

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

## GRAND LODGE.

At the quarterly communication of Grand Lodge on Wednesday last, the M.W. Grand Master was unanimously re-elected, and a vote of condolence to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on the loss it had sustained by the death of the Grand Master, the Duke of Athole, having been passed, Bro. Havers brought forward what may be considered the real business of the evening—a motion, disapproving of the attempt of a few English Lodges, in conjunction with Irish and Scotch Lodges, to obtain the consent of the parent Grand Lodges to the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge for Victoria. We shall to-day enter into any examination of Bro. Havers' speech on the subject, suffice it to say that it was argumentative and conclusive, and that the resolution of our R.W. brother was carried unanimously. The subject of the powers of Wardens, which has caused some discussion in the Craft, was referred to the consideration of the Board of General Purposes; and a motion relative to increasing the number of black balls necessary to exclude a candidate from initiation negatived.

## CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—LXXIV.

JUNO AND JANUARY.

As the Ekatomphonia was a solemn sacrifice offered by the Messenians to Jupiter when any of them had killed a hundred of the enemy, so among the Argians there was celebrated a festival in honour of Juno called Ekatomboia, a word derived from Ecatombe, viz., εκατομβε, and thereby signifying a sacrifice of a hundred oxen. This number of them it was usual to offer to the goddess on the first day of its solemnity, the remains of which supplied the feast of the citizen. Public sports, instituted by Archinus, one of the sovereigns of Argos, also took place at this time. The prizes awarded consisted of a brazen shield and a crown of myrtle. There were likewise festivals under the same name celebrated at other places. An anniversary sacrifice, was also observed by the Laconians, for the preservation of their hundred cities that flourished at that time.

Under the name of *Αἰεία*, or *Antheia*, otherwise Florinda (flowery), Pansanias tells us Juno had a temple dedicated to her at Argos. And also he

states, under the name of *Bunæa*, she had a temple built in honour of her by *Bunæus* (whence the name), the son of Mercury, which in itself shows, without going any further back, how anciently the science of architecture must have been cultivated, and to what perfection it had arrived in the time of Conon, who erected the temple of Theseus. Some account of that work will suffice. Sir George Wheler informs us it was in the centre of the city of Athens, and resembled in all respects but in size the *Παρθενιον*, or Temple of the Virgin, otherwise *Parthenion sive Templum Minervæ*, as restored by Pericles. For instance, to extract from our accomplished traveller, "It was about 217 feet in length and 98 feet in breadth, consisting entirely of white marble, ascended by a range of five steps on every side, and supported by 44 lofty Doric columns. On the front of the portico, and on the frieze round the temple were numerous historical figures of great and admirable beauty and workmanship. Its entrance was by a very high frontal doorway." And altogether for material and art it has been declared to be the most beautiful piece of antiquity remaining in the world. It was also called *Εκατομπεδον*, because, as we find elsewhere, it was a hundred feet square. But we will follow again our author, "Several of the columns in its interior were said to be of jasper, and others of porphyry, with beautiful capitols of white marble of the Corinthian order. The Turks, in making use of it as a mosque, had white-washed almost all the beautiful marble which had enriched it within. It was now itself ill lighted; the only window it had was at the east end, and this was formed by the early Christians, who had converted the temple into a church. On one part of the ceiling was still left a picture of the Holy Virgin, in Mosaic work. The preservation of this picture was accounted for, by a tradition, that a Turk once discharged a musket at it, and almost immediately afterwards his right hand withered. From thence the Prophet's followers have been afraid to injure it." To let that pass as it may, the temple of Theseus, as seen to this day, and now dedicated to St. George, stood near that place where the Athenian youths used to exercise themselves in games of wrestling, quoits, leaping, racing, and by gymnastic performances. It also acquired the privilege of a sanctuary for slaves, and those others who would escape the persecution of the powerful, in remembrance that Theseus, while he lived, was

a constant benefactor and protector of the distressed. Many temples likewise were consecrated to him during his lifetime in the same grateful spirit of acknowledging and perpetuating his heroic virtues and the splendid advantages he obtained for the city, all of which, with the exception of four, he dedicated to his friend Hercules, after he had been rescued by him, says Plutarch, from the King of the Molossians, and changed their names from "Theseia" to "Heracleia." In one of these, however, we are told by Æschines certain magistrates were created by the Thesmothetæ, and it was also used for other purposes; causes were heard there, and a portion was appropriated to the service of a public prison, whence the wit of "Thesciotrips," in Aristophanes, for a gaol-bird, or, as Plautus has it, with, perhaps, a play of wit even more elegans, *Colonus Carceris*.

#### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

##### MASONIC SPEECH OF AN INDIAN.

At a Masonic banquet given in Chicago, Ill., in September last, Ely S. Parker, a chief of the Six Nations, and a practising lawyer of Galena, delivered a speech, which is thus spoken of in an article in the *Boston Masonic Journal*:—"One speech of the evening, as also an incident attending it, deserves more particular mention. It was that of Bro. Sir Knight Parker, a grandson of Red Jacket, and his successor of the Six Nations. He is a full-blooded chief, but highly educated, and an eloquent speaker. I shall not attempt even an outline of his speech, for, if reproduced, it should be with its charms of action and utterance, which very few white men can equal. He spoke of himself as almost a lone remnant of what was once a noble race; of his struggle in coming to manhood, and seeing his race disappearing as the dew before the morning sun. As he found his race thus wasting away, he asked himself, 'Where shall I find home and sympathy, when our last council-fire is extinguished? I said I will knock at the door of Masonry, and see if the white race will recognise me, as they did my ancestors, when we were strong, and the white man weak. I knocked at the door of the Blue Lodge, and found brotherhood around its altar. I went before the great light in the chapter, and found companionship beneath the Royal Arch. I entered the encampment and found there valiant Sir Knights willing to shield me here without regard to race or nation. I went further. I knelt at the cross of my Saviour, and found Christian brotherhood the crowning charity of the Masonic tie. I am happy to meet you in the grand councils of the gathering, and sit with you at this festive board to share those greetings and hospitalities. I feel assured that when my glass is run out, and I shall follow the footsteps of my departed race, Masonic sympathies will cluster around my coffin, and drop in my lonely grave the evergreen acacia, sweet emblem of a better meeting. If my race shall disappear from the continent, I have a con-

soling hope that our memory shall not perish. If the deeds of my ancestors shall not live in stories, their memories remain in the names of our lakes and rivers, your towns and cities, and will call up memories otherwise forgotten.' Few eyes could withhold their tears as he poured forth in words like these the utterance of a full heart. Silence for a time prevailed after he sat down, when he arose and said—"I have in my possession a memento which I highly prize; I wear it near my heart. It came from my ancestors to me as their successor in office. It was a present from Washington to my grandfather Red Jacket, when our nation was in its infancy. You will be glad to see and handle it, and I should do wrong not to give you the opportunity.' As he spoke thus he removed the wampum from his neck, and drew from his bosom a massive medal in an oval form about seven inches by five, and it passed from hand to hand along the tables. On one side of this medal were engraved in full length the figures of two chiefs—Red Jacket in costume presenting the pipe of peace, and Washington with right hand extended as in the act of receiving it. On the other side the Masonic emblems, with the date 1792, if my memory is correct."

##### ERA OF TEMPLAR REVIVAL.

In looking up some old documents, I have discovered a letter from Kitson, at York, in 1791, stating, in reply to application for some warrant, that the Grand Master (all the rite-Templar petitions being addressed to him) was ill, his Deputy (Bro. Wolley) in London, and Bro. Clubley dead, but that the Deputy was expected home before long, and that they would then hold a chapter and a R.E., and the Secretary (Blanchard) would then receive orders to prepare the warrants (probably for the Templar High Grades). I was startled at discovering that this encampment dated the era of Knight Templar Priesthood from the "year of revival, or 1686." This tradition, or whatever it is, is in such entire accordance with the opinion that Masonry had fallen into partial abeyance during the Civil Wars, and then that at York they had preserved, revived, and reorganised it, that I would inquire whether there is any London tradition of this revival of the degrees of Heredom or old English Orange Masonry? Also who was Bro. Clubley?—△.

##### ASTROLOGY AND MASONRY.

"A. M. A." inquires respecting the chief points of connection between Astrology and Masonry. I take the former to be sanctioned by the "Mysterious Red Cross of Babylon," in which the feast of Belshazzar is celebrated with the attendant writing "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharzin." It is now what may be termed a side degree or lecture, and it is said that when three Templars, hailing from different commanders, meet they have the power to confer it. It has been very confidently stated here to be a York degree, but a very old and well informed Mason informs me that his encampment 40 years ago refused to recognise it, and that it was brought by some brethren from America, and believed to be Irish. I have access to the minutes of this encampment from 1786, and it is certainly never alluded to. In period of time the degree is nearly identical with the continental Sword of the East, and the English Royal Arch. As the continental Arch applies the ceremonies we use to

the concealment of the secrets by Enoch and their discovery by Solomon; and as the sword of the east applies to the return of Zerubbabel and the re-discovery of such secrets, so in England there was, we are told by Dr. Oliver, formerly a legend called the "Stone of Foundation," connecting these two degrees as one. Thus (though it is possible it may be an entirely distinct degree) I take the Irish "Sword of Babylon" to be their version of the French "Sword of the East." The true Arch legend in the course of manipulation by would-be authorities having disappeared in England, leaving only the portion appertaining to the Sword of the East. Further information would be highly esteemed by—△.

#### ORIGIN OF FREEMASONRY.

Do not the traditions of Palestine, India, Egypt, and Persia all point to one general source? before the dispersion of mankind—a few banding themselves together for mutual protection and the study of science. Thus the head of a colony carried away their ceremonies and means of recognition; and after studies produced the philosophical religious systems of the countries, which again reacted upon each other. The Jewish religion being an open system of Masonry, like that of Crete, the secret was strictly forbidden, for Ezekiel (8th Chap.) denounces the mysteries of Isis and Orisis, as celebrated in a secret subterranean within the temple at Jerusalem, by "seventy men of the ancients of the house of Israel," as well as the mysteries of Persia, in which about twenty-five "soldiers of Mithras," whom they represented as a son of man "worshipped (?) the sun, with their faces towards the East." Did caste affect the ceremonies, as in the Templar Order? Had each caste its distinct ceremonies?—△.

#### ANCIENT FREEMASONRY.

A friend has furnished me with the following copy of a MS. (modernised) taken from the original, which is in the Bodleian Library, in the handwriting of King Henry VI., on Masonry, about the 14th or 15th century, which I think will prove interesting.—J. J. E., P.M. 77:—

Q.—What might it be?

A.—It is the skill of nature, the understanding of the might that is therein and its sundry workings; particularly the skill of reckonings, of weights and metages, and the true manner of forming all things for man's use, chiefly dwellings and buildings of all kinds, and altogether things that make good to man.

Q.—Where did it begin?

A.—It did begin with the first men in the East, which were before the first men of the West, and coming westerly, it hath brought with it all comforts to the savage and comfortless.

Q.—Who brought it westerly?

A.—The Phœnicians, who, being great merchants, came first from the East in Phœnicia for the convenience of trading both East and West by the Red and Mediterranean Sea.

Q.—How came it to England?

A.—Pythagoras, a Grecian, travelled for knowledge in Egypt and Syria, where the Phœnicians had established Masonry, and obtaining entrance in all the lodges of the Masons he learned much, and returned and dwelt in Grecia Magna, waxing and becoming a mighty philosopher and greatly renowned, and he

formed a great lodge at Crotona and made many Masons, wherefrom in process of time the art passed into England.

Q.—Do Masons discover their arts to others?

A.—Pythagoras when he travelled to learn was first made; and afterwards taught: even so should all others, being right; nevertheless Masons have always, in every time communicated to mankind such of their secrets as generally might be useful, they have kept back such only as would be harmful if they came into evil hands, such others as might not be beneficial without that instruction was joined to it in the lodge such other as binds the brethren more strongly together, by the profit and convenience to the *fraternity itself*.

Q.—What arts have Masons taught mankind?

A.—Agriculture, architecture, astronomy, geometry, numbers, music, poetry, chemistry, government, and religion.

Q.—How is it that Masons are more learned than other men?

A.—They alone possess the power of observing new arts, which arts the first Masons received from God, by which they discover what arts are pleasing to Him and the true way of teaching the same; what other men find out is only by chance, and therefore of little account, I imagine.

Q.—What do Masons conceal and hide?

A.—They conceal the art of finding new arts, and that is for their own profit and honour; they conceal the art of keeping secrets, that so the world may nothing conceal from them. They conceal the art of wonder working and of foreseeing things to come, that so these arts may not be used by the wicked for an evil end. They also conceal the art of changes and the way of gaining the faculty of the above, the skill of becoming good and perfect without the helpings of fear and hope, and the universal language of Masons.

Q.—Will he teach me those same arts?

A.—Ye shall be taught, if ye be worthy and able to learn.

Q.—Do Masons know more than other men?

A.—Not so; they only have occasion and right to know more, but many lack capacity, and many more want industry, which is absolutely necessary for obtaining all knowledge.

Q.—Are Masons better than other men?

A.—Some Masons are not so virtuous as other men, but for the most part they are better than if they were not Masons.

Q.—Do Masons love each other so much as has been said?

A.—Yes, verily, and it could not be otherwise, for good men and true, knowing each other to be so, love one another the more the better they know each to be.

#### ASHMOLE—ANDRÉ.—ORIGIN OF MODERN FREEMASONRY.

"Omicron" is wrong in supposing me ever to have expressed an opinion that modern Freemasonry owes its origin either to Elias Ashmole or to John Valentine André. It is, indeed, a subject upon which, like many others, I have read a good deal, without, however, coming to any satisfactory conclusion. In the conversation to which Omicron alludes, what I stated, in the first place, was that more than forty years ago

a German professor and brother, with whom I became acquainted at Leipsic, ascribed the rise of modern Freemasonry to a literary club, of which Ashmole was a principal member. The club, in fanciful imitation of the mediæval secret societies, used a system of signs and symbols borrowed from the Knights Templars and the Rosicrucians. What I stated in the next place was, that a few weeks later another German professor and brother, whom I met at Prague, regarded modern Freemasonry as derived from the Order of Rose Croix, of which André was either the founder or restorer. It was for this cause that André was held in great esteem by the lodges of Germany. Consider the communication made by me to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE last January, page 3 of the present volume; see also the Errata, *ibid.*, page 116. The authors of the two books to which I there refer, suggest in relation to the Orders of Rose Croix and Freemasonry affiliation or identity.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL ARCH.

The history of the Royal Arch, according to the American system, is full of interest to companions of that degree. Dr. Albert Mackey delivered three lectures on it which, I am sure, will be acceptable to your readers, for whose benefit I send them.—Ex. Ex.

[There is no part of sacred history, except perhaps the account of the construction of the temple, which should be more interesting to the advanced Mason than that which relates to the destruction of Jerusalem, the captivity of the Jews at Babylon, and the subsequent restoration under Cyrus for the purpose of rebuilding "the house of the Lord." Intimately connected, as the events which are commemorated in this period are, with the organization of the Royal Arch degree, it is impossible that any Mason who has been exalted to that degree, can thoroughly understand the nature and bearing of the secrets with which he has been entrusted, unless he shall have devoted some portion of time to the study of the historical incidents to which these secrets refer.

The history of the Jewish people from the death of Solomon to the final destruction of the temple, was one continued series of civil dissensions among themselves, and of revolts in government and apostacies in religion. No sooner had Rehoboam, the son and successor of Solomon, ascended the throne, than his harsh and tyrannical conduct so incensed the people than ten of the tribes revolted from his authority, and placing themselves under the government of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, formed the separate kingdom of Israel, while Rehoboam continued to rule over the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, which thenceforth constituted the kingdom of Israel, whose capital remained at Jerusalem. From thenceforward the history of Palestine becomes twofold. The ten revolting tribes which constituted the Israelitish monarchy, soon formed a schismatic religion, which eventually terminated in idolatry, and caused their final ruin and dispersion. But the two remaining tribes proved hardly more faithful to the God of their fathers, and carried their idolatry to such an extent, that at length there was scarcely a town in all Judea that did not have its tutelary deity borrowed from the idolatrous gods of its pagan neighbours. Even in Jerusalem, "the holy city," the prophet Jeremiah tells us, that altars were set up to Baal.

Israel was the first to receive its punishment for this career of wickedness, and the ten tribes were carried into a captivity from which they never returned. As a nation, they have been stricken from the roll of history.

But this wholesome example was lost upon Judea. The destruction of the ten tribes by no means impeded the progress of the other two towards idolatry and licentiousness. Judah and Benjamin, however, were never without a line of prophets, priests, and holy men, whose teachings and exhortations sometimes brought the apostate Jews back to their first allegiance, and for a brief period restored the pure theism of the Mosaic dispensation.

Among these bright but evanescent intervals of regeneracy, we are to account the pious reign of the good King Josiah, during which the altars of idolatry throughout his kingdom were destroyed, the temple was repaired, and its regular service restored. It was in the prosecution of this laudable duty that a copy of the Book of the Law, which had long been lost, was found in a crypt of the temple, and after having been publicly read to the priests, the levites, and the people, it was again, by the direction of the prophetess Huldah, deposited in a secret place.

But notwithstanding this fortuitous discovery of the Book of Law, and notwithstanding all the efforts of King Josiah to re-establish the worship of his fathers, the Jews were so attached to the practices of idolatry, that upon his death, being encouraged by his son and successor Jehoahaz, who was an impious monarch, they speedily returned to the adoration of pagan deities and the observance of pagan rites.

The forbearance of God was at length exhausted, and in the reign of King Jehoahaz, the series of divine punishments commenced, which only terminated in the destruction of Jerusalem and the captivity of its inhabitants.

The instrument selected by the Deity for carrying out his design in the chastisement of the idolatrous Jews, was Nebuchadnezzar, King of the Chaldees, then reigning at Babylon, and as this monarch, and the country which he governed, played an important part in the series of events which are connected with the organization of the Royal Arch degree, it is necessary that we should here pause in the narrative in which we have been engaged, to take a brief view of the locality of Babylon, the seat of the captivity, and of the history of the Chaldee nation, whose leader was the conqueror of Judah.

"Few countries of antiquity," says Heeren,\* "have so just a claim to the attention of the historian as Babylonia." The fertility of its soil, the wealth of its inhabitants, the splendour of its cities, the refinement of its society, continued to give it a pre-eminent renown through a succession of ages. It occupied a narrow strip of land, lying between the river Tigris on the east and the Euphrates on the west, and extending about five hundred and forty miles west of north. The early inhabitants were undoubtedly of the Shemitic race, deriving their existence from one common origin with the Hebrews, though it is still a question with the historians whether they originally came from India or from the peninsular of Arabia.†

\* Historical Researches into the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade of the Principal Nations of Antiquity, vol. i., p. 371.

† *Ibid.* vol. i., p. 381.

They originally formed a part of the great Assyrian monarchy, but their early history having no connection with Royal Arch Masonry, may be passed over without further discussion. About six hundred and thirty years before the Christian era, Babylon, the chief city, was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, the King of the Chaldeans, a nomadic race, who descending from their homes in the mountains of Taurus and Caucasus, between the Euxine and the Caspian seas, overwhelmed the countries of Southern Asia, and became masters of the Syrian and Babylonian empires.

Nebuchadnezzar was a warlike monarch, and during his reign was engaged in many contests for the increase of his power and the extension of his dominions. Among other nations who fell beneath his victorious arms, was Judea, whose King Jehoahaz, or as he was afterwards named Jehoiakim, was compelled to purchase peace by paying an annual tribute to his conquerors. Jehoiakim was subsequently slain by Nebuchadnezzar, and his son Jehoiachin ascended the throne of Israel. The oppressions of the Babylonians still continued, and after a reign of three months, Jehoiachin, was deposed by the King of the Chaldees, and his kingdom given to his uncle Zedekiah, a monarch who is characterised by Josephus as "a despiser of justice and his duty."

It was in the reign of this ungodly sovereign that the incidents took place which are commemorated in the first part of the Royal Arch degree. Having repeatedly rebelled against the authority of the Babylonian king, to whose appointment he was indebted for his throne, Nebuchadnezzar repaired with an army to Judea, and laying siege to Jerusalem, after a severe struggle of eighteen months' duration, reduced it. He then caused the city to be levelled with the ground, the royal palace to be burned, the temple to be pillaged, and the inhabitants to be carried captive to Babylon.

These events are symbolically detailed in the Royal Arch, and in allusion to them, the passage of the Book of Chronicles which records them, is appropriately read during the ceremonies of this part of the degree.

"Zedekiah was one-and-twenty years old when he began to reign, and reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. And he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord his God, and humbled not himself before Jeremiah the prophet speaking from the mouth of the Lord. And he also rebelled against King Nebuchadnezzar, and stiffened his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord God of Israel. Moreover, all the chief of the priests and the people transgressed very much after all the abominations of the heathens; and polluted the house of the Lord, which he had hallowed in Jerusalem. And the Lord God of their fathers sent to them by his messengers, because he had compassion on his people and on his dwelling place. But they mocked the messengers of God, and despised his words, and misused his prophets, until the wrath of the Lord arose against his people, till there was no remedy."

This preparatory clause announces the moral causes which led to the destruction of Jerusalem—the evil councils and courses of Zedekiah—his hardness of heart—his wilful deafness to the denunciations of the Lord's prophet—and his violation of all his promises

of obedience to Nebuchadnezzar. But not to the king alone was confined this sinfulness of life. The whole of the people, even the priests, the very servants of the house of the Lord, were infected with the moral plague. They had abandoned the precepts and observances of their fathers, which were to have made them a peculiar people, and falling into the idolatries of their heathen neighbours, had desecrated the altars of Jehovah with the impure fire of strange gods. Message after message had been sent to them from that God who had properly designated himself as "long suffering, and abundant in goodness"—but all was in vain. The threats and warnings of the prophets were heard with contempt, and the messengers of God were treated with contumely, and hence the fatal result which is detailed in the succeeding passages of Scripture read before the candidate.

"Therefore he brought upon them the King of the Chaldees, who slew their young men with the sword, in the house of their sanctuary, and had no compassion upon young man or maiden, old man or him that stooped for age; he gave them all into his hand. And all the vessels of the house of the Lord, and the treasures of the king and of his princes; all these he brought to Babylon."

But the King of the Chaldees was not content with the rich spoils of war that he had gained. It was not sufficient that the sacred vessels of the temple, made by order of King Solomon, and under the supervision of that "curious and cunning workman," who had "adorned and beautified the edifice" erected for the worship of Jehovah, should become the prey of an idolatrous monarch. The dark sins of the people and the king required a heavier penalty. The very house of the Lord—that sacred building which had been erected on the "threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite," and which constituted the third Grand offering of Masonry on the same sacred place, was to be burned to its foundations; the city which was consecrated by its presence was to be levelled to the ground; and its inhabitants were to be led into a long and painful captivity. Hence the tale of devastation proceeds as follows:—

"And they burnt the house of God, and brake down the wall of Jerusalem, and burnt all the palaces thereof with fire; and destroyed all the goodly vessels thereof. And them that had escaped from the sword carried he away captive to Babylon; where they were servants to him and his sons until the reign of the kingdom of Persia."

These events took place in the year 588 before Christ. But we must not suppose this to have been the beginning of the "seventy years captivity" foretold by the prophet Jeremiah. They actually commenced eighteen years before in the reign of Jehoiakim, when Daniel was among the captives. Counting from the destruction of Jerusalem under Zedekiah, which is the event recorded in the Royal Arch, to the termination of the captivity under Cyrus, we shall have but fifty-two years, so that we may readily understand how there should be among the aged men assembled to see the foundations laid of the second temple, many who had beheld the splendour and magnificence of the first.

But though the city was destroyed, and the temple burnt, the deep foundations of the latter were not destroyed. The ark of the covenant with the book

of the Law which it contained, was undoubtedly destroyed in the general conflagration, for we read no account of its having been carried to Babylon, but the wisdom and foresight of Solomon had made a provision four hundred and seventy years before, for the safe preservation of an exact image of that sacred chest.

Thus we terminate what may be called the first section of the Royal Arch degree. The sound of war has been upon the nation—the temple is overthrown—the city is become a desert—yet even in its desolation, magnificent in the ruins of its palaces and stupendous edifices—and the people have been dragged in chains as captives to Babylon.]

(To be continued.)

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### A MODEST REQUEST.

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

Glamorgan Lodge (No. 36),  
Cardiff, March 1, 1864.

SIR AND BROTHER,—In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of this lodge, held on the 23rd ult., I enclose herewith a copy of the circular convening that meeting, and have to request you will be good enough to furnish this lodge with the name of the brother who forwarded to you the report of a meeting of this lodge held on the 9th February last, inserted in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE of the 26th of the same month.

I am requested to add that the W.M., officers, and brethren express a hope that you will in future refrain from publishing any report of the proceedings of this lodge, in compliance with the desire of the Prov. G.M.

I think it right to explain that the delay in communicating the above to you, has been caused by my absence from Cardiff on the night of the lodge meeting, and by subsequent confinement to my home by indisposition.

I am, Sir and Brother,  
Yours truly and fraternally,  
DAVID ROBERTS, Hon. Sec.

[We have published the above that we may once more publicly declare that we decline giving up the names of our Correspondents under any circumstances whatever. So long as the lodge acts legally we have no objection to exclude its proceedings from our columns; but when its again exceeds its Masonic duties, and acts in contravention of all Masonic rule and laws, we trust to find brethren sufficiently independent to inform us of it, and we shall not shrink from the consequence of making it public.]

### MASONIC THUNDER.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I rejoice to find that the "Jove-like bolt" hurled at its head by so important a personage as the the Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge (Eastern Division) South Wales, has not demolished your "MASONIC MIRROR," but that you will still be able to hold it up to the un-Masonic proceedings of that or any other province.

My object in reverting to the subject is, as a looker-on, to express my surprise that so unwonted a disturbance of the provincial element shall have been caused by the publication of the anonymous communication referred to; whilst, if I mistake not, I have lately seen in your columns two letters in one week's publication containing reports of the proceedings of the Glamorgan, bearing the signatures of an officer and a Past Master of that lodge.

Isn't "Sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander" in the "Land of leeks?" or must Masonic reports be cooked to the particular palate of a Provincial Grand Master and certain of his statellites to render them "constitutional?"

The pictures reflected by your MIRROR are, evidently, too true to nature; cannot you produce some for that province more flatteringly *Tynted!*

Excuse the bad joke, and believe me,  
Yours truly and fraternally,

OBSERVER.

### BLUE AND RED MASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Great difference of opinion exists, among Irish Masons, as to whether a Lodge of Past Masters can transact any business, or perform any act, pertaining to the Royal Arch Chapter. I certainly cannot see how any act pertaining to the Royal Arch Degree can be performed, unless the chapter is duly constituted and opened. In my humble opinion, it is highly improper, and subversive of all Masonic rule for any act of the Red Lodge to be transacted in the Blue, to which the degree of Past Master belongs.

Yours fraternally,  
March 1st, 1864. H. B.  
[Our correspondent is perfectly right.—Ed. F. M.]

MASONIC TREAT TO WORKHOUSE INMATES.—A few evenings since, the inmates of the New Bridge-street workhouse, consisting principally of the old and infirm men and women, and numbering about one thousand persons, were given a treat by the kindness of the members of the Caledonian Lodge of Freemasons, (No. 204). Mr. Johnson, one of the guardians, occupied the chair after tea, and during the evening each person was given an Eccles cake and an orange. The proceedings were interspersed with singing, by several gentlemen and a choir, who were accompanied on the piano, and who kindly gave their services. Short addresses were delivered by Messrs. E. S. Rogers, Hampson, Berry, Rowcliffe, &c. The room was decorated very nicely by the inmates, under the direction of the governor.—*Manchester Weekly Times.*

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### GRAND LODGE.

#### QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

The quarterly communication of Grand Lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday last. The M.W.G.M. the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland presiding, supported by the R.W. the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M.; the R.W. Bros. A. Perkins, as S.G.W., and John Havers, as J.G.W.; R.W. Bros. Hall, Prov. G.M. Cambridgeshire; Bagshaw, Prov. G.M. Essex; Smith, Prov. G.M. Cornwall; Adair, Prov. G.M. Somersetshire; Lord Sherborne, Prov. G.M. Dorsetshire; Rev. Bros. Huyshe and A. F. Woodford, G. Chaps.; Bros. S. Tomkins, G. Treas.; Æ. J. McIntyre, G. Reg.; J. Ll. Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes; W. Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; Head and Webb, G.D.'s; Cockerell, G. Supt. of Works; Nutt, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Banister, G.S.B.; Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.; Stimpson, G. Org.; Farmer, G. Purst; Dickie, P.G. Purst; with the following Provincial Grand Officers, Bros. Dundas, Patterson, and Col. Browning, Prov. G. Wardens; Rev. Sir John Hayes, Prov. G. Chap.; W. H. White, Prov. G. Sec.; Gregory, Hopwood, Phillips, Udall, J. N. Tomkins, S. B. Wilson, Scott, Captain Creaton, Savage, and Potter, P.G.D.'s; Le Veau, Bridges, Pocock, C. Elkington, Spiers, and Walmisley, P.G. Sword Bearers; Adams, P.G. Purst; the Master, Wardens, and P.M.'s of the Grand Steward's Lodge; and the Masters, Wardens, and P.M.'s of various other lodges.

The Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form and with solemn prayer,

The G. SECRETARY read the regulations for the government of Grand Lodge during the time of public business.

The minutes of the quarterly communication of the 2nd of December, 1863, were read and confirmed.

#### ELECTION OF GRAND MASTER.

Bro. CLABON said he had the privilege at the last quarterly communication of nominating the Grand Master, and he had then the privilege of moving in Grand Lodge that he be re-elected to that high office, which he had held for twenty years with distinguished ability, great urbanity, and the utmost dignity. Their numbers had greatly increased during the last twenty years, and their Grand Master had done his best to provide a fitting temple for Freemasonry, and he trusted the Great Architect of the Universe would permit him to remain at the head of the Craft for many years, to see that temple completed. He had, therefore, much pleasure in moving that the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland be elected the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons for the ensuing year.

The R.W.D.G. MASTER said, in putting the motion, it would be needless on his part to express any opinion of his own beyond this, that he cordially agreed with the resolution, and knew the great interest he took in the Craft, and he believed the Grand Lodge would do honour to themselves in re-electing that admirable Mason who had for so many years presided over them. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put and carried unanimously amidst great cheering.

The brethren then saluted his lordship on his re-election in the usual manner.

The R.W.G. MASTER, on rising, was received with renewed cheering. He said he need hardly assure the brethren that his unanimous election upon that occasion gave him the greatest gratification, and he thanked them sincerely for the uniform kindness he had received at their hands, and, by the unanimous

way in which he had been that evening re-elected, proved to him that the efforts he had made to serve the Craft had not been in vain. It would be always his desire and study to obtain the good wishes of the Craft. As to the worthy brother who had proposed him for that distinguished office, he would say, and to the brethren generally, that as long as he had health and strength he hoped to discharge the duties of his office so as to meet with their approbation. It was true that he was approaching that term of life which was allotted to man, and therefore could not expect to be long able to perform his duties, but so long as he was he would use his utmost endeavours to discharge them. He thanked the brethren in the most affectionate manner for their kindness, and after he should have ceased to be amongst them he hoped that his name would pass down in the Craft as one who had done his duty. (Loud cheers.)

#### ERASURE OF A LODGE.

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES said at the last quarterly communication it was agreed that the Sefton Lodge (No. 680), at Liverpool, and the Wear Lodge (No. 427), at Chester-le-street, Durham, should be cited to appear at the present Grand Lodge to show cause why they should not be erased from the list of lodges, having neglected to make the required returns. In respect to the Sefton Lodge they had paid up all arrears, and therefore the lodge was now in a proper working condition. In the case, however, of the Wear Lodge (No. 427) no communication whatever had been received from it by the Grand Secretary. He wished, therefore, to ask if there was then present any brother belonging to the Wear Lodge to show cause why that lodge should not now be erased?

No response being given,

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES said as there was no reply to his question, he should now move that the Wear Lodge (No. 427) be erased from the list of lodges.

The motion having been seconded, was put and carried unanimously.

#### THE GRAND TREASURER.

Bro. NUTT proposed the re-election of Bro. Tomkins as Grand Treasurer, which was agreed to unanimously.

Bro. TOMKINS thanked the brethren for the renewed honour conferred upon him. He considered it to be not only a great privilege, but a great honour to possess their confidence, and he trusted he should be able to perform his duties to their satisfaction.

#### VOYE OF CONDOLENCE TO THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The R.W.G. MASTER said that since the last Grand Lodge an official communication had been received from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, announcing the mournful intelligence of the death of His Grace the Duke of Athole, Grand Master of Scotland, and he had now to propose a vöte of condolence to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which he trusted would meet with their approbation. The late Duke of Athole had several times visited the Grand Lodge, and was known to no one better than to him (the Grand Master). Therefore he thought it desirable that that Grand Lodge should agree to a vöte of condolence to the sister Grand Lodge of Scotland on the occasion of receiving the mournful intelligence of the death of the Grand Master of Scotland, which took place on the 17th of January last, whose urbanity was known far and wide and deserved their warmest acknowledgments and gratitude, and to assure the Grand Lodge of Scotland of their deep sympathy and condolence with them for the loss they had sustained. The noble Earl concluded by moving a resolution to the effect he had stated.

The R.W.D.G. MASTER, in seconding the motion, said he felt confident the Grand Lodge would agree to the vöte which had

been recommended, for it was but a true Masonic spirit for the Grand Lodge of England to pass a vote of condolence on the sad event, which had deprived their brethren in Scotland of their Grand Master.

The motion was put and unanimously agreed to.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW MASONIC BUILDINGS.

The R.W.G. MASTER said he had then to announce that within the last day or two he had received a communication from the Building Committee, requesting him to lay the foundation stone of the new building, and they proposed that it should take place on the day of the Grand Festival, as being one of great interest to the Craft. He had much pleasure in consenting to do so, and he also thought that the day which had been selected was most appropriate and convenient. The Grand Lodge, therefore, would meet at three instead of four o'clock. For himself, he felt proud at the act he had been called upon to perform, to lay the foundation stone of a building which he trusted would be permanent, and that it would not only add to the convenience but the credit of the Craft. Therefore, if it met with the approbation of Grand Lodge, the foundation stone of the new building would be laid on the 27th of April. (Loud cheers.)

JERSEY LODGES.

The R.W.G. MASTER said he had to state that a report had been received from the Provincial Grand Master of Jersey, announcing the suspension of nine brethren from their Masonic privileges, for not attending to a peremptory summons which had been served upon them. That suspension would, therefore, be continued until they put in an answer to the complaint made against them.

THE BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, was presented, and the following recommendations were agreed to:—

The widow of the late Bro. Robert Hudson, of the Lodge of Prince George (No. 308), Eastwood, Yorkshire .....	£30
Bro. William R. G. Key, of the Percy Lodge (No. 198), London .....	100

THE REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF GRAND LODGE ACCOUNTS.

The report of the annual audit committee, of the Grand Lodge accounts for the year 1863, was presented and agreed to.

THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

The report of the Board of General Purposes was taken as read, and on the motion that it be received and entered on the minutes,

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES alluded to the appeal from Bros. Smith and Allen, who had been expelled from the Robert Burns' Lodge for an indiscriminate system of black balling. That appeal had been dismissed by the Board, but they could, if they thought fit, appeal to the Grand Lodge.

The report was received and entered on the minutes.

To the report was subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 12th February inst., showing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £2,629 15s. 6d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £50. Of these sums there belongs to the Fund of Benevolence £1,124 6s. 8d., to the Fund of General Purposes £1,092 14s. 4d., and there is in the Un-appropriated Account £462 14s. 6d.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BOARD.

On the motion of Bro. HORWOOD, the report of the Colonial Board was taken as read, and on his motion that it be received and entered on the minutes, he said he had only a few observations to make upon it; but he was sure that it must be gratifying to Grand Lodge to know that the brother who had fallen under censure in the report, had expressed to the Grand Secretary his regret for having acted in the way that called forth that censure. (Hear, hear).

The report was received and entered on the minutes.

PROPOSED SECESSION OF AUSTRALIAN LODGES.

The G. SECRETARY read a very long memorial from certain brethren at Melbourne, Victoria, addressed to the Grand Lodge of England, praying that they might be permitted to join, with brethren of the Irish and Scottish Constitutions, in forming a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Victoria. This memorial complained that there were three separate modes of working, that they did not participate in the funds of the Grand Lodge of England to which they contributed, and that of all purposes they desired to form an independent Grand Lodge for Victoria.

Bro. HAYERS, P.J.G.W., said he rose to move the resolution, of which he had given notice in the words in which it appeared on the paper, leaving out only the words which appeared in parenthesis, which were considered unnecessary, and to render the whole more grammatically correct. His motion would, therefore, be as follows:—"That whilst this Grand Lodges does not deny that circumstances may arise under which Colonial lodges may be justified in forming themselves into an independent Grand Lodge, it is of opinion, from an attentive consideration of the matters set forth in the memorial now before it, that no circumstances have arisen in the Colony of Victoria, either from the number of lodges therein, the period during which they have existed, or from the expressed wishes of the majority of the brethren constituting them, as would justify those lodges in throwing off their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England; and this Grand Lodge, in the full conviction that such a proceeding would tend rather to weaken than to strengthen the ties of Masonry, and to lower rather than to elevate its character, desires to express its strong disapprobation of any present attempt to found an independent Grand Lodge in that Colony, and urges upon all well-disposed and zealous brethren to use their best efforts to maintain the union which has hitherto happily existed between the lodges in Victoria and their Mother Grand Lodge." He said he believed that the resolution, of which he had given notice, expressed the feelings of every member of Grand Lodge, for he believed that they must all receive a memorial of that kind with regret. At the same time he must say that he approached this memorial with feelings of mingled regret and gratification, which was unusual in the discussion of memorials of that kind. Here there was no charge brought against the Grand Master who was at the head of the Grand Lodge. There was no charge of neglect brought against the Provincial Grand Master, or was their any complaint against the executive officers. The memorial which he held in his hand was signed by only nineteen Masons, of whom seven were English, eight Irish, and four Scotch, and as there were forty-one English lodges in Victoria, it was by the representatives of only seven of those lodges that they asked the brethren to be allowed to throw off their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England. If it was by less than one-sixth of the lodges of Victoria they were asked to throw off their allegiance, he said that it was impossible, and they must be very misguided men who had signed such a memorial. Still he hoped it would go forth, and that it might reach their brethren in Australia,

that when they communicated with the Grand Lodge in England they would not do so in vain, and that they would consider every fact that they put forth. He, therefore, asked the patient attention of Grand Lodge to each of the different allegations contained in the memorial, and invited their careful consideration. The first allegation in the memorial was, that there were three separate jurisdictions with three different modes of working. That, no doubt, was a great and grave difficulty, but it was one under which they had all laboured for many years, but there was some probability of that at no very distant period being adjusted; but, at the same time, the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Ireland looked with jealousy in giving up the rights and mode of working of their lodges in our colonies. If there was to be but one jurisdiction the other two must give way, and they could neither form or make new lodges. He had a strong conviction that the day might arrive when even those difficulties would be surmounted, but how would the question be affected by the formation of another constitution? Would the other lodges come in and form part of this independent Grand Lodge? He believed that they would not, and that the formation of another Grand Lodge would only lead to further complications and further difficulties. He had recently been told by a brother that the colonies had an opportunity of electing their own Provincial Grand Lodge, and he entirely agreed with him that for years they have nominated their own Provincial Grand Master, and from a certain period no Provincial Grand Master had been appointed by their chief (the Earl of Zeeland), except at the desire of the brethren in the colony themselves. He had been told that if a brother in Victoria was excluded from a Scotch or Irish lodge, he might get admitted into another but the same thing existed in this country, for a man who was excluded from an English lodge had nothing to do but to walk over the border and cross the Tweed, and he would be at once admitted in Scotland. Even in this country, brethren who were excluded from one lodge had nothing to do but cross a river and gain admission into another lodge. He now approached another allegation in the memorial, which stated that, although there had been lodges in Victoria for upwards of twenty years, they had no charitable institution. Now, he regretted that they had not—he regretted that they had at the present time no magnificent Masonic Charitable Institution, but there had been no shortcomings on the part of the Grand Lodge to prevent them. They could show them examples that were worthy of imitation, for let them look at Devonshire, at Yorkshire, or at Lancashire, and in all these counties they were raising splendid charitable institutions of their own; and he would ask had the Grand Lodge of England done anything to prevent them from having similar institutions in Australia? They had, however, a right to partake of the funds of the Grand Lodge of England, although they paid nothing to the Board of Benevolence from the Colonies, and with the exception of paying £1 17s. 6d. for the initiation and registration fee on the admission of a member, were never called upon to contribute a shilling to Grand Lodge. But he felt sure that it would be the last thought of Grand Lodge to attempt to make a profit out of the colonial lodges. He wished to point out to Grand Lodge the amount of contributions received from colonial lodges, and particularly those of Australia. For the last twenty-two years the average amount paid by all the lodges of Australia was only £26 per annum. (Hear, hear.) He now approached the last and most important allegation in the memorial, in which it was stated that they desired to form themselves into an independent Grand Lodge. Now, his own opinion was that the foundation of a new Grand Lodge was an unmitigated evil, and if they sanc-

tioned an independent Grand Lodge in Victoria, they could not deny the same privilege to Western Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and Tasmania. If it was right on the present occasion, after being in existence for twenty-two years, that they should sanction their daughter lodges in Victoria throwing off their allegiance, they must do the same as regarded other lodges in the same country (hear, hear), and then they would have six separate constitutions; but some lodges might decline to join and remain under their present banner of the Grand Lodge of England. If there was to be a separate constitution, the man who was residing in Perth might have to travel 2,700 miles to his Grand Lodge; and as there were no roads, the complication would become more serious, and therefore he said that the man of Perth would be more shut out from his Grand Lodge if established in Victoria, than he was at present with England. He held in his hand a paper, which contained in detail the steps which the brethren in Victoria had taken to effect the object which was embodied in the memorial, and a circular was issued by the brethren who had signed it. The first person they addressed was the Provincial Grand Master for Ireland, in which he was asked to address the different lodges, under the constitution of Ireland, on the subject. In his answer to them, he stated that he was completely at a loss to discover the differences which they said existed amongst the different constitutions; and although there might be rivalry amongst them, yet they always extended the right hand of fellowship to their Scotch and Irish brethren, and he thought such a step as that proposed, would only tend to sow dissension and disaffection amongst the members of Grand Lodge. In the course of years, perhaps something of the sort might be necessary; but at the present time, he looked upon it altogether as premature, and it would never be his intention to form a member of that independent Grand Lodge. Those were the opinions of the Provincial Grand Master for Ireland, and they were worthy of deep consideration. They also communicated with the Provincial Grand Masters for England and Scotland, but the Provincial Grand Master for Scotland, like the one for Ireland, declined to have anything to do with it; and the Provincial Grand Master for England said he would lay all the facts before the Grand Master for England. His lordship replied to his communication on the 6th of July, in which he stated that if the plan proposed were adopted, it would tend to lower Masonry in Victoria and bring it into disrepute, for if granted to them there would be a claim on the part of New Zealand, Tasmania, Western Australia, and other colonies, and there must be a Grand Lodge in each. He (Bro. Havers) was entirely of opinion that no case had been made out for Victoria, and that if granted must end in disaster. He thought every brother would agree with the opinions his lordship had expressed, and he would ask what must be the position of any installed Master who had breathed allegiance and fidelity to the constitution, if when installed and sitting in his chair he allowed any brother to violate his obligation. If brethren wanted to throw off their allegiance, they must find some other arena for that purpose than open lodge, and he rejoiced that Bro. Standish would allow not the discussion of such things in open lodge, and he was glad to have the opportunity that night of defending him when he could not be present to defend himself; and as only 7 out of 41 lodges of Victoria had signed the memorial, the Grand Lodge of England could not entertain it. He (Bro. Havers) had been told by some of the brethren in Grand Lodge that it would be enough to meet this proposition with a simple negative, and that when his resolution stated that "Grand Lodge desires to express its strong disapprobation of any present attempt to found an independent Grand Lodge

in Victoria," that it was harsh and severe, but he could not agree with them. He thought it was their duty to speak out openly and boldly. They were told that only 7 out of 41 lodges had agreed to this memorial, but had the same thing occurred in London, and 7 out of 41 lodges had for years endeavoured to carry out some point, and had at last come to Grand Lodge and asked them to sanction it, would they then have met such a proposition by a simple negative? (Hear, hear.) They had a solemn duty to perform, which was to protect the interests of their daughter lodges, and if they were lukewarm on such subjects, who would be the first to condemn them? Why their brethren in Australia, five-sixths of whom would never accept such a severance except under dire necessity, and then it would be deeply deplored. If they would agree to form this new Grand Lodge, it would weaken rather than strengthen their position, and, therefore, while deeply regretting that such a memorial had been presented, they ought to express their strong disapprobation. He entreated the brethren present, and hoped that his words would reach their brethren in Australia, to look around them to seek the things which would render their present institution perfect, rather than form new ones, for the foundation of every new Grand Lodge was a stove pulled from the fabric of Freemasonry—another door opened for innovation, by which the simplicity of Freemasonry would be lost. Let them remember that union is strength, and unanimity was one of the watchwords of Freemasonry. If it was separated like one great country split up into petty governments, it would weaken that influence which Masonry exercised for the good of the fraternity and for the welfare of mankind in general. He said he would give every latitude to all colonial brethren, and, if necessary, reduce the fees, so that they might be able to extend their power for their own sakes, but he strongly exhorted them to maintain the union, for it was no discredit for their brethren in Victoria to be children of the Grand Lodge of England, for it had produced good fruits, and was graced by the names of most honourable men. Let them hold fast to their institutions, and remain unchanged in their allegiance to their mother Grand Lodge. (Cheers.)

Bro. MASON seconded the motion, and said he was sure that any question that arose in Victoria—any question coming from those noble colonies—would be received in Grand Lodge, and well and maturely considered. He would for a few moments call the attention of the brethren to the memorial and the appendix to it. On the 12th of April the first meeting was called in Victoria to start the proposal for a new Grand Lodge. Letters were addressed to the Provincial Grand Masters for Ireland and Scotland, and the answers they received ought to have induced them not to have proceeded further. Only nineteen lodges were in favour of the proposition, and as there were forty English lodges, with an average of forty members to each, it would be seen that only 280 members were in favour of the proposal, and 1,300 remained loyal to their allegiance. After a few other observations, he concluded by seconding the motion.

Bro. TILL, of the Golden Lodge of Bendigo (No. 642) said he stood there, he believed, as the sole representative of the Victoria lodges, and as a P.M. of an Australian lodge, he protested against the formation of an independent Grand Lodge in that colony. He wished it to go forth to his brethren in Victoria that he was there that night to protest against the proposition which had been made in the memorial. He was acquainted with Bro. Standish, who had been referred to, as he was a member of the same lodge, and he never knew a better Mason with a firmer mind than Bro. Standish. He was an honour to Masonry, and an honour to any body to which he might belong. (Cheers.)

Bro. GIBB, D. Prov. G.M. of Bombay, said that when he first saw the resolution of Bro. Havers he thought the terms of it were too stringent, and he thought its terms should be modified if they wished to keep the lodges together; but having heard the arguments he gave it his entire concurrence.

Bro. SHEPPERD, P.M. No. 719, Ballarat, congratulated the brother who had taken the matter in hand (Bro. Havers), who had so well represented the feelings of English Masons in Victoria.

After a few words from Bro. HORTON SMITH,

The R.W.G. MASTER put the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

#### UNCOURTEOUS APPEAL.

The next business was an appeal from Bro. Moss Israel, of the Zetland Lodge of Australia (No. 655), Sydney, New South Wales, against his suspension by the Provincial Grand Master.

The G. REGISTRAR said the appeal was not couched in courteous and proper language, imputing a connivance in felony to the Provincial Grand Master, and reflecting upon the character of brethren in Australia, who were not there to defend themselves, and, under such circumstances, he moved that the appeal be not received.

The motion was put and agreed to.

#### THE POWERS OF WARDENS.

This subject was brought forward by Bro. Alfred Smith, P.M., No. 76, Manchester, and after a somewhat desultory discussion, a motion was carried in the following terms:—"That the Board of General Purposes be requested to consider the question of the powers of a Warden, in the event of the absence of the Master and Past Masters of Lodge; and to recommend to Grand Lodge such alterations in the "Book of Constitutions" in respect thereto, as the said Board shall deem necessary or advantageous to the welfare and good government of the Craft."

#### BLACKBALLING MEMBERS.

Bro. William Watson, P.M., No. 25, London, moved to amend Rule IV., page 83, of the Constitutions. To erase from the third line the words "three black balls," and insert the words "one black ball in four," and add to the fourth line the word "three." He said in support of this that he belonged to a lodge where a systematic blackballing had prevailed, and his proposition was to alter the "Book of Constitutions," which made a positive exclusion to a member if there were three black balls, and he proposed to substitute the words one black ball in four. Under the present system, they were entirely shut up in the lodge by three individuals. The ballot was given to a lodge for its protection, and not a weapon to be placed in the hands of brethren for its destruction. They had a great lodge, numbering upwards of 100, and he believed it was never intended that three individuals should have the power to destroy the whole. He moved the alteration in the "Book of Constitutions," in the terms of his motion.

Bro. JOSHUA NUNN, Lily Lodge (No. 820), seconded the motion, and regretted he belonged to a lodge in which they were similarly situated to what Bro. Watson had told them. For nine months some brethren had uniformly prevented the admission of candidates against whom not the slightest breath of calumny had ever been uttered, and there was not the smallest reason why they should be excluded, but it arose solely from a private pique against some member of the lodge.

Bro. ABRAHAMMS opposed the motion, as there were upwards of a thousand lodges, and only two of them had been found to break the law, which showed that it was a wise one. He was opposed to any one being admitted with 4 or 5 black balls, for

if there were so many against him he ought not to be admitted at all.

Bro. Dr. NOLAN supported the motion, and said the evil existed in the country to a greater extent than in London.

Bro. J. R. STEEBING also said he believed the system of black balling prevailed to a greater extent in the provinces than in a place where they basked in the sunshine of popular control, but he did not think the remedy proposed was the proper one to be applied. If they admitted members to whom nine or ten might object, they would drive other members out of the lodge, because they considered they were objectionable. Still some protection was required, as he could mention two or three other brethren who kept a lodge without new members year after year. He hoped that the Grand Lodge would pass a law, whether it should be a majority of eight to one, ten to one, or even twenty to one, giving the members power to exclude any objectionable brethren, for a large majority of the brethren ought not to be made uncomfortable by a small minority. He belonged to an old bank, where it was one of the rules, and which had worked well for twenty years, if they found a disagreeable fellow amongst them they gave him no reason but they told him he must go. They told him he was not a proper man to be amongst them, he went down stairs and they had then done with him. He should propose, on a future occasion, that when a lodge felt itself to be uncomfortable, and that when there was a cabal among three or four members, who had ingenuity enough to keep within the letter of the law, that the lodge shall have the power of turning them out, and make themselves happy without them. (Cheers and laughter).

After a few words from Bro. HORTON SMITH as to being cautious in removing any of the ancient landmarks of the Order,

The R.W.G. MASTER put the motion, which was negatived by a large majority.

This being the whole of the business, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, and adjourned a little before eleven o'clock.

### METROPOLITAN.

**PYTHAGOREAN LODGE (No. 79).**—This old and flourishing lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Monday, February 29th, at the Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich (Bro. Moore's). The lodge was opened in due form by Bro. W. R. Orchard, W.M., assisted by his officers. The ceremony of installation was then performed by Bro. H. A. Collington, P.M., who, in his usual faultless and impressive manner, installed Bro. J. Hasler, S.W., W.M. elect, into the chair of K.S. according to ancient custom. The new W.M. invested the following brethren his officers, viz., Bros. W. R. Orchard, I.P.M.; Ward, S.W.; Vinten, J.W.; W. C. Penny, P.M., Treas.; J. C. Peckham, P.M., Sec.; H. Newton, S.D.; Trill, J.D.; Doughney, I.G. At the conclusion of the ceremony of installation the brethren testified their admiration by giving a hearty burst of applause. Bro. J. Hasler, W.M., commenced his duties by raising one brother to the sublime degree of a M.M., in a manner that augers well for his year of office—in fact we never saw any new W.M. perform it better. The next business was presenting a Past Master's jewel to Bro. W. R. Orchard, P.M., which the W.M. did in an appropriate speech, and Bro. Orchard, P.M., acknowledged the gift in a suitable reply. The brethren afterwards adjourned to a superior banquet, replete with every comfort. Visitors:—F. Walters, P.M. 73; J. W. Halsey, P.M. 134; Dr. Scott, P.M. 140, 871; Ryder, P.M., Treas. 140; F. Durrant, P.M. 147; G. Chapman, S.D. 147; and many others too numerous to mention.

**ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).**—The usual monthly meeting of this prosperous lodge was held on Wednesday, February 24th, at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford. In the unavoidable absence of Bro. George Wilton, W.M., Bro. Frederick Walters, P.M., Sec., opened the lodge, assisted by Bros. C.

Stahr, S.W.; J. H. Pembroke, S.D.; R. Mills, J.D.; G. S. Hodgson, I.G.; J. S. Blomeley, W.S.; J. Stevens, Treas.; J. Stevens, P.M.; J. W. Weir, P.M.; A. J. Baatz, J. Rosenstock, J. Hawker, R. Phipps, J. W. Hinderwell, H. Firmin, W. Jeffery, J. Hammond, A. R. Parkinson, and many others. Amongst a large number of visitors we noticed Bros. M. A. Loewenstark, 73; S. W. Vinten, S.D. 79; A. H. Tattershall, S.D. 140; W. Noak, J.D. 140; G. Chapman, S.D. 147; J. T. Tibbals, P.M. 169; W. Billington, 548; J. Howes, P.M. 765; D. Griggs, 765; W. Oaff, 765; E. Handerson, S.D. 875; G. Sdinck, 857; and many others whose names we were unable to learn. Soon after the lodge was opened, Bro. George Wilton, W.M., arrived, and took the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were unanimously confirmed. The report of the Treasurer having been duly certified by the Auditors, was accepted and unanimously approved by the members. It showed the finances of the lodge to be in a very flourishing condition. Next came the all-important business of the evening, viz., the installation. The lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bro. F. Walters, P.M., presented Bro. C. Stahr, S.W. and W.M. elect, to receive from the W.M. the benefit of installation, the better to qualify him for the discharge of the duties of his high and important office. The W.M. then commenced the ceremony. The lodge was opened in the third degree. A Board of Installed Masters was duly formed, and Bro. C. Stahr was installed into the chair of K.S., as W.M. of the Royal Oak Lodge for the ensuing year, according to ancient custom. Having received the salutes and congratulations of the brethren, the W.M. invested the following brethren:—Bros. G. Wilton, I.P.M.; H. A. Collington, P.M., S.W.; J. H. Pembroke, J.W.; J. Stevens, Treas. (re-invested); F. Walters, P.M., Sec. (re-invested); G. S. Hodgson, S.D.; J. S. Blomeley, J.D.; J. Rosenstock, I.G.; J. Hawker, W.S.; S. Garrett, Tyler (re-invested). Bro. G. Wilton, P.M., then in a superior and impressive manner delivered the usual addresses, which elicited the unanimous approbation of all the brethren assembled. The new W.M. was then called upon immediately to commence his duties, their being one candidate for initiation, Mr. H. J. Wells, who was accordingly introduced and admitted to the rights and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. It was proposed by Bro. F. Walters, P.M. and Sec., that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes of the lodge to Bro. G. Wilton, P.M., for the very able and efficient manner he had conducted every ceremony, including the installation, which he said was an example worthy of imitation to every brother who had the honour to occupy the proud position of W.M. of the Royal Oak Lodge. It was not because they had been so fortunate in having three successive W.M.'s. who were able to do every ceremony that the brethren were to expect that all their future Masters would be as expert as those whom they had had presiding over them; for the time must come when some brother might be elected who would not be able to do so much, therefore he felt that, as a slight mark of recognition for able services rendered, his proposition ought to be supported. He only hoped next year to have the same pleasing duty to perform for their present W.M., as he felt certain he would not be behind in any of his duties, more especially the installation. This proposition was carried unanimously. Bro. G. Wilton, P.M., in an appropriate speech, returned sincere thanks for their kindness on this occasion, also for the kind indulgence he had always experienced at their hands. He assured them ever since he first entered their lodge, of which he was now the father, he had only one object in view, which was to do his duty, and that was all he had done, and he sincerely thanked them for the honour and compliment they had paid him. He hoped they would never have cause to lessen their esteem of him. This completed the business before the lodge. The brethren then adjourned to an excellent banquet, prepared by Bro. Stevens in his well-known liberal style. After the cloth was drawn the usual loyal toasts were given and received. Bro. J. T. Tibbals, P.M., responded for the visitors in an able manner. Bro. G. Wilton responded for the Past Masters. After a few hours spent in social reunion, the brethren separated, highly delighted with the evening's enjoyment. We must certainly congratulate our esteemed Bro. G. Wilton, P.M., for the very able manner in which he worked the ceremony of installation, which was rendered in a most able and impressive manner. He may be truly classed as one of the disciples of the veteran Bro. S. B. Wilson, whose working he gave. When we reflect that scarcely four years have elapsed since we saw our worthy brother initiated, and now seen the

proficiency he has displayed, it really ought to stimulate some of the older members who occupy different chairs to at least equal, if not excel, such excellent working. It must also have been an additional test to the installation when our brother knew he had the happiness of placing into the chair of K.S. a brother whom he had introduced into Freemasonry. For step by step did he assist him in his different degrees, and now he had arrived at the crowning point of placing him in the highest honour the Craft could give or a lodge bestow on any of its members. Taking the various ceremonies which our Bro. Wilton has worked, we feel sure there never could have been but one sentiment prevail, which was, they were all ably done.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Downshire Lodge* (No. 594).—On Tuesday evening, February 23rd, the brethren of the Lodge of Instruction connected with the above lodge met at Bro. Joseph Palmer's, Crown Hotel, 43, Lime-street, at half-past seven o'clock, to partake of the fruits of this earth, and to present Bro. J. D. Casson, P.M., with a beautiful address on vellum, accompanied with a silver-telescope meerschaum pipe, which had been voluntarily subscribed for by a few of the brethren. After the cloth was removed, the usual loyal, Masonic, and other toasts were drank in the general manner by the Order; the toast of the evening and presentation followed, which was done by Bro. Roberts, W.M., placing the gavel in the hands of his S.W., Bro. Fozzard, who said—Bro. Casson, being, as I am, unexpectedly called upon to deliver this testimonial to you, it gives me great pleasure to find you constantly receiving the good wishes of the brethren of your lodge. Three years ago, I remember, we often met without a quorum, but still you kept saying "Persevere." Sometimes I almost found all my earnest wishes nearly overcome by failure, yet your words "Persevere" and "Go on" have now overcome all difficulty. The position of our Lodge of Instruction has gone beyond my conception, and I hope it may still continue to prosper as it has done of late. I feel myself quite unable to express adequately my wishes to you and those of my brethren around me who have delegated this pleasing duty to me. Let me, in their name, hand this address and pipe to you, with wishes for your long enjoyment of health, and a continuation of the good will of your brethren and your assiduity to duty, with the combination of brotherly love, which has brought forward this expression of their kindness. The following inscription was beautifully engrossed on the vellum:—"Ancient and honourable fraternity of Freemasons, Downshire Lodge, 594.—This testimonial is presented to Brother James Dickson Casson, Past Master, by brethren of the Order, as a small token of respect for the zeal and uniform kindness with which he has discharged the duties of W.M. and P.M. in the above lodge, and as an assurance of their earnest hope that he may long enjoy life and continue to display the same energy and good feeling in the interests of the Order as he has from the time of his initiation, and which have contributed so greatly to the good working and present prosperous condition of the lodge.—Liverpool, February 23, 1864. Signed on behalf of the subscribing members—Thomas Shepherd, Joseph Palmer, John Scott, H. E. Seymour—Henry Hodgson, secretary." In reply, Bro. Casson said, brethren, I am at a stand still to find it possible to thank you as I ought to do, but if I have so gained your esteem, as you express it in this handsome manner, let me thank you a hundred times o'er, not for the intrinsic value, but for the kind way in which it has been subscribed for and presented to me this evening. I have made it my business to study the duties I owe to the Craft, and in so doing I have been successful, as appears by your appreciation of my humble services, which have been made easy by your constant support, which at all times is necessary to carry on this brotherly example of success. I must again thank you and resume my seat, for I cannot say more, as my feelings prevent me. (Continued cheering.) Bro. John Jones then sang "Auld Lang Syne," which was heartily joined in by the brethren, and brought next the "Health of the Brethren of the Lodge of Instruction," coupled with the name of the Secretary, Bro. Henry Hodgson. He said, brethren, if success has attended us, let us be thankful. We all, as dutiful fellow Craftsmen, ought to labour and continue to do so. You may expect me to say

a great deal, but I cannot. I am thankful to you for coupling my name with the brethren of the lodge in the manner you have, and am more pleased to see the good results of our unity in the manner in which we have been enabled to testify our brotherly respects before you this evening. "The Health of the Committee," coupled with it the name of the artist, Mr. Thomas Daniels, was then drank, and responded to by Bro. Palmer, who thanked the brethren somewhat similarly to Bro. Hodgson, by pointing out the result of energy, which he had witnessed in other parts of the globe as well as here, which, by continuance, was sure to prosper. That all may take example of that night's united Craft's work, by following on in the same footsteps till they had reached a similar goal of testament. As many of the brethren present were but young in Masonry, he hoped that that night's work would stimulate them more than any of his remarks could do, and cause them to emulate their guest of that evening, who had so brotherly continued to sow his seed in the good ground of production, which bringeth forth the fruits of brotherly love, relief, and truth. The Host and Hostess being drank in the Downshire's usual way, also the last toast of the evening, and both duly responded to, the company separated at eleven o'clock highly delighted and pleased, testifying to the constant cordiality of the Order.

#### SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

CARDIFF.—*Bute Lodge* (No. 960).—The regular stated meeting of this flourishing lodge took place at the Freemasons' Hall, Bute Docks, on Tuesday, March 1st, when there was the usual large attendance of brethren, and the following officers filled the respective chairs:—Bros. John C. Thorp, W.M.; Alexander Dalziel, S.W.; William H. Martin, J.W.; Philip Bird, Treas.; H. W. Moreton, P.M., Sec.; Samuel Daniels, S.D. *pro tem.*; Morris Davis, J.D.; and John Willans, I.G. The minutes of the previous lodge having been read and confirmed, the W.M. read the following circular he had received from the Provincial Grand Secretary:—

[Copy.]

Provincial Grand Lodge of the Eastern  
Division of South Wales,

Swansea, 4th February, 1864.

The W.M. of No. 960, Cardiff.

WOR. SIR AND BRO.—I am directed by the Rt. W. Prov. G. Master, to call your attention to a letter which appeared in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE of the 16th ult., reporting without his consent the proceedings of the Glamorgan Lodge. This being directly contrary to the Book of Constitutions, I am desired by the Prov. G. Master to request that you, Wor. Sir, with the brethren of your lodge, will co-operate with him in checking a proceeding which is an infringement of the Laws of Masonry.

I have the honour to be,

Wor. Sir and Bro.,

Truly and fraternally yours,

GEORGE ALLEN, Prov. G. Sec.

Bro. WARE wished to offer his most earnest and hearty opposition to any such futile attempts to "gag" the Masonic press, and that opposition would be all the more strenuous and determined, inasmuch as, whilst giving the W.M. every credit for a conscientious conviction that it is his duty, no less than his policy, to attempt to uphold the assumed authority of the Provincial Grand Lodge of which he is a member, he (Bro. Ware) happened to be perfectly aware that the W.M.'s personal opinions upon this matter were of a totally different character to the sentiments contained in this most extraordinary circular, and that he (the W.M.) had so expressed himself to the Provincial Grand Master. Bro. Ware proceeded to observe, the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE is devoted solely and exclusively to the interests of the Craft. Its reports of the proceedings of Grand Lodge, of all the Provincial Grand Lodges, of Craft Lodges, of Masonic Chapters, and of what are called the Higher Degrees, form one of its most interesting features; and those reports, so far as they appertain to Craft Masonry, are published under the able supervision of an experienced Past Master, and by direct permission from the Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, provided only that they contain nothing tending to betray the secrets of the Order. These reports are circulated, and read with the greatest interest in every portion of the Masonic world. The accounts of the proceedings of the Bute Lodge, inserted at the express desire of the W.M. himself, and with the unanimous approval of the brethren, have no doubt been so read by Masons in Canada, in North and South America, on the continent of Europe, in the Cape of Good Hope, in

India, in Australia, and even in New Zealand, and the cool assumption with which a Provincial Grand Secretary presumes to step in between the prerogative of the Grand Master and the editor of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, and audaciously to stigmatise that publication "an infringement of the laws of Masonry" and "directly contrary to the 'Book of Constitutions,'" is something truly amusing. Does this brother possess a copy of that law he so flippantly quotes? then let him compare Article 3, page 77, with the heading of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, hold his own circular in his hand, and perform a gesticulating operation supposed to be common to good Welshmen upon the present saint's day. The brother went on to say—It is well known that the sole instigators to a movement which will make the province a laughing-stock in Masonic circles are a few disaffected members of the Glamorgan Lodge who happen to hold office in the Provincial Grand Lodge, and to whom the too faithful and correct report in the able publication referred to, of a most extraordinary and totally unprecedented proceeding, not to say an outrageous mockery, to which they were parties, had naturally given some offence; but, added the brother, I am happy to say that the annals of the Bute Lodge never did contain, and I trust never will contain, anything it would disgrace us to publish among brother Masons. Bro. Ware concluded with the following resolution,—“That this lodge desires to express its unfeigned regret that any attempt should be made in this province to suppress the faithful reports of Masonic proceedings in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, a publication devoted exclusively to the interests of Freemasonry, and in whose pages such reports are published by the direct sanction of the M.W. the Grand Master, the supreme ruler of the Craft,” and stated that he had not shown his proposition to any brother, much less solicited any to second it; but that if any brother would do so, he pledged himself, unless it received the unanimous consent of the lodge, rather than disturb that complete harmony which had never permitted a division upon any subject, he would withdraw the proposition.—Bro. PHILIP BIRD, Treasurer, immediately rose most cordially and heartily to second a resolution, which had his complete concurrence. Bro. Bird narrated more than one pleasing incident in his own experience, owing to the publication of the reports of this lodge. He stated that he had received several kind and truly Masonic communications from brethren at a distance, who knew nothing personally of him but what they had seen in the pages of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE; and he thought it too bad that because certain members of the Glamorgan Lodge choose to take umbrage at the showing up of their mistakes, an attempt should be made to deprive the province of all share in the annals of Masonic literature. He did not believe any such attempt would for a moment succeed with the Bute Lodge, whose members were entirely and unreservedly in favour of such reports, and he hoped and believed that this resolution would be unanimously carried.—Bro. MARTIN, J.W., also deprecated any attempt to interfere with the liberties of the Masonic press, and stated that upon recently visiting the town of Liverpool, the right hand of fellowship was held out to him by many brethren total strangers to himself, but who told him that from reading the MAGAZINE they appeared to know almost as much of the proceedings of the Bute Lodge as they did of their own.—Bro. DALZIEL, S.W., followed upon the same side, and again referred to the discrepancy between the statement in the circular of the Provincial Grand Lodge Secretary and the "Book of Constitutions," and expressed the common-sense opinion that the consent of the Grand Master must overrule all subordinate and intermediate authorities.—An interesting and animated, but at the same time perfectly good-tempered and harmonious, discussion ensued, in the course of which not a single dissentient voice was raised to the original proposition.—At its conclusion the W.M. rose and said: He was placed in a somewhat awkward, if not unpleasant predicament. As had been stated during the discussion, his own present views upon this matter were entirely of a different nature to those implied and expressed in the circular of the Provincial Grand Secretary. He was entirely in favour of an unlimited restriction as regards the reports of Masonic proceedings in a solely Masonic and well conducted publication; and, as had also been stated, it was quite true he had thought it his duty to convey those sentiments to Provincial Grand Lodge. He was sure it would show, at any rate, bad taste on the part of the Bute Lodge to take exception to anything which had appeared in the MAGAZINE in reference to their own proceedings. The only fault which he could attempt to find was, that, as regarded his own humble

services, those reports had, perhaps, been written by too partial a hand. (No, no). At the same time he felt it his stern duty to endeavour to uphold the authority of the Provincial Grand Lodge, of which he formed a portion, and on that ground, and upon that ground alone, he would feel bound to record an adverse vote upon this proposition, which would disturb the perfect unanimity so much desired in this lodge. He, therefore, with the greatest possible amount of good faith and good feeling, and with a renewed assurance that his own private views were quite in accordance with the rest of the lodge, called upon the proposer to redeem the pledge given upon making the proposition, at the same time promising that if this course were adopted, he would not fail to convey to the Provincial Grand Lodge what evidently was the unanimous opinion of the brethren of the Bute Lodge upon this interesting subject.—Bro. WARE replied, that the perfect unanimity of opinion which had been expressed upon the matter had almost taken him by surprise, not having previously consulted a single brother upon the subject. He felt convinced that the motion was nothing but a true utterance of the sentiments and feelings of the lodge; and if he consented under these circumstances to withdraw it, the W.M. must take it as a personal compliment to himself (the pledge having been given under a contingency which did not now exist, viz., the fear of a division), as a token of admiration on the part of the proposer of the manner in which the W.M. had always conducted the affairs of this lodge, and as a Masonic deference to the conflict between feeling and duty which he had expressed. At the same time, he (the proposer) begged again to express his opinion that this circular of the Provincial Grand Secretary's was an attempt solely pushed on by one or two dissatisfied members of another lodge, as undignified and unwarrantable as it was weak and absurd, to interfere with the liberties of the Masonic press; and one with which, as long as a contrary line of conduct was supported by the unanimous approval of the largest and most influential lodge in the province, and had the sanction of the Grand Master of England, he, for one, would never co-operate.—The worthy seconder expressed similar views, and still more reluctantly gave his consent to the withdrawal of the resolution, which course was, however, ultimately adopted, on the distinct undertaking of the respected W.M. faithfully to convey the sentiments of the Bute Lodge to the Provincial Grand Lodge.—Bro. S. Harris being desirous of passing to the F.C. degree, underwent a satisfactory examination, and the lodge having been opened in the second degree, Bro. Harris was admitted and passed to that degree. The W.M. subsequently delivered the lecture on the tracing board of this degree, a portion of the ceremony never omitted in this model lodge unless absolutely necessary, and the lodge was closed down finally in perfect harmony shortly after nine o'clock.

## CHANNEL ISLANDS.

### JERSEY.

ST. AUBIN'S LODGE (No. 958).—The ordinary monthly meeting was held at the Masonic-rooms, St. Aubin, on Thursday, February 16th. The lodge was opened at half-past six by Dr. Hopkins, W.M., assisted by Bro. E. C. M. De Carteret, S.W.; and Bro. Mannan, acting as J.W. in the absence of the regular officer. The post of I.P.M. was kindly taken by Bro. Peagam, of the Royal Sussex Lodge. The minutes of the meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. having stated the result of his inquiries respecting Mr. H. Montagu, a candidate for initiation, a ballot was taken, which was unanimously in his favour. Bro. the Rev. F. De la Mare, late Chaplain of the lodge, was elected an honorary member. The W.M. presented another set of designs, framed and glazed, for a lodge seal and envelope stamp, and stated that the committee appointed for the purpose having made a selection, drawings had been sent to have the dies prepared, and a press had been ordered. Several accounts were directed to be paid. Bro. H. Vint was presented for examination on the first degree, and having answered very satisfactorily, was entrusted, and subsequently duly passed as a Fellow Craft, after which he received the customary charge from the W.M. The W.M. read the portion of the published proceedings of Grand Lodge on December 4th, so far as they referred to the appeal of Bro. Baudains and others against the decree of the Prov. G.M. of Jersey for their suspension. The lodge was closed in the second degree. Bro. Hocquard, P.M.,

sent in his resignation of membership owing to inability to attend. This was received with great regret, as he is the oldest P.M. in the Province, and deservedly held in high estimation. Mr. H. Montagu was admitted, and regularly initiated into Freemasonry by the W.M., who also gave him the customary charge. The duties of J.D. were efficiently performed by Bro. J. Stevens, who had been made a Mason in this lodge only a few months previously. At the close of the ceremony, the newly-made brother withdrew for a short period, and on re-admission, conjointly with Bro. Vint, listened to the lecture on the first tracing board, delivered by the W.M. The explanation of the working tools at the ceremony of initiation was given by the S.W. A petition to the Prov. G.M. and the local Board of Benevolence was adopted and signed by all the brethren present, the object being to obtain a grant for the orphan children of the late Bro. Capt. Johnstone. The lodge was closed in the usual form at a quarter past nine, and the brethren adjourned to the refreshment room. The customary Masonic toasts were duly honoured. The health of the W.M., and Success to the Lodge, was given by Bro. Peagam, who expressed his delight at the appearance of the lodge room, at the arrangements for usefulness and comfort, the efficiency of the working, and the unanimity which evidently prevailed. He was pleased to see all the officers well up to the work, and felt that if put in comparison with the other lodges of the province, St. Aubin's would be second to none. He felt more fully than ever the desirability of Masons visiting other lodges of good repute as well as their own, for he certainly had derived benefit and instruction from what he had just witnessed. He marked the progress made at St. Aubin's, because he had not visited the lodge since the day of consecration, when the brethren had had no experience, were not accustomed to each other, and were not located so favourably as at present. The W.M. replied at some length, and took the opportunity to decline compliance with the wish of some of the brethren—especially the S.W.—that he would occupy the chair for another year. He had had great pleasure in founding the lodge, and in getting it into good working order, but felt that the mastership should as soon as possible be in hands of natives of the island, in whom their fellow countrymen would naturally have confidence, and this more especially, when he took into consideration the talent, the wealth, and the high social position of the brother who would probably be elected to succeed him. For himself the W.M. would be happy to render all possible assistance in working the ceremonies and in giving the lectures as occasion required, and further, would be pleased to accept a subordinate position, which it was thought would best conduce to the prosperity of the lodge—suggesting, however, that of Secretary. The Tyler's toast would up the proceedings, and the brethren separated at ten o'clock, those from St. Helier returning as usual in one of Bro. Haire's omnibuses supplied for the occasion. [Perhaps in the whole of the British dominions, there is no district containing but 50,000 inhabitants, as is the case in Jersey, where Masonry has progressed so rapidly, for Jersey can boast of eight lodges, some very numerous in point of numbers, exceeding 100, and all up to or above the average. Notwithstanding this, application has been made for a charter for a ninth lodge, the arrival of which is daily expected, and it is rumoured that a tenth is talked of in the town of Gorey. If this fact be not sufficient, we may point to the handsome and commodious temple, plans of which were published in the MAGAZINE a year ago, when it was commenced. The building is now rapidly approaching completion, and it is hoped that it will be ready for consecration in May. One might have thought that it comprised every requisite on a sufficiently large scale, there being two rooms each about 50ft. by 26ft., and in addition chapter-room, library, ante-rooms, kitchen, residence for the curator, &c. At a meeting of the shareholders held a few days since, however, it was determined to erect an additional room, about 70ft. or 80ft. by from 30ft. to 40ft., and other conveniences. Thus we trust that the objection so often made to Masonry, that its members meet at taverns, &c., and are liable to be led away from the real objects of the institution, will be for ever removed, so far as Jersey is concerned; for the building now in course of erection will stand for centuries, and by the trust deed cannot be alienated from the Craft.]

It requires more magnanimity to give up what is wrong, than to maintain what is right; for our pride is wounded by the one effort, and flattered by the other.

## CANADA WEST.

## LONDON.

## CELEBRATION OF ST. JOHN'S DAY.

*Grand Union Gathering of the Masons of St. John's (No. 20), St. George's, and Kilwinning Lodges.*

Social reunions of the promoters and sustainers of an institution whose object is to establish the principles of charity, honour, and benevolence, are ever productive of much real and substantial good, not only to those who enjoy that reunion, but also to the public at large. At social assemblies such as the one which took place on Monday, December 28th, all classes meet together and enjoy that congenial intercourse which, to a certain degree, tends to establish a harmony of action and a thorough good feeling between those whose employment and position may differ, but who, immediately on crossing the mystic threshold of the Masonic Lodge, are placed on a level and clasped hands as brethren and co-workers in a glorious cause. With these few preliminary remarks, we shall pass on to record the proceedings of the union lodges, St. John's (No. 20), St. George's, and Kilwinning on the anniversary of their patron saints, commencing with

*The Installation of Officers.*

The afternoon of Monday was passed in the installation of the officers of the various lodges, the following being the result:—

*Encampment of Knights Templar.*

Thompson Wilson .....	E. Commander.
James Moffatt.....	1st Captain.
P. J. Dunn .....	2nd "
W. G. Chambers .....	Expert.
John Smart .....	Treasurer.
T. F. M'Mullen .....	Registrar.
T. M. Thomas .....	Capt. of the Lines.
James Daniel .....	Prelate.
William Daniel .....	Sword Bearer.
J. D. Warren .....	Hospitaler.
C. L. Davis .....	Equiary.

*Chapter 1.*

M.E. Comp. Capt. T. Wilson.....	Z.
E. " A. G. Smyth .....	H.
" J. B. Smyth .....	I.
" T. F. McMullen .....	Scribe E.
" John Smart .....	Scribe N.
" F. Westlake .....	P.S.
" H. Waterman.....	1st Assist. S.
" J. Robertson .....	2nd Assist. S.
" Rev. R. Flood.....	Chaplain.
" James Heron .....	Janitor.

*St. John's Lodge (No. 20.)*

W. Bro. J. I. McKenzie.....	W.M.
" J. K. Clare .....	S.W.
" James Robertson .....	J.W.
" John Smart .....	Treasurer.
" M. Dawson .....	Secretary.
" Thomas Holland .....	Chaplain.
" Wallace.....	S.D.
" Wright .....	J.D.
" McNamara .....	P.G.
" McMullen .....	Tyler.

*St. George's Lodge.*

W. Bro. Francis Westlake.....	W.M.
" J. W. Cryer .....	S.W.
" Samuel Thornton.....	J.W.
" H. Waterman .....	Treasurer.
" E. W. Griffith .....	Secretary.
" William Thornton .....	S.D.
" William Skinner .....	J.D.
" W. H. Code .....	I.G.
" Rev. F. Nichol.....	Chaplain.
" James Heron.....	Tyler.

Officers of St. George's Lodge (No. 42), G.R.C., installed at high twelve, Monday, Dec. 28, 1863.

*Kilwinning Lodge.*

W. Bro. John Wylie .....	W.M.
" G. G. Glass .....	S.W.
" John Hargreaves .....	J.W.
" A. McIntyre .....	Treasurer.
" T. F. McMullen .....	Secretary.
" Rev. G. M. Innes .....	Chaplain.
" Whitacker .....	S.D.
" Thomas Powell .....	J.D.
" S. Brown .....	I.G.
" Nelson .....	Tyler.

THE DINNER.

Shortly after eight o'clock the brethren and visitors of the united lodges sat down to a very substantial repast in the St. George's Lodge Rooms, between sixty and seventy persons being present.

The chair was occupied by R.W. Bro. James Moffatt, P.M.; the 1st vice chair by Bro. J. K. Clare, S.W. of St. John's Lodge, and the 2nd vice chair by Bro. J. Cryer, S.W. of St. George's Lodge.

Grace having been offered by the Rev. G. M. Innes, Chaplain, the company proceeded to do justice to the very excellent dinner which had been prepared.

This part of the evening's proceedings having been duly concluded,

The PRESIDENT called the assembly to order, and begged to propose the first toast of the evening—one dear as life to the heart of every true British subject. He desired to honour "The Queen and the Craft." The sentiment was duly appreciated as the loud cheers and enthusiastic applause clearly testified. The "Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family" followed, and was warmly responded to.

The PRESIDENT next proposed a toast which, he said, very naturally interested the brethren to a high degree; the next toast was—"The Grand Master of Canada." He was certain that the sentiment would be enthusiastically responded to. The Masons of Canada had been peculiarly fortunate in the Grand Masters who governed them; the speaker eulogised Grand Master Wilson, and closed a forcible speech by remarking that the present Grand Master of Canada—notwithstanding some points which Masons could not agree with him in—was a right jolly fellow, and a thorough Mason! (Cheers.) He proposed the usual Masonic honours. A warm response followed. "The Army and Navy of Great Britain" came next, the President expatiating on their known valour and patriotism.

Bro. G. M. INNES was called upon to respond. The rev. gentlemen said that it was a somewhat unexpected duty—he was going to say pleasure, though, perhaps, that term would have proved inappropriate; not that the speaker had not, on similar occasions during a period of twelve years in the British service, responded with the greatest enthusiasm to the toast, but rather that now he had enrolled himself under what he believed and considered a more glorious banner. Still, he rejoiced to meet those who appreciated the Army and Navy, and he rejoiced to meet his old comrades, and would ever wish them God-speed wherever they might be, and that God's presence would ever be with them, aiding and counselling, and pointing to the path of true greatness. (Loud cheers.)

"The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States," was the next toast, the President introducing it in a very pleasing manner.

Bro. STEPHEN BLACKBURN responded on behalf of English Masonry; Bro. GRISWOLD on behalf of the United States; and Bro. LOVE for Scotland.

The 1st Vice-President, Bro. J. K. CLARE, proposed "The Deputy Grand Master of Canada." In doing so, he paid a very merited compliment to that official.

The 2nd Vice-President, Bro. CRYER, had great pleasure in proposing "The Health of the Officers and Members of St. John's Lodge (No. 20).

Bro. J. K. CLARE, S.W., on behalf of St. John's Lodge (No. 20), responded, thanking the brethren most heartily for the compliment.

Bro. JAMES WALLACE, J.W., also responded.

Worshipful Bro. MOFFATT followed; he believed that he was the oldest member of St. John's Lodge in the room, he having joined the lodge in 1844. (Cheers.) Those present could easily imagine what an amount of dues he had paid during that time. (Laughter.) The speaker was proud to know that St. George's and Kilwinning Lodges had sprung from St. John's (No. 20), and that lodge had reason to be proud of her children. He

would always take a deep interest in St. John's Lodge (No. 20). (Cheers.)

"The Officers and Members of St. George's Lodge" was the next toast proposed.

Bro. WESTLAKE, P.M., returned thanks. The speaker dwelt upon the great good which Freemasonry accomplished; it was the oldest Order in the world, and at the present day stood foremost; it did more for society, put men on a level, relieved the poor; and the poor and the distressed would always find true, unflinching, and fearless friends in the ranks of his Masonic brethren.

Bro. CRYER also returned thanks.

The 1st VICE-PRESIDENT proposed "The Brethren of Kilwinning Lodge."

Bro. WYLIE, W.M., responded, followed by Bro. LEWIS, P.M., both gentleman speaking in a very feeling manner.

The 2nd VICE-PRESIDENT proposed "Our brethren throughout the Globe."

The toast was duly honoured.

Bro. J. K. CLARE proposed "The Volunteers of Canada." He remarked that as Canadians, we had reason to be proud of our volunteers, for a more efficient, orderly, and promising body never were organised in any country.

R.W. Bro. JAMES MOFFATT, Brigade Major, responded. He expressed himself as feeling proud to see the day when the "Volunteers of Canada" had become a standing toast, for he had once seen the day when volunteers were not thought of at all, or were mentioned with a sneer as feather-bed soldiers. People now, however, were beginning to realise the fact that on the volunteers Canada had mainly to depend in time of trouble. Government was aiding as much as possible, and very substantially, by equipping the volunteers. So far as those on the American side were concerned, the speaker trusted that Canadians would ever be on good terms with them; we were not preparing for aggression, but rather for a legitimate defence, though should any foemen dare to invade Canada's soil, they would find such a volunteer force to meet them as they least expected; aided by the regulars of the British army, Canada would in the course of time be enabled to command respect and admiration from those who had hitherto maligned her. (Cheers.)

R.W. Bro. LEWIS, Capt. Highland Rifles, also responded. He sincerely trusted that a drill shed would be immediately supplied, as it was not right that the ardour of the volunteers should be damped by unnecessary delay. The volunteers were willing to drill and be instructed, but they certainly must be given some place in which to practice. (Cheers.)

The 2nd VICE-PRESIDENT proposed "The Ladies," to which toast Bro. J. H. JACKSON made an appropriate and humorous response.

Bro. WESTLAKE, who now took the chair, proposed "The Visiting Brethren."

Bros. MYLES and Bro. D'ESTERE responded.

Bro. WESTLAKE next proposed "Our Visitors," which was responded to by several brethren.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Health of the Past Grand Master of Canada, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master Wilson Mercer Wilson."

"The Press—Free and Unshackled," was next proposed by Bro. CRYER, who introduced it by some admirable remarks.

Bros. C. H. MACKINTOSH and D. CAMERON responded.

The 1st VICE-PRESIDENT proposed "The Health of the worthy President of the evening, R.W. Bro. Moffatt.

The toast was warmly received and honoured.

The 1st VICE-PRESIDENT proposed "The Host and Hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Westlake."

Bro. WESTLAKE responded.

"The Health of the 1st Vice-President, J. K. Clare," was next proposed.

Bro. J. K. CLARE responded. He would ever do all in his power to further the interests of the lodges.

Bro. SMITH proposed "The Decorating Committee."

Bros. SAMUEL THORNTON and HARGREAVES responded.

The concluding toast of the evening was then given by the CHAIRMAN, "A Speedy Relief to Masons throughout the World."

The sentiment was honoured in solemn silence, that silence proving more substantially than words that there was a warm response and prayer flowing from the heart of each Mason present.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE (No. 209, I.C.)—The following officers were duly installed on Monday, December 28th:—W. Bros.

T. Winnett, W.M.; R. Wigmore, S.W.; S. W. Abbott, J.W.; C. Fellowes, Sec.; A. McCormick, Treas.; W. Platt, S.D.; D. Hughes, J.D.; W. Fairbrother, I.G.; A. S. Abbott, Chap.; J. Le Clear, Tyler. The installation of officers having taken place at the usual hour, twelve o'clock, the brethren dined together at eight o'clock. Only Masons were allowed to be present at the dinner—about sixty brethren being seated, including visiting brethren from the Royal Canadian Rifles, 63rd Regiment, and gentlemen from Port Stanley. The presidential chair was occupied by Worshipful Bro. T. Winnett, the 1st Vice-chair by Bro. Simpson Smith, and the 2nd Vice-chair by Bro. David Hughes. The chairman was supported to the right and left by the Past Masters of the lodge. The usual programme of toasts was duly disposed of, the happy company separating shortly after twelve o'clock. The Past Master's jewel was presented to Worshipful Bro. F. E. Cornish, that gentleman responding to the compliment in a very eloquent manner.

### AUSTRALIA.

MASONIC FAREWELL TO P.D. PROV. G.M. LAZAR.—A Provincial Grand Lodge was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Masonic Hall, Adelaide Assembly Rooms—present Prov. G.M. Arthur Hardy, D. Prov. G.M.; Wm. Gosse, P.D. Prov. G.M.; John Lazar, Pro. S.G.W.; B. J. Price, Prov. J.G.W.; T. W. Lindrum, Prov. G.S.; W. Wadham, and a large number of Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Craft Lodges. The Provincial Grand Lodge had been specially summoned for the purpose of bidding farewell to P.D. Prov. G.M. Lazar, who for the last 24 years has been closely associated with all Masonic movements, having arrived here in December, 1839, and who is now about to leave the colony for New Zealand. The Provincial Grand Lodge having been duly opened, the Prov. G.M. presented the following address to P.D. Prov. G.M. Lazar:—

"Provincial Grand Lodge, South Australia, March, 24, 1863.

"To John Lazar, Esq., P.D. Prov. G.M. of Freemasons,  
South Australia.

"Dear Sir and Brother—Hearing that you are about to visit another colony, and that your absence may extend over a considerable period, we take the opportunity of this assemblage of Provincial Grand Lodge to express our acknowledgment of the services you have rendered the Craft in the colony.

"As a Provincial Grand Officer, and as a Master Mason, your time has always been at the disposal of the various lodges, either in working the several degrees or in lecturing upon the principles of our Order.

"In bidding you farewell, we desire to tender you our best wishes for your success in whatever part of the world it may please the G.A.O.T.U. to call you; and we hope that at no very distant date we may have the pleasure of welcoming you on your return to South Australia.

"We remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

"ARTHUR HARDY, P.G.M.

"WILLIAM GOSSE, D.P.G.M.

"(On behalf of Prov. Grand Lodge.)

"WILLIAM WADHAM,

"Prov. Grand Sec."

P.D. Prov. G.M. Lazar having replied in suitable terms, the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed; but the Prov. G.M. and brothers retained their places, while Z. W. A. Hughes presented the following address from the Royal Arch Masons:—

"To John Lazar, Esq., Past First Principal of the South Australian Chapter (No. 853), and P.D.P.G. Master, on the occasion of his leaving this province for New Zealand.

"Most Excellent Companion—We, the undersigned, Principals of the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 853, South Australia, have much pleasure in acquainting you that it was unanimously resolved in open chapter on the 19th inst., "That the thanks of the companions be conveyed to you for your exertions as one of the founders of this chapter, and for the constant attention and zeal you have at all times evinced for its advancement.

"Sincerely wishing that you may long enjoy health and happiness.

"We are, dear Sir and Companion, yours fraternally,

"W. A. HUGHES, Z.

"HENRY E. DOWNER, H.

"FRANCIS JAS. BOTTING, J.

"R. E. LUCY, S.E.

"Dated at Adelaide, this 21th day of March, 1863.

P. D. Prov. G.M. Lazar having responded to this address, the brothers of the Order bade him a hearty farewell, wishing him a good voyage, health, prosperity, and happiness.—*South Australian Register*.

### CHINA.

SHANGHAI.—*Northern Lodge of China* (No. 570).—The brethren of this lodge met at the Masonic Hall, on the 26th December, for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect, Bro. R. F. Gould, P.M. 178 and 1045, old numbers. Present:—Bros. Underwood, W.M.; Parker, S.W. (acting); Nutt, J.W.; O. R. Gordon, Secretary; Hockley, S.D. (acting); Maitland, J.D. (acting); Markham, I.G.; Jury, Tyler; and there was a numerous attendance of members and visitors. The minutes of the previous meetings having been confirmed, the ceremony of installation was proceeded with, and ably worked by Bro. Thorne, P.M. The W.M. then invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Underwood, P.M.; Nutt, S.W.; Markham, J.W.; O. R. Gordon, S.D.; Maitland, J.D.; Birdseye, P.M., Treas.; Johnston, Sec.; Wallace, I.G.; Jury, Tyler. Amongst the visiting P.M.'s, were Bros. Rawson, P. Prov. G.M.; Donaldson, Ellis, and Lessler. A vote of thanks to the retiring Master and officers was unanimously accorded, and all business being concluded, the lodge was closed.

*Royal Sussex Lodge* (No. 501).—The installation meeting of this lodge took place on the 28th December, at the Masonic Hall. Present:—Bros. Rawson, P. Prov. G.M. in the chair; Loureiro, S.W.; Parker, J.W.; Gordon, S.D.; St. Croix, J.D.; Sidford, I.G.; Thorne, P.M.; Gould, P.M.; Underwood, P.M.; Donaldson, P.M.; Ellis, P.M.; Lessler, P.M.; E. Andrews, F. Andrews, Smith, Canham, Gibbs, Pearson, Dallas, Nutt, Ewing, Heard, Jordan, Hockley, Dato, Mercer, Hill, Johnston, Blanchard, Jamieson, and others. Bro. Parker, J.W., the Master elect, was presented to Bro. Rawson, according to ancient form, and the ceremonies of installation were proceeded with. The following appointments to office were then duly notified, and the named brethren invested:—Bros. A. F. Heard, S.W.; H. W. Dent, J.W.; Major, Treasurer; Jamieson, S.D.; E. Andrews, J.D.; Pearson, Secretary; Kahn, I.G. The new W.M. and officers subsequently conducted the ceremony of raising four brethren to the third degree, in a manner auguring well for the prospects of the lodge. Bro. Rawson stated that a dispensation from the Prov. G.M. had been received, authorising the public appearance of the brethren in Masonic clothing on the 29th inst. The sum of 100 taels was voted from the lodge fund in aid of a brother leaving Shanghai in an almost destitute condition. A vote of thanks to the past officers terminated the proceedings.

### Poetry.

#### ODE FOR ST. JOHN'S DAY.

WRITTEN FOR THE "MASONIC MONTHLY," BOSTON, U.S.,  
BY VIATOR.

[There are but very few odes in use adapted to the installation service. The following is a small contribution towards supplying the want.]

Hark, from the lofty dome,  
Hark, from the Masons' home  
Comes a sweet song:  
Words full of mystery,  
Virtue and charity,  
Tuned unto melody  
Rise from the throng.

*Chorus*.—Joy, the Masons' year is ended,  
Freres of St. John!

Joy, which every month attended,  
Pains with brightest pleasures blended,  
Ended and gone,  
Crafts of the temple, to your altar throng,  
Children of light, upraise the festive song.

Come, oh ye newly made,  
Late to our altar led,  
Hasten, oh youth ;  
Gone is the gloomy night,  
Sweet is the mystic light,  
Broke on the dazzled sight,  
Glowing with truth.

Age, with the locks of snow,  
Time's burden bending low,  
Fathers, oh come ;  
Welcome the veteran here—  
With every added year,  
Dearer and yet more dear,  
To Masons' home.

Master, your toil is done ;  
Brethren, the prize is won ;  
Hail the new year ;  
Pledge every son again,  
Strengthen the mystic chain,  
Long may the lodge remain  
Without a peer.

#### BE PATIENT AND KIND TO THY MOTHER.

By FRANCIS D. GAGE.

Oh ! there's never a pang that fills the eye  
With such bitter and cruel tears,  
Or make such phantoms go sweeping by,  
Of past and shadowy years,  
As the taunt of a child—the charge of wrong,  
From a son to a mother who nursed him long.

Her boy—that has grown to manhood's prime,  
By her daily toil and care—  
Her boy that she gave her best spring-time,  
That he might be good and fair,  
And through many a day, when her years were less  
Than his, gave all to his happiness.

And now with a far more earnest care  
Than his infant days e'er knew,  
She watches and pleads that her child may share  
All the good, and strong, and true ;  
Perchance, too anxious, her eyes grow dim,  
And her tears seem foolish tears to him.

He answers her love with thoughtless sneer,  
As he would a playmate wild,  
And laughs at her holy care and fear,  
As the whims of a fretful child ;  
And pierces her heart all o'er and o'er,  
With all the pains that have gone before.

Bear with her, oh ! son, she bore with thee ;  
Now her days grow short and few,  
No other will ever give love so free,  
Of so much for thee will do ;  
Remember each unkind word you speak,  
Some half-worn chord of the harp will break.

Touch gently the strings so worn and old,  
Keep the instrument in tune,  
That the song of November may not be cold,  
But genial as day of June ;  
Then the dying note of thy ears shall be,  
A blessing for time and eternity.

#### MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

##### CONSTANTINOPLE.

Carnival time is pre-eminently the gala-hour for balls and entertainments, and certainly during the past few weeks, both at our principal embassies, and in private circles, the traditional festivities of the season have been sustained with unflagging spirit. Not the least noticeable of these *reunions*, was the annual Masonic Ball, which took place on Thursday evening at Palais de Cristal. The arrangements were superintended on this occasion by the Italian, Oriental, Bulwer, Union d'Orient, Deutsch-scher, Bund, No. 810, and Germainia Lodges, and the whole affair went off with much *éclat*. The brethren of the mystic tie, with their fair partners, mustered in goodly array, adding by their costume to the picturesque effect of the entertainment, although many who did not belong to the Craft swelled the numbers. The customary Italian reception-ceremony initiated the gaieties of the evening, and was followed by vocal music effectively rendered by the Italian artists of the theatre. Dancing then commenced, and was kept up with hearty enjoyment and good humour until daylight began to dawn. Occasionally, Mr. Jorry, the Hungarian pianist, diversified the proceedings with some of his admirably executed fantasias. The attendance numbered fully five hundred, and we are glad to learn that, after defraying all expenses, a substantial sum will remain for the furtherance of the benevolent object for which the ball was given.—*Levant Herald*, February 10th.

#### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty and family continue at Windsor, where her uncle, the King of the Belgians, has arrived on a visit. On Saturday Her Majesty received a deputation from the Corporation of the City of London, to present an address of congratulation on the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and members selected by lot from the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council. The deputation arrived at Windsor about twelve o'clock, and were speedily ushered into Her Majesty's presence. After the presentation of the address the Lord Mayor and several of the deputation were specially introduced to her Majesty, and had the honour to kiss hands. The members of the deputation afterwards lunched at the castle. On Monday, five other deputations were received with a similar object. On Wednesday, the Prince of Wales held a levee at St. James's Palace. On the previous day the Princess received several deputations charged with the presentation of gifts. These gifts consisted of a "national token" from South Wales, a splendid vase from the Danes resident in this country, an "offering" from North Jutland, and two caskets and a flower-stand from Australia.

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**—The proceedings of the House of Lords on Thursday, the 25th ult., were altogether devoid of interest.—On Friday Lord Malmesbury asked whether there was any truth in the statement that the Prussian Government had declared that they held Jutland as a guarantee for the payment by Denmark of the expenses of the present war. Lord Russell's reply is not reported very clearly. It is difficult to make out whether he meant to say that the Prussian plea for holding Jutland was that it was necessary to have some guarantee for the satisfaction of the demands which would be made upon the Danish Government for the seizure of German vessels ; or whether that was merely his reading of the newspaper report

to which Lord Malmesbury referred.—A discussion took place on the Crawley Court-martial, Lord Colville and Lord Chelmsford censuring the manner in which the prosecution was conducted, and Lord Longford urging that Colonel Crawley was “entitled to the most generous consideration for the obliquity which had undeservedly been heaped upon him, and the serious expense he had been put to.” The Duke of Cambridge made a sort of apology to Sir Hugh Rose and Sir William Mansfield for the strictures he had made upon their conduct in connection with the Mhow Court-martial; and we understand Lord de Grey to have announced that an amendment of the procedure of courts-martial is under the consideration of the Government.—In reply to a question from Lord Donoughmore, the Lord Chancellor made a statement which amounted to an intimation that proceedings would be taken against the Directors of the West Hartlepool Railway Company for exceeding their legal powers in the issue of debentures.—On Monday, Lord Russell, in reply to a question from the Marquis of Westmeath, said he had no evidence to prove that Mazzini, or any other person living in this country, shared in the plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, and the Government had no intention of taking any step in the matter.—Lord Ellenborough gave notice of a question as to whether the Government had taken any measures with the view of affording material aid to Denmark.—The Insane Prisoners Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, Lord St. Leonards intimating his intention of moving amendments in committee.—On Tuesday, the Marquis of Clarinacarde said it was “notorious” that Federal agents had been recruiting in Ireland, and he wished to know whether the Government had remonstrated against such proceedings. Lord Russell replied that when he called the attention of Mr. Adams to the subject he was met with an indignant denial of the allegations respecting Federal recruiting in Ireland. In January last, a man named Pike came forward as the accuser of another person, whom he charged with “going about to enlist recruits,” but on investigating the matter, the law officers of the Crown came to the conclusion that no jury would believe Pike’s story. Lord Donoughmore did not appear to be satisfied with this statement; and Lord Derby asked whether the authorities at Dublin and Cork had informed the Government that persons were being regularly drilled and put through military exercise. Lord Granville said a statement to this effect had been received from Dublin, and the police had been ordered to look after the Fenians. There was, however, reason to believe that the Fenian Brotherhood was “a perfectly contemptible organisation.”—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, 25th ult., Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question from Mr. Peacocke, stated that orders had been sent out to the Cape directing the release of the Confederate cruiser *Tuscaloosa*, which was recently seized under instructions from the Home Government. The detention of the vessel, said the noble lord, “would not be warranted by international law.”—In answer to a question from Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Layard said he had no information of the intention of the Danish Government to blockade the ports of Germany, but the coast of Schleswig and Holstein would, he believed, be blockaded. The hon. gentlemen, in reply to a second question, stated that Denmark, relying upon the treaty of London, had claimed assistance from England and France, but that Her Majesty’s Government had proposed a conference without an armistice, and that Austria and Prussia had accepted the proposal. France, he believed, would be willing to join the conference, and he fancied that Russia would not be indisposed to do so. He was not quite sure about Sweden, and no reply had been received from Copenhagen.—In answer to a question from Lord John

Manners, who asked whether the invasion of Jutland was not an infraction of the treaty of 1720, Lord Palmerston said it was true that a Prussian force had passed the frontier and taken up a position at Kolding. Information, however, had been received from Berlin that the officer responsible for this measure had acted contrary to his instructions, and would be reprimanded. It was added, however, that “the occupation of that place is attended with great strategical advantage to the security of the allied forces in Schleswig, and that, therefore, the occupation will be continued.” Notwithstanding this, the great German Powers “still acknowledge the validity” of the Protocol of London, and therefore, in the opinion of the noble lord, “the case contemplated by the treaty of 1720 has not yet arisen.”—The motion for going into Committee of Supply was, as usual, taken advantage of by several members to bring various questions under the notice of the House. Mr. Lindsay referred to dockyard management; Col. Dunne to the cession of the Ionian Islands; Sir J. Walsh to the necessity for taking vigorous measures for maintaining our naval supremacy; and Mr. Hennessy to the despatch on the Polish question sent to St. Petersburg by Lord Russell.—Lord Clarence Paget then made his annual statement respecting the condition of the navy. He said the navy was in a “satisfactory state of efficiency.” They had a large force in commission, and under the new system ships could, upon an emergency, be much more rapidly manned than formerly. Seven iron-plated vessels are in commission; six more could be got ready, if required, by the middle of this year; and another six by December next. He explained that these iron-sides require fewer men than the ordinary screw ships of war, and that thus he was enabled to propose a reduction in the number of seamen. A long discussion ensued resulting in nothing.—On Friday Mr. Roebuck gave notice of a motion deprecating any attempt on the part of Her Majesty’s Government to obstruct the construction of the Suez canal. In reply to a question from Mr. Morrill, Sir George Grey said the convict Townley, being under sentence of penal servitude for life, could not obtain a ticket of leave.—In answer to several questions, Lord Palmerston said the basis of negotiation on the Dano-German dispute proposed by Her Majesty’s Government was simply the treaty of London—their object being to make such arrangements as would be compatible with the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy. The Government had not yet received the assent of all the powers to the proposal of a conference. Owing to “local considerations,” the Danish Government desired to be allowed a short time consider the proposal, and no reply had yet been received from the German Dict.—The noble lord, in reply to a question from Mr. Cave, said he thought that in attempting to put an end to the slave trade it would be the better course to adhere to the present arrangements for securing its suppression, and not to send ships to cruise in Cuban waters. He stated that this abominable traffic was greatly diminishing, and this result he mainly attributed to the operation of the recent treaty with the United States. He regretted to be obliged to add that France had given but a “lukewarm” support to this work.—A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the taxation of Ireland.—The Malt for Cattle Bill passed through Committee; and several measures having been advanced a stage, the House adjourned.—On Monday Lord R. Cecil gave notice of a motion to the effect “that it is unconstitutional and inconsistent with the right of Her Majesty’s subjects for any Minister of the Crown, without statute authority or power to do so, to order the detention of ships belonging to owners in this country.”—In answer to a question from Mr. Dalglish, Mr. Layard stated that the armour-plated vessel recently launched on the Clyde for the Danish

Government, would remain in her present incomplete state while hostilities were going on between Denmark and Germany. She was allowed to leave the stocks on the assurance of the Danish Minister that no attempt would be made to fit her out, and this promise had been "honourably" observed.—Mr. Disraeli made another attack on the Foreign Policy of the Government, and was replied to by Lord Palmerston, who was followed by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald. The House then went into Committee on the Navy Estimates, and several votes were agreed to.—On Tuesday Mr. Villiers, in reply to a question from Mr. Hibbert, said the Poor-law Board could not at present undertake the consolidation of the statutes relating to the relief of the poor.—In reply to a question from Mr. Gregory, Lord Hartington said the competitive trial of the Whitworth and Armstrong guns would begin on the 1st of April. The delay which had taken place in bringing the question as to the relative merits of the two systems to an issue, was the fault, not of the Government, but of Mr. Whitworth.—Mr. Marsh moved a resolution to the effect that the Civil Service and Miscellaneous Estimates, which had increased by about five millions and a half during the last thirty years, "ought to be reduced." Mr. F. Peel admitted that the increase had been "certainly serious," but the question arose whether they were prepared to abolish the grants for education, for the reformation of criminals, for the suppression of the slave trade, and other public purposes. These estimates had also been swelled by the transfer of many charges from local rates to the imperial Exchequer—a course which was rendered necessary when the repeal of the corn laws deprived the agricultural interest of advantages which had been enjoyed under a system of protection. After a short discussion, Mr. Marsh withdrew his motion.—On Wednesday, Mr. Floyer, the new member for Dorsetshire, took the oaths and his seat; Mr. Newdegate postponed his Church-rates Commutation Bill; and the Chain Cables Bill was referred to a select committee.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of London has again taken a startling movement upwards. The last week in February was the most fatal of the four. The deaths in all were 1,677, which is 210 above the corrected average for the corresponding week of the last ten years. The births in the same week amounted to 2,000, which is 57 below the average.—The *Gazette* of last Friday contains a list of honours granted to sundry naval officers for their services. Sir Alexander Milne, whose long and able services in discharging the delicate duties of commander-in-chief on the North American station has just expired, is made a Military Knight Commander of the Bath. He had before held the same order, but in the civil division, so that there is not much to be said for this in the way of promotion. The same reward has been conferred on Admiral Kuper, the hero of Kagosima. Commodore Sir Wm. Wiseman and one or two other officers on the New Zealand station are also made Companions of the Bath. The only soldier who has lately received a decoration for his services is General Cameron in New Zealand.—Another relapse has taken place in the condition of the operatives of the cotton districts. The improvement which we have chronicled week by week for some time past has been suddenly checked, and we have now to report an increase of 1,700 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief. Rochdale, Chorlton, Ashton, Stockport, Blackburn, Bury, the Flyde, and Bolton are among the unions which have suffered in this respect.—The principal business before the Metropolitan Board of Works last week, was to vote an increase of salary to their principal officers. The solicitor's salary was augmented from £1,000 to £1,250 a year, and the clerk had an increase of £200 to his original salary. The last augmentation was very keenly con-

tested, and the motion was carried by a narrow majority. One of the opponents stated that the members of the board had been canvassed to vote for the increase.—Mr. Gladstone expects to be able to make his financial statement on the 7th of April.—The National Rifle Association held their annual meeting on Saturday at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Cambridge, as president of the Association, took the chair. There was an unusually large attendance of members, and great interest appeared to be taken in the proceedings.—The selection of Stangate and the new ground to be gained by the Thames Southern Embankment as a site for the new St. Thomas's Hospital, received the sanction of Vice Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood on Saturday.—In compliance with a memorial from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Lord Russell has promised to call the attention of Viceroy of Egypt to the serious interruptions to the deliveries of cotton from that country which have been caused by the Government monopolising all the means of transit; and also by the gross misconduct of the Custom House and other officials.—It is stated in the *Morning Post* that Mr. Mason, the Confederate commissioner, who has been residing in Paris since his abrupt departure from this country some months ago, has just returned to London at the desire of his Government. Mr. Mason's re-appearance in England is supposed not to be unconnected with some important negotiations which are being carried on between the French and English Governments on the subject of the Southern Confederacy.—Major Swindley, of the Inniskilling Dragoons—who was one of the most important witnesses against Colonel Crawley at the late court-martial—is gazetted out of the regiment. He goes on half pay.—The O'Donoghue and his friends, foiled in their attempt to induce a public meeting in Dublin to insult the memory of the Prince Consort, held a hole-and-corner one for the purpose on Monday. There was an immense crowd outside, but none were admitted who did not satisfy the appointed scrutineers that they would say ditto to The O'Donoghue. About 500 persons passed this ordeal, and the meeting thus comfortably packed gladdened the hearts of the disloyal promoters by passing unanimously all the resolutions brought before them.—The miners employed at two extensive collieries in the neighbourhood of Barnsley having struck for an advance of wages, a number of the coalowners have given notice of a lock out. Should the "turn outs" be firm in their demand for increased wages, and refuse to resume work, close upon 3,000 other miners will thus be thrown out of employment.—Seven persons were killed, and some twelve or fourteen others seriously injured, by a boiler explosion, near West Bromwich, on Tuesday.—A colliery explosion at Hanley on the same day resulted in the death of two persons and the injury of several others.—After a protracted trial, the "great Derbyshire will case" has resulted in a verdict for the defendants,—that is to say, the three codicils, set up by Mr. John Else, are declared by the jury to be forgeries. These codicils were all in favour of Mr. Else, and were found at intervals after the testator's death. The whole case is one of a remarkable character, and has formed the subject of much litigation for the last six years.—Henry Summers, the captain, and George Woolcott, the look-out-out-man on board the *Lady of the Lake*, a steamer plying between Southampton and the Isle of Wight, were indicted at the Winchester assizes on the charge of manslaughter, in having run down the fishing-boat of a man named Fulder, in October last, by which he was drowned. After hearing the evidence in the case, the judge saw there was no evidence against Woolcott, who had the look-out at the time of the accident. The jury then deliberated on

the case of the captain, and in his case they returned a verdict of not guilty.—The three Confederate seamen who are charged with forcibly seizing an American vessel while on a voyage from Matamoras to New York, have been again brought up for examination at Liverpool. After hearing the evidence of the captain of the vessel, the prisoners were remanded for a week.—At the Central Criminal Court John Langwith, a traveller, convicted of theft, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude; and Julia Dormant, also found guilty of stealing, under very peculiar circumstances, was sentenced to only one week's imprisonment. Selina Kent, a girl 18, convicted of the murder of her illegitimate child, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour. Patrick Hayes, a soldier, charged with the manslaughter of Cornelius Daley was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Charles Wiseman, a cabman, indicted for felony under peculiar circumstances, was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—No reply has yet been returned by Denmark to the English proposal of a conference in London; and the *Morning Post* states that the Danish Cabinet has been allowed a fortnight to consider its answer. According to advices from Flensburg, the Prussian troops will be cautioned in small bodies if the Danes will undertake to respect the frontiers, or will be marched forward into Jutland if this undertaking is refused. A body of Danish troops has been assembled in the island of Femern, and a Danish gunboat has entered the channel between that island and the mainland, so that the Germans in Holstein are menaced from Femern in much the same way as the Austro-Prussian troops in Schleswig from Alsen.—The Emperor of Austria, after receiving an address presented by a deputation from Schleswig, returned a reply which, from its studied vagueness, can hardly have been acceptable to his hearers, who probably longed for more precise assurances. He said that the sacrifices already made were a guarantee that not merely a passing alleviation, but also a lasting satisfaction would be given to the just claims of Schleswig. He confidently hoped that an honourable and assured future might be attained; but he added, "Providence had imposed upon him duties which he could not permit desires threatening the general peace to override."—The *Berlingske Tidende* the semi-official journal of Copenhagen, has contradicted a report, published by the German journals, to the effect that Denmark has accepted the proposal for a Conference in London. The *Berlingske Tidende* adds that the Danish Cabinet will reject the proposal "if the basis of the Conference be a political union between Schleswig and Holstein, or a personal union of the duchies with Denmark."—The Prussians have made another "close reconnaissance" of the Danish position at Düppel, and do not appear to have encountered any opposition; but there is no indication that this reconnaissance is likely to be followed by any assault on the works. The continued presence of the Austro-Prussian troops in Jutland is testified by the occurrence of a sharp skirmish between detachments of German and Danish Cavalry, at a place about half way between Kolding and Fredericia. In this skirmish the Danes appear to have been successful, and to have captured some thirty prisoners.—The Austrian Government has deemed it necessary to proclaim martial law in Galicia, on the grounds that secret associations of malcontents exist in that province, and that enlistments are made by the Polish insurgents.—There has been a "ministerial crisis" at Madrid; but Segnor Mon and the Marquis of Novaliches have already succeeded in forming a new administration, which will, it is said, be composed of members of both parties in the Cortes, and will be supported by Marshal O'Donnell.—The trial at Paris of the four Italians

charged with a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon has terminated. Greco and Trabuco were sentenced to transportation for life, and Imperatori and Scaglioni to imprisonment for twenty years.—The Federal cruiser *Kersage* was at Boulogne on Friday week, and was it was stated, to leave on the following day for Dover. She is, we presume, moving about in the hope of pouncing upon the Confederate steamer *Rappahannock*, whenever that craft may make her appearance outside of Calais.

INDIA AND CHINA.—There is nothing of importance in the intelligence from India brought by the Calcutta mail. The dismissal by the Chinese Government of Mr. Lay, and the inactive position of General Gordon, are the principal events from China. The Chinese Government have arrived at the conclusion that they can govern their own country, and have resolved on dispensing with the interference of foreigners. At Japan all was quiet. The Government had resumed amicable relations with foreigners, which they are not likely to disturb so long as (but, perhaps, no longer than) a strong British fleet remains in the Japan waters.

AMERICA.—The principal news brought by the *Arabia*, which has arrived at Queenstown from Boston and Halifax, is the announcement of a re-opening of the campaign in the south-west, though the accounts are obscure and contradictory. General Sherman's Federal corps had occupied Jackson and Brandon, in Mississippi, and a large body of Federal cavalry had marched southwards from Corinth, while another Federal corps had advanced from Huntsville, Alabama. It had been reported that General Grant was moving from Chattanooga on Tunnel Hill and Dalton; but the latest telegrams say that the report had not been confirmed, and even add that, according to a rumour, the Confederate army under General Johnston was preparing to attack Chattanooga. Admiral Farragut's expedition had sailed from New Orleans, and its destination was unknown; but an attack was expected by the Confederate commanders at Mobile. It was anticipated in New York that the Confederates would open the spring campaign by a formidable raid into Pennsylvania." President Davis had approved bills passed by the Confederate Congress for the purpose of forbidding any export of tobacco, rice, sugar, and molasses without special license, of prohibiting the import of "luxuries," and of fixing the maximum prices at which cotton, woollen, silk, and linen goods may be imported. General Banks has issued orders restoring compulsory labour in Louisiana under certain conditions, and declaring that it was the duty of the people to re-establish the civil government, and that "indifference would be treated as a crime." The Federal House of Representatives had passed, by a majority of 21, a resolution approving such an amendment of the Constitution as shall abolish slavery. There had been great fluctuations in the prices of gold at New York, as Congress was expected to pass a bill empowering Secretary Chase to sell the gold in the Treasury, upon condition that enough shall be reserved to pay the interest on the Federal debt.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from our correspondent "H. H." a copy of the farewell sermon preached by Bro. the Rev. De la Mare to the Freemasons of Jersey, on the 20th December last, for which we return him our thanks.

J.W.—Never.

P.M. Must be more explicit, as we do not know to what he alludes.

S.—We will endeavour to meet your wishes.