitted the chair, which was taken by Bro. A. Avery, P.M., who had undertaken to perform the ceremony of installation. Bro. Bell, W.M. elect, was in due form installed into the chair of K.S. as W.M. of the Beadon Lodge for the ensuing year, and the manner in which this important task was gone through elicited the warm and deserved eulogiums of every brother present, and the addresses were delivered with a care and impressiveness that it has seldom fallen to our lot to listen to. The new W.M. then invested his officers as follows:—Bros. James Avery, S.W.; King, J.W.; A. Avery, Treas.; Blackburn, Sec.; May, S.D.; Leonard, J.D.; Parker, I.G.; Daley, Tyler. The lodge then proceeded to consider three notices of motion, which had been given for raising the joining and initiation fees, and the annual subscriptions, all of which were carried unanimously. The lodge was closed and the brethren and visitors retired to a banquet, which consisted of every delicacy of the season. The cloth having been drawn, the W.M. gave the loyal and formal Masonic toasts, which were duly honoured.—Bro. QUELCH, immediate P.M., said, as the gavel had passed into his hands, he had as great pleasure in proposing, as he was sure they would have equal pleasure in drinking, the health of their esteemed friend, Bro. Charles Bell, their incoming W.M. He had known Bro. Bell for many years, and, indeed, he might say that he had known him from boyhood, as they had been boys together; but even those who had known him for a lesser period, he was sure would say that he had always acted with the greatest kindness and goodwill towards them, and he felt sure that he would promote the interests of the Order. To expatiate upon all his excellent qualities would be superfluous, and therefore, he should at once propose his health, wishing him, during his year of office, all the success that he could wish himself.—The toast was very cordially responded to.—The W.M., in reply, said, I thank Bro. Quelch for the very pleasing manner in which he has proposed my health and you, brethren, for the very kind way in which you have responded to it. Br. Quelch has alluded to the interest I feel in the lodge. Now, I have every interest in the lodge, and in the coming year, I hope to have your assistance in promoting it, for unless you work with me, I can do nothing. For the kindness I have received this evening, I thank you, and as W.M. I can assure you that I will do all I can, and I have no doubt the present year will prove the most successful ever seen in the Beadon Lodge. Although there have been good years, there are better in store, and, as Bro. Seaman has just reminded me, there is a good stock in trade in hand. We shall start at the next meeting with six initiates, and we have a large sum of money to our credit, and therefore I think I am right when I say the Beadon Lodge is in a most prosperous condition. I thank you sincerely for the manner in which you have drunk my health, and I wish every success to the lodge.—The W.M., in proposing the next toast, said that one of the greatest pleasures that the master of any lodge could have was to propose the health of their newly-initiated brethren, for unless they had initiates to come into the lodge, it must eventually die out. They had three of them that evening, and he had pleasure in proposing their health.—Bro. HAAS returned thanks on behalf of the initiates.—The W.M. said he now came to what he might term the sensational toast of the evening, and in proposing it he referred to Bro. Quelch, who twelve months ago came into the chair, which he (the W.M.) had then the honour to fill, in which he had carried on the duties with credit to himself, and the satisfaction of every one present. If they looked at his selection of officers they would find that it was a most happy one, as each one well supported him in working the degrees, and to the satisfaction of all concerned, and they now found him the immediate P.M. of the Beadon Lodge. It was not the feeling of the hour, but of days and years, when he said that his goodness had won for him golden opinions; and he felt sure they would would always feel pleasure in having Bro. Quelch amongst them. Those were the feelings of the lodge,

and it was their desire that some indelible impression should be made upon his mind by a substantial token of their regard. At the last lodge it was determined that a Past Master's jewel should be voted to him, which he had then great pleasure in presenting, as a token of their esteem and for the able manner in which he had carried out his year of office. In affixing the jewels to his breast he trusted that he might long wear it, and that for many years he might be as successful a member as he had been W.M. of the Beadon Lodge. The jewel bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the Beadon Lodge (No. 619 late 902), to Bro. T. J. Quelch, P.M., in testimony of its appreciation of the great zeal and ability displayed by him during the year he presided as W.M. 19th August, 1863."—Bro. QUELCH, after alluding to his early days and aspirations, said he had worked hard and done the best he possibly could, and his brethren had kindly appreciated every effort he had made. He had now arrived at the pinnacle of his ambition, for he wore on his breast the jewel of a P.M., and most sincerely thanked the brethren for it. He thanked one and all of the Past Masters and officers of the lodge for the way in which they had supported him during the past year, and for the kindness shown to him that evening.—The W.M. next, in very complimentary terms, proposed "The Health of the Visitors," and regretted the bad state of the weather had kept some away whose names were as familiar to them as "household words."—Bro. LOWE, of the United Mariners Lodge (No. 33), returned thanks on the part of the visitors.—The W.M. in proposing the next toast, said, without the assistance of the Past Masters a W.M. could do nothing. They had present their Immediate P.M., Bro. Quelch, Bro. Seaman, and Bro. Avery, whom he might say was the making of the Beadon Lodge.—Bro. ALFRED AVERY, P.M., said, after what he had done at the installation in the afternoon he was in hopes that the W.M. would have let him off in returning thanks for the Past Masters, and, therefore, he should be as brief as possible. He could only say, on the part of the P.M.'s, that they felt a great deal of pleasure at the way in which their healths had been proposed and accepted. He felt proud at all they said, and he believed they truly accepted all the P.M.'s had done. Wherever the lodge was there the P.M.'s would be. It was the third time that he had had the pleasure of installing the W.M. of the Beadon Lodge, and ever since he went out of the chair he had had the honour of installing the W.M., and he hoped to be allowed to do so for many years longer. He thanked the brethren for the kind way in which they gave him credit for what he had done, and could assure them that there was nothing in Masonry that he would not do, and he hoped before long they would have a goodly list of Past Masters of the Beadon Lodge. He hoped they would accept his thanks for the way in which their healths had been proposed, and he would take that opportunity of saying how obliged he was to the brethren who had worked indefatigably for months past to get up the musical arrangements, and attend to the welfare and amusement of the lodge.—The W.M. next proposed "The Officers of the Lodge."—Bro. JAMES AVERY, S.W., on behalf of the officers of the lodge, said they could not sufficiently express themselves for the manner in which the W.M. had proposed their health, and for the kind way in which it had been received. They rejoiced at the prosperous circumstances under which they were then assembled, for from the flattering report they had that day received from the Secretary, they believed their lodge was second to none in the Craft. All they had done was with great pleasure to the W.M.'s, under whom they had served, and from whom they had received the greatest urbanity and consideration. He hoped every member would use his utmost exertions to promote the permanent prosperity of the lodge, and render it worthy of the exertions of the W.M. Some other toasts were given, and the evening was one of the most complete harmony. Bros. Quelch, Seaman, Parker, Daly, and others, greatly contributed to the enjoyment by some excellent singing, and the business was brought to a close at eleven o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

ROYAL OAK LODGE.—At a meeting of this lodge, held at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, on Thursday, the 20th August, the fifteen sections were worked by the following brethren, Bro. Joshua Howes, P.M., in the chair, and there being forty-three brethren present:—First lecture, section 1, Bro. Bavan; section 2, Bro. Thomas; section 3, Bro. Blomley; section 4, Bro. Searl; section 5, Bro. M'Candlish; section 6, Bro.

Thomas; section 7, Bro. Geider. Second lecture, section 1, Bro. Searl; section 2, Bro. M'Candlish; section 3, Bro. Geider; section 4, Bro. Thomas; section 5, Bro. Geider. Third lecture, section 1, Bro. Chapman; section 2, Bro. M'Candlish; section 3, Bro. Thomas. A vote of thanks was proposed and carried unanimously, to be recorded on the minutes, for the able manner in which Bro. Howes put the questions. Amongst a large body of P.M.'s we noticed Bros. J. Thomas, J. Donkins, J. W. Halsey, T. Arnold, G. Bolton, Tibbals, Simmons, M'Candlish, &c.; and the following W.M.'s were there, viz.:—F. Walters, G. Wilton, Gibbon, &c. This was the beginning of the Masonic season, and we were glad to see such a reunion. In fact, there is such an increasing desire for information that we feel certain, any time the sections are fully worked, there will be a good attendance of the brethren.

TEMPERANCE LODGE.—This well supported, flourishing lodge held its usual weekly meeting on Friday, August 21st, at Bro. G. Bolton's, Victoria Tavern, Victoria-road, Deptford. The impressive ceremony of installation was most ably performed by the veteran Bro. T. Arnold, P.M., in his usual faultless, superior manner. Bro. Walters was the candidate. After the ceremony, a few of the sections were gone through. It is very gratifying to see this ceremony now more frequently worked, especially as the season advances, for it will enable the present Masters to learn to install their successors. This they ought to do cheerfully and readily, when they have such esteemed old P.M.'s as Bro. Arnold to give them such good working.

PROVINCIAL.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

WALSDEN CHURCH.

The following circular has been forwarded to the various lodges in this and other districts:—

"To the W.M. and brethren of lodge

"W. Sir and brethren,—We take the liberty of laying the following statement before you, in the hope that you will contribute a trifle towards the object in view, as we believe the case is without parallel in modern church building. The above-named church, which is situate in the picturesque vale of Todmorden, was begun in 1846, and the chief corner stone was laid with Masonic honours, on the 8th day of July in that year, by John Crossley, M.A., P. Prov. D.G.M., East Lancashire, the donor of the land, as well as a large contributor towards the erection of the building. The church was consecrated on the 7th day of August, 1848, on which occasion there was also a Masonic procession sanctioned by the presence of Stephen Blair, D. Prov. G.M., now Prov. G.M., East Lancashire, and other present and past Prov. G. Officers and brethren. And again, on the inauguration of the organ, dedicated to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, on the 8th of July, 1853, there was a Masonic procession, not only in Craft, but in Royal Arch and Knights Templar clothing and regalia, which was sanctioned by the presence of E. Comp. Stephen Blair, as Prov. G. Supt., and Sir Knight A. H. Royds, the present Prov. G. Commander, and several past and present Prov. G. Officers and brethren, Companions, and Sir Knights, of this and the adjoining provinces.

"In the body of the church and chancel there are several stained glass windows of beautiful design, among which is one of two lights to the memory of the John Crossley, of Scatcliffe, T.S.A., and Prov. G.M., for East Lancashire, and of his deceased wife. Upon one light is the jewel and collar of the deceased Prov. G.M. Around the border of both lights are the sprig of acacia, pomegranate, ear of corn, and five-pointed star, alternately. The church also contains some beautiful carved oak, including pulpit, lectern, eagle, &c.

"In the tower there is a Masonic window of two lights, upon which are shields and Masonic emblems, including the interlaced triangle, with triple tau in the centre, &c.—Inscriptions, "All glory to the Most High," and "audi, vide, tace." At the foot are the names of the donors of the window, at the head of whom stands the name of the late Earl of Ellesmere, Prov. G.M. On the outside of the tower, on one side the entrance, is sculptured the jewel of the Prov. G. Chap., and within the entrance is the inscription, on a white metal plate illuminated with red letters, "The Masonic tower, founded July 8th, A.D. 1846."

"It is now proposed to complete the exterior of the church by the erection of the spire, upon which will be placed a "level"

as a weather-vane, it being considered peculiarly appropriate both as a Masonic emblem and to surmount a building consecrated to Divine worship, we therefore venture to appeal to our brethren, although at distance, to assist us in the object. The cost of the spire will be about £250, towards which there is already promised about £100; and unless the remainder can be raised, it is feared the last named sum will be lost, which we trust will be sufficient apology for this appeal during a period of unexampled distress in the district. If it should fortunately happen that there be any overplus after the completion of the spire, it is intended to apply it towards a clock and bell or bells.

"Any contributions forwarded to Bro. Edmund Smith, P.M. 363, and one of the churchwardens, Inchfield Villa; Bro. Jas. Green, P.M. 363 and 676, Portsmouth House, architect, both near Todmorden; or to us, the undersigned, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

"We are, W. Sir and brethren,

"Yours fraternally,

"THOS. LORD, W.M. 266.

"JAS. JACKSON, W.M. 363.

"JNO. BROMLEY, P.M. 353, Hon. Sec."

"June 3rd, 1863.

MANCHESTER.—*Lodge of Virtue* (No. 153, late 177.)—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms Cross-street, Manchester, on Friday, the 21st inst.; Bro. John Bradley, W.M., in the chair, and the following officers and brethren being present:—Bros. Rev. J. L. Figgins, P.M., chaplain of the lodge, and Prov. G. Chap. E.L.; John Chadwick, P.M. and Sec.; T. R. Williams, P.M.; Alfred Hammond, P.M.; John Holgate, J.W.; T. A. Broadbent, S.D.; Rev. W. Cave, John Francis, &c. The lodge having been opened, the ballot was taken for Messrs. Ralph Ashton, James W. Mitchell, John Lees, and Charles Gillespie, and declared to be in their favour. Mr. Ashton and Mr. Lees were then initiated into Masonry in ancient form, and Bros. Francis and Hollingsworth were passed to the second degree. Several gentlemen having been proposed for initiation at the next regular meeting, the lodge was closed by the W.M., and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. Upon the cloth being drawn, after the usual loyal Masonic toasts, the W.M. proposed, "The newly initiated brethren," and especially alluded to Bro. Lees, who had been proposed by their old and esteemed Bro. Burslem, and trusted he would follow in the footsteps and be an honour to his proposer.—Bros. Ashton and Lees briefly returned thanks.—Bro. the Rev. W. Cave then proposed the P.M.'s of the lodge, in very complimentary terms, which was ably responded to by Bros. P.M. Williams and Hammond.—Bro. T. R. Williams, P.M., then proposed the health of Bro. John Bradley, the W.M., and stated how very much pleasure he had in doing so, and that it was gratifying to himself and the brethren to welcome Bro. Bradley back again to the lodge after his severe illness. He also alluded to Bro. Bradley's services as secretary of the "Masonic Hall Company," and, as a director, stated that no one knew the difficulties that Bro. Bradley had to overcome. Many schemes of the sort had been attempted, but none succeeded until the present secretary took it in hand; and, as the laying the foundation-stone on the 25th ult. would ever be remembered as a red letter day in Masonry, so had the Lodge of Virtue cause to be proud of its W.M., for the many, great, and valuable services rendered to Masonry. Bro. Bradley having entered the lodge a few months after himself, he had carefully watched his career, having been in office almost ever since his initiation, working his way up to the chair; and in addition to having acted as secretary to the Masonic Hall Company, he had also been secretary to the Charity Committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge, treasurer to the Manchester Relief Committee, and for three years treasurer for the Masonic Club, and other offices. He finally concluded a most able speech by expressing a hope that the Great Architect of the Universe would be pleased to complete Bro. Bradley's restoration to health, and that when he had fulfilled his term as W.M. he would be able for many years to work as a P.M. of the lodge.—The toast having been most enthusiastically drunk, the W.M. responded, and said that he felt extremely obliged to Bro. Williams and the brethren for their good wishes, that it had been a source of deep regret that he had been prevented by illness from filling the chair as he would have wished, and took the opportunity of thanking the P.M.'s of the lodge for their kind and able assistance, and hoped that whilst he remained amongst them, he should ever continue to merit their regard. The brethren broke up about 10.30, having spent a most harmonious evening.

AUSTRALIA.

CRAFT MASONRY.

(From the *Melbourne Masonic Journal*.)

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF VICTORIA (E.C.).

The quarterly communication of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, St. Patrick's Hall, Melbourne, on Monday, 15th June, 1863.

Bro. Captain F. C. Standish, Prov. G.M., in the chair. Present:—Bros. H. St. John Clark, D. Prov. G.M.; Denny Harris, Prov. S.G.W.; Thomas Loader, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. Bro. Wyatt, Prov. G.D., acted as Prov. G. Chap., in the absence of the Rev. Bro. M. Bardin, Prov. G. Chap.; E. T. Tracy, Prov. G. Treas.; T. H. Lemprière, Prov. G. Sec.; R. Levick, P. Prov. G. Sec.; R. H. Emery, Prov. S. G. D. The Prov. G. Stewards, Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of several lodges.

The lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer.

The minutes of the quarterly communication, held on the 16th March last, were read and confirmed.

The roll of the lodges was then called over, and about twenty-five lodges were represented.

The Prov. G. Sec. then read a list of dispensations granted since last quarterly communication.

Bro. W. Daish, was invested with the collar of Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; and Rev. Bro. Wyatt with the collar of Prov. J.G.D.

Bro. James, P.M., moved that an address should be presented to Her Majesty by the Masons of Victoria, setting forth their loyalty, and expressing their sincere wishes for the future happiness of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and that the Prov. G.M. should be empowered to sign it on behalf of the Masonic body in Victoria.

The motion was seconded by the Prov. S.G.W.

The Prov. G.M. put the resolution to the Provincial Grand Lodge, and stated his concurrence with the sentiments of the resolution, and his regret that it did not emanate from himself.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Prov. S.G.W. then requested to bring forward a resolution for the disposal of the sum of £253 now lying in the bank to the credit of the three Prov. G. Masters, but as notice of the motion had not been given, it was not entertained, but was received as a notice of motion, to be placed before the Quarterly Communication in September next.

The Prov. G. Sec. stated that in consequence of the alteration of the hour of meeting, that the Board of Benevolence had held eight meetings during the quarter ending June, 1863, while only two meetings of that Board had been held during the quarter March, 1863.

All business being ended, the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form with solemn prayer.

MELBOURNE.—*Australasia Felix Lodge of Hiram* (I.C.)—At the regular meeting of this lodge, Bro. John Smith, Prov. G.M., in the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A board of P.M.'s was then formed, when the Prov. G.M., assisted by Bro. R. Levick, F.M., and nine other P.M.'s duly installed Bro. J. Carr into the chair of W.M. of the lodge. The brethren were then admitted, and the installation having been duly proclaimed, the following officers were invested:—Bros. Solomon Lazarus, S.W.; M. Hymen, Sec.; M. Meers, Treas.; A. J. Clarke, Tyler. The other lodge officers have not been nominated nor elected. Mr. Barnett Solomon was proposed as a candidate for initiation. Bro. David Rosenthal was proposed as a joining member. The notice of motion for the consideration of the propriety of establishing a Grand Lodge was postponed until the next regular meeting. When this postponement was agreed to, the Prov. G.M. said that his duties might hinder him from being present at the next meeting of the Lodge of Hiram, and asked permission to speak a few words on the subject of establishing a Grand Lodge for Victoria. He wished to make a few observations, not as Prov. G.M., but as a P.M. of the Hiram Lodge, of which he was the oldest member. He did not wish to influence the judgment of any of his brethren, but would request of the W.M. to consider that if the lodge of Hiram entertained such a proposition, his name should be withdrawn from its list of members, as he considered that it was not competent for the majority to do away with the lodge. The minority as long as they numbered seven, could hold the warrant and enjoy their Masonic privileges. He made these observations on account of the manner in which some lodges acted. It was or-

dered that the W.M. should sign for, and in the name of the lodge. Now it was not competent for brethren to meet, and by means of their warrant, to try and subvert the constitution from which they held their warrant; it was a violation of Masonic principle to do so. He had spoken to Bro. McClure, and asked him why he had asked certain brethren to join in this movement. Was it not simply because their position as Prov. G. Officers gave them a standing in the Masonic body? And they acted wrong in lending the sanction of their official position to subvert the constitution which conferred that position. If those brethren were sincere let them retire from their present position, and call a public Masonic meeting. They would be then free to form what constitution they pleased. The Grand Lodge of Ireland had some time ago, when granting some extension of power, stated that they were prepared to grant any amount of liberty or power on their colonial brethren commensurate with their requirements, and he believed if it could be shown that the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Victoria would tend to the advancement of Masonry, that the Grand Lodge of Ireland would grant it. But he hoped that the Masons of Victoria would not separate from their brethren in Britain. He had seen in the *Masonic Journal* an argument in favour of a Victorian Grand Lodge, that we would have the management of our own funds, and that would be a benefit. He thought otherwise. He thought we could not keep up a staff of officers to do necessary duties as cheaply as those duties are done for us at home; and he did not think that the warrants and summonses could be obtained as cheaply as in England. He had hopes that the movement would not go on. A brother, heading the movement, had stated that it would come to nothing, and that his motive for joining in it was to bring the matter to an issue. He (the Prov. G.M.) had no desire unless to be useful, and was prepared to resign if his brethren thought his person or his office was in the way of the advancement of Masonry. Another reason put forward in support of the movement was, that we would have the appointment of our Grand Masters; but it must be considered that although the Prov. G.M.'s were appointed by the Grand Master, yet, they received that appointment at the expressed wishes of their brethren. All he wanted was to be put in a proper position with regard to the lodge, and his capacity of Prov. G.M. He could not, as a private member of the lodge, vote for a movement he should be obliged to oppose in his official capacity, and therefore requested his name to be removed from the list of members of the lodge of Hiram, if that lodge should at any future date do any act contrary to the warrant under which they were assembled. Bro. Horwitz, S.W., in a few words, explained that the committee did not intend making any change, but simply wished to ascertain the opinions of their brethren on this subject. Lodge closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to the London Tavern for refreshment.

WASHINGTON LODGE (No. 368, I.C.)—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the lodge rooms, Ulster Hotel, on Monday, 1st June. The following business was notified on the summons:—“1. To ballot for, and, if elected, to initiate Mr. H. Solomon. 2. Installation of officers. 3. To consider correspondence read at last meeting relative to formation of a Grand Lodge Victoria. 4. Initiations, passings, and raisings.” The principal business being the installation of officers, a vote was adopted—“That all other business should be postponed until the next meeting of the lodge.”

SANDRIDGE.—*Marine Lodge* (E.C.)—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Sandridge, on Wednesday, May 27th. The Prov. G.M. (E.C.) attended, and was accompanied by his Prov. G.S.W. Bro. Weatherstone was passed to the second degree; and the lodge elected the officers for the ensuing twelve months. The W.M., Bro. Beresford, was unanimously re-elected; the Treasurer and Tyler were also re-elected. Few lodges are better worked than the Sandridge Marine Lodge, and the re-election of Bro. Beresford to the office of W.M., marks the high opinion the members of the lodge entertain for his zeal in the ruling and management of the lodge. The Prov. G.M. expressed himself much gratified with the manner in which the business of the lodge was conducted, and complimented the W.M. and officers on the efficiency attained by them in their Masonic working.

PRAHRAN.—*United Tradesmen's Lodge* (I.C.)—An adjourned meeting of this lodge was held at the Lodge-room, Duke of York Hotel, Prahran, on Wednesday, 10th June, for the purpose of installing the W.M. and officers for the ensuing six months. The lodge was called for half-past seven, but did not open until

half-past eight o'clock. The Prov. G.M., Bro. J. T. Smith opened the lodge, and performed the ceremony of installation, assisted by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. E. L. Crowell, and five Past Masters. Bro. McClure, P.D. Prov. G.M., filled the Past Master's chair. After the W.M., Bro. E. L. Vail, was duly installed and the brethren re-admitted, the following officers were invested with the collars of their several chairs, and the usual charges read by the Prov. G.M.:—Bros. E. L. Vail, W.M.; J. B. Crews, S.W.; Thomas W. Pullam, J.W.; Thomas Leckenby, S.D.; F. Green, J.D.; Henry Harewood, I.G.; William Harewood, Treas.; Edmund Roberts, Sec.; A. J. Cohen, Tyler. The Prov. G.M. congratulated the W.M. on his being elected to the chair of the United Tradesman's Lodge, and expressed the gratification he felt to see so many members and visitors in attendance. The lodge closed in due form.

GISBORNE.—*Lodge of Mount Macedon* (No. 1050).—On Monday evening, 1st June, the anniversary meeting of the above lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, Gisborne, for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect. Bro. Robert Levick, P.M., of Melbourne, having been invited to perform the ceremony, proceeded to Gisborne for that purpose. Bro. Levick having been invited to take the chair, opened the lodge at half-past seven o'clock, and initiated into the Order Mr. Page, of Gisborne, and also passed Bro. Sherwin to the degree of Fellow-Craft. Bro. Carroll, the W.M. elect, although an old Past Master, was desirous that the whole ceremony of installation should be given; and, having been duly presented, Bro. Levick proceeded with the ceremony, and concluded by giving the various charges, to which the brethren paid strict attention. After the lodge was closed, the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet in their hall, which was provided by the different members of the lodge. Amongst the several visitors present, who were received with the kindest hospitality, was Bro. Sands, W.M. elect of the Kyneton Lodge. A most delightful evening was spent by the brethren, who separated about twelve o'clock.

WESTERN INDIA.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE (SCOTTISH CONSTITUTION).

At a communication held at No. 1, Grant-buildings, Colaba, on Saturday, May 30, 1863—present, Bros. G. R. Ballingall, Acting Prov. G.M.; J. Anderson, Offg. Prov. G.S.W.; J. Irvine, Offg. Prov. G.J.W.; G. A. Summers, Prov. G. Sec.; C. McKinlay, Offg. Prov. G.S.W.; A. Jordon, Offg. Prov. G.J.D.; C. Stephens, Prov. G.I.G.; H. G. Wilcox, Offg. Prov. G. Tyler; R. B. Barton, Prov. G.M. elect,—the Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened in due and ancient form, the summons convening the meeting, and the proceedings of the communication held on the 10th August, 1861, were read, and the latter confirmed. The Provincial Grand Secretary submitted to the Provincial Grand Lodge the following summary of proceedings since the last communication:—

Summary of Proceedings since the Meeting of the 10th August, 1861.

Lodge Hope, Kurrachee, in reply to the communication of the 29th June, 1861, replied on the 7th September, 1861, soliciting that, in consideration of the difficulties Lodge Hope is labouring under, and consequent inability to meet the demand of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, that Lodge Hope may be allowed the indulgence of a remission of the past dues, and be authorised to submit fees and returns commencing from 1st June, 1861. Informed that the Prov. G.M. of Western India much regretted to find that Lodge Hope had been so very much neglected, as represented; and that it was self-evident that the occupants of the chair in the east, during the time the reported irregularities arose, had paid no heed whatever to the assent they had accorded to the ancient charges and regulations read to them at their installation, and that if punishment were to be awarded, nothing less than a total deprivation of all Masonic privileges would be a sufficient decree against them. With a view, however, of encouraging the W.M. elect to the fulfilment of the laborious task he has undertaken of restoring the lodge to order and good fellowship, the Prov. G.M. of Western India, as a special case, was pleased to accord his sanction to the request made, with a hope that, thus assisted, Lodge Hope would in future be punctual in the performance of its allegiance to its parent institution.

The W.M. Lodge Faith, Neemuch, in reply to his communi-

cation of the 15th July, 1861, was informed by letter dated 6th September, 1861, that the Prov. G.M. was afforded much pleasure at the pleasing prospect of the re-opening of Lodge Faith, and trusted soon to hear through his zealous exertions that it had been placed in a permanent working order, and requested that certain dues owing to the Grand Lodge for some time past for warrants, books, &c., may speedily be forwarded to the Grand Lodge. Instruction was also requested as to how the box of books received from Bro. Laurie for the lodge was to be forwarded.

The Secretary Lodge Hope, Kurrachee, was informed by letter dated the 21st November, 1861, in reply to his reference of the 30th October, that no dispensation was needed for the initiation of Ensign Plummer, of Her Majesty's 4th Regiment, aged 19 years, under the following amendment to Section II. chap. xxxi. of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland,—“Every candidate shall be at least eighteen years of age before being entered an apprentice.”

Received a letter from the Secretary Lodge St. Andrew in the East, dated the 12th December, 1861, requesting that the Grand Lodge of Scotland be moved to send a speedy reply to Bro. F. F. Otto's appeal ament the sentence of suspension for six months from all Masonic privileges passed against him by Lodge St. Andrew in the East, as well as to the question of his recognition as P.M. of Lodge St. Andrew in the East, referred to in paragraph 6 of the printed summary of the proceedings of the Provincial Grand Lodge, dated the 10 August, 1861.

Received a letter from the Secretary Lodge St. Andrew in the East, Poona, of the 12th December, 1861, requesting that the Grand Lodge Secretary be addressed to forward Bro. Joseph Hillier's M.M. Diploma without delay, Bro. Hillier having been raised so far back as 17th September, 1849. Informed in reply that the G. Sec. would be addressed regarding the first reference on the subject of Bro. F. F. Otto's appeal, and that the lodge should itself address the G. Sec. requesting Bro. J. Hillier's M.M. diploma.

Received a letter from the Secretary, Lodge Hope, Kurrachee, forwarding for the approval of the Prov. G.M., a revised copy by-laws for the government of the said lodge, and acknowledging receipt of Bro. MacCormack's past office certificate; stating at the same time that the usual fee for registration of the same would be forwarded. The by-laws approved of, with one exception, and that the lodge include in their revised by-laws a list of the recognised Office-bearers of a lodge—*vide* Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland,—not omitting the much important offices of Depute and Substitute Masters.

Received a letter from the Secretary Lodge St. Andrew in the East, Poona, dated the 20th December, 1861, forwarding for the approval of the Prov. G.M. of Western India, a revised copy of their by-laws, and a certificate of Past Mastership for Bro. J. D. Swiney. The Secretary in reply was requested to state why the important offices of Depute and Substitute Masters were omitted in the list of Office-bearers in the revised copy of their by-laws.

That Section II., Chap. XXI. of the Constitutions required no such qualification for the occupancy of the chair in the East as that laid down in clause 2 of “Election of Office Bearers,” of their revised by-laws, viz., “No brother who has not been a Master Mason for 12 months, and a member of this lodge for three months, can be put in nomination for the chair. That the Worshipful Master on the day of his installation shall appoint the Senior and Junior Wardens, Secretary, Senior and Junior Deacons, Inner Guard, and Steward, &c.”

That by the Constitutions, Section XIX., Chap. XXI., the W.M. had not the prerogative of appointing the Office-bearers, that they should be “elected by the lodge,” and that under the foregoing reasons the Prov. G.M. would much wish to see clause 2 of the revised by-laws substituted by one more in accordance with the laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The certificate of Bro. Swiney's past office, returned registered, and fee for the same requested to be submitted.

Received a letter from Bro. W. M. Hearn, Secretary of Lodge Victoria, Belgaum, dated the 11th January, 1862, reporting that Bro. Frederick Gillespie, who had been raised on the 7th October, 1861, had not up to that date paid for his third degree, or his monthly subscriptions to the lodge, and that he was more-over guilty of gross disrespect to the chair. Informed in reply that under the provisions of Section III., Chap. XXI., of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the lodge had its means of recovering Bro. Gillespie's raising fee, and with regard to the “gross disrespect to the chair” on the part of the

said brother, that the letter under acknowledgment was wanting in minutiae to enable the Provincial Grand Lodge to give an opinion in the matter, but that under Section VI., of the chapter quoted, the lodge itself had the power of calling the offending brother to account, and reporting eventually the result to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India. The Secretary was at the same time reminded of the non-compliance with the instructions of the Provincial Grand Lodge regarding the forwarding of the returns and fees due to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India.

Read the following letter from the Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scotch Masonry in Western India:—

“Grand Lodge of Scotland, Grand Secretary's Office,
Freemason's Hall, 98, George-street, Edinburgh,
18th December, 1861.

“R. W. Sir and Brother,—It is only within the last three weeks that I have received from Bro. Summers, your Provincial Grand Secretary, his letter to me dated 27th May, 1861, and transmitting proceedings of your Grand Lodge dated 16th April and 10th August, 1861, and calling attention to certain paragraphs therein. I beg leave in the first place to state that there surely must have been some untoward circumstances attending the delay in transmitting the above documents here, which ought to be immediately investigated. Presuming from your taking active service in the Provincial Grand Lodge in the room of Bro. Cartwright, and that you have changed your mind regarding the resolution you formerly came to, it is intended to confirm your appointment as Provincial Grand Master of Western India. In answer to paragraph 5, the issue of certificates by the Provincial Grand Lodge to past office bearers of daughter lodges, viz., Grand Lodge diplomas, may be endorsed by the Provincial Grand Secretary as to the rank or title the party bore in the lodge, provided evidence to that effect be furnished by the Master of said lodge.—Answer to paragraph 6: According to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, the Depute or Substitute Masters, unless already Past Masters, could not govern a lodge and confer degrees; but, as the Grand Lodge of Scotland has not yet recognised the Past Master's degree, the Depute and Substitute Masters are, according to the authorised ritual, as duly installed as the R. W. Masters, and equally competent, in his absence, to govern the lodge, and confer degrees. An explanation is requested as to paragraph 7, regarding twelve parchment certificates for office bearers sent to St. Paul, Mhow, and returned; as nothing but Grand Lodge diplomas from hence can be granted to any one.—Paragraph 12: The amount of £4 Gs. from Neemuch never yet received. It is particularly requested that all returns and fees due to Grand Lodge be transmitted here, within one month after St. John's-day, 27th December, and the Provincial Grand Secretary should notify this immediately upon receipt to all the lodges in the province. I should like to hear from you by return mail on the subject of your commission, that no time may be lost in sending it out.—I am, R. W. dear sir and brother, yours truly and fraternally,

(Signed) “W. A. LAURIE, Grand Secretary.

“The R. W. Dr. G. R. Ballingall, Acting Provincial
Grand Master of Western India.”

Wrote a letter to the Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scotland on the 11th February, 1862, forwarding copy of a letter from the Secretary of Lodge St. Andrew in the East, Poona, and requesting early replies to the appeals made by Bro. F. F. Otto, noticed in paragraph 4 of this summary.

Noticed also that the majority of the lodges, as per note,* working in Western India, had reported that they had received no acknowledgment of their returns of intrants and fees, &c., for a considerable time, and that even in some instances diplomas since 1857 were still wanting; the Prov. G.M. of Western India hoped that these omissions only required to be brought to the notice of the Grand Lodge to be rectified.

Wrote a letter to the Secretary to Lodge Perseverance, Bombay, dated the 13th February, 1863, informing him that a communication had been made to the Grand Lodge Secretary on the subject of the non-receipt of the Grand Lodge Diplomas.

Wrote a letter, dated the 13th February, 1863, to the Secretary of Lodge Perseverance, Bombay, forwarding for the favourable consideration of the lodge an appeal for pecuniary aid from the widow of the late Bro. W. J. Kenderdine.

* Perseverance, Bombay; Rising Star, Bombay; Felix, Aden; St. Andrew in the East, Poona; and Hope, Kurrachee.

Received a letter from Bro. S. Edwards, Secretary of Lodge Felix, Aden, forwarding for the approval of the Prov. G.M. a set of revised by-laws. Informed that the Prov. G.M. requests that in the revised by-laws a list of the recognised office-bearers of a lodge be included—*vide* Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland,—not omitting the much important offices of Depute and Substitute Masters; and that it has been noticed that in Rule XX. the lodge has made no provision for cases of emergency which the parent institution at Scotland allowed.

The Secretary was requested to expedite the transmission of his returns of intrants and fees due to the Provincial Grand Lodge, which were much overdue.

Received a letter from the Secretary of Lodge Felix, Aden, dated 17th March, 1862, returning the revised by-laws, duly corrected, as suggested. Approved and confirmed.

Received a letter from the Secretary Lodge Rising Star, Bombay, dated 3rd May, 1862, forwarding for the approval of the Prov. G.M., a copy of certain amendments proposed to the by-laws of the lodge. Approved and confirmed with certain additions and alterations.

Received a letter from the Secretary of Lodge Rising Star, of the 9th May, 1862, requesting to be informed, with reference to the following foot note at page 219 of Laurie's *History of Freemasonry and Grand Lodge of Scotland*—"By a subsequent patent, Bro. Burns was appointed Grand Master of Scottish Freemasons in India." Whether Bro. Burns continues to act as G.M. of Scotch Freemasonry in India. Question referred to the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Wrote a letter to the W.M. of Lodge St. Andrew in the East, Poona, on the 25th June, 1862, noticing the great delay in forwarding his lodge intrant returns, &c., and requesting that they be forthwith forwarded, together with the fees due to the Provincial Grand Lodge.

Received from Bro. C. Jones, Secretary of Lodge Perseverance, a certificate of past office of S.W. held by Bro. R. B. Leeffe, with the usual fee for the registration of the same. Certificate registered, signed and returned. The fee made over to the Prov. G. Treas.

Wrote a letter, dated 21st July, 1862, to the Secretary of Lodge Felix, Aden, reminding him that his return of intrants and fees due to the Provincial Grand Lodge for the half-year ending 30th June, 1862, had fallen due, and that they be forwarded as early as possible.

Received a letter from the Secretary of Lodge St. Andrew in the East, requesting permission to be allowed to appear in Masonic clothing at a theatrical performance to be given by the amateurs of her Majesty's 95th regiment. Permission granted.

Wrote letters, dated 13th August, 1862, to the Secretaries of Lodge Victoria, Belgaum; Lodge St. Paul, Mhow; Lodge Rising Star, Bombay; Lodge Hope, Kurrachee, and reminding them of their half-yearly returns and fees, ending 30th June, 1862, having fallen due.

Received a letter, dated the 7th October, 1862, from the Secretary of Lodge Rising Star, Bombay, requesting, according to by-laws, a dispensation for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry the same night of his passing the ballot of Mr. Jelangeerjee Pestonjee Khoorasane. Granted.

Wrote on the 6th April 1863, to the Secretaries of the following lodges, noticing the remissness on their part in forwarding their lodge returns and fees due to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, with the hope that the subject may meet with due attention in future:—Hope, Kurrachee; Victoria, Belgaum; St. Andrew's in the East, Poona.

Received a letter, dated the 9th of March, 1863, from the Secretary of Lodge St. Andrew in the East, Poona, noticing that no diplomas had been received from the Grand Lodge of Scotland since 1861, although the returns had been regularly transmitted, together with bank bills for the amount of fees due, and that on a reference to the bank in Bombay it had been ascertained that the bills had been duly cashed to Bro. A. Laurie. Replied that the Grand Lodge would be addressed on the subject.

Received a letter, dated 11th March, 1863, from the Secretary of Lodge St. Andrew in the East, Poona, forwarding a proxy commission in favour of Bro. T. Carpenter, authorising him to represent Lodge St. Andrew in the East, Poona, at the Provincial Grand Lodge meetings, and forwarded a corrected copy of the by-laws, as suggested in paragraph 7 of this summary. The proxy commission acknowledged, and informed that on the requirements of Section IV. clause XVIII. of the Constitutions being complied with, the commission would be registered. The bye-laws approved and confirmed.

Wrote a letter on the 9th April 1863, communicating to Bro. T. Carpenter the receipt of the proxy commission alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

Wrote a letter, dated 10th April 1863, to his Grace the Duke of Athole, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Scotch Freemasonry, and in enclosing copy of the letter from the Secretary of Lodge St. Andrew in the East, Poona, requesting that the subject may meet with such notice as it would seem to deserve; stating at the same time, that similar complaints had come from all the daughter lodges working under the Scotch Constitution in Western India, and that should the subject not meet with speedy and due attention, and the several lodges receive the diplomas to which their members are fairly entitled to, the interests of Freemasonry would much suffer in India.

Received a letter from the Secretary of Lodge Hope, Kurrachee, dated the 16th ult., stating in reply to the reference made to him on the 6th April 1863, on the subject of his not having forwarded his lodge returns and fees, that they had been forwarded to the address of the "Prov. Grand Secretary," but were received, opened, and returned by a Mr. Judge of Bombay, with an intimation that "no Provincial Grand Lodge exists, and as a natural consequence no such person as a Provincial Grand Secretary of such Provincial Grand Lodge exists." Informed that he should not have allowed himself to have been led astray by this Mr. Judge, who was in no way connected with the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scottish Masonry in Western India. Furthermore that he is to blame in not having at once addressed the Prov. G. Sec. by name on the subject of Mr. Judge's communication; for had he taken the trouble to look over his own records, the incorrectness of Mr. Judge's statement would have been proved, and he would have ascertained that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotch Masonry in Western India was in existence, and that Dr. G. R. Ballingall was the occupant of the K.S. chair. Requested the returns in arrears with the fees due be without delay forwarded.

Received a petition from Miss Caroline McLeane, daughter of the late Bro. Hector McLeane, communicating for favourable consideration of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the destitute condition in which she and six others (brothers and sisters) have within the last five months been left by the death of their father and a brother who were supporting the family.

Ordered that subscriptions be invited from the Masonic fraternity for the immediate relief of the family, and a copy of the petition be sent to Lodge St. Andrew in the East, Poona, for favourable consideration, the late Bro. McLeane having been an old and zealous Mason of the said lodge.

Received a letter from Bro. J. Firth, resigning the office of Treasurer and membership of the Provincial Grand Lodge. Recorded. Bro. Anderson requested, as a temporary measure, to relieve Bro. Firth of his charge.

Received and recorded copies of several Quarterly Communications from the District Grand Lodge of Bengal.

Bro. SUMMERS, the Prov. G. Sec., in addressing the Prov. G.M., stated that he considered it a duty to bring to the notice of the Provincial Grand Lodge, with a view that an effectual stop be put to the practice of letters addressed to the "Provincial Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotch Masonry in Western India," being received by Bro. Judge. That the case noticed in the Summary of Proceedings, was not the only instance of Bro. Judge having received a letter as above stated, but that on another occasion a registered letter from Lodge Felix, Aden, was received, detained for some days, and then re-addressed to the Secretary by name, and re-posted. With a view of preventing such unauthorised interruptions in the delivery of letters, the Secretary proposed that he be allowed to address a circular to the different subordinate lodges working under the Scotch Constitution, requesting them to address in future their letters to the Prov. G. Sec. by name, adding as well his designation as Secretary. Approved.

Bro. G. R. BALLINGALL proposed, and Bro. R. B. BARTON, Prov. G.M. elect, seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried. That with reference to the Secretary's motion, the Prov. G.M. of English Masonry be informed of the conduct of Bro. Judge, who appears to be a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge of English Masonry, with a view that a stop be put to his receiving letters he has no right to, and that some notice be taken of his conduct in having misrepresented to the Secretary of Lodge Hope, Kurrachee, that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotch Masonry in Western India, was not in existence.

Bro. G. R. BALLINGALL then summoned Bro. A. Jordan, the Past Secretary, to the Eastern pedestal, and addressed him to

the following effect:—As proposed at the meeting of the 10th August, 1861, it gives me much pleasure in presenting to you this silver mug, suitably inscribed, as an immediate souvenir of the happy years spent in these rooms; you have worked well and hard in the good cause of Freemasonry, the reminiscences of which must to your own feelings be happy congratulations in your retiring years, and may it please the G.A.O.T.U. to spare you to enjoy the blessings of retirement and of such preparation as may enable you when the time comes,—for sure it will,—to gain admittance with rejoicing in the Grand Lodge above.

Bro. A. JORDAN returned thanks in suitable terms and in an appropriate manner, and resumed his seat amidst acclamation.

The Prov. G. Treas. reported to the Provincial Grand Lodge that rupees 366-14-3 was the amount to credit in the funds of the lodge.

Bro. BALLINGALL then addressed the brethren, that when Bro. H. D. Cartwright intended to resign the Hiram of the Provincial Grand Lodge in the year 1860, he appointed him *Depute Master*, and placing him in the Eastern Chair, resigned charge of the lodge to him. That of this change the Parent Institution at Edinburgh was duly made aware; but up to the present moment no commission of his appointment as Prov. G.M. had arrived. This he did not regret, as he found he could not well attend to the duties of the Provincial Grand Lodge on account of increasing arduous duties of a public nature, which fully occupied his time; he therefore proposed following the same course as his predecessor, and after appointing Bro. R. B. Barton to the vacant office of *Depute Master*, to resign charge of the Provincial Grand Lodge to his keeping; but before handing over the Hiram, he said he felt it a duty incumbent upon him to give expression to his feelings with regard to the very great assistance he had received from Bro. Summers, the Prov. G. Sec. That in Bro. Summers' exertions to aid him in the discharge of the duties devolving on him as Acting Prov. G.M., Bro. Summers was unremitting, and ably performed the duties attached to his office, having at heart the interests of the Provincial Grand Lodge, for which he tendered to Bro. Summers his best thanks.

Bro. R. B. BARTON, in returning thanks for the kind manner in which the Acting Prov. G.M. had selected him as *Depute Master* for the purpose of placing the Provincial Grand Lodge under his care, stated that he did not wonder at Bro. Ballingall vacating the chair in the east, knowing as he did that Bro. Ballingall's zeal in the advancement of Freemasonry was unrivalled, and the blunting of it rested at the door of the Parent Institution, and proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Ballingall for the discharge of his duties as Acting Prov. G.M. of Western India since the resignation of Bro. H. D. Cartwright, which was unanimously carried.

Bro. BALLINGALL here begged to be understood that his vacating his post in the Provincial Grand Lodge was not owing to the non-receipt of his commission as Prov. G.M., as he inferred from what fell from the lips of Bro. Barton, but as he previously stated, from a want of time for performing the duties required of him as Acting Prov. G.M., and that his intimation of being relieved of the charge was communicated to the Grand Lodge as far back as 1861, to which communication no reply had yet been received. Bro. Ballingall then invested Bro. Barton with the insignia of office of *Depute Master* in due form, placing him in the Eastern Chair, expressed a sincere wish that the Provincial Grand Lodge would much improve under his Hiram, which he handed over to him. There being no further business before the Provincial Grand Lodge, it was closed in harmony and with solemn prayer at 7 p.m.

INDIA.

ROYAL ARCH (SCOTTISH CONSTITUTION).

We have been requested to publish the following, by Comp. Cameron, Prov. G. Sup. (S.C.) :—

Calcutta, 8th June, 1863.

M. E. SIR AND COMPANION, —On receipt of this notice, please forward to me the Charter of R. A. Chapter Kilwinning in the East (No. 64), of Scotland, to remain with me, the representative of the Grand Chapter of Scotland, until further orders from said Grand Chapter.

JOHN CAMERON,

Provincial Grand Superintendent of Scottish Royal Arch Masonry in the Province of Bengal.

To John Smith, P.Z., R. A. C. 64.

I, John Cameron, P. G. S. R. A. M., Bengal, do charge you John Smith, Senior Officer of the R. A. C. 64, with conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a Freemason, in aiding and assisting under false pretences to get away from the old chapter rooms the clothing and paraphernalia of said chapter as if for the convenience of the companions in town; the intention being to leave the Garrison Chapter Rooms entirely.

Such conduct rejecting the grant given by Government to the Scottish Freemasons, and removing the chapter from its old rooms without the consent and order of the Grand Chapter of Scotland, is illegal and un-masonic, and tending seriously to injure the interests of Scottish Royal Arch Masonry in Bengal.

2nd. Refusing to attend to the order of the P. G. S. for a special meeting of emergency.

I, John Cameron, P. G. S. of S. R. A. M. P. B., by virtue of the powers invested in me as representative of the Grand Chapter of Scotland for Bengal, do hereby suspend you and all the office-bearers of the R.A. Chapter 64, from all rites and privileges of Scottish Royal Arch Masonry and the officers of Chapter 64. And caution you against holding, aiding, or assisting, at any meeting of any degree belonging to Scottish Royal Arch Masonry until the Grand Chapter of Scotland shall give orders in the case.

Delivered 9th June.

M. E. C. William Cowan, H.; M. E. C. W. J. Waller, J.; E. Comp. C. E. Jacobson; E. Comp. Alfred C. Gale; E. Comp. Thomas Sutherland; Comp. Benjamin Langham; Comp. J. Emery; E. Comp. F. W. Lindstedt, and Comp. C. Crichton.

Each of the above companions under the same suspension for the same cause, aiding and assisting M. E. C. John Smith, Z., in his un-Masonic practices. After having been warned in defiance of the Grand Chapter of Scotland, summoning meetings for the Mark, Past, Super-excellent, Royal Arch, Red Cross, and Royal Arch Mariners' Degrees for the month of July, well-knowing all meetings are illegal.

JOHN CAMERON, P.G.S.R.A.M.B.

Masonic Lodge Rooms, Hospital Gate, Fort William,
22nd June, 1863.

DEAR BRETHREN,—I am requested to inform you that the meetings for Instruction in the Garrison Lodge (No. 371) of Scotland, are suspended during the prevalence of the rainy season, but will be re-opened early in October, of which the brethren will have due notice.

I am further requested by the Right Worshipful Bro. J. Cameron, Right Worshipful Past Master of the Garrison Lodge, to inform you that these lodge rooms were made over to him, upon personal application and petition to the late Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie (a Past Grand Master of Scotland), for the use of the brethren of the Scottish lodges and chapters, having been vacated for years by the sister lodge under the English Constitution.

That our Right Worshipful Brother is now in possession of these rooms, and has been from the time of their grant. He also claims the whole of the property, the furniture and paraphernalia now therein, as the property of the members of the Garrison Lodge, made under his own supervision and fitted into these rooms, with the express agreement that these properties, furnitures, &c., were not to be removed, but always to remain for the use of the members of the Scottish Lodge and Chapter No. 64, "Kilwinning in the East."

It having been brought to the notice of the Right Worshipful Past Master, Bro. John Cameron, that an attempt to obtain possession of these rooms and furnitures is about to be made by a section of the brethren who have left the old lodge and chapter rooms, and prefer holding a separate lodge and chapter in town, he desires me to inform you that such an attempt will not be allowed, due intimation having been given to the authorities of the Garrison of Fort William. All joining in such illegal proceedings will be treated as trespassers, and will abide by the consequences.

Pending the decision of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Scotland, these rooms and furnitures, &c., neither can nor will be given up.

I am, brethren, yours fraternally,

(Signed) J. S. OLD,

R.W.D.M. and Officiating Secretary,
Garrison Lodge of Fort William.

John Cameron, Provincial Grand Superintendent of Scottish Royal Arch Masonry for the Province of Bengal.

ROYAL ARCH.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

PRESTON.—*Chapter of Health, Peace, and Goodwill* (No. 393).—A meeting of this chapter was held at the Stanley Arms Hotel, Preston, on the 17th inst., when Comp. N. H. Beazley was installed as First Principal Z.; Comp. H. Armstrong, Second Principal H.; and Comp. Q. McGlinchy, Third Principal J.; Comp. G. Altham, P.S. Bros. R. Townley Parker, of Cuerden Hall, Major J. Birchall, R. Robinson, R. Hurst, and G. Thompson were exalted to the sublime degree. Comps. Wylie, Hamer, Pepper, May, Baxendale, and Langley, Provincial Grand Officers, of West Lancashire and Cheshire, officiated on the occasion, and, in addition to the Installations and Exaltations, gave the five lectures in a most impressive manner. The chapter was then closed in ample form, when the Companions retired to a banquet, where every delicacy of the season awaited them, provided in Mr. Howarth's usual recherché style.

MARK MASONRY.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Newcastle and Berwick-on-Tweed Lodge*.—This lodge was opened at the Freemasons' Hall, Newgate-street, on the 19th inst., by Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., G.S.O. of the Grand Mark Lodge of England, &c., assisted by P.M.'s Hotham, Ludwig, Gillespie, Bros. Loades, Hume, Read, &c. Bros. R. W. H. Giddy, F. S. Fairbridge, and Rusholm being unanimously elected, were properly prepared and presented to the acting W.M., who in a very careful manner advanced each to the degree of Mark Masons, explaining working tools, lecture, &c. Business concluded, the lodge was closed in solemn form. The brethren, who are about to return to the Cape of Good Hope, purpose establishing a Mark Lodge there.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Royal Kent Encampment*.—This encampment was opened on the 19th inst. by the E.C. Sir Knt. Rev. Samuel Atkinson, assisted by his officers. This being an emergency to ballot for, and if elected, install Comps. Francis Seymour Fairbridge, of the British Chapter (No. 419), Cape of Good Hope, and R. W. H. Giddy, of St. George's Chapter (No. 486), both being unanimous, they were properly prepared, and each severally installed by P.E.C. Sir Knt. C. J. Banister, P. 1st G.A. of England, &c., Knights of the Ancient and Illustrious Order, in his usual earnest and impressive manner. Business over, the encampment was closed. At refreshment, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to; and a very happy hour was spent by the Sir Knights, under the presidency of the E.C. It is the intention of Sir Knt. Hume, and the two newly-made Sir Knights, to endeavour to open an encampment at the Cape when they return; this will be another offshoot from this ancient encampment.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Royal Kent Chapter of Rose Croix*.—This chapter was opened on August 20th by P.M.W. Sov. C. J. Banister, 30°, assisted by P.M.W.S. W. Punchon, Prelate; P.M.W.S. Hotham, 1st General; H. G. Ludwig, 2nd General; A. Gillespie, M.W.S., as Grand Marshal; Shotton, Recorder; Hume, &c. The ballot was taken and found to be unanimous in favour of Bros. R. W. H. Giddy and Francis Seymour Fairbridge, each of the Cape of Good Hope. They were, therefore, perfected Knights of this illustrious Order, by P.M.W. C. J. Banister, with great care; each was severally proclaimed and saluted. The chapter was closed in solemn form. At refreshment an instructive and social hour was spent. Bro. William Punchon, the father of the higher degrees in this neighbourhood, explained several degrees not now practised in England, but still in force in many foreign countries, to the three princes who are returning to the Cape; and we doubt not, from the zeal they have shown in Masonry, that a Rose Croix Chapter will soon raise its head under their guidance.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The return of Her Majesty and the Royal Family from the continent is fixed for the 5th of September. The visit to Rosenau seems to be of a most quiet and unostentatious character, and, with the exception of a short journey to Potsdam, to visit the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal), the Queen appears to have confined her excursions to the immediate neighbourhood of her late Consort's birthplace. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia have also visited Her Majesty. The Prince and Princess of Wales continue in Scotland, his Royal Highness enjoying himself with shooting and fishing, being joined in the latter sport by the Princess.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of the metropolis has at last subsided to nearly its normal condition. The deaths last week were 1337, which is only 15 above the ten years' average, thus showing that the health of the inhabitants is not affected by any specially prevalent disease. The births were 1788, which is 23 below the average.—Lord Clyde was buried on Saturday in Westminster Abbey, within a few feet of the spot where the remains of Sir James Outram rest. Earl de Grey and Ripon and a large number of officers and soldiers were present at the funeral.—The *Gazette* contains a notice from the Board of Trade that a reduction of duties on the importation of certain articles from France into Belgium will be also made on the same articles sent from England to Belgium, under the operation of "the most favoured nation clause" of the treaty we also have concluded with that country.—The Peace Society has presented an address to Earl Russell on Japanese affairs. After saying that the first appearance of Englishmen among heathen nations, instead of being the harbinger of peace and a higher civilisation, is frequently but the prelude to a course of aggression and violence, they proceed to state the wrongs of Japan. They tell the Foreign Secretary that our right of intercourse with Japan was in the first instance obtained from that country under the coercion of fear, and that it would be useless to attempt to force an acquaintance at the cannon's mouth. It is not likely that commerce can be successfully prosecuted with a reluctant and angry people; "and, even if it could, it would be more honourable for a Christian nation to make some sacrifice of commercial advantage rather than inaugurate among another people what may prove to be a long course of disorder and blood."—At the weekly meeting of the Lancashire Central Executive Relief Committee, Mr. Farnall's report again showed a slight increase in the number of recipients of parish relief in the cotton manufacturing districts. On the 15th inst. the number of persons receiving relief was 146,231, at a cost of £7023, and in the previous week the number was 382 less. Compared with the 6th of December, there was a decrease of nearly 126,000 persons. The balance in the bank was little short of £310,600. An observation from Mr. Kay, of Bury, about the gloomy condition of trade in the town he represented, led to a discussion on the prospects of cotton supply. Mr. E. Ashworth said that there would not be more than 22,000 bales—equivalent to three days' working—per week for consumption till the close of the year, leaving the stock in Liverpool at that time the same as in the present month. Judging from the correspondence of the Cotton Supply Association, based upon the reports of the crops now growing, he calculated that in 1864 there would be employment equal to four and a half days per week. Mr. T. Ashton said he had no doubt the whole of Lancashire might be in full work in 1865 or 1866, without a bale of cotton being received from America. After some further discussion the subject dropped.—Mr. Rawlinson has presented a highly favourable report to the Poor-law Board

respecting the application of the Public Works Act to the cotton manufacturing districts. In his opinion there is no borough or parish within the district which is not in a position to be benefited by the Act; and he believes that the whole sum which the Government is prepared to advance will be called for.—A very shocking case of suicide, preceded by an attempt to murder, took place on Friday morning, the 21st inst. A man named Williamson, a dock labourer, and member of a rifle corps, had been out drinking all Thursday night. In the morning he came home and demanded more money from his wife, and, as she did not give him all he wanted, he attempted to cut her throat. She burst from him, however, and escaped from the house. An hour or two afterwards it was discovered that he, being left alone in the house, had shot himself through the head with his rifle. An inquest on the body of the unhappy man was held on Saturday, the jury deciding that the suicide was the result of *delirium tremens*, this terrible disease having its usual origin.—Wigwell Hall, near Wirksworth, has been the scene of a dreadful tragedy. The grand-daughter of Captain Goodwin, one of the oldest magistrates in Derbyshire, was, on the evening of the 21st instant, murdered by a young gentleman who had recently been paying his addresses to her. The murderer is Mr. George Victor Townley, of Manchester, a person of very respectable family connections. Miss Goodwin had thought proper to receive the attentions of another suitor, and on learning this, Townley sought for and obtained an interview with her. Finding that she was still determined not to accept him he drew a large clasp knife from his pocket, and stabbed her in the neck and shoulders. His victim died shortly afterwards, and Townley “deliberately gave himself into custody.” He has been committed for trial for wilful murder. The murder has created an immense excitement. In the locality where it took place that feeling is greatly intensified by the fact that the grandfather of the young lady, with whom she was residing at the time of the dreadful tragedy, was the senior magistrate of the district of Wirksworth, and had greatly endeared himself to all classes by his kindness of disposition. He is in his eighty-second year, and is one of the few survivors of Waterloo.—A curious confession of an agrarian outrage has been made at Liverpool. A man named Garratty has admitted himself to be the murderer of an Irish magistrate so far ago as 1845. Surrounding circumstances lead to a belief in the truth of the man’s statement.—At the South Lancashire Assizes, a girl named Benyon, not more than seventeen years of age, was sentenced to death for child murder. The jury strongly recommended her to mercy, and the remarks of the learned judge in passing sentence give reason to think that the recommendation will not go unheeded.—The storm of thunder and lightning which broke over the metropolis on Tuesday did not pass without doing some injury. A flash struck the spire of the Roman Catholic Church at Deptford, and carried away the cross at the top, besides doing considerable damage to the brickwork. It appears also that the storm was not without fatal effects. A young lady was killed incidentally by it, but rather through the excitement and alarm than by the lightning itself.—A very serious accident happened on Saturday at the works for the railway bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars. The waterways between the places where the supporting piers of the bridge are to be, are spanned by massive beams, along which the “traveller” for carrying materials runs. Shortly after three o’clock on Saturday, as the “traveller” was being run over one of these spaces, the beams gave way and came crushing down upon a barge below on which several men were working. Seven of the men were thrown into the river. One of them has since died, and others of them were seriously hurt.—An

Italian gentleman named Narni has been in London for some time displaying certain instruments of torture, which he said were in use in the Neapolitan prisons under the old *régime*, and he employed a lady to lecture upon them and explain their use. The exhibition, however, did not appear to meet the English taste, and the unhappy gentlemen, oppressed it is thought with the want of means to meet his engagements, committed suicide on Saturday.—A very curious action as to the copyright of a play was tried at the Croyden Assizes on Saturday. A dramatic author named Seman brought an action against the proprietor of the Royal Amphitheatre, at Liverpool, for having performed his play of *Jessie Brown; or, the Relief of Lucknow*, without permission. But when the trial came on it was proved that Mr. Seman had no property in the play, which was, in fact, the production of Mr. Boucicault. So clearly was this brought out that the counsel for the plaintiff elected to be non-suited; and the judge observed the action ought never to have been brought.—One of the strangest trials that has come before the court at the present Croyden Assizes was commenced on Tuesday. Mr. Woolley, who lately resided at Campden House, Kensington, sued the Sun Fire Insurance office for a policy of £1000, which he had effected on his mansion, that was burned down with all its contents last year. This sum of £1000, however, is only one of several policies effected on the house, amounting in all to about £20,000. The Sun Office, along with other offices who had also insurances on the mansion, refused to pay on the two grounds—first, that the house and its contents were greatly over-insured, and next that the fire itself was wilful. The case is expected to last for several days. Sir John Burgoyne and several other persons of the first rank and position in society testified to the magnificence with which Campden House was furnished.—The *Scotia* has brought advices of the loss of the *Georgia*, a fine steamer belonging to a Liverpool firm, and only launched last autumn. She seems to have stranded off the coast of Nova Scotia. The loss is fortunately confined to the cargo, the value of which is estimated at £130,000.—The thirty-third meeting of the British Association was opened on Wednesday at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under promising circumstances. The President, Sir W. G. Armstrong, delivered a long inaugural address, in which he dwelt generally with many of the leading branches of science. Taking advantage of the nature of the staple traffic of the district in which the meeting was being held, the President enlarged at considerable length on the question of coal supply. He said that though the entire quantity of coal might be considered as practically inexhaustible, there was much cause for anxiety with regard to the supply which should hereafter be obtained in our own country. He computed the duration of our coalfields at little more than 200 years, and his estimate of the duration of the Newcastle district—if production should increase at the present ratio—is less than half that period. There are, however, immense coalfields abroad which will supply any deficiency at home. The President’s observations on the more recondite subjects of science, such as the dynamical theory of heat, the magnetism of the sun and the sun’s spots, and some atmospheric phenomena, were of a highly interesting nature even to the unscientific.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—At the sitting of the Frankfort Congress on Saturday, the reply of the King of Prussia to the invitation borne by the King of Saxony was read. The reply absolutely declined the invitation. The Congress has since adopted, with modifications, the article of the Austrian project of reform relating to the Directorate. This body will consist of six members, to be constituted thus—Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, will each have one vote; Saxony, Hanover, and Wurttem-

burg together one vote in turn; Electoral Hesse and the seven Grand Duchies will nominate the fifth member, and the remaining German States elect the sixth. The question of the presidency of the Directorate is left open for Austria and Prussia to decide upon. The Prussian Cabinet has endeavoured to gain some popularity at the expense of the Emperor of Austria by declaring that it can assent to no scheme of federal reform which does not provide for the direct election by the people of the Lower House of Representatives.—A Frankfort journal mentions the surprise occasioned by the consul-general of the United States at that city having hoisted the American ensign side by side with the flag of Mexico. Of course the circumstance was calculated to excite considerable speculation: but it is now explained by the fact that some time ago, at the request of General Juarez, the Cabinet of Washington consented to their agents abroad representing the Mexican republic in the event of the country falling into the hands of the French. The despatch of Mr. Seward intimating compliance with the request is dated in March last, and it explicitly states that under no circumstances would the United States tolerate the introduction into Mexico of any other form of government than the republican.—The Paris papers now endeavour to account for Prince Gortschakoff's delay in answering the last notes of the Western Powers—which may not unreasonably be conjectured to be at least caused by a desire to gain time—to the Emperor Alexander's absence from St. Petersburg when the notes were delivered. *La France* asserts that the Fins have sent a deputation to the Emperor at St. Petersburg demanding a constitution for Finland and a separate Finnish army.—Advices from Cracow state that railway and telegraphic communications between that city and Warsaw had been interrupted, and that a rising of the peasantry had taken place in the palatinate of Sandomir.—An infamous and cowardly deed was perpetrated at Venice on the anniversary of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday. Whilst the service in honour of the occasion was being celebrated in the church of San Marco some miscreant hurled a bomb into the midst of the congregation, by the explosion of which several persons, including an Austrian officer and a priest, were wounded.—According to the *Dagbladet* of the 22nd, the King of the Greeks will soon take his departure for Athens. His Majesty will arrive in Greece in the latter half of October, after the vote for the annexation of the Ionian Islands by the Ionian Parliament. The King will stay in London ten days, and a similar time in Paris. His coming is anxiously looked for in the Greek capital.—There has just been published a parliamentary paper containing a series of despatches from Mr. Scarlett, our minister at Athens, and a very extraordinary picture of society in that country it represents. Robbery, murder, rape appear to be common occurrences, and those committed not as in other countries, by the outlaws of society, but by the conservators of the peace—by the soldiers and the police; but the Foreign Secretary, Lord Russell, is of opinion that matters will soon cool down, and order be fully restored.—Advices from Madrid state that the Progressistas and the Democrats have refused the conditions imposed by the Government, and have decided not to meet on the 30th inst.

MEXICO.—Intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult. has reached Paris, according to which it appears that several Mexican towns, including Cordoba, Orizaba, and Jalapa, had confirmed the vote of the Notables proclaiming the empire, and offering the crown to the Archduke Maximilian. It is also stated that General Comonfort had issued an order accepting the situation, and recommending his troops to submit to what he treats as the expressed will of the nation. Nothing is said

about the ex-President Juarez. The acceptance or non-acceptance of the Mexican Crown by Prince Maximilian is said partially to depend on the result of a visit of the Prince to King Leopold of Belgium.

AMERICA.—No military intelligence of importance was brought by the *Scotia* from New York. General Lee's head-quarters were at Gordonsville, and the main body of his army lay on the line of the Rapidan. Guerillas continued to annoy the Federals, who were consequently preparing to expel all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms from the country north of the Rappahannock and east of the Blue Ridge. It was said that General Meade persisted in resigning the command of the Federal army of the Potomac, and that he would be succeeded by General Grant or General Rosecrans. General Foster, with the ironclad steamer *Saugamon*, and some other vessels, had proceeded up the James River in order to reconnoitre Fort Darling; but he was compelled to retreat down the river when he was still seven miles below the fort—the explosion of a torpedo having seriously damaged one of his vessels, and some of his officers and men having been killed and wounded by a heavy fire from the banks. General Gilmore had received reinforcements of 8000 men, and the siege of Charleston was said to be “progressing favourably,” the Federals being on the point of opening fire on Fort Sumter. There were rumours that the Confederate Government had begun, or was about to begin, arming negroes for service against the Federal armies. A meeting of Republican leaders was about to be held in Washington; and it was reported, according to the *New York Herald*, that one at least of its objects was to frame proposals for the restoration of peace. President Lincoln, in reply to a letter from Governor Seymour, had refused to postpone the enforcement of the draft in New York—declaring that a conscription was indispensable for the reinforcement of the army. The *City of Cork* has brought advices two days later than than the *Scotia's*. No movement has been made by either belligerent army in Virginia, and the intense heat continued to impede operations. Accounts from Charleston stated that the Confederate batteries maintained a heavy fire on the Federal works on Morris Island, and that the “grand attack” on Fort Sumter was to be commenced on the 13th instant. There were rumours that secessionist risings had occurred in California, and that there had been a serious affray at a place called Vassalia, to which troops had been despatched from San Francisco. The Judge Advocate of the State of New York had made an official report, declaring that the enrolment of men liable to the conscription in New York had been fraudulently made, with the purpose of levying an undue proportion of recruits from the districts where the Democratic voters formed the majority of the constituency.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. U.—We have no list of the various towns having Masonic rooms or halls, but may mention Leicester, Jersey, Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Leeds, Bradford, &c. We do not know the names and addresses of the various Prov. G. Sees. Information on the subject may be obtained from Bro. J. Bradley, Manchester; Bro. Kelly, Leicester; Dr. Henry Hopkins, Jersey; Bro. Pepper, Liverpool; and others.

2.—An Irish brother, who has taken the P.M.'s degree *pro forma*, is not entitled to the privileges of a P.M. in an English lodge.