

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF OXFORDSHIRE
AND THE "MASONIC OBSERVER."

THE correspondence which has appeared in our pages, and the resolutions of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Oxford, are a sufficient indication of the very wide spread feeling which has been excited by the proceedings of certain of our Brethren, calling themselves the "*Observer* party." We are not surprised at the course initiated by the province of Oxfordshire—because we cannot but feel that our Oxford Brethren, than whom there are no more zealous and upright Masons, and none who deservedly possess a higher influence, have been (and we believe without their knowledge) compromised to a certain extent, by the proceedings of some of their Brethren in London, who now styling themselves the "*Observer*," formerly liked to be known as the "Oxford" party. We cannot too strongly express our opinion on the matter in question, and our detestation of the meanness exhibited in descending, for want of a real grievance, to libellous attacks on personal character. Oxfordshire has vindicated itself from even a suspicion of approval—its Grand Master and his officers have spoken as became Masons and gentlemen. The firm but temperate address of the Provincial Grand Master, Captain Bowyer, is worthy the attentive consideration of all Masons, whilst the speeches of Bro. Spiers, Bros. Randall, Pickard, Hester, and others, which expressed the sentiments of true and just Masons, must, we think, convince the members of the *Observer* party that the course they are adopting is inimical to the best interests of Freemasonry, and gains no more sympathy in Oxford than it does with the great majority of the Craft in London.

Had we not ceased to feel surprised at the course heretofore adopted by our reverend brother Portal, we could not have been otherwise than astonished at the position assumed by him at the recent meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Oxfordshire. We really gave him credit for more remaining sagacity than thus to identify himself with an attack which has drawn down upon the party he has established the just indignation of the whole Craft. To find himself (as it were in his own home) unsupported by a single voice—to find the course which he has initiated, condemned, and in such unmistakable terms, both by

the Apollo and the Prov. Grand Lodge at Oxford, should be a lesson to him for the rest of his Masonic career. We have little time, and less inclination to enter into any lengthened comment on his speech there—it was of the usual character. He possesses an unfortunate knack of confounding and confusing persons and things; and though we suppose that we ought to acknowledge the support which he gave us in the part we have played, we are obliged to confess that in our opinion he looks at matters through a distempered medium; and that consequently the general spirit of his remarks lacks that foundation in fact which is the only thing which would give them value.

Our opinion of his so called "*Observer* party" has been formed after patient observation, and is summed up in few words. We are far from denying them talent, but it is talent of that sort which is impulsive, unsafe, and impracticable; and they have as yet exhibited none of those qualifications which could justify them in aspiring to the management of the affairs of the Craft. We have in some things gone with them—and it is their own fault that they have no more help or sympathy to expect from us than they have from the Apollo Lodge or the Provincial Grand Lodge of Oxfordshire.

Before we can support any man or any party we must be satisfied that both their object and means are good—but here we are satisfied of neither. Bro. Portal may be a well meaning, but we look on him as a rash and mischievous man; and we are not satisfied that the advantage and honour of the Craft are the only objects in his mind. He has already deeply compromised a young nobleman of great promise, who, had he but possessed sufficient firmness to have thought and acted for himself—had he not yielded to an unfortunate influence—might have been one of the most popular, as well as one of the most useful men in the Craft. He has gone far to compromise his own Lodge, from its being supposed (and we believe most unjustly so) that the *Masonic Observer* was their especial organ; we know that this Lodge contains not only many noble, but what is more to the purpose, many most zealous and excellent Masons, and it should not lightly be made the subject of such a suspicion. He has by his inconsistency compromised his own followers, even Bro. Binckes—who, were it not that he is or ought to be a free agent, is really more an object for pity than reproof, and has good reason to complain; for nothing can be more absurd than that whilst one of his chiefs is at Ryde lauding the fitness of the Grand Master for the duties of his office, and the other at Oxford denying it in the most explicit terms, he is left between them to admit and to prove the whole to be a "mistake." We hope that the past will be a lesson, and teach any of our Brethren to beware how they do aught which can by possibility compromise the Craft itself; because there is no doubt whatever, as was eloquently and forcibly insisted upon at Oxford, that the publication of such matter as that which finds its way into the *Masonic Observer* is calculated to do infinite mischief to the body generally.

Time has been, and it is our devout hope that it may never be again,

when we believe our Grand Master to have been ill advised, and the work of Grand Lodge neglected. We were told that with recent changes we were to see an altered state of affairs ; we have watched narrowly, and we shall continue to look with a jealous eye upon every thing which is done ; we do not know, indeed we do not believe, that the executive officers particularly condemned by Bro. Portal are the only advisers of the Grand Master, but we cannot fail to perceive that he has around him men who have rescued the Craft from a great peril ; and so far from joining in the general condemnation in which Bro. Portal would involve them, we think them entitled to our thanks for their past, our encouragement for their future, exertions. As we have before said, we do not undertake to endorse all their acts—on the contrary, we shall not be found backward in objecting to whatever we may think deserving of objection—but as regards one of the officers specified, justice compels us to say that the duties of the Grand Secretary's department have, during the tenure of office of the present incumbent, been performed not only with an urbanity and attention which must win for him the regard of his Brethren, but with a punctuality and dispatch to which that office had long been a stranger

Before taking leave of this subject we would offer our Bro. Portal a few words of friendly admonition. Let him cease to do violence to us or to his own feelings—we would advise him not to cut off his right hand, there is no necessity for a such proceeding ; the alternative is not imperative, and the threat smacks more of the mollusc than the man. Let him keep his right hand out of mischief if he can ; and let him if he will apply it to good and useful purposes. Let him and his party dismiss from their minds that they represent the Craft—it is a fable which imposes on none but themselves. Let them avoid seeking to introduce parliamentary tactics amongst us—we are not prepared for such a change and we do not like it ; our Grand Lodge is not intended for, and is not usefully employed in discussions such as are introduced there. Let them join with us in promoting the great ends of Freemasonry ; or if they cannot do that, let them cease to persecute the Craft with their incessant bickerings, which lead to nothing but ill will. We have many and great objects for our consideration, let us approach them with justice and moderation : there are if we are rightly informed, considerations to come under our immediate notice which are of the most serious moment for the advantage of the Order, and which may be the means, if rightly used and rightly worked, of raising Freemasonry to a higher standard than it has ever yet held.

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.—When I consider the boundless activity of our minds—the remembrance of things past—our foresight of what is to come ; when I reflect on the noble discoveries and vast improvements by which those minds have advanced arts and sciences ; I am entirely persuaded, and out of all doubt, that a nature which has in itself a fund of so many excellent things cannot possibly be mortal.—*Xenophon.*

THE APPOINTMENT OF GRAND WARDENS.

THE appointment of Grand Wardens is a subject to which our attention has long been directed ; and the frequent reference made of late to the appointment of the Earl of Durham to that office seems to render this an appropriate occasion on which to express the views we have arrived at. Lord Durham was appointed Grand Warden without having previously passed through the chair of a Lodge. We believe that he was so honoured in graceful acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered to Masonry by his late father.

In the Antient Charges it is said that no one can be a Grand Warden until he has been Master of a Lodge. Taking this by itself it would appear to offer an insuperable bar to appointing any one to that office who has not passed the Master's chair. We propose to consider why and wherefore such a law was passed ; whether it is a landmark, and how far it is influenced by custom or affected by our common law. It was made at a time when Masonry was under very different circumstances to those which hold at present—when talent and expertness in a peculiar work were essential in those who might be called upon to rule and instruct their Brethren. Such is not the case now ; Grand Wardens need not of necessity be expert Masons, and there are no special duties required of them.

If the laws stood now as they stood in times gone by, or if our Book of Constitutions had never contained anything on the subject, we should approach the matter with much more doubt ; but how stands the case ? In all the earlier editions of the Constitutions, we find it stated, not only in the Antient Charges, but laid down as a law (under the head of "Grand Officers"), that Grand Wardens shall be, or have been Masters of Lodges : at the period of the union we find that this law, hitherto imperative, becomes optional, and it is intimated that Grand Wardens "should" be Masters of Lodges ; from and after the edition of 1815 there is no mention made of its being either imperative or optional—the qualification heretofore necessary is entirely omitted. What inference are we to draw from this ? We will next consider how custom has dealt with it ; and here we shall find, that since 1815 as many noblemen and men of rank have been appointed Wardens, who were not Masters, as of those who were. Our present Grand Master, and many others we could name, are examples of this ; and we presume that their appointments were made on the ground that the law no longer enforced the qualification.

We find then, that both custom and the common law have sanctioned such appointments—let us see how the matter works for, or against the interests of the Order. We will start with the remark, in which we presume all will agree, that it is most desirable to

obtain the co-operation and assistance of men of rank and influence in our society. Many such are initiated in each year, but owing to the small number of Lodges into which they specially seek admission—we refer particularly to our university Lodges—but very few, even if they desired it, have the opportunity of attaining to the Master's chair. From this circumstance they are entirely lost to us, they are excluded from high office, and the consequence is, not that they become lukewarm in the cause, but that their interest was never engaged in the work of Masonry.

Take any one of a dozen noblemen we could name who have been regularly admitted into the Order—which of them, if the law is to be interpreted as some would have it, will ever be seen in Masonry again? Where will their names be found, except in our Register Book? They have been initiated, they have paid their fees—they came, and they are gone. But appoint one of them a Grand Warden, and he is forthwith identified with us; he becomes a steward to our charities; he is led to take an interest in our proceedings; he attends our meetings; and both by himself and by his example he assists us in the way in which we need assistance—by his name and presence he adds dignity to our meetings, and gives another proof to the world of the usefulness and purity of our institution.

There are many other reasons which might be adduced serving to prove that it is very desirable to extend the number of noblemen and men of high station who will take an active interest in our concerns; there is a degree of hero worship amongst us which would be more divided, and therefore less mischievous, if the objects were more numerous; and we are much inclined to think that it will be a shortsighted policy which excludes them. We have reason to believe that some of our most experienced Brethren agree with us in the view we have thus expressed—it is worthy of the consideration of the Craft, and is one upon which we invite the opinion of our Brethren.

SENSE AND FAITH—As it was aptly said by one of Plato's school, "The sense of man resembles the sun, which openeth and revealeth the terrestrial globe, but obscureth and concealeth the celestial;" so doth the sense discover natural things, but darken and shut up divine. Therefore, attend God's will as Himself openeth it, and give unto faith that which unto faith belongeth: far more worthy is it to believe than to think or know, considering that in knowledge, as we are capable of it, the mind suffereth from inferior natures; but in all belief it suffereth from a spirit which it holdeth superior and more authorized than itself.—*Bacon.*

THE GUID BODDIES AT STORNAWAY.—The whole fishing-village—to borrow a phrase from one of themselves—seemed "indulging in dirt." The herring fishers bad enough; the women curers worst, if possible. They brought to my mind the predicament of an Edinburgh clergyman (always particularly neat and trim in his own attire), when an applicant for marriage presented himself in the most disgusting figure that ever darkened his study door. "When is it to take place?"—"Directly, sir."—"You mean after you have cleaned yourself?"—(Looking down at himself with evident satisfaction). "Och, I'm weel enough."—"You couldn't be married in such a dirty state."—"Me dirty? What if ye saw *hir*!"—*Salmon-Casts and Stray Shots.*

OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

WE have had quite enough now about Worcestershire and Bro. Wigginton. We did not take up the question for the purpose of raising animosity against the Prov. Grand Master, of creating local factions, or serving the personal purposes of Bro. Wigginton, but on general grounds ; and we believe that we have succeeded in our object, and that there will be a stricter eye kept on these appointments, and that they will be legitimately filled. Under these circumstances the controversy will cease on our part, and we shall publish no further correspondence. We regret to have observed that instead of being directed to broad principles, it has taken the shape of a personal debate, *pro* and *con*, respecting Bro. Wigginton.

We are informed that the Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works of Wiltshire, like his brother officer of Worcestershire, is a tailor.

The Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works of Staffordshire is an architect. A Past Superintendent of that province is Bro. W. Howells.

In Oxfordshire we find that the Rev. Bro. J. H. Iles is one of the past incumbents of the office of Grand Superintendent. Such an appointment is not objectionable in Oxfordshire or Cambridgeshire, if the reverend Brother belongs to that body of clergymen who have taken a deep interest in architecture, and have largely contributed to its literature. Professor Browne Willis, for instance, has done very much for the promotion of architecture. The Rev. Mr. Pettit has published a valuable illustrated work, and there are many others we might name. What is wanted is an enlightened and zealous man.

The Masonic Temple of West Lancashire, in the town of Liverpool, is justly deserving of attention. We have made further inquiries, and are glad to find that it is well constituted. The Temple belongs to the Lodges of the province, and the idea of obtaining for them such an establishment originated with Bro. Joshua Walmsley, Prov. Grand Treasurer, who has naturally been called upon as the founder to carry out his own idea, by aiding materially in raising the required funds.

The premises are freehold, a most essential condition, as by such tenure alone can property be perpetually secured to the Order ; as a leasehold tenure, however long, results in dissipating at the end of the term all the contributions and all the labour of the zealous men who have taken part in the undertaking. Bro. William Allender, Prov. Grand Secretary, took a very active part in this arrangement, and throughout the proceedings, and indeed it must be matter of gratification to all concerned that the foundation is solid, and the progress of the structure, if slow, will be sure. We would suggest to the Prov. Grand Lodge the advisability of obtaining a Board of Trade licence to hold the Temple in mortmain.

The cost of the purchase was £1,600, and not £1,700, as stated,

and the amount was raised by shares and other contributions. The Prov. Grand Lodge has again given fifty guineas for the purchase and twenty-five for the alterations; Lodge No. 245, £366; Lodge No. 368, £325; in the Liverpool province, Lodge No. 310, £269, besides £18 from the Lodge of Instruction; Lodge No. 35, £152; and Lodge No. 296, £104. The amateur performances and contributions by ladies realized £126, to which we are glad to see a large addition has been made by a third amateur performance on the 13th. At first, to complete the necessary funds an advance of £100 had to be made from the Education Funds, a legitimate application of temporary assistance, for which interest was received, and for which in the end a return will be made, as the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge will be materially increased.

The hall will not be allowed to be disposed of or converted to other than Masonic uses, and is employed by the Provincial Grand Lodge, the Lodges of Liverpool, the Lodges of Instruction, and the Chapters, rent free; but paying a small contribution for taxes, housekeeping, and incidental charges. The Temple will, we presume, be let for charitable purposes, as the Hall in London is. At present the undertaking is not complete, as the funds have only sufficed to take possession, but the Temple was able, on the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, to accommodate 150 of the Brethren. We are not surprised that all but two of the Liverpool Lodges have already removed their furniture to the temple.

Bro. Joshua Walmsley, we may observe, was likewise the founder of that valuable provincial institution, the West Lancashire institution for the education and advancement in life of children of distressed Masons.

During the proceedings of the Prov. Grand Lodge, Bro. Wylie made a very useful suggestion for providing a library in the Temple. On this we shall further remark on some other occasion.

We observe that reference was made in the Prov. Grand Lodge to the decease of two esteemed members. It would add much to the interest of the proceedings and the value of the reports, if a short memoir were given of distinguished Brethren of a province deceased during the year, as is done in some learned societies. It might be made the duty of one of the officers to deliver such commemorative address.

We find we omitted, in our enumeration of Masonic Halls in the province of West Yorkshire, that of Heckmondwike, which is the largest and most commodious in the province, and was erected in 1849 and 1850, by the Brethren of the Amphibious Lodge, No. 322. The hall of Heckmondwike is 54ft., by 31½ft. inside dimensions, and there are besides a Lodge room 36ft., by 21ft., two anterooms, hall-keeper's offices, and cooking arrangements. Festivals and provincial meetings are held there. The cost rather exceeded £1,000, raised in £5 shares amongst the Brethren. Of the shares one fourth now belong to the Lodge and Chapter, having been purchased either from

the representatives of deceased Brethren, or from those who are desirous to sell.

Bro. John Booth, P.M., No. 322, who has given us some interesting particulars with regard to Heckmondwike, says, "You advocate the erection of Masonic Halls, wherever it can be done, and I perfectly agree with you, for it is a great boon to be able to meet at any time, or under any circumstances, without interference or interruption."

As we intend to give an amended list of Masonic Halls, with the view of calling further attention to this important subject, we shall be glad to receive any notes on the several halls.

While upon this matter we may state that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland having £350 on hand for the Fund of Benevolence, resolved to place £300 on mortgage. If the several provinces would lend their funds to each other for the erection of Masonic Halls in this way, the property of the provinces would be largely increased, and a secure investment provided for the funds. A loan of £300 to the province of West Lancashire in the beginning of its operations would have much advanced the progress of the Masonic Temple, and would have been soon repaid.

We read with interest the account of the Masonic Rooms of the Howe Lodge, in a late number. In this case the erection of the buildings, their proper adornment, and the furniture of the requisite apparatus, have been the work of years; and here again a temporary advance of funds would have materially assisted this praiseworthy work.

Last week the anniversary dinner of the Builders' Benevolent Institution was held at the London Tavern, Alderman Cubitt, M.P., in the chair, when a large number of the trade assembled, and upwards of £350 was subscribed.

WHAT AN EDITOR MIGHT HAVE BEEN.—Holland, the editor of the *Springfield Republican*, has been up in Vermont, to "where he come from," and he thus sketches what he should have been if he had not left home and become an editor:—"Your correspondent would have grown stalwart and strong, with horny hands, and a face as black as an ace of spades. He would have taught school winters, worked on the farm summers, and gone out haying for fifteen days in July, and taken for pay the iron work and running gear of a waggon. At two and twenty, or thereabouts, he would have begun to pay attention to a girl with a father worth two thousand dollars and a spit-curl on her forehead—a girl who always went to singing-school, and 'sat in the seats,' and sung without opening her mouth—a pretty girl any way. Well, after seeing her home from singing-school one or two years, taking her to a Fourth of July, and getting about a hundred dollars together, he would have married her, and settled down for life with her. Years would pass away, and that girl with the curl would have had eleven children—just as sure as you live—seven boys and four girls. We should have had a hard time in bringing them up, but they would soon be able enough to do the milking, and help their mother washing days; and I, getting independent at last, and feeling a little stiff in the joints, should be elected a member of the legislature, having been assessor, and school committee for years. In the evening of my days, with my pipe in my mouth, thirteen barrels of cider in my cellar, and my newspaper in my hands, I should sit and look over the markets, through a pair of gold-mounted spectacles, and wonder why such a strange silly piece as this should be published."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

OUR CORRESPONDENTS AND THE "OBSERVER" PARTY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have read with much interest and some concern, the letter of Bro. Binckes, in your number of 20th inst. I cannot help reading with interest any letter from one whose abilities I so much admire, and who has rendered such eminent services to the Masonic charities, as our Bro. Binckes; and I feel all the more concern, that with respect to both the tone and matter of his letter, I am compelled to differ from him.

I regret the tone of Bro. Binckes's letter, because personalities are at all times to be deprecated; and because I believe he might easily have stated his views upon Masonic questions, without charging Brethren from whom he may happen to differ, but who are probably not less zealous Masons than himself, with a departure from the three grand principles on which the Order is founded. But looking at the importance of the inquiries recently entrusted to Bro. Binckes in conjunction with Bro. Lyall and myself, by the committees of the Masonic schools, I consider it especially to be regretted that he should have suffered himself to be betrayed by his talent for invective into an intemperance of language, which may (although I earnestly trust it will not), materially damage his future usefulness.

The matter of Bro. Binckes's letter is a defence of the "*Observer* party." Now, I cannot conceive any ground for the existence of a "party" in Masonry. I wish to speak with all respect for Brethren whose abilities I greatly admire, and whose Masonic zeal I see no reason to doubt. Some of them have brought forward motions (such as those for printing the paper of business, and for distributing that paper to the various Lodges), which I have had great pleasure in supporting, and which I believe to have been advantageous to the Craft. But a systematic opposition to the Grand Master and his advisers is a policy which I cannot believe the bulk of the members who attend Grand Lodge, are prepared to support or approve. I believe they will vote, as they have heretofore voted, according to their views of the particular questions under discussion; but that they have a strong repugnance to the establishment of a "party" in Grand Lodge, and that they are especially opposed to the introduction of parliamentary tactics into Masonry. I believe they are not prepared to pass votes of censure leading to the overthrow of the Masonic "ministry," and its replacement by the "opposition," except under circumstances of overwhelming necessity. It would appear from the last number of the *Masonic Observer*, that at least two such

votes are likely to be proposed—one of them by a distinguished nobleman, who, although only recently initiated, has proved himself a very enthusiastic Mason. I may be charged with “sickly sycophancy,” for using the epithet distinguished; but I do so advisedly. Knowing that at the University of Oxford he competed for its highest honours and won them—and that although one of the youngest of the peers, he has created for himself a position in the house which his mere rank would never have given him—I feel justified in saying that he is no ordinary man; and although he may make mistakes in the earlier period of his Masonic career, I feel persuaded the time will yet come, when Masonry will be proud to claim him as a Brother. But in proportion to his powers, is the responsibility which rests upon him as to his mode of using them. It is announced that he is to propose a vote of censure in reference to the correspondence with Bro. Harington, P. Prov. G.M. of Quebec. Perhaps it would have been better if a controversy with Brother Harington had been avoided; but is the tone of his letter such that he, or Brethren on his behalf, can justly censure the tone of the replies? And after all, what good purpose can a vote of censure serve? Let me beg the noble Brother, and the Brethren who have advised him in this matter, to read once more the concluding paragraph of the Grand Secretary’s letter of the 12th August:—

“I have only to say in conclusion, that, no matter what you may hear to the contrary, either from interested parties or otherwise—and it is evident that there has been grievous misrepresentation somewhere—that there is a very strong feeling of regard on the part of the Craft here towards their Canadian Brethren; and that there is no individual Mason in this country who will rejoice more at the termination of their difficulties than the Earl of Zetland himself; and no one who will give a more hearty co-operation towards restoring and cementing the good feeling which should always exist amongst Masons, when unanimity shall once again be shown to prevail amongst his Canadian Brethren.”

My firm belief is, that a vote of censure upon a correspondence which concludes with that paragraph would but tend to prolong a period of angry feeling, and to retard that consummation which the Grand Master, in the true spirit of Masonry, so earnestly desires, viz., a restoration of amicable relations betwixt the English and Canadian Brethren. I cannot think the motion will be pressed. I trust also that other motions tending to divide Grand Lodge into hostile camps will be likewise withdrawn. Depend upon it, the formation of a “party” in Masonry is altogether a mistake. The word should have no place in the Masonic vocabulary. That it may be speedily eliminated from that vocabulary, never to re-appear, is the earnest hope of

Yours truly and fraternally,

3, Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street,
Oct. 30th, 1858.

JOHN SYMONDS.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am very glad to see, in your number of yesterday, a suggestion in L.L.B.'s letter, relative to a university exhibition in connection with the Boys' School. But I should wish our Brethren, before they seriously entertain the idea, thoroughly to count the cost.

And in the first place, I would ask, is it desirable to think of so far

extending the plan of the school, before all the pupils are placed under one roof? This consideration, however, is quite distinct from those to which I would now draw the attention of your readers relative to the plan itself.

1. Your correspondent, LL.B., says that he is quite sure that £100 a year is sufficient for a young man to live upon at college. I have now resided in the University of Oxford for ten years continuously (with the exception of occasional absence in the vacations), and my experience teaches me, that though such a thing has been done, and is therefore within the range of possibility, it is a hard thing to expect of any young man. It depends, firstly, on the college or hall to which the student belongs; secondly, on himself. In the several colleges, the charges for tuition, batells, rent, &c., vary so much that it is perhaps difficult to strike an average, but I will, nevertheless take, as an average, what I believe to be about as fair a one as any other, viz.,—my own batell bills, from my matriculation in March, 1849, to my degree in 1853, four years, about the usual time spent in the university. I should add that this includes college expenses only, and that without ever having been extravagant, I did not, as my means were comfortable, practise quite as close economy as I might have done.

1849.		£	s.	d.
	Matriculation fees to the college and university, about	3	0	0
	Caution money	30	0	0
	Batells, including room rent, tuition, bread, butter, cheese, beer, meat, washing, college and university dues, and all college and university expenses*	42	6	0
1850.	Batells, as before	103	7	0
1851.	"	60	13	0
1852.	"	96	3	6
1853.	Batells, not including room rent and tuition, which are no longer charged when the student has resided a certain time, as he is then exempted from attending college lectures, and finds his own lodgings out of college. (This is only from about April to June.)*	7	18	0
	College fees for B.A. degree	2	2	0
	University fees for ditto, about	8	0	0
		£353	9	6

* N.B.—Out of the sixteen terms required by the university, four are virtually dispensed with, as during two, called grace terms, the student is non-resident; and also during the term in which he matriculates, and in which he takes his degree, both which acts occupy under an hour, but nevertheless “keep the term,” so that the expense of his keep for these four terms, at home or elsewhere, must be added to the three hundred and odd pounds named above, as also his keep during all the vacations. Besides this there are to be considered the absolutely necessary items of clothes, books, and travelling expenses, and the equally necessary one of something for amusements. No man can be absolutely without amusement of any kind for a period of four years; and especially just when emerging from the boy into the man; and such expenses as the subscription to support the college boat, the subscription to a reading room, the Union for instance, and a little money occasionally spent on boating on his own account, may be considered as almost unavoidable expenses, as being necessary for the health both of body and mind. I may add that in my college one or two charges were higher, others lower than in other colleges—it may, I should say, be considered as a fair average. In Cambridge I have every reason to believe that, though the items vary, the actual expense is about the same.

From the above data, I think our readers will agree with me that £100 a year is not sufficient for all expenses during a university course. The Rev. J. D. Collis, M.A., late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and now Head Master of Bromsgrove Grammar School, gives £725 2s. 7d. as the total cost of his degree of B.A., from June, 1834, to October, 1838, including all the items I have named, which he says, is a low sum for Oxford. (*Vide Report of Oxford University Commissioners, 1852: Evidence, p. 23.*) With regard to myself, as I have said, I might have saved a little, but I doubt whether I could have saved £10 a year.

One more thing is to be considered. In order that a young man who has taken his B.A. degree, or that of S.C.L., may complete his university course, and be placed in a proper position by taking his degree of M.A., or LL.B., (or B.C.L.), one term's residence in Oxford is necessary after the B.A. degree, before he can proceed to M.A., and then there are travelling expenses and fees for the M.A. degree. These latter may perhaps fairly fall on the student himself after he has started in life, but it is most considerate to give him the means of residing this term as soon as he has graduated.

2. In your correspondent's letter, he says, "Supposing a boy's friends to be able to give some slight assistance, a scholarship of £20 a-year would go some way towards it; and such a scholar as would be judged worthy of that assistance, would be pretty sure of gaining other scholarships in his college or in the university." Now it is a well known fact, that comparatively very few young men go through the University, without some such assistance as a school exhibition, or one from a city company or other source; but these are not the distinguished men of the place. It is often the case that a scholar of a college holds also a school or other exhibition, but as a rule, the scholars of colleges are superior men to the school exhibitioners; and the boy who, in an examination at his school, is proved to be the cleverest boy of two or three there, and to whom his school exhibition is on that account awarded, by no means turns out the cleverest man, when he finds himself locked into a college hall for three or four days with fifty other candidates with nothing but pen, ink, and paper, six or seven tough papers on history, geography (ancient and modern), prose and verse composition, grammar, Latin and Greek authors, &c.

Most of the scholars of colleges are the picked men of our large public schools, and most of the university scholars are the picked men of our college scholars. I would not, therefore, have your readers run away with the idea that, supposing an exhibition in connection with our Boys' School founded, the holder would stand a better chance of university or college preferment than other scions of small schools; and I am of opinion that the friends of a boy whose means justified him in taking advantage of the Freemasons' Boys' School would not be able to send him to college with the assistance of so small a sum as £20 a-year. Now, I am far from wishing to persuade the Craft to abandon the idea, but do not let them think of £20 a year. To be useful for this purpose, it must be £50 or £60 at least, (considering the circumstances of our lewis,) and though probably not many from our schools contemplate the universities as their sphere of action, yet I think with LL.B., that the establishment of one exhibition (of at least the value however that I have named), to which others might be added in the course of time, would be a valuable addition to the plan and purposes of the school.

While only one existed, it would of course only be vacant once in four or five years (I advocate five years myself as the tenure of an exhibition, for reasons which I can explain as being a matter of detail, on a future oc-

casion, should you favour me by the insertion of this letter), and would therefore be looked upon as the higher prize, and would be the greater stimulus to a generous emulation among the senior pupils, many of whom are, doubtless, of such respectable origin, as fully to justify them in at least wishing for the benefits of university education.

Apologising for the unavoidable length of this letter, from my anxiety that such of our Brethren as have not given their attention to university matters, may, before embarking in the scheme, fully count the cost and view the question in all its bearings.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours very truly and fraternally,
 — College, Oxford, A RESIDENT M.A.
 October 21, 1858.

MARK MASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have not been unobservant of a movement now on foot, on the part of some of the English Mark Lodges under Scottish constitution, for an amalgamation with the body styling itself "The Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England and Wales," by which I apprehend is meant that body some time ago exposed in the pages of your *Magazine* as the self constituted, surreptitious, and irregular Mark Master Lodge, whereof the Right Honourable Lord Leigh is at present the head. My connection with the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland is of long enough standing to enable me to know the origin and history of this spurious Lodge; and also to be sufficiently acquainted with the penalty which one of our Scotch Chapters, from which the degree improperly emanated, had to suffer for its temerity in violating the conditions of its warrant, and giving rise to the irregular body referred to. It is not my intention, however, now to recur to these matters in any particular manner, as they are all now at an end, and the authority under which the Lodges of the Leigh constitution are acting is pretty extensively known throughout the Craft. It is not wished either, to dissuade the adherents to this so called Grand Lodge from rendering to it all manner of allegiance. If they be satisfied with the authority they possess, no one has occasion to disturb them. It is sufficient that any regular Mark Master shall know how to act when he finds any of them claiming admittance to a Lodge or Chapter of which he may happen at any time to be a member, and can perform his duty.

At present my more immediate object, and that to which, as a regular Mark Master, I am impelled by a sense of duty, is to remind those of my English Brethren who are lawfully in possession of the degree under Scotch or other competent authority, of the reasons which actuated them in applying as they did to Scotland for the warrants they obtained; and having done so, to offer them a caution against any act which may tend to undo the regularity which at present attaches to them,—the apparently inevitable result, it is apprehended, of any such amalgamation as that now contemplated.

Those Brethren to whom I refer are, doubtless, in the recollection that their connection with Scotland arose from a discovery on their part of the illegality of the source whence arose this questionable body, and the utter

impracticability by means of it, of ever effecting what was at the time greatly desiderated—the incorporating of the Mark degree with those practised under English rule—or, of legitimately forming a separate grand body of themselves. They, therefore, in a manner highly creditable to them, and regardful of that regularity which ought always to mark Masonic proceedings, resolved to apply to the sister country for what was not to be obtained in their own; namely, warrants to work in a legal manner the degree sought to be instituted; judging, no doubt, that when the proper time should have arrived, and they powerful enough, the object they had in view would be found to be of easy attainment. Motives of sympathy alone induced the Supreme Chapter of Scotland to accede to their request; otherwise they had no purpose to serve; and to show that no selfish feelings were indulged, or desire manifested that England should thenceforward continue to be dependent on Scotch authority for the propagating of the degree, reference need only be made to a clause which will be found in each of the warrants which has been issued, that so soon as the “Mark degree should become *lawfully* sanctioned and acknowledged” by a supreme body of the country, such warrants “should fall, and *ipso facto* become void and null.”

A clause of this nature, it must be conceded, while at once freeing Scotland from the odium which might attach to any desire for improper rule, sufficiently provided for, and even contemplated, the formation of a national supreme body; when of course the applicants would feel themselves relieved from that allegiance to which, for special purposes, they had temporarily subjected themselves. Qualified only, as the terms of the warrants were, by the arising of a *legal* body to take cognizance of the degree, nothing certainly stood opposed to themselves forming that supreme legal body, when the proper time was judged by them to have arrived. But this is not the measure contemplated. An amalgamation with Brethren whom they must know to be irregular is proposed. I would here be permitted to remind my Anglo-Scotch Brethren of the Mark, that the qualification referred to in the warrants was inserted at the request of the Brethren who received the first of these, and with the avowed object of averting the possibility of any such Lodges as those that were arising clandestinely being regarded as any barrier to what was ultimately intended to be accomplished by themselves. Had the present movement been for the Lodges holding under Scotch authority forming a Grand Lodge, Scotland, I am certain, so far from objecting, would, if there was need, have been ready to lend every assistance; but it is of a nature opposed to everything calculated to the maintenance of that regularity which has hitherto characterized all Masonic institutions, not to speak of its being also at variance with the declaration which each Brother gives at his admission, to abstain from any communication on the subject of the degree with any one who has not received it in like lawful manner with himself. In such a case, it may not be wondered at, that such a movement will fail to command the approbation of the Scotch authorities, and be looked upon by them as harmonizing but little with originally declared intentions; besides, it is not a requital after the proper fashion for the services they have rendered.

But apart from all this, the contemplated union is of itself futile and impracticable. To constitute a regular Grand Body, the Lodges composing it, it is presumed, must also be regular. This is a quality which the Lodges under the Leigh constitution do not possess. How then is a regular union to be effected? Not certainly by means of anything stated in the paper now in circulation. Other measures must be adopted, but these I have no right to propound. Those in hand cannot possibly answer the purpose.

They are understood also to be approved of only by the four metropolitan Lodges, but are opposed by those of the provinces. If adopted, doubtless there will arise an opposition of interests which will break down the harmony sought to be established; the work already performed by regular Brethren, and in which Scotland would be found willingly, yet unprofitably, to have lent her assistance, will be rendered nugatory; but what is of graver moment—Brethren claiming connexion with a body, springing as it would do in such a case, from a source partly illegitimate, will have to be prepared to forego the privileges, not only in Scotland but in other countries where the degree is lawfully sanctioned, of being regarded as regular Mark Masters—thus destroying the bond of fraternal affection which it ought to be the object of every Brother, of any degree, faithfully and zealously to strengthen and maintain.

Yours fraternally,

D. R. A. T. N.

Edinburgh, 21st Oct., 1858:

LECTURES AND LIBRARIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The letter of "LL.B.," at p. 741 of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, contains some very valuable suggestions, which should not be allowed to pass without attention, nor without some practical result.

It is an ancient and recognized practice of our Chapters and Lodges throughout the world to encourage discourses on science; and it is deeply to be regretted that it has fallen into abeyance in this country. There are Brethren enough who when called upon to aid literary institutions willingly give lectures, and they would as willingly undertake such duty for the benefit of their own Order. The organization alone is wanted to give effect to the suggestions of "LL.B."

It would likewise be a useful measure to employ paid lecturers, or rather to pay the travelling expenses of lecturers in the various provinces.

The formation of libraries is another important matter. I do not think it necessary or desirable to restrict banquets; in this and all other countries they work well; but I would remind "LL.B." of this simple fact, that in some of the large metropolitan clubs an optional special subscription of five shillings a year supplies all the expense of a fine library.

To the plan for lectures or for libraries I would be a contributor; and I say this, because one volunteer in the field will sometimes bring in many recruits.

Yours fraternally,

HYDE CLARKE.

42, Basinghall Street,
23rd Oct., 1858.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE APPOINTMENTS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It appears to be your settled conviction that a Prov. G.S. of Works must of necessity be an architect, or one who has distinguished himself by writing and publishing works on architecture or

the fine arts. It also appears to be the conviction of "P.M. 313," that the office of Prov. G.S. of Works for Worcestershire is in "most cases a complete sinecure." If so, it follows, either that the officer does not know his duty, or that the working of the Lodges in the province is perfect and requires no superintending. If, as you contend, it is imperative that the officer must be one skilled in the sciences of geometry and architecture, it of course follows that all Craftsmen must be stonemasons, and that henceforth we must confine ourselves to the erection of material buildings. What an absurd idea! Did it never occur to you that Freemasonry really is speculative and not operative; and if an architect was necessary the appointment would have been made in Grand Lodge long ago. No, Mr. Editor, there is but one Architect in Freemasonry, the G.A.O.T.U., and in His tracing board are laid down such divine laws and moral plans that were we conversant therein and adherent thereto, we should not be deceived or suffer deception.

The duty of the Prov. G.S. of Works is to superintend the workings of the Lodges in the particular province, in order that a uniformity of working might be established and maintained, to root out all innovation and private notions, that true and genuine Freemasonry may be cultivated and practised; he should, of course, be well skilled in the established mode of working, and apt to teach it, but his occupation in the material world is not of the least consequence—he may be a tailor or a bishop. He ought to possess the following qualifications to fit him for the office, viz., understanding, affection, imagination, and will: by his understanding, he will be able to appreciate the real intent and object of the royal art; he should be able to give a reason for and to explain to his less informed brethren the meaning of all symbols made use of in our mysteries and ceremonies, and point out their moral tendency and spiritual significations. By his affection he will be led to bear with the errors, follies, and prejudices of his Brethren, and by meekness, love, and condescension win them over to obedience and reverence both to the laws and lawgivers. By his imagination he will be able to compare earthly things with heavenly, and to trace the finger of the G.A.O.T.U. in all our forms, rituals, ceremonies, &c. And by his will he commands attention, for as he himself is able and willing to teach and act, so he constrains others by his example to learn to submit and obey. If, therefore, Bro. Morris has these gifts and qualifications, the R.W. Prov. G. Master did well in appointing him to the office of Prov. G. S. of Works; and that Bro. Morris does possess Masonic abilities of no mean order there can be no doubt.

Allow me, in conclusion, to recommend you and Bro. "P.M. 313" to consider these things, and you will be able to trace Freemasonry to its original source, and be constrained to exclaim, "All glory to the Most High."

Fraternally yours,

JOHN PEPPER, P.M. 310.

[Bro. Pepper has very authoritatively set us right as to the functions of the Grand Superintendent of Works; but has it never struck Bro. Pepper that if he were right that then the Grand Lodge of England must for a century have been in the wrong, for they have not imposed on the Grand Superintendent of Works the duties he supposes, but have without exception named to the office architects—men always of standing, and sometimes of eminence, in their profession, under whose direction the Hall and adjacent buildings have risen. Before Bro. Pepper undertakes to teach us, he had better set himself to learn.—ED.]

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Your publication (which now sends Masonic intelligence, broadcast all over the world), in a late number, contained a paragraph relative to a motion made by a Brother at the Crystal Palace Lodge, as to a *fête* at the Crystal Palace. With I believe, a laudable ambition that I should not be robbed of any honour due to me as the first instigator of such a movement, I write to tell you that I first called attention to the matter in 1856, since which time I have worked hard to overcome prejudices, in quarters, which unless overcome would have prevented the thing being carried out with that spirit which I desire.

I have succeeded to a great extent, and trust now that the question is receiving more general support, soon to have the hearty co-operation of every Brother in a cause which will, I trust, do much good to our noble charities. I shall take an early opportunity of seeing you and submitting documents, &c., to enlist your cordial and earnest sympathy, and your very powerful aid to this good cause.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

E. DRESSER ROGERS, W.M. No. 15.

26th October, 1858.

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

SIR AND BROTHER.—I find the following in the *Sunday Times* of October 30th, under the head of "Kent Lodge of Instruction:"—

"A numerously attended meeting of this Lodge was held on Friday night, at Bro. Fitch's, the Half-way House, Webber Street, Blackfriars Road. Bro. Stewart, presided, supported by Bro. J. Thompson, S.W., and Bro. Hill, J.W.; Bros. Rogers, Brett, Haydon, &c. The W.M. worked the second degree and sections with considerable ability; after which three new members were admitted. Bro. Rogers said he wished to bring before the Lodge a matter in which he was rather personally interested, but which was connected with the advancement of Freemasonry. He had no desire whatever to make this a personal matter, as his sole object was to advance the interests of their Masonic charities, but he thought he had been rather unfairly used in respect to a subject which he found reported in the *Masonic Mirror*. In the number of October 13th, in the notice of the last meeting of the Crystal Palace Lodge for the season, he found it reported that it had been proposed by Bro. H. T. Thompson, and carried unanimously, 'That steps be taken for holding a great Masonic demonstration at the Crystal Palace, the profits of which should be divided amongst the Masonic charities, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the London Lodges as to the best mode of giving effect to the resolution.' As he had said, he had no other object in view but to benefit the Masonic charities; but, having taken up the matter, in the first instance, more than two years ago, during which time he had been in almost constant correspondence with Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Grove, and other members of the Crystal Palace, he thought he had a right to complain. He had canvassed the members of Grand Lodge, but he had cold water thrown upon his suggestions. He was told that it was altogether a Forester's idea, and he had experienced the greatest difficulty in getting any one of the Grand Officers to move in the matter, and they told him that it was no use doing anything until he had obtained the assent of the Grand Master to the proposed demonstration. He had worked hard to get the required dispensation, and had sought a personal interview with the Earl of Zet-

land, to explain his views, and the plans he had laid down, without which it would be impossible to proceed. As the correspondence which had passed between Sir Joseph Paxton, the officers, and himself was still in the archives of the Crystal Palace, he thought he ought to have been communicated with before any proposition for such an object had been made in the Crystal Palace Lodge. Still, if any other Brethren could be found better able to carry out his views, he should be most happy to lend them all the assistance in his power. When he first brought the subject forward in Grand Lodge, he said he should not be satisfied if the demonstration did not produce 1000*l.* to the Masonic charities; but he felt that his tongue was almost tied until he obtained the dispensation of the Grand Master. He must admit that he was anxious to see the thing developed while he was W.M. of Lodge No. 15, and in a way that should prove for the benefit of the whole Craft. If the Crystal Palace Lodge gave him their assistance, he should be glad to receive it; but, if not, he had no antagonistic spirit, and should leave it in their hands; and, to aid them in doing so, he would offer them the use of his offices as a place of meeting, supply them with everything they required to carry out their arrangements, and if the demonstration was not successful, he would not charge them one farthing except for the expense of printing. If he did not carry it out, he was content to work with heartiness, and give his assistance to the Crystal Palace Lodge, and he trusted that they would be able to prove to the world that Masonry was a great and magnificent Order, and that it could do what only could be done by themselves. Bro. Brett, W.M., No. 206, said, he was present when the proposition was made, and from his knowledge of Bro. Thompson, he felt sure that he would fall into the views of Bro. Rogers, and would afford his ready assistance in supporting their Masonic institutions. Bro. Hill also concurred in the views of Bro. Brett, and said he felt sure there was no wish on the part of the Crystal Palace Lodge to assume any pre-eminence in this matter, but would be glad to place it in the hands of an older Lodge. There would, in a few days, be a meeting of the committee, and he doubted not it then might all be easily and satisfactorily arranged. The W.M., Bro. Stewart said there was no doubt that Bro. Rogers was jealous of the object, for which he had so long worked, being wrested from his hands, and thought they ought to award to him the honour to which he was entitled."

Now, Sir and Brother, I know nothing of what may be the nature of the proposed gathering, but if it is intended that there should be any demonstration, whereby the Masons can be distinguished from the rest of the company at the Crystal Palace on any given day—if it is proposed, for instance, that we should appear in our Masonic clothing, I for one shall do everything in my power to oppose it—as certainly, in the words above used, entirely a "Forester's idea," and I trust the Grand Master will not give his consent to it. If, however, it is intended that we should have a grand banquet at the Crystal Palace, so arranged as not to interfere with the regular Masonic festivals—without Masonic clothing (which should never be displayed except in our own hall, or accustomed places of meeting), I shall be happy to do my utmost to assist in carrying out the proposal, as I shall always be to promote any legitimate proposal for the benefit of the charities.

Waiting for further information relative to the proposed demonstration,

I remain, yours fraternally,

November 1st, 1858.

A LONDON MASON.

JUDGE CHARITABLY.—Never let it be forgotten that there is scarcely a single moral action of a single man, of which other men can have such a knowledge on its ultimate grounds, its surrounding incidents, and the real determining causes of its merits, as to warrant their pronouncing a conclusive judgment upon it.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

WE learn that Bro. James Walter Smith, *LL.D.* (of the Inner Temple), S.W. of the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 58, Hinckley, has been appointed by Earl Howe, Prov. G.M., to be Prov. Grand Registrar for Leicestershire, *vice* Bro. Charles Morris, solicitor, P.M. of St. John's Lodge, No. 348, Leicester, who has been promoted to the vacant office of Prov. Senior Grand Warden.

A NEW Chapter of Promulgation is to be opened at Comp. Gurton's, "Red Horse," Old Bond-street, on Wednesday, Nov. 10th, and all Arch Masons are invited to attend and assist in its establishment.

A NEW Lodge of Instruction, in connection with the Prince Frederick William Lodge, is to be opened in the Lodge room at the Knights of St. John, St. John's Wood, this evening.

THE anniversary festival of the Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction is appointed to be held at Bro. J. W. Adams's, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, on the 19th instant.

AMONGST the marriages in high life we notice that of Bro. Lord Valletort, W.M. of the Carnarvon Lodge, with Lady Catherine Hamilton, fourth daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn.

THE anniversary festival of the United Pilgrims and Domestic United Chapters of Instruction will take place at Bro. Ireland's, "Queen Elizabeth," Walworth, on Thursday, the 11th. Comp. Ladd, *M.D.*, lecture master, is to preside and give the explanation of the jewel and five solids and the illustration of the banners and ensigns.

THE PRESTONIAN LECTURE.

THE Brethren of the Lodge of Antiquity met together at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, October 27, in order that the Prestonian lecture might be delivered in due form by Bro. Thiselton. The chair having been taken by Bro. Col. Western the W.M., the Lodge was opened in due form, and a ballot taken in favour of a candidate for election. Bro. W. P. Scott, *M.P.*, G.D., then proceeded to address the Brethren relative to the origin of the Prestonian lecture. He said:—

"The founder of this lecture is widely known in the Masonic world, as the author of the most popular of Masonic publications—the 'Illustrations of Masonry' has passed through many editions, annotated by later writers, who have added a continuation of the history of the Order from the time at which Bro. Preston's narrative stops. According to the traditions of the Lodge of Antiquity, of which that distinguished Brother was a Past Master, he bestowed constant labour for many years on the compilation of that lecture which now bears his name, seeking

information wherever he thought it would be found, assisted by zealous and intelligent Brethren, and sparing no pains to collect all that was remembered of the ancient forms of illustration and explanation. He died in the belief that he had left behind him a complete and orthodox formulary. To preserve it from oblivion, he, by his will, devoted a portion of his moderate means to the establishment of an annual lecture, to be delivered according to the system which he had so carefully elaborated. Among his survivors in the Lodge of Antiquity were several who had either assisted him in his valuable labours or profited by his personal instruction. To one of these, Bro. Stephen Jones, a Past Master of the Lodge, and an early editor of Bro. Preston's book, the office of "Prestonian Lecturer" was first entrusted by his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, then Grand Master and Master of the Lodge of Antiquity. Bro. Jones was annually re-appointed to this office for several years, and subsequently Bro. Laurence Thompson, the last surviving pupil of Preston, and well known to the older members of the London fraternity as an ardent Mason, was nominated, and continuously until his death delivered the lecture once in each year. In order to discharge suitably the honourable duty devolving on the Prestonian Lecturer, great care has always been taken to observe not only the arrangement, but the very words so far as they can be ascertained. The arrangement is preserved in the "Syllabus," long since printed by the Lodge of Antiquity, and hitherto followed in the lecture. That Syllabus is adapted to the method of question and answer, but the lecture is delivered uninterrupted by interrogations, the prescribed answers being turned into a continuous discourse. The words are taken from notes collected a quarter of a century ago, from the mouths of Bro. Meyrick the first Grand Registrar of the United Grand Lodge, Bro. Burckhardt, whom senior Brethren remember for Masonic learning, and Bro. Laurence Thompson, all members of the Lodge of Antiquity, who derived their knowledge from Preston himself. Verbal differences from other systems now practised are obvious, but not such as to derogate from substantial uniformity or to suggest any doubt of their common origin. Whatever opinions may be formed as to the relative merits of other systems, it must be remembered that the lecture now to be delivered is restricted, by the nature of its foundation, to the very system which Preston has transmitted to us. Its simplicity and occasional quaintness are due to its antiquity, and there is every reason to believe that it preserves, as nearly as may be, the language in which the early fathers of the Craft in England were wont to give and receive Masonic instruction. Skilful Masons will detect some differences in ritual, from the forms now practised, this lecture having been compiled long before the existence of that Lodge of Reconciliation which, in 1813, regulated the uniformity of working. Some parts of the lecture are incorporated in "Preston's Illustrations of Masonry," and are usually read from that volume. In all respects, the method practised in the Lodge of Antiquity ever since the foundation of the lecture, is followed, as affording the surest warrant of adherence to the will of the founder. That will leaves the arrangements as to the delivery of the lecture, to the discretion of the Grand Master for the time being. The course hitherto pursued has been, to appoint the lecture to be delivered each year in some Lodge chosen for the purpose, thus interesting a Lodge and its visitors in the due working of the lecture on each occasion, and affording the means, by choosing various Lodges in succession, of spreading a knowledge of the "Prestonian" method through the Craft. The lecture, if regularly delivered at a public Masonic meeting, would probably subside into a mere form. At first, curiosity might bring a fair attendance to the meetings, but it would soon be found that the subject is dry, and interesting only to diligent students of Masonry, who are not numerous, and who are often and naturally so

wedded to the systems with which they are already conversant. Thus it would most probably come to pass, as used to be the case with some foundation lectures at the universities, and as is still the case with some such lectures in the city of London, that the lecturer would have to address himself—if not to the four walls, at least to a very small number of auditors. After the death of Bro. Laurence Thompson no appointment of a lecturer took place till last year (1857), when the M.W. Grand Master was pleased to appoint a Brother of the Royal York Lodge; and this year (1858) the M.W. Grand Master appointed a Brother of the Grand Steward's Lodge to the office. Under these appointments the lecture was delivered before those eminent Lodges and numerous visitors. The lecturers faithfully performed their appointed duty; yet disappointment was expressed by many who attended in the expectation of hearing a popular discourse on Freemasonry, ornamented with flowers of rhetoric. Such a discourse, often agreeable and sometimes useful, is not what Preston intended. His object was to present and preserve the body of Masonry, pure and unadorned. He has transmitted to us the words of Masonic lore which were delivered to him by older sages as they received them by tradition from ancient times. By strictly adhering to those words, we fulfil the purpose which he had in the establishment of this lecture—that the memory of them should not pass away. The whole lecture is far too long to be delivered at a single meeting, and experience has shown that it is neither pleasant nor profitable to tax the attention of the audience beyond the limits of one hour."

Bro. Thiselton then delivered Bro. Preston's lecture on the second ceremony in a very good style, but the lecture did not impress us as materially differing from the ordinary lectures which we hear at Lodges of Instruction. At the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks was unanimously and deservedly accorded to Bro. Thiselton for the manner in which it was delivered, and the Lodge was closed. There were very few visitors present, principally owing to the early hour at which it was delivered—four o'clock in the afternoon—several Brethren arriving after the close of the proceedings, in the belief that though the Lodge was announced to meet at four, the delivery of the lecture would be postponed until seven or eight o'clock, as was the case when given a few months since in the Grand Steward's Lodge.

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, November 3rd.—Grand Chapter, at 8. Lodges, Jerusalem (233), Freemasons' Tavern; Florence Nightingale (1008), Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich.

Thursday, 4th.—Lodges, Strong Man (53), Falcon Tavern, Fetter Lane; Good Report (158), Radley's Hotel; Lion and Lamb (227), Bridge House Hotel; Ionic (275), Ship and Turtle; St. Andrew's (281), Freemasons' Tavern; Yarborough (812), George, Commercial Road East.

Friday, 5th.—Chapter, Fidelity (3), London Tavern.

Saturday, 6th.—Lodges, London (135), Freemasons' Tavern; St. Thomas's (166), Freemasons' Tavern. Committee of Boys' School, at 4.

Monday, 8th.—Lodge, Fortitude and Old Cumberland (12), Freemasons' Tavern; Domestic (206), Freemasons' Tavern; Confidence (228), Anderton's Hotel, St. Andrew's in the East (269), London Tavern.

Tuesday, 9th.—Lodges, Burlington (113), Albion Tavern; St. James's (211), Freemasons' Tavern; Percy (234), Ship and Turtle; Israel (247), Seyd's Hotel; St. Michael's (255), George and Blue Boar; United Strength (276), St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell; Nine Muses (286), Freemasons' Tavern; Wellington (805), Bull Inn, Lewisham. *Chapter.*—Tranquillity (218), Bridge House Hotel.

Wednesday, 10th.—Lodges, Fidelity (3), Freemasons' Tavern; Enoch (11), Freemasons' Tavern; Union of Waterloo (13), King's Arms, Woolwich; Kent (15), Three Tuns Tavern, Southwark; Royal Athelstan (19), George and Blue Boar, Holborn; Royal Naval (70), Freemasons' Tavern; Vitruvian (103), White Hart Tavern, Lambeth; Eastern Star (112), Wade's Hotel, Poplar; Justice (172), Royal Albert, Deptford; Pilgrim (289), Ship and Turtle. Committee Royal Benevolent Institution, at 3.

Thursday, 11th.—Lodges, Regularity (108), Freemasons' Tavern; Friendship (248), Ship and Turtle; Bank of England (329), Radley's Hotel; Polish (778), Freemasons' Tavern; Canonbury (955), Canonbury Tavern, Islington. Domestic Chapter of Instruction Banquet, at Queen Elizabeth, Walworth.

Friday, 12th.—Lodges, Britannic (38), Thatched House Tavern; Caledonian (156), Ship and Turtle; Bedford (183), Freemasons' Tavern; Union (195), London Tavern.

Saturday, 13th.—Lodge, Phoenix (202), Freemasons' Tavern.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

LODGE OF PEACE AND HARMONY (No. 72).—The quarterly meeting of this Lodge, which has lately very much increased in numbers, and bids fair to rank second to none in the metropolis, was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 28th of September, under the presidency of Bro. Wm. Young, its able and excellent W.M. The business comprised two initiations and three passings, and the whole of the ceremonies it need hardly be said, were performed most satisfactorily in every respect. Bro. Thomas, S.W., was elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. J. N. Tomkins, P. G.D., was chosen by acclamation as Treasurer, *i. e.*, he would have been if the law had permitted it, but as it is, was unanimously elected. The furniture and regalia have lately been in the experienced hands of Bro. Platt, and now present a very handsome appearance. About twenty-five Brethren partook of a capital banquet, the provision for which left nothing to be desired. The customary toasts were duly proposed and responded to, Bro. the Rev. J. M. Bellew, P. Prov. G.C., Calcutta, acknowledging that of "The Visitors," in doing which he took occasion, in unqualified terms, to express the pleasure he had experienced in witnessing the ceremonies, and indeed the whole business of the Lodge, so well conducted as they had been by the W.M., Bro. Young. The "Masonic Charities," a toast, which it is gradually becoming more customary to introduce at the banquet, was, in the unavoidable and much regretted absence of Bro. F. Crew, coupled with the name of Bro. Binckes, who in urging the claims of these institutions, addressed himself more particularly to the initiates, Bros. Acocks and Farmer. The capital singing of Bro. Edney, assisted as he was by the vocal efforts of several of the members and visitors, contributed very materially to the happiness of the evening. The visitors, in addition to those above named were, Bros. H. Garrod, No. 11; Wilson, No. 25; Winter, No. 234; Dominy, No. 1046, &c.

LODGE OF PROSPERITY (No. 78).—At the regular meeting of this Lodge, held on Wednesday, October 27th, at the White Hart Hotel, Bishopsgate-street; Bro. Alfred Day, W.M., there was a full attendance of Officers and Brethren, the venerable Bro. Barnes, the father of the Lodge, being among them. Bros. McLean, and Thompson, jun., were passed to the second degree, and Bros. Hunt and Lovegrove were raised to the degree of M.M. Two gentlemen were proposed for initiation at the next Lodge, and Bro. S. A. Outeridge admitted a joining member.

PRUDENT BRETHREN LODGE (No. 169).—The first meeting for the season of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, Oct. 26th, under the presidency of Bro. H. G. Warren, W.M. There was a numerous attendance of the Brethren, but the business was little more than formal. Several visitors were present, including Bro. Burton, Prov. G.S.B. for Hertfordshire, Bro. Codnor, W.M. of No. 53, &c. After spending a very pleasant evening, the Brethren separated at an early hour.

LODGE OF INDUSTRY (No. 219).—This Lodge held a meeting on Tuesday, October 26th, at Bro. Jas. Quelch's, Dick's Coffee House, Fleet Street. Bro. Orelli, W.M., presided, and most impressively initiated Mr. John Holler into the Order. The Lodge was subsequently opened in the third degree, and Bro. F. Laze, from Versailles, duly raised by Bro. P.M. Suter. At the close of the business the Brethren, thirty-three in number, adjourned to a banquet. Amongst the visitors were the Rev. Bro McLaughlan (of St. Peter's, Saffron Hill,) Lodge 201; Bro. Gladman, Zetland Lodge; Bro. Lippmann, Phoenix Lodge; Bro. E. Gambier Pym, Lion Lodge, Whitby; Bro. D. Leared, St. George's Lodge, Shetland, &c. Bro. Suter made an excellent reply to the toast of the P.M.'s, as did Bros. McLaughlan and Pym for the visitors.

UNITED PILGRIMS' LODGE (No. 745).—This Lodge held a meeting on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27th, at the Manor House, Walworth. Bro. Neats, W.M.; the S.W. was absent; J. Batley, J.W. Amongst the visitors were Bros. Purpart and Smyart. Bros. Clarke and Smithers were advanced to the second degree; and Bro. Golding raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The business of the Lodge being disposed of, the Brethren, numbering about twenty-five, retired to an excellent banquet. On the removal of the cloth, the loyal, patriotic, and masonic toasts were given, and the evening was spent in harmony.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM LODGE (No. 1055).—This Lodge met on emergency at Bro. Stiles's, the Knights of St. John, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, on Wednesday, the 27th Oct. Bro. John D. Coulsher, presided, and raised Bro. R. Stiles, L. Sherley, and E. J. Tindale to the sublime degree of M.M. in a most solemn and impressive manner. The W.M. next ably passed Bros. H. Morris, who was initiated in the Camden Lodge, 1017; J. W. H. Williams; and W. Sanderson, and the business was brought to a close by the initiation into the Order of Mr. Hardy. The visitors were Bros. Burns and Morris, who, after refreshment, were duly toasted, and acknowledged the compliment. The healths of the newly initiated Bros. and the Brethren initiated in the Lodge, and raised that evening, were drunk, Bro. Tindall replying to the latter toast, and dilating at some length on the beauties of Freemasonry. There was some excellent singing, and the company broke up at about ten o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MANCHESTER LODGE (No. 211).—This deservedly-esteemed Lodge of Instruction met on Tuesday, Oct. 26th, at Bro. Gurton's, Bond Street, when the fifteen sections were worked. The principal offices were filled by Bro. T. A. Adams, W.M.; Bro. M. Levinson, S.W.; Bro. W. Walkley, J.W.; Bro. R. D. Busher, P.M. The W.M. opened the Lodge precisely at seven o'clock, and proceeded to put the questions. The respondents were—First lecture: Bros. Busher, T. L. Fox, Gurton, Stacey, Walkley, M. Levinson, and Daly. Second lecture: Bros. T. L. Fox, Stacey, Daly, Hammett, and Stacey. Third lecture: Bros. M. Levinson, Walkley, and Hammett. Where all was perfection it would appear to be invidious to particularize individuals, still we cannot let the opportunity pass without offering our meed of praise to Bro. T. A. Adams, for the able manner in which he worked the whole of the questions. The business of the evening was concluded by a unanimous vote of thanks to Bro. T. A. Adams, not only for his admirable working, but also for the kind manner in which he always comes forward to assist in the work of Freemasonry, whenever and wherever his services are required. Bro. T. A. Adams returned thanks in a very feeling manner.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 8th, Royal Clarence (81), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Tuesday, 9th, Jerusalem (986), ditto, at 7; Wednesday, 10th, Royal Sussex (221), ditto, at 7; Friday, 12th. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7½. *Chapter*.—Thursday, 11th, Clarence (81), ditto, at 7.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, November 9th, St. Anne's (863), Alderney, at 7.

CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 10th, Fidelity (623), White Hart, Flowerly Field, at 6; Thursday, 11th, Mersey (701), Angel Hotel, Birkenhead, at 5.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.—*Tyrian Lodge* (No. 315).—On Tuesday, Oct. 26, the above Lodge celebrated its anniversary under the auspices of Bro. Stone, the newly-elected W.M. The Lodge was opened at three p.m., when the usual business was gone through, and Bro. E. Gamble was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in ancient and solemn form. At five o'clock the banquet was served up in the elegant dining room attached to the Royal Hotel. The attendance of Brothers in the province of Derbyshire, together with those from neighbouring counties, was most numerous, no less than sixty being present. The W.M. occupied the chair, being faced by his senior and junior Wardens (Bros. Giles and Hall.) Amongst those present were:—From the Tyrian Lodge—Bros. Stone, C. R. Colville, M.P., J. Gamble, E. Gamble, S. Collinson, J. German, Giles, Hall, J. B. Coulson, T. Cox, Bayliss, Rev. G. Wright, Little, J. Bloor, Smith, W. Cantrill, Crossley, J. Gadsby, C. Harwood, W. M. Ingle, Jobson, T. Newbold, A. Butel, S. Henchley, jun., J. B. Murphy, W. Faulkner, J. Riding. From the Arboretum Lodge—Bros. J. Clayton, J. Smith, Abrahart, G. C. Bingham, E. Williamson, T. Frost, G. Spreckley, S. Leech, J. Borington. From the Abbey Lodge, Burton—Bros. Chadfield, Bowley, Coxon, and numerous other Brethren. The Duke of Devonshire sent a fine buck for the banquet. After the dessert had been placed upon the table, and the Lodge close tyled, the W.M. gave "The Queen and the Craft," and "The Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England." A number of Masonic and personal toasts followed, which were drank and responded to with most hearty feeling, whilst the singing of some of the Brethren was of the highest order, and greatly enhanced the pleasures of the evening.

DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 8th, Sun (123), Globe Hotel, Exmouth, at 5; Sincerity (224), St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, at 7; Wednesday, 10th, Fortitude (122), Prince George Hotel, Stonehouse, at 7.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, November 8th, Montague (969), Lion Inn, Lyme Regis, at 7.

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, November 11th, Palatine (114), Bridge Hotel, Sunderland, at 8.

GATESHEAD.—*Lodge of Industry* (No. 56).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Grey Horse Inn, on Monday, October 25th. Present—the W.M. Bro. Anthony Clapham, and the officers of the Lodge. After voting several sums of money for charities, and arranging to visit the different Lodges in the neighbourhood, and the business of the Lodge completed, the Brethren, and a number of the Grand Officers of the province of Northumberland and Durham, and other visitors, adjourned to refreshment and spent a happy evening.

ESSEX.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 8th, Star in the East, Private Rooms, Harwich, at 7; Wednesday, 10th, United (998), George Hotel, Colchester, at 7. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 9th, Essex (343), George Hotel, Chelmsford, at 7.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, November 11th, Royal Gloucester (152), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7. *Chapter*.—Wednesday, 10th, Friendship (319), Private Rooms, Portsmouth, at 7.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, November 9th, Belvidere (741), Star Hotel, Maidstone, at 7.

RYDE LODGE (No. 999.)—At the regular meeting of the members of this Lodge, held on Tuesday, October 27th, in the Masonic Hall, Ryde, there were present Bro. Price, W.M.; Bro. Hyde Pullen, P.M., and D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. J. H. Hearn as S.W.; Bro. G. F. Harrington, J.W., &c. Bro. Trekell was passed to the second degree; and Bros. Duff and White Popham were raised to the third degree. Bro. Ollard was admitted as a joining member. At the close of the business the Brethren partook of a slight repast, and in course of the evening, Bro. Hyde Pullen, in alluding to the Masonic Relief Fund, said he wished it to be particularly noticed, that the great object of its institution was to give aid and relief to cases which the general charities of the Order excluded, or insufficiently relieved, and especially called attention of the Brethren to the fact that there was no limitation as to age for those who might be benefited by it.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 10th, Antiquity (170), One Horse Shoe, Bolton, at 7. *Chapter*.—Monday, November 8th, Perseverance (432), Old Bull, Blackburn, at 8; Tuesday, 9th, St. John's (268), Commercial Inn, Bolton, at 7.

MANCHESTER.—*Lodge of Affability* (No. 399).—The Brethren of this Lodge met at the Masonic Lodge rooms, Cross-street Chambers, on Thursday, 7th Oct., and were honoured by a goodly array of visitors from the provincial and sister Lodges. The ballot was taken for Mr. William Powell and Mr. Samuel Percy, the latter being initiated by Bro. Baldwin, P.M., No. 246. Bros. George Abel and Samuel Titmas were then passed to the second degree. Bro. J. L. Hine, P.M., No. 407, was declared unanimously accepted upon ballot as honorary member of the Lodge. The Lodge was closed in peace and harmony at eight o'clock, when the Brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was presided over by Bro. John J. Lundy, P.M., who, after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, proposed the health of Bro. J. L. Hine, who had that night been admitted as honorary member of the Lodge, and stated that the Lodge by doing so might perhaps be doing all they could for Bro. Hine in return for his many and valuable services rendered to the Lodge of Affability; yet they could not add much lustre to the honour or estimation in which that Brother was held by the Craft, as well as amongst the Knights Templar, for not only had he conducted during his years of office the business of his own Lodge, Chapter and Encampments, so as to secure the esteem of their several members, but he had laboured for the good of the Craft in general, by cheerfully affording assistance to this Lodge, as well as to others, whenever they needed it, and after the valuable aid he had rendered to the Lodge of Affability for several years past, it was only a fair tribute to pay him for his disinterested kindness by giving him that position which would entitle him to rank amongst them as a member. The toast was enthusiastically received, and Bro. Hine, in responding, stated that whatever service he had rendered to this Lodge, he was glad to find had been so much appreciated; and that he would be equally glad to do for any Lodge which might require his aid, and he was pleased to see the old Lodge of Affability adding strength to its numbers and respectability.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 8th, Sincerity (368), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4; Tuesday, 9th, Merchants (294), Royal Hotel, Liverpool, at 5; Royal Preston (418), Cross

Axes, Preston, at 8; Thursday, 11th, Harmonic (263), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4. *Chapters.*—Harmony (267), Wellington Hotel, Garston, at 5.

BOOTLE.—*Derby Lodge* (No. 1026).—An unusually large meeting of Brethren took place on the last regular meeting of this Lodge, on Wednesday, the 27th ult., in consequence of Bro. Lambert, P.M. of 889, and P.Prov. J.G.D. for East Lancashire, having accepted an invitation from Bro. Wade, the W.M., to attend and deliver the lecture in the third degree. The Lodge was opened in due form up to the third degree, and Bro. Kilshaw was raised by the W.M. Bro. Lambert then commenced his lecture, introducing it by stating that it was one of those lectures called the "Ancient York," and had been in use under the Ancient Grand Lodge of York previous to the union; and that though the ritual of the ceremonies had been revised by the United Grand Lodge, the lectures of both Grand Lodges remained intact. In the course of the lecture he enlarged extensively on the offices, vestments, and duties of the high priest on the day of atonement, giving a vivid description of the preparations and entry into the *sanctum sanctorum*. The "Shekinah" was then traced in its different mysterious appearances, from the time of Moses to the conversion of St. Paul; and he afterwards explained the degrees symbolically in connection with the creation, deluge, and building of the temple, concluding with a beautiful elucidation of Freemasonry in connection with the promises. He was listened to with rapt attention, and at the conclusion the feelings of the visitors were aptly conveyed by Bro. Willoughby, P.J.G.W. for Cheshire. This interesting lecture was taught to Bro. Lambert many years ago by a weaver at Wigan, earning his pittance of seven shillings a week. We must not omit to mention that many accessories to the lecture, including transparencies, have been provided by the Southport Lodge, and the use of them was, in a truly Masonic spirit, promptly granted by the W.M., of No. 889. The Lodge being closed down to the first degree, the Brethren adjourned to a banquet, during which the Prov. G. Sec. for West Lancashire, Bro. Wylie, informed the Brethren that Sir Thos. G. Hesketh, the D.G.M., had given positive injunctions to his officers to visit the various Lodges more frequently, and endeavour to promote a better uniformity of working in the province, and had also intimated his own intention of visiting frequently. This elicited much applause from the members connected with the province, who have as yet only had the opportunity of seeing their respected D. Prov. G.M. at the annual Provincial Grand Lodge, and anticipations were formed as to the good results which were certain to follow. Among the visitors were Bro. Willoughby, P.M., of 701 and 782, and Prov. J.G.W. for Cheshire. Bro. Bulley, P.M., 782, and Prov. J.G.D. for Cheshire; Bro. Rampling, P. Prov. G.S.W. for Lancashire and Cheshire; Bro. Burns, P. Prov. S.G.D. for East Lancashire; Bros. Turmeau, W.M., 368; Allender, P.M., 368; Marshall, W.M., 782; Platt, P.M., 782; Platt, Sec., 782; Wadham, W.M., 971; Heyes, W.M., 864; Codrington, J.W., 889; Morton, S.W., 701; and Archibald, 971.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

HINCKLEY.—*Knights of Malta Lodge* (No. 58).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge took place at the Town Hall, Hinckley, on Wednesday last. There were present, Bros. Cotterell, P.M.; Cotman, P.M.; Murcott, P.M.; Dr. Smith, S.W.; H. J. Davis, J.W.; May, Sec.; Rev. W. Newton, Atkins, Harrold, Preston, Goude, Clarke, &c. Visitors, Bros. Kelly, Deputy Prov. G.M. (who presided); Rev. J. O. Picton, Prov. Grand Chap.; Pettifor, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Cummings, J.W., 348; Sheppard, Sec., 766, and Emberlin, 348. The minutes of the last Lodge having been read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for several candidates, and three of these gentlemen, viz.:—Messrs. John Homer, of Earl's Shilton; Langton Wilson, of Sapcote, and Thos. Francis Morley, of Hinckley, being present, were duly initiated by the D. Prov. G.M., assisted by Bro. Pettifor, after which, Bros. Rev. W. Newton, Atkins and Preston having satisfactorily passed an examination in the second degree, were severally raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The effect of the ceremonies in this and the first degree was greatly heightened by the introduction of an harmonium, at which Bro. Cotman presided. Bro. Atkins was elected Treasurer, and a gentleman proposed as a candidate for initiation. After some further business

of a routine character had been transacted, the Lodge was closed in harmony, and the Brethren adjourned to refreshment, the visitors from Leicester being entertained in a most liberal and truly Masonic manner by the "Knights of Malta."

LINCOLNSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, November 9th, Harmony (339), Masonic Hall, Boston, at 7.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 8th, St. Peter's (706), Catterick's Buildings, Newcastle, at 7; Tuesday, 9th, De Ogle (919), Masonic Rooms, Morpeth, at 7; Wednesday, 10th, Blagden (957), Ridley Arms, Blyth, at 7.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A Lodge of Instruction was opened under the warrant of Lodge No. 24, at the Masonic Hall, Blakett Street, on Tuesday, October 26th, by Bro. Hotham, P.M., who appointed his officers. Bro. C. S. Banister, P.M., was unanimously elected Lecture Master, and instructed the Deacons in their duties for the several degrees. Several joining members being proposed, Bro. A. Clapham P.M., was elected W.M. for the following meeting (November 2nd). The Lodge was closed in due form.

OXFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A SPECIAL Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Oxford, on Wednesday last, October 27th, to express sympathy with the M.W. Grand Master, on the recent attacks made upon him, and to declare the unabated confidence of the Brethren in his administration. The chair was occupied by the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Atkins Bowyer, who was supported by Bro. R. J. Spiers, D. Prov. Grand Master. Bros. Codrington, M.A., of Brazenose, Prov. S.G.W.; Looker, (No. 873), Prov. J.G.W.; Wyatt, Prov. G.W., Isle of Wight, Rev. G. R. Portal, M.A.; and Rev. H. A. Pickard, M.A., P. Prov. G. S.Ws; V.W. Bro. Rev. R. W. Norman, M.A., Prov. G.C.; V.W. Bro. Rev. J. S. Sidebotham, M.A., P. Prov. G.C.; Bro. Hester, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. Bevers, (No. 425), Prov. S.G.D.; Faulkner, (No. 873), Prov. J.G.D.; Bro. Bossom, (No. 425), Prov. G. Pur.; Bro. Talbot, Prov. G.D.C.; Bros. Rev. Septimus Andrews, M.A., Christ Church College; Rev. C. M. Style, M.A., St. John's College. Bros. Bennett, B.A., University College; Williamson, Christ Church College; Holmes, J.W., (No. 425), Prov. G. Stewards. Bros. Martin, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Hobbs, Assist. Prov. G. Sec.; Joy, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Thompson, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Randall, Prov. G. Treas.; Owen, P. Prov. S.G.D.; Symonds, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Houghton, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Havers, P.M., (Nos. 85 and 873); Thurland, Park, Fowler, and many other Brethren of the province.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been duly opened—

The Prov. Grand Master said—Brethren, we meet on the present occasion under very different circumstances to those which usually call us together,—under circumstances of great importance, and which, I am happy to say, are of very rare occurrence. I have thought it necessary, in order that we may discharge a duty to ourselves, as well as to others, to call you together that we may express an opinion on a subject so important as that which I am about to bring before you. I trust that in the consideration of the subject our feelings may be so restrained that we may use no terms not befitting in us as Masons (cheers); but I must be allowed to say that I feel the greatest indignation at the unfounded attacks which have been made on the Grand Master. You are aware of the resolution to be brought under consideration from the summons calling you together, but you may not all be as well acquainted with the article which has called for it, and which appeared in the *Masonic Observer*. In that publication are these words—"We had occasion this time last year to draw attention to the unblushing effrontery with which the principal appointments in Grand Lodge were prostituted to political purposes; we are sorry to be compelled to recur to this very scandalous subject." I am not aware who wrote that article, and I can only trust that either now or hereafter he will be convinced there was no ground for such an accusation against the noble

Brother who has felt it his duty to appeal to the sympathy and support of the Craft. (Cheers). However deeply I might have felt on the subject, I should not have thought it necessary to call you together—I should not have felt called upon to vindicate the character of the noble lord—had not the attack been brought before the Grand Lodge by the Grand Master himself, who appealed to the support of the Brethren, and utterly repudiated the charge as false and unfounded. (Loud cheers). Such a charge would, if true, as the Grand Master himself stated, render him incapable of longer holding his distinguished position as the head of the Craft. Those best acquainted with the Grand Master can bear testimony that a more high minded nobleman and gentleman could not exist, and that he is utterly incapable of overstepping his duty or of transgressing the solemn obligations he has taken to administer the affairs of the Craft with impartiality and justice. (Cheers). It is not among those who are acquainted with the Grand Master—who know his honour and his truthfulness—that such an attack can do any harm—it being well known that throughout life the noble earl has borne the highest character for honour; and even in his connection with the turf—that rock upon which so many fair reputations have been wrecked—the voice of slander has never dared to breathe one word derogatory to that character. It is not amongst those who know his lordship, I repeat, that we need say anything in his defence; but the circulation of the gross and wicked attacks made against the Grand Master is not confined to those who know him, or even to this country—but it extends to the most distant provinces and the colonies, where those who are unacquainted with his lordship, upon reading these charges may, as a matter of course, attach some degree of credit to them. I might enter into further explanations upon the subject, but that I believe it will be better brought before you by asking the Prov. Grand Sec. to read that portion of the proceedings of the last Grand Lodge relating to it.

Bro. Pickard, Prov. G. Sec., here read the speech of the M.W.G.M., as reported at pages 467–8 of the *Freemasons' Magazine* of Sept. 8th. The denials of the Grand Master of the truth of the charges brought against him being loudly cheered.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proceeded to say, Brethren—I have now placed you in possession of all the facts to be brought before you, and though I feel strongly on the subject, I am not here to force my feelings and opinions upon any one. We are met calmly to consider the subject, and I trust that, in the remarks I have felt it my duty to make, I have used no expression which can offend against the charity of Freemasonry. (Cheers). I will now move the resolution which I purpose to offer for your approval, “This Prov. Grand Lodge desires to express its sympathy with the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland, under the groundless personal attack recently made upon him in the *Masonic Observer*; and to declare its unabated confidence in his lordship's just and impartial administration, as well as its determination to support his lordship in his rightful authority.” (Cheers). Brethren, I now leave the resolution in your hands, awaiting your verdict with perfect confidence, I having only been actuated by what I feel to be my duty as a man and a Mason in calling you together to defend the character of a brother in his absence, being ready at all times to repel the slanderer of his fair fame. (Cheers).

Bro. Codrington, Prov. S.G.W., claimed the privilege of seconding the resolution. He felt that he could add nothing to the facts which had been so ably brought before the Brethren, and he felt that they must all approve of the resolution which had been brought under their consideration through the kindness of their excellent Prov. Grand Master. (Cheers).

Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, P. Prov. G.W., said that he felt this to be an occasion of the greatest importance, and that no steps ought to be taken without the most earnest and careful consideration. He was not there to defend the attack which had been made upon the Grand Master, that was very far from his purpose. It was at all times most mischievous and wrong to impute motives to any one when in the discharge of their duty; and above all, was it so to impute motives to the head of a Craft, whose purity should always be dearest to his heart. (Cheers). But they were not only asked to express their sympathy with the Grand Master under the attacks to which he had been subjected, but they were asked to go further, and do other things to which he could not consent. In the first part of the resolution which he held in his hand, he was asked to sympathize with the Grand Master under

the groundless personal attack recently made upon him in *Masonic Observer*. As he had said, he was not going to defend that attack; but if he was asked to say that it was groundless, he could not give his vote for the resolution. He felt that the Grand Master was entitled to their unqualified sympathy under the attacks which had been made upon him, as would be any person who had been attacked by statements which were untrue; and his lordship having denied the truthfulness of the statements in the paragraph in the *Masonic Observer* complained of, was entitled to their sympathy. But it was one thing to accord that sympathy—and it was another thing to say that there were no grounds for the statements made. Why it was notorious that both the late and present Deputy Grand Masters the late Senior Grand Warden the Earl of Durham, and Junior Grand Warden Bro. Fenwick, were members of the same political party to which the Grand Master belonged. They were bound to accept the explanation of the noble lord, that in making those appointments he was not influenced by political motives—they were bound to believe the Grand Master, that he did not even know the politics of many of his officers when he appointed them; but they could not, therefore, say the charges brought against him were groundless. They might say that the charges were made under a false impression; but with the facts he had mentioned before them, surely they could not maintain that they were groundless. So much for that part of the resolution. They were next called upon to declare their confidence in Lord Zetland's "just and impartial administration." He could not consider, even admitting that political considerations had never guided him, that Lord Zetland's administration had been just and impartial, as he would endeavour to point out in a few words. He did not think there was much justice or impartiality in appointing Lord Durham to office, he never having filled a Master's chair, as was required by the Book of Constitutions. Then again, there were the Deacons and other officers, if they were not appointed by the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master he could not explain the manner of their appointment, unless it was conducted by a clique who selected them from a few favoured Lodges, with which they were themselves connected, and who influenced the Grand Master in the business. It was always invidious to mention names—but why were men like Lord Carnarvon, Bro. Beach, Bro. Best, or Sir Edmund Lechmere, and others, never offered office? He did not know that any of these Brethren would have accepted office; but still its not being offered was a flagrant instance of the want of impartiality, and if they said that Lord Zetland was not to blame, they could only come to the conclusion that he did not act by himself, but allowed himself to be guided by evil counsellors. Again, he could not indorse the statement that the administration of the affairs of the Craft was impartial, when he could scarcely recollect a single case where a resolution brought forward by an independent member of Grand Lodge, was not opposed by the executive. The first time he spoke in Grand Lodge was to second the motion of Bro. Spiers for the publication of a pocket edition of the Book of Constitutions, of which up to that time a large portion of the Brethren were in ignorance. That was opposed by the executive on the ground that if men became acquainted with the Constitutions, it would lead to greater discussion in Grand Lodge. He (Bro. Portal) next brought forward a motion, that a paper of the business should be placed in the hands of each member of Grand Lodge as he entered the room. Before that time they had been kept in ignorance of the business to be brought before them until they were called upon to decide upon it. This too was opposed by the executive. Why, what was Grand Lodge for if not for discussion? Well, that was carried, and then Lord Carnarvon, being desirous that the country Brethren should know what business was to be transacted in Grand Lodge, moved that the business papers should be circulated amongst them prior to the time of meeting. That motion was also opposed by the executive—by those by whom the Grand Master was surrounded, and it was with difficulty carried—so that it was owing to the exertions of the independent members that they were now acquainted with the business to be transacted in Grand Lodge before it was brought forward. Then came the crowning monstrosity—the secession of the Canadian Lodges. That large province was lost to Masonry, solely owing to the neglect of the Grand Master, and yet they were now asked to express their confidence in him. Fourteen years ago, when the Grand Master was called

to power, Canada was a large and flourishing province; and now, in 1858, at the utmost there were but two Lodges which acknowledged English authority. The Board of General Purposes had investigated the matter, and they found that the neglect was not in the Grand Secretary's office, but that the memorials of the Canadians had been before the Grand Master for months without his taking any notice of them. Now, would any man of business say, that because he could not grant all the requests made to him, that the best way of treating communications was to leave them entirely unanswered? The resolution before them next called upon them to pledge themselves to support Lord Zetland in his rightful authority. Of course rightful authority should be supported; but might there not be some danger of the rightful authority of others than the Grand Master—the rightful authority of Grand Lodge—being threatened. Why, no sooner was any resolution displeasing to the executive brought forward, than they advised the Grand Master not to put it to Grand Lodge, on the plea that it was against the ancient landmarks. The Book of Constitutions declared Grand Lodge to be the governing power—the supreme authority rested in Grand Lodge, and not with the Grand Master. He could give them an instance of how that authority was set aside. At the June meeting of Grand Lodge, two years since, he (Bro. Portal) in order to allay the feeling existing amongst the Canadians, moved a resolution, expressing the opinion of Grand Lodge that the colonies should have the power of virtually appointing their own Prov. Grand Masters, subject of course to the approval of the Grand Master, but Lord Zetland refused to put the resolution to Grand Lodge, on the plea that it was opposed to the ancient landmarks. Yet two years afterwards his lordship made the very concession which he had declared to be opposed to the ancient landmarks. His lordship had changed his mind, but only when it was too late to be of any use. It was like a physician, who having prescribed a wrong medicine for a disease, afterwards altered it, but only when it was too late, the patient being already too far gone. They all knew, that concessions which would at one time have satisfied all reasonable complaints, often became worse than useless by delay. Then let them look at the question of the right of adjournment of Grand Lodge. Bro. Warren, whom he was glad to see present, maintained that Grand Lodge—if it could not finish the business in one evening, had the right to adjourn for a week or a fortnight, but the Grand Master ruled the reverse, and at the following meeting, Col. Burlton and others, amongst whom was himself, claimed that they ought to have the right of adjournment, and brought forward a substantive motion on the subject, but the Grand Master refused to put it, as being against the landmarks. So that in fact the Grand Master filched away the privileges of Grand Lodge, and arrogated them to himself. Now, on the last occasion of the meeting of Grand Lodge, Sir Lucius Curtis brought forward a vote of confidence in the Grand Master, and though the Book of Constitutions declared that no motion could be made without previous notice, was allowed to put it to the Brethren.

The Prov. G. Master—"No; not allowed to put it. The Grand Master called Sir Lucius to order, but the acclamations of the Brethren drowned his protest, and it was through those acclamations it was put." (Cheers).

Bro. Portal continued—He was not so much complaining of the motion being allowed to be put, as contrasting it with what took place at a later period of the evening, when some impertinent letters, which had been addressed to Bro. Harington, in Canada, were laid before Grand Lodge. These letters had embittered the feelings of the Canadians, and were regarded by Bro. Harington as personally offensive. Now anything more impertinent than these letters he had never read, and those with whom he acted wished to express their opinion regarding them. They maintained that when papers were laid before Grand Lodge, they should be allowed to express an opinion upon them; but they were not so allowed, on the ground that they had not given notice of motion, though they had the precedent of Sir Lucius Curtis that evening; and of Lord Panmure and others, on previous occasions, for bringing forward motions upon papers before Grand Lodge without previous notice. In the face of these facts he would gladly join in a resolution of sympathy with the Grand Master under the attacks made upon him, in the fullest confidence that they were unfounded; but believing that the rightful author-

city of Grand Lodge was in greater danger than that of the Grand Master, he would rather cut off his right hand than hold it up for the motion as it stood. (Cheers).

Bro. Spiers, D. Prov. G.M., looked upon that meeting as one of the greatest importance to the whole Craft. He could not agree with the opinions expressed by Bro. Portal, though he was gratified to hear that Brother express his sympathy with the Grand Master under the attacks to which he had been subjected, and upon which it behoved that Grand Lodge to express an opinion, as an impression had got abroad that the province of Oxford was in some degree mixed up with an opposition from which the attacks had emanated. He was sure that they would all be glad to hear both sides of the question before arriving at a decision, in which he trusted they would be unanimous. He had had some experience in Grand Lodge, of which he had been a member fourteen years, for during the whole of that period he had not missed attending the quarterly communications upon more than three or four occasions. During that time, his memory extended over many similar attacks made upon the Grand Master. First they had Bros. Dr. Crucefix, Lee Stevens, Whitmore, and others, who indulged in attacks upon the Grand Master and his supporters. There had been little guerilla fights with Bros. Scarborough and others, but he considered the attacks now made to be of a more mischievous and dangerous character, because they were supposed to emanate from men of education and high position in society. It was therefore incumbent upon them to take notice of them, and acting according to their conviction, if they believed the charges to be unfounded, to express their opinion to that effect. In the first portion of the motion before them, they desired to express their sympathy with the Grand Master under the groundless attack recently made upon him, and having taken that step, to express their confidence in his lordship, and their determination to sustain him in his rightful authority. They were not met to consider whether the Grand Master had given office to persons of his own political opinions, but whether it was true that he had prostituted the powers of his high office to political purposes. He looked upon it as a very different thing to say that Lord Zetland had given office to whigs, and to say that he had prostituted his powers to the purposes of the whig party. (Hear, hear). He had observed for many years the appointments which had been made in Grand Lodge; he believed that they had always been given without reference to politics, and that the majority of Prov. Grand Masters were opposed to the Grand Master in politics. He looked upon the office of Prov. Grand Master as far more important than that of Grand Warden. A Grand Warden was generally a member of one of the Houses of Parliament and the sphere of his duties was in London, where he had little influence. While the Grand Wardens had no power in their hands, the Prov. Grand Masters had the appointment of all the Prov. Grand Officers, as well the general direction of Masonic affairs in the provinces, and therefore the opportunity of showing favouritism if they desired it; and yet he believed that the politics of the majority of the Prov. Grand Masters were opposed to those of the Grand Master. He had looked over the list of appointments to the office of Grand Warden, and he did not feel that there had been any preponderance given to one party over another. Now, the first appointment made by the Earl of Zetland was that of a nobleman opposed to him in politics, Earl Howe, as Deputy Grand Master. The next Deputy Grand Master, Lord Yarborough, was so attentive to his duties, and so liberal a supporter of their charities, that he had been looked upon by the Craft as the future Deputy Grand Master, long before he was appointed. Then, with regard to Lord Panmure, he was sure there was not one of them who did not rejoice that a man of such great administrative talent and of so distinguished a position, had been induced to accept the office of Deputy Grand Master. He, for one, though differing with that noble lord in politics, felt proud that so distinguished a nobleman and statesman should be placed in the position he held. Then, with regard to other appointments, one of the last was that of a brother who had been initiated in that province, and who they esteemed most highly, Bro. Wyndham Portal, who was made a Grand Warden. That Brother was considered a liberal conservative. He had not always been so denominated, and though now a progressive reformer, he certainly never could be considered to belong to the same school of politics as Lord Zetland. (Cheers). He would now proceed to notice

the action of the Grand Master in Grand Lodge. Bro. Portal had brought forward some few questions which it was held were opposed to the landmarks of the Order, and considered they had not been fairly treated in Grand Lodge, but they must remember that the Grand Master was not solely responsible for that. They could hardly expect a man to give up his whole time to the Craft, and he believed that it would have been hardly possible to find a nobleman who would have given up more of his time to Masonry, and who was more devoted to its interests, than Lord Zetland. (Cheers). They knew that the sovereign of a kingdom must mainly depend on the advice of his ministers, with regard to the course of his government. So must the Grand Master also, in a great degree, depend upon his ministers—for he could not go continually about amongst the private Lodges, as could other members of the Craft. Though in some instances he might think that Lord Zetland had listened too much to the opinions of others, yet he thought on the whole they had reason to be entirely satisfied at the manner in which the noble lord filled his high position. He (Bro. Spiers), though he might have regretted some of the decisions come to in Grand Lodge, had felt, as an old conservative, that the Grand Master and Grand Lodge had a right to take further time for reflection if they desired to do so. He certainly would not say that he had been satisfied with the management of their colonial affairs, but when a colonial board was moved for, it was at once acceded to, and that most gracefully—(cheers)—and the Grand Master appointed its first president from amongst those who led the opposition—indeed, he believed that it was through the exertions of Bro. Burlton that the board was established. No doubt the Craft had reason to complain of the long period in which Bro. White had been allowed to hold the position of Grand Secretary; but they all knew how difficult it was to persuade men that the time had arrived when they ought to retire from the active duties of life, and give way to younger and more active men. Though he believed it would have been more for the interest of the Craft if Bro. White had retired eight or ten years earlier, yet now that the remedy had been applied through the recommendation of the Grand Master himself, they should speak of Bro. White only with respect, for there could be no doubt of the valuable services which he for many years rendered to the Order—and that he was a man of more information, and of greater Masonic knowledge, than any other man in the Craft. (Hear, hear.) A great deal had been said about Canada, and the great loss which this country and the Craft had sustained by the withdrawal of the Canadian Lodges from English rule. Though he was sorry that the Canadians had separated from England in the way they had done, and great care would be required in adjusting their relations in future—he did not regret that Canada had established a Grand Lodge of her own. As the colonies were now being taught to rely upon themselves, and to become independent of the government of the mother country, though we hoped still to be able to retain them as friends and allies—so did he consider that the time had arrived when Canada should have an independent Grand Lodge of her own, and no longer have to send to England for her certificates—nor called upon to send her the moneys she has been accustomed to receive. The time had come when the Canadians should have the control over their own funds, and he therefore did not regret that Canada had become detached from England, though he regretted that the separation had not taken place in terms of friendship. He confidently looked, however, to a return of friendship between the Masons of the two countries when animosities were forgotten—heat of temper allayed—and each party would be ready to concede something to the other. (Cheers). He thought that they had a right to expect that those who had assisted in the separation should now direct their attention to the best means of restoring peace and harmony between the Grand Lodges of the two countries. (Cheers). What had taken place during the last two or three years had given him great pain, and certainly had not tended to exhibit to the Masonic world the British Lodges as actuated by loyalty to their chief—by charity—and brotherly love. (Hear, hear). If the public saw them seeking every opportunity of opposing those in authority—if they saw them attributing bad motives one to another—how could they do otherwise than look upon the brotherly love and charity which they professed as nothing more than a name, having no foundation in

reality. (Cheers). He called upon them then to support the Grand Master by adopting the resolution in its entirety; and, above all, he asked those Brethren who had assisted in bringing things into their present position to consider the danger of the course they were pursuing—and to pause ere they forfeited the good opinion of the Brethren with whom they had hitherto acted, as well as that of the great body of the Craft. (Cheers.) Let them consider that the opinion of other persons might be correct as well as their own, and stop, ere it was too late, in a course which was fraught with the utmost danger to the prosperity of the Craft. (Cheers).

The Rev. R. Norman having been out of England, had listened with great attention to the observations which had fallen from Bros. Spiers and Portal. It appeared they all agreed in one thing, that nothing could be more unmasonic than the spirit exhibited in the paper of which they were complaining. There was a wide and decided difference between open manly criticism and anonymous slander. He by no means concurred in every act of the Grand Master, but they were met, not to consider that, but to express their warm sympathy towards him under the attacks to which he had been subjected in this periodical. Bro. Spiers had spoken as though they knew who were interested in the publication, as though they knew the writer of the article complained of. He begged them to banish all such ideas from their minds, and speak only of the article itself. The question laid in a very small compass—the assertions in the *Masonic Observer* were either true or they were untrue. If true, the Grand Master was not fit to preside over them; and if untrue, they were bound to express their sympathy with the Grand Master, and their determination to support him. (Cheers). Bro. Spiers had drawn a distinction between the position of Provincial Grand Master and that of Grand Wardens, showing that the sphere of utility of the former was wider and more extended, but that would be no excuse for political favouritism. Though the influence of a Grand Warden might be less extensive than that of a Provincial Grand Master, still the same care should be exercised in his appointment. But it was denied that politics had had anything to do with the appointments, and they were bound as Masons to accept that denial. With regard to Canada, he had been twice across the Atlantic, and he could speak of the feeling of that colony. England had hitherto made a gross error in the government of her colonies—she had treated them too much as babies—but she was now beginning to learn her error. He knew that the Canadians were attached to the mother country, and if a war should occur between England and the United States, which he trusted God would ever avert, there could be no doubt upon which side Canada would range herself. She would be found standing by the side of England, though that would not have been the case ten years since. That change of feeling had been wrought by the change in the policy of the home government. [The Prov. G. M. here intimated to the reverend brother, that he was verging a little too far into the field of politics.] He could not but regret that the Canadian Masons had separated themselves from the English, for he knew that Freemasonry was nowhere more fully carried out than in Canada and the United States. The Masons there did not hold their meetings in hotels, but they had buildings of their own, which were mostly of considerable size, and often of beautiful architectural proportions. He had spoken to many Masons, and he knew that, individually, the colonial Brethren held the kindest feelings towards their English Brethren—and he was very hopeful, from what he had seen, of the future prospects of Canadian Masonry. If the statements in the *Masonic Observer* were untrue, they ought to express their deep sympathy with the Grand Master, and he was sure that that sympathy would be nowhere more sincerely felt than among the colonial Masons. In order to show to the colonies that the Masons of England were but one family they would cordially support the noble Brother whom they had placed at their head—even though he might occasionally err in his judgment, as all men would; and, above all, they would support and protect him against coarse and unfounded; anonymous personal attacks. (Cheers).

Bro. Randall, Prov. G. Treas., rose because he thought that not only ought they to express their sympathy with the Grand Master, but that there should be some expression of indignation against a publication in which such libellous attacks

against any member of the Craft could be allowed to appear. It was some time since when, upon being made acquainted in that room with the existence of the publication, he expressed his anticipation that it was fraught with the utmost mischief and danger to the Craft. From its earliest numbers it displayed an aptitude for attacks that could not be otherwise than dangerous—and what made it worse was its being conducted by men who were sworn to assist and protect their Brethren. It was no small matter at any time, to be stabbed in the dark, but when the stab was found to come from the hands of those whom you had nourished and cherished—and who were bound to protect you, it added double poignancy to the wound. He was sure he spoke the feelings of the large majority, if not of all present, when he expressed his utter indignation at such an article having been penned and published. (Cheers). The allegations set forth were so monstrous that it was scarcely credible how they could have entered the mind of any man. Though scandal would find no response in noble minds, and the base alone could believe what the base would utter, it was their bounden duty to repudiate such publications lest they might be misunderstood at a distance, where the noble Brother against whom they were directed was not so well known as he was in this country, the mirror of whose character had never received the slightest stain from the breath of slander. When they found that these attacks did not come from the outer world, but that it was the hand of a Brother Mason that put the pen by which they were written to paper, it was impossible to restrain their indignation. He was sure they were all indignant, and he felt that not only the province, but their Lodges, were in some degree affected from circumstances connected with it, by what had taken place. They either were, or they were not, Freemasons. A few months since the Provincial Grand Lodge entertained the Grand Master at their board, and the utmost cordiality was shown towards him. If what they then did was not a sham—if they felt what they then applauded, they were bound now to express their warm confidence in the government of Lord Zetland, and their determination to support him in his authority. (Cheers). He did not know what motive actuated the writer of that article—but they could all determine whether its publication was for the good of the Craft or not—and no man who read the publication could doubt that the writer was one of the bitterest enemies which Masonry ever had. (Cheers). He would not hesitate to say that that man, whoever he might be, stood before the Craft as its grossest enemy, and the indignation of nineteen twentieths of the Brethren rested upon his head. (Cheers). He had perhaps spoken warmly, but he had felt bound to express his indignation that any man of talent should be found to prostitute his pen to so base a purpose as that of attacking the character of a nobleman, as high minded and as honourable as any Brother who had ever been placed at the head of the Craft. (Cheers).

Bro. the Rev. H. A. Pickard, agreeing with what had fallen from the distinguished Brother of the Alfred Lodge who had just been addressing them, would suggest whether, in order to show their feelings more strongly, they could not introduce some word which would add to the force of the censure they intended to convey. The Grand Master had himself denounced the attack as libellous, and he thought that perhaps that word might be introduced into the resolution with advantage. He had no doubt of the purity of the motives by which the Grand Master was actuated, and they only echoed the opinion of the great body of Masons when they expressed their confidence in his just and impartial rule, and their determination to maintain him in his authority. (Cheers). He had had some experience of Grand Lodge, and had seen the necessity of supporting the authority of the Grand Master. (Cheers). He feared that much of the mischief which had taken place was to be found embodied in an expression of Bro. Portal, "What is the use of Grand Lodge but for discussion?" He could not agree that that was its only use, and he feared that there had been rather too much discussion of late for the interest of the Craft. If the province of Oxford determined to support the Grand Master, it would have great weight with the Craft and tell to the advantage of Masonry. He would propose to insert the words "and libellous" after "groundless," so that it would read "That this Prov. Grand Lodge desires to express its sympathy with the M.W.G.M. under the groundless and libellous attacks recently made upon him." (Cheers).

Bro. Looker, Prov. J.G.W., seconded the motion, and could not too strongly express his indignation at what had taken place. He seldom saw the *Masonic Observer* and never wished to see it, and he believed the Brethren of his Lodge (the Cherwell) universally condemned it.

Bro. Thompson, P. Prov. G.W. thought there was no necessity for introducing any further words in the resolution, as it was strong enough as it stood.

Bro. Dr. Hester, P. Prov. G.W., considered the word "libellous" a very proper one to introduce into the resolution. He begged them to remember that the *Observer* was not only read by Masons but by others, and by its articles brought discredit on the whole Craft. It therefore became the more imperative that they should express their opinion strongly with regard to it. It was most injurious to the Craft that such publications should be found amongst them as the *Masonic Observer*, and he hoped it would cease to exist at no very distant day. (Cheers).

The Prov. Grand Master then put the question for the insertion of the words "and libellous," which was carried.

The Prov. Grand Master was much pleased that Bro. Portal had conceded the point, that the attack was devoid of truth, and that the Grand Master was entitled to their sympathy. He had listened attentively to the speech of Bro. Portal, and though he could not agree with it, he desired to give it all the weight and authority it deserved. There was one thing he had particularly observed. It appeared to him that the executive were systematically accused of subserviency to the Grand Master, and opposition to the interests of the Craft, and that as soon as a man was promoted, no matter how zealous for their interests, or how independent he had shown himself, he became an object of attack. (Hear, hear). He thought that most unjust, though personally he did not feel aggrieved, as he felt the accusation could not touch him. He believed all the Grand Officers to be actuated by a high sense of duty, and that when they opposed propositions brought before Grand Lodge, they did so because they believed they would be thereby best serving the interests of the Craft. He had always deprecated these attacks, and he had told Bro. Portal that he thought it most unjust, because Brethren were placed in positions of eminence, to suppose they were always actuated by unworthy motives.

Bro. Portal wished to explain. He had not attributed motives to the dais, and when speaking of the executive he did not allude to the dais generally. He spoke of the executive, thereby alluding to the President of the Board of General Purposes, the Grand Registrar, and the Grand Secretary, who were generally understood to be the council of the Grand Master.

The Provincial Grand Master thanked Bro. Portal for his explanation,; he knew that he did not allude to himself, but he knew that the M.W.G.M. often consulted the Prov. G. Masters, though he had not yet done him that honour, and probably never might have occasion to do so. He thought the accusation unjust to the dais generally, but was glad to accept the explanation of Bro. Portal. He had called the Prov. Grand Lodge together not under light circumstances, but under a deep sense of duty, and he was glad to see how well his call had been responded to. He should not detain them after the many eloquent speeches they had heard, but at once put the resolution, leaving to the Prov. Grand Lodge to express their feelings by their acts.

The resolution was then put, and carried amidst loud applause—Bro. Portal alone dissenting.

Bro. Spiers then moved that the resolution should be embodied in an address, and presented to the Grand Master. The Rev. Bro. Pickard seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been closed in ancient and solemn form, a vote of thanks was, on the motion of Bro. Hester, given to the Prov. Grand Master for calling the Brethren together, and the meeting separated.

OXFORD.—*Apollo Lodge* (No. 460).—A numerous muster of this Lodge took place in the evening, at which most of the Brethren who had been present in

the Provincial Grand Lodge assisted, with the exception of those who were obliged to return to Banbury. The W.M., Bro. Codrington, *M.A.* of Brazenose, was in the chair, supported by Bro. Hosier, *B.A.* of Balliol, *S.W.*; Bro. Strother, of Magdalen Hall; the Prov. and D. Prov. Grand Masters, and a numerous assembly both of members and visitors. During a portion of the evening, the Prov. Grand Master took the chair for the purpose of initiating his second son, Mr. Fitzwilliam Wentworth Bowyer, of Christ Church, after which the W.M. resumed his seat, and initiated five other members of the university. The passings and raisings, owing to the heavy press of business for this day, had been performed on the day previous. The initiations being over, Bro. Pickard rose to propose the adoption of a motion precisely similar to that passed in the Prov. Grand Lodge in the morning, for the words of which he was indebted to the Prov. Grand Master. The reason, he said, for bringing forward this motion at all, was to be found in Lord Zetland's speech in the last Grand Lodge, and in the Apollo Lodge; because a rumour was afloat that even if the attack in question had not emanated from some members of the Lodge, there were yet members of the Lodge who were supposed to be connected with the periodical containing the attack. He could not, however, believe that any members of No. 460 could have written an attack, as false as it was unjustifiable; and, unjustifiable because, if the Grand Master had done what was laid to his charge, viz., given the offices in his gift to his own political friends, there would have been no proof that he had done it from political motives, and that nothing could justify the offensive expression that a nobleman of Lord Zetland's high mind and feeling had prostituted his Masonic patronage to political purposes." The W.M. seconded the motion with the insertion of the words "and libellous," so that it stood precisely as passed in Provincial Grand Lodge. The Rev. R. W. Norman observed that he thought Bro. Pickard was mistaken in the idea that either the Lodge or any individual members of it were in the least implicated in the matter. He heartily supported the motion, but he must repeat what he had said in the morning, that the papers in question were anonymous, that they had nothing whatever to do with reports and rumours, that the Apollo Lodge and its members were entirely beside the question, and that they must look at the case entirely *ab extra*, and judge it on its own merits, without considering for one moment who might be or could be the author of the article under consideration. That thus viewing the case, he had every reason to give the proposal his hearty concurrence. The Rev. G. R. Portal observed that the resolution now before the Lodge had been passed that morning in the Provincial Grand Lodge with but one dissentient voice. That one dissentient voice was his own, but now he was happy to say it would be unanimous, at least as regarded himself, for though he could not, for the reasons he had given in the morning, support it, he was now enabled (as Bro. Pickard had confined his observations more immediately to the attack upon the Grand Master and had not at all dwelt on such extraneous matters as his lordship's advisers, or those who were said so to be, the colonies, &c.), to withdraw his opposition, although he could not vote for the motion in its integrity. He hoped, that whatever excitement or warmth of feeling had been caused by this most painful affair, now that the Grand Master had given his denial to the charges brought against him, and that these explanations had been entered into, that all ill feeling would be allayed, and peace and harmony restored. One especial means of promoting this object, he assured his Brethren, would be for country Masons to become regular attendants at Grand Lodge, so as to be enabled to see, and hear, and judge, and vote for themselves, and that if educated men like those now around him would systematically adopt this independent course, party spirit would disappear, and peace would once more prevail. Bro. Hosier (the *S.W.*) begged to be allowed to express his entire concurrence in the views of the Rev. Bro. Norman with regard to the anonymous nature of the offensive paragraph. They had no business to pay attention to any rumours—no business with the writers, even if they knew them—no business to inquire who they were. He could not therefore agree with Bro. Pickard, that the Lodge was called on to express its confidence in the Grand Master, because their Lodge, or any of its members, were involved, nor could he consider that they were so; he supported

the motion on its own merits alone. The Rev. H. A. Pickard briefly explained that he had merely said that such rumours did exist, and had been spread, but that he had never either believed them, or expressed his belief in them. The resolution was carried unanimously. The Lodge was then closed in due form, and the Brethren retired to the banquet, where the utmost unanimity and good feeling prevailed, the fare was good, the speeches short, and the *tout ensemble* such as fully to keep up the character which the Apollo Lodge, Oxford, has long sustained, as one of the most pleasant societies possible in which to spend an agreeable evening.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, November 8th, Honour (528), Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8. *Mark*.—Thursday, 11th, Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8. *Chapter*.—Wednesday, 10th, Royal Sussex (61), Amery's Hotel, Bath, at 7½.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Friday, November 12th, Honour (769), Old Assembly Rooms, Wolverhampton, at 7½.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Tuesday, Oct. 26th, the brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Staffordshire, met for the appointment of officers and the transaction of other business, in the Shire Hall, Stafford. The Right Worshipful the Prov. G.M. Col. Vernon presided on the occasion, supported by the Right Worshipful D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Ward, and a large body of the Past and Present Grand Officers. After the opening of the Grand Lodge, the consecration of the New Lodge, the Staffordshire Knot, was impressively performed by the Prov. G.M.; the Prov. G. Chap. Brother Downs; the Prov. S.G.W. Brother A. Glover; the Prov. J.G.W. Bro. C. Davenport, &c. The musical arrangements were under the management of the Prov. G.Org. Bro. John Emery, jun., assisted by Bro. Edwin Shargool. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the brethren of the Prov. G. Lodge, to the number of nearly 100, sat down to a very sumptuous banquet, the R.W. Prov. G.M. presiding. On the withdrawal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and duly honoured, being alternated by glees and songs effectively rendered by Bros. Pursall, Glydon, Pendleton, Baker, &c., under the able direction of Bro. Shargool.

SUSSEX.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, November 8th, Derwent (47), Swan Hotel, Hastings, at 8.

WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 8th, Rectitude (739), George Hotel, Rugby at 6½; Howe (857), Masonic Rooms, Birmingham, at 6. *Chapter*.—Wednesday, 10th, Howe (857), Masonic Hall, Birmingham, at 6.

WILTSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, November 9th, Elias de Derham (856), Salisbury, at 7½.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, November 9th, Royal Standard (730), Dudley Arms, Dudley, at 6½. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 9th, Royal Standard (730), Dudley Arms, Dudley, at 3.

DUDLEY.—*Lodge of Perseverance* (No. 838).—The monthly meeting of this prosperous Lodge took place on Wednesday evening last, under more than ordinary *éclat*, it being an invitation meeting, in compliment to the newly appointed Master, Bro. Horton, surgeon. We noticed amongst a large number of the members of the Lodge, the following visitors: Bro. Clark, W.M. of 313, Prov. G.S.D.; the Rev. Bro. A. G. Davies, Prov. G.S.W.; Bro. Masefield, Prov. G. Treas.; Bro. Dennison, P.M. and Prov. G. Registrar; Bro. Dr. Davidson, 730; Bro. E. Hollier, W.M. 819; Bro. Westley, 819; Bro. Cooper, 313; and Bro. Burton, G.W., 313. There being a candidate in attendance to be passed to the second degree, the Lodge was duly dedicated in that ceremony, and the W.M. in a most emphatic and

appropriate manner performed the ceremony much to the gratification and acceptance of the Brethren assembled. Bro. Dr. Davidson then delivered the historical address in explanation of the tracing board. The business of the evening being concluded, the Brethren adjourned to a sumptuous banquet prepared by Bro. Beddard. After the customary Masonic toasts had been duly proposed and honoured, the W.M. rose to propose the "Visitors," and in doing so, begged to express his delight at seeing so many of the distinguished members of the Craft at his festive board that evening. When he saw around him Brethren from every Lodge in Dudley, embracing two Masters of Lodges, and so influential a number of the Craft holding Prov. Grand Lodge appointments, he could not but feel flattered at the compliment they had paid him and his Lodge that evening in this true Masonic visitation; he had therefore much pleasure in proposing "The health of the Visiting Brethren." Bro. the Rev. P.M. Davis, Prov. S.G.W., responded to the toast, and reiterated the Masonic sentiments which had so feelingly been expressed by the Worshipful Master; he was proud to know that the Prov. Grand Officers were held in such esteem by the Craft in general, as he could assure the W.M. and Brethren that their constant endeavours would be to continue to merit the esteem and goodwill of the Lodges in the province of Worcestershire. The W.M., No. 313, Bro. Clark having permission to propose the next toast, begged the Brethren to do due honour to the health that he had the honour to propose. They had assembled there that evening to witness their W.M. perform one of those sublime ceremonies peculiar to Masonry; and the very efficient and correct manner in which the W.M. had performed his duty would not fail to impress upon all that the Lodge had lost none of its acknowledged *prestige* for good working, and that they had elected a Master who, doubtless, would reflect honour upon the Lodge and credit to himself. It could not but be highly gratifying to the members of No. 838, to know that their Master had already elicited the good opinions of the Prov. Grand Master, in a manner which enabled them to see him clothed in Prov. Grand Lodge purple, as he felt fully convinced that that distinction would not be conferred in vain, for the W.M. had evidently made up his mind to sustain the dignity of the Craft and the harmony and well-being of his Lodge. The toast having been drunk with much enthusiasm, the W.M. said that Bro. Clark had said more of his qualities than he feared he should be able to fulfil, but as he had the cause of Masonry at heart, and as the Brethren had been pleased to place him in that chair, he would use his best endeavours to promote the spirit of Masonry and the harmony and good feeling of the Lodge, and when he recollected the excellent and correct example that had been set him by the worthy P.Ms. who sat on his left, he could but feel it his duty to emulate that good example, and thus promote the interests of the Craft. After the usual complimentary toasts of the evening had been drunk, and the last toast of the evening moved, the Brethren were informed that the hour for separation had arrived, and each departed much pleased with this Masonic re-union.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 8th, Royal (926), Bellevue House, Fife, at 7. Wednesday, 10th, Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 7.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, 10th, Wakefield (727), Old Rectory, Wakefield, at 7. Thursday, 11th, Britannia (162), Music Hall, Sheffield, at 7; Friday, 12th. *Instruction*.—Alfred (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 8. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 9th, Fidelity (364), Park, Cross Street, Leeds, at 7.

MARK MASONRY.

METROPOLITAN.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE LODGE.—Scottish Constitution (No. 10).—The members of this Lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich, on Tuesday, 11th Oct.,

and after the usual business of the Lodge was concluded, the R.W.M. called the attention of the Brethren to the circulars issued by Bros. Hughes, No. 1, Sheen, No. 3, Isaacs, No. 4, and Dixon, No. 11, M.M. Lodges, relative to the position of Mark Masters' Lodges holding charters under the Grand Chapter of Scotland, and recommending the withdrawal of allegiance from the above Grand Chapter, and forming a new Grand Mark Lodge in England. Bro. Hinxman commented, in strong terms, upon the proceedings of the so called Lord Leigh's party, assuming to themselves the formation of a Grand Lodge, which is quite contrary to all rules of Freemasonry, inasmuch as a number of Brethren assembled at a meeting for the purpose of making such laws as to regulate their own Lodge. No general invitation was given to Mark Masons to attend this meeting, neither were the proceedings published for the general information of the Craft. And Bro. Clerk observed that he looked upon Mark Masonry as an intermediate step between Master Masons and the Royal Arch degree. After some further conversation amongst the Brethren, it was unanimously agreed—"That the members of this Lodge have no intention to withdraw their allegiance from the Grand Chapter of Scotland, from whence they hail, and that they do not recognize any Grand Lodge of Mark Masters as a distinct body. Resolved that the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolution to each of the Brethren who signed the circular above mentioned."

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*The Howke Lodge of Mark Masters* (No. 19, L.C.)—The second meeting of this recently established Lodge, was held at the Three Crowns Hotel, Leicester, on Thursday last. There were present Bros. Kelly, (Prov. Grand Master of the Mark for Leicestershire), W.M. Kinton, as S.W.; Bankart, J.W.; Hardy, Clapham, Smith, Millican, Paul, Sheppard, Johnson, and Dithrey. The only visitor present was Bro. William Hands, of Lodge (No. 58), Hinckley, one of Nelson's veterans, having been a marine on board the Victory, and who was advanced to the Mark degree, so far back as the year 1807, in Lodge, No. 8, attached to the 90th Regiment, at Gibraltar. The minutes of the former Lodge having been read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Bros. C. J. Willey, S.W.; H. J. Davis, and S. Carter, of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766, and J. W. Smith, *LL.D.*, S.W., of the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 58, Hinckley, and Prov. G. Reg., who were duly elected; and Bros. Willey and Davis being present, were duly advanced to the degree of Mark Master, as was also Bro. Robt. Brewin, jun., S.D., of No. 766, who was balloted for at the first meeting. The W.M. then appointed and invested the officers for the ensuing year, as follows;—Bros. F. Goodyer, S.W.; G. Bankart, J.W.; E. Clephan, (elected) Treas.; W. B. Smith, Sec.; W. Millican, Reg.; J. D. Paul, S.D.; T. Sheppard, J.D.; W. S. Bithrey, Dir. of Music and Cers.; W. Johnson and C. J. Willey, Stewards; Robt. Brewin, Jun., I.G. The code of by-laws proposed at the former meeting was considered, and the various rules having been discussed *seriatim*, were unanimously adopted. The W.M. proposed, and the J.W. seconded—That Bros. Underwood, (Mayor of Leicester), Pettifor, and Windram, the W.M., S. and J.W., (and the founders), of the Howe Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 21, Leicester, be elected honorary members of this Lodge. After the transaction of further business of a formal character, the Lodge was closed in due form. Although the Lodge was only opened on the 9th September, it already numbers fifteen subscribing members, and several other Brethren are waiting for advancement. There can be no doubt that, as the merits of this beautiful, but (in England) long neglected degree, become more generally known among the Brethren, they will be properly appreciated by the Craft, and it is devoutly to be wished that the whole of the Mark Masters Lodges in England may soon be united under one supreme authority, as nothing tends so greatly to check the progress of Mark Masonry in the country as the disunited and disorganized state of the Lodges. One country Lodge, "working from immemorial usage," has, to our knowledge, some time ago granted a warrant for the establishment of at least one Lodge in another town.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Northumberland and Berwick-upon-Tweed Lodge.—Leigh Constitution.—This Lodge was duly opened on Wednesday, Oct. 27, in the Masonic Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Bro. John Barker, as R.W.M.; Septimus Bell, as S.W.; H. T. Ludwig, as J.W.; Henry Hotham, as S.D.; C. J. Bannister, as J.D.; Andrew Gillespie, as Reg. and Sec.; and other Brethren. Bro. James Rutter, of the Zetland Lodge, Hong Kong, was, after a unanimous ballot, advanced to this degree by Bro. John Barker. The Lodge then proceeded to the election of R.W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler, and the unanimous vote of the Lodge fell on Bro. Barker as R.W.M.; Bro. Gillespie as Treas., and Bro. Trotter as Tyler. The R.W.M. elect having thanked the Brethren, announced to them, that since their last meeting the M.W.G.M., Lord Leigh, had been pleased to honour the Lodge, by appointing one of its members to office, and that the selection has fallen on himself, he having been appointed G. Dir. of Cers. This announcement was received with applause, and the R.W.M. was congratulated on his promotion. After the transaction of other business, the Lodge was closed in love and harmony.

 ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS.

UNION OF WATERLOO CHAPTER (No. 13).—This very flourishing Chapter held its usual meeting on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at Comp. Allen's, the Red Lion Tavern, Woolwich. In consequence of the decease of the M.E.Z., Comp. James Wild, the First Principal's chair was filled by E. Comp. Peter Laird, P.Z., assisted by Comp. G. T. Fox, H., and Comp. H. Clerk, J., who, in a very able manner, exalted Bro. Carter, of Lodge No. 1,008, and Bro. Dadson, to the supreme degree of Royal Arch Mason. The exaltations being concluded, the Companions proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following were declared to be duly elected:—Comps. G. T. Fox, as M.E.Z.; H. Clerk, as H.; H. Moore, as J.; R. E. Barnes, as E.; John Anderson, as N.; G. W. Turner, as Treasurer; Richard Brown, as P.S.; Samuel Allison, as Janitor. An additional sum of five pounds was voted to the Widows' Annuity Fund. The Chapter being closed, the Companions, about twenty-five in number, adjourned to an elegant banquet. The banquet ended, the usual toasts were given and responded to. The M.E.Z. then proposed "The Health of the Past Principals," viz., Comps. Turner, Muggeridge, and R. E. Barnes. Comp. Turner, in reply, assured the Companions, as the pillars of the Chapter, it would be their earnest desire to give all the support in their power not only to the Chapter collectively, but to the members individually. "The Health of the Visitors," Comps. Hinxman and Chase, was also given, and warmly responded to. The Companions parted at an early hour.

ROBERT BURNS CHAPTER (No. 25).—The members of this Chapter held a convocation on Monday, the 25th October, Comp. Blackburn acting as Z.; Comp. Archer, P.Z., as H.; and Halkett, J. The business of exaltation was most admirably carried out, the candidates being Bros. Thos. Robinson, J.D., of the Prince Frederick William Lodge, No. 1055; and Bro. Froud, S.W., of the Belgrave Lodge, No. 1051. Some candidates for exaltation having been proposed, the Chapter was duly closed, and the Comps. adjourned to refreshment, Comp. Wm. Watson, P.Z., presiding. Comp. Froud acknowledged the toast of the newly exalted Companions, and expressed the great satisfaction he felt at his admission to the exalted degree. Comp. Gole, Prov. G.S.B., responded to the health of the Grand Officers, and subsequently for the visitors. "Prosperity to Royal Arch Freemasonry" having been drunk in connection with the name of the Rev. Bro. McLaughlan, that Bro. responded by a very eloquent discourse on the beauties of the Order. The harmony of the evening was enhanced by the singing of Comps. Taylor, Platt, and others.

ST. ALBANS' CHAPTER (No. 32).—The increasing prosperity of our Order has

been abundantly evidenced of late by the large number of new Lodges which have been constituted in the suburbs of the metropolis and elsewhere; but a considerable period has elapsed since such an impetus was given to Arch Masonry as that afforded by the opening of a new Chapter in connection with the St. Albans' Lodge, on Tuesday, 26th Sept., at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill. From what came under our own observation, we should say that this Chapter has been formed under peculiarly favourable auspices, and we augur for it a long career of usefulness and prosperity. To the indefatigable exertions of Comp. S. E. Nutt, we believe is mainly to be attributed the success which has already been attained, though several Companions have rendered much valuable assistance, foremost amongst them ranking Comp. R. Davies, who has presented the Chapter with the whole of the really beautiful regalia which was so much admired, and to whom a vote of thanks, recorded on the minutes, has been presented. To Comp. W. Watson, P.Z., was entrusted the ceremony of consecration, and most efficiently conducted were the whole of the proceedings under his able supervision. Comp. D. S. Potts, P.Z., sat as H.; and Comp. Geo. Biggs, P.Z., and P.G.D.C., whose services to Arch Masonry are so well known, and so highly esteemed, occupied the chair of J.; Comp. S. Noble acting as E.; Comp. de la Chaumette as P.S.; with Comps. Herepath and Cole as Assists.; Comp. Archer undertaking the responsible duties of Dir. of Cers. After the consecration, ballots were taken for those Brethren who had been proposed for exaltation, all of which being in the affirmative, Bros. Chapman, Boards, and Davies, all of Lodge No. 32, were introduced and duly exalted to a participation in the secrets and mysteries of the supreme degree. Then followed the installation of Principals, and the election and appointment of officers:—Comps. R. Dames, Z.; S. E. Nutt, H.; H. Webber, J.; T. Hutchings, E.; Chapman, N.; A. de la Chaumette, P. S.; Boards, 1st Assist.; Geo. Dames, 2nd Assist.; Bowen and Cole, Stewards; Comp. Nutt was unanimously elected Treas. The Chapter having been closed in ancient and solemn form, the Companions adjourned to the banquet, which was furnished with every attention to their requirements and comfort. The visitors were Comps. J. Simpson, P.Z., No. 11—who, on behalf of the entire body, ably gave expression to the pleasure they had derived from their visit, and to the acknowledgment of the kindness and attention they had received, and to their earnest wishes for the continued and increasing prosperity of the Chapter; F. Adlard, M.E.Z., No. 259; J.W. Adams, P.Z., No. 778; Playford, George, and Hemsby, No. 30; Thos. E. Ladd, No. 223; Knott, No. 248; F. Binckes, No. 259; H. J. Thompson, No. 812; Riches, No. 7; Guest, No. 248; Lawler, &c., &c.; Comps. Lawler and George adding much to the enjoyment of the evening by their excellent singing. Comp. W. Gray Clarke, G.S.E., who was unavoidably absent, sent a letter expressive of his regret at not being able to attend on so interesting an occasion.

PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER OF WEST YORKSHIRE.

The following by-laws have been adopted for the government of the Prov. Grand Chapter of West Yorkshire, and which we publish for the information of other Prov. Grand Chapters:—

1st.—A Prov. Grand Chapter shall be holden twice in every year—on the first Wednesday in the months of May and November; and at every Prov. Grand Chapter (if the Prov. Grand Superintendent will permit) the Companions shall appoint the place for holding the next Prov. Grand Chapter.

2nd.—The subordinate Chapter at the place where the Prov. Grand Chapter shall be appointed to be holden, shall allow their Chapter room and paraphernalia to be used by the Prov. Grand Chapter, free of charge; but all other expenses incident to the meeting of the Prov. Grand Chapter shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Prov. Grand Chapter, subject to revision by the Prov. Grand Chapter.

3rd.—The Prov. Grand Officers shall be appointed, and the Prov. Grand Treasurer

elected, at the Prov. Grand Chapter which shall be holden in May, and any vacancy which may occur shall be supplied as the Royal Arch regulations direct. The Prov. Grand Secretary and Prov. Grand Registrar of the Craft, if Royal Arch Masons, and duly qualified, shall hold the corresponding offices in the Prov. Grand Chapter. The following fees of honour shall be paid by Prov. Grand Officers on their appointment or election :—

	£	s.	d.
Prov. Grand Superintendent (if he think fit).....	5	5	0
Prov. 2nd and 3rd Grand Principals	1	1	0
Prov. Grand Scribes E.	0	10	6
Prov. Grand Scribe N.	0	10	6
Prov. Grand Principal Sojourner.....	0	10	6
Prov. G. 1st and 2nd Assistant Sojourners.....	0	10	6
Prov. Grand Treasurer ...	0	10	6
Prov. Grand Registrar	0	10	6
Prov. Grand Sword Bearer	0	10	6
Prov. Grand Standard Bearer	0	10	6
Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies	0	10	6
Prov. Grand Organist	0	10	6

And if any Prov. Grand Officer shall neglect to pay the above-mentioned fee of honour for the space of six calendar months after his appointment or election to office, the Prov. Grand Scribe E. shall apply to him in writing, for payment of it ; and if, after three calendar months from such application, the fee shall still remain unpaid, the officer in default shall lose his rank as a Prov. Grand Officer.

4th.—Any Prov. Grand Officer who shall fail to attend in his place at the Prov. Grand Chapter to be holden in May, shall lose his title to that rank as a Prov. Grand Officer, which he would otherwise have acquired, in virtue of the appointment made for the year, unless a good and sufficient reason be assigned. If any Prov. Grand Officer shall join the Prov. Grand Chapter, after the hour named in the summons, and when another Companion shall have been appointed to occupy the vacant office, such Prov. Grand Officer shall lose his right (*pro tempore*) to act as a Prov. Grand Officer.

5th.—The Officers of the Prov. Grand Chapter shall perform the same duties in the Prov. Grand Chapter as respectively belong to the corresponding offices in the Prov. Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, and shall, in all respects, be subject to the same rules and regulations as are mentioned in the by-laws of the Prov. Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire.

6th.—All moneys which the Prov. Grand Treasurer shall receive by virtue of his office, when amounting to the sum of £10, shall be paid into the West Riding Union Bank, at Dewsbury, or into such other bank as the Prov. Grand Chapter shall from time to time appoint, in the name of the Prov. Grand Chapter of West Yorkshire; and all moneys drawn from the bank shall be by cheque, signed by the Prov. Grand Superintendent and Prov. Grand Treasurer.

7th.—The Prov. Grand Scribe E. shall receive such salary for his services as the Prov. Grand Chapter may from time to time appoint.

8th.—The Prov. Grand Janitor, when summoned, shall attend the Prov. Grand Chapter, and shall act as Servitor at the banquet, for which he shall receive such remuneration for his services as the Prov. Grand Chapter may direct.

9th.—Every Chapter in the province shall, once in every year, on or before the first day of March, make a return to the Prov. Grand Scribe E. of the Companions of their Chapter, up to the twenty-seventh day of December previous ; with the dates of exaltation, the age, residence and profession, calling, or addition of every Brother exalted since the last return ; and also the date of the joining, residence, profession, calling, or addition of every Companion joining the Chapter for the same period ; together with the name and number of the Chapter in which such joining Companion was exalted. In all returns the names of the Companions shall be arranged according to seniority of membership. Every Chapter shall make a return of all Companions installed as Principals in their Chapter, with the dates of (*and immediately after*) such installation.

10th.—Every Chapter in this province shall contribute one shilling per annum

for every subscribing Companion, to be calculated as due on the twenty-seventh of December, which shall be considered the termination of the Masonic year;—reckoning threepence per quarter for each quarter, or any portion of a quarter of a year, from the date of exaltation, joining, or retirement, as the case may be, of any Companion. And for every Companion exalted, a registration fee of two shillings and sixpence, and for every joining Companion, a registration fee of one shilling in addition to the annual subscription. If any Chapter shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such contributions and fees, or to make the returns mentioned in the last by-law, for the space of twelve calendar months, the Companions of such Chapter shall be excluded from the right of voting in the Prov. Grand Chapter until the same shall have been paid. And if such Chapter shall refuse or neglect to pay such contributions and fees, and make such returns as aforesaid, for the space of two years, then the Companions of such Chapter shall lose their right to be present in the Prov. Grand Chapter of West Yorkshire; and if such Chapter shall refuse or neglect to pay their contributions and fees, and make their returns, for the space of three years, the Companions of such Chapter shall be excluded from all claim on, or benefit derivable from, the funds of the Prov. Grand Chapter, and shall be reported to the Grand Chapter of England for default.

11th.—The Prov. Grand Chapter Fund shall be for the purposes of granting relief to Companions of this province who may have fallen into distress or difficulty, or who may have become disabled by accident, old age, or infirmities; and for granting relief to the indigent widows or children of the Companions of this province, *in addition* to the grants made by the Prov. Grand Lodge; and for other charitable purposes, exclusively of a Masonic character; and for such other purposes as may be deemed necessary in order to maintain the honour and dignity of the Prov. Grand Chapter of West Yorkshire. All applications for relief shall be made by petition, stating the name, place of abode, and present circumstances of the petitioner, with the name and number of the Chapter in which, and the date when, he was exalted; and the applicant, if capable, shall sign the petition. Every petition must be accompanied with a certificate signed in open Chapter, by the three Principals, and a majority of the Companions present, of the Chapter to which the petitioner belongs, or did belong; or of some other contributing Chapter in the neighbourhood, and must be supported in the Prov. Grand Chapter, by a representative from the Chapter recommending the petition. The petitioner must have been, for not less than two years, a contributing member of some regular Chapter of this province; and his name registered in the books of the Prov. Grand Chapter. No Companion, once relieved, shall petition a second time within the space of one year. Relief may be awarded to a petitioning Companion, not exceeding the sum of five pounds; and to the widow of indigent children of a deceased Companion, not exceeding the sum of three pounds.

12th.—It shall be incumbent on the First Principal of every Chapter in the province, to make the inquiries touching any Companion who shall apply to become a joining member of any Chapter, and any candidate who shall apply to be exalted in any Chapter in this province, out of the locality in which such applicant usually resides, as are required by the by-laws of the Prov. Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, concerning candidates applying to join a Lodge, or for admission into Craft Masonry; and every First Principal or acting officer, to whom such inquiry is directed, is hereby required to make a true and prompt answer, in writing, to such application as directed by the said by-laws.

13th.—No Chapter of Emergency, or Masonic Festival, shall be held by any Chapter, on the day on which the Prov. Grand Chapter is appointed to be held.

14th.—No proposition for any new by-law, nor for the alteration, repeal, or abrogation of any of the existing by-laws of this Prov. Grand Chapter, shall be received or allowed, unless due notice of such proposition, in writing, shall be sent to the Prov. Grand Scribe E., twenty-one days before any Prov. Grand Chapter. Notice of such proposition shall be given in the Prov. Grand Chapter summonses, and the same shall be determined by the majority of the Companions assembled in Prov. Grand Chapter.

15th.—If any Chapter or Companion shall commit a breach of the foregoing rules and regulations to which no specific penalty is attached, or shall commit any

breach of any of the laws, usages or customs of our Order, the Chapter or Companion so offending shall be subject to admonition or suspension, at the discretion of the Prov. Grand Superintendent.

GATESHEAD.—*Chapter De Burghi* (No. 614).—This Chapter was opened on Friday, Oct. 29th, at the Grey Horse Inn, by P.Z. Bro. Jonns, assisted by other chiefs, and the minutes of former meetings confirmed, several candidates balloted for, and five proposed as joining members. The Companions proceeded to elect the officers for the ensuing year, when P.Z. Bro. Jonns was elected as Z.; Comp. Morrow as H., and Comp. A. Clapham as J.; Comp. Alfred Davies, P.S. The Chapter was then closed, and the Companions adjourned to refreshment and spent a very happy evening. The day for installation was fixed for Wednesday, Dec. 1st.

THE WEEK.

THE QUEEN, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and the royal children are at Windsor, and are in good health. The Prince of Wales is residing at the White Lodge. On Sundays the Queen, surrounded by her family, follows the example of George III., by walking on the East Terrace in the afternoon, to which the public are admitted. Her Majesty rides on horseback or walks in the Home Park daily. The Prince of Wales will shortly receive a commission and join the army. An event of last week was the departure of Prince Alfred for sea. The Prince of Wales went to Portsmouth to see him off in the *Euryalus* frigate. The parting between the brothers was very affectionate. Prince Alfred seemed in good spirits, and quite at home with the young gentlemen selected to be his comrades. He will enjoy no immunity from his royal rank, and his outfit is no better nor more extensive than that of other midshipmen.—Orders are said to have been sent to Brest to embark marines for China. They are to proceed to Canton, where it is supposed the French intend establishing themselves on the territory formerly belonging to France. The journey of Prince Napoleon to Algeria is adjourned to March next, and the Emperor's visit to Compiègne is said to be countermanded. Heavy rains having swelled the numerous rivers that fall into the Rhone, the river has overflowed its banks, and much property has been destroyed in consequence: one man has been drowned. The *Correspondant* newspaper has been seized for an eloquent and manly article by Count Montalembert upon England. A prosecution is to be instituted against Count Montalembert and the publisher of the periodical. They are accused of attacks against the right of authority which the Emperor is invested with by the constitution. They are further charged with attempting to excite the people to hatred and contempt of the government, and endeavouring to disturb the public peace. The passages which have given offence contrast the constitutional government of this country with the effects of despotism in France, Spain, and other countries. Young Maricourt, the hero of the Newcastle adventure, has arrived at Paris, and is welcomed by all fire-eaters as a champion of Gallic supremacy over newspaper impertinence.—The Spanish expedition against the Riff pirates is to sail without the co-operation of the French. General Prim will command it. At the same time reinforcements continue to go to Cuba, and the Spanish troops in the Philippines will go with the French to the coast of Anam. The people are occupied with the elections, to the exclusion of everything else. A ministerial circular, inserted in the *Gazette*, regulates the mode of sale of the national property, which will soon take place. The Portuguese government, in delivering up the *Charles et Georges* to France, declares that it cedes only to the threatened employment of force. The amount of indemnity which Portugal is to pay is still unfixed; but the point is comparatively immaterial. Having ceded to force upon the great principle, a little money more or less is of slight importance.—The official journal of Naples states, that on the morning of the 10th inst., a shock of an earthquake was felt at Lecce, Brindisi, Taranto, and Bari. It occasioned no injury, except that the church of

Brindisi was rent open. The espousals of the Duke of Calabria will probably take place at the end of January.—Letters from Vienna state that the Austrian war budget will undergo considerable reduction, as the annual levy, which was 103,115 men, is in future not to exceed 85,000, thus leaving 18,000 hands more to agriculture and manufactures. The Protestants of the Austrian empire are making every effort to have their rights recognised, and to obtain the reorganization of their churches.—The Prussian chambers assembled in the White Saloon of the royal palace, on Tuesday. The Prince Regent took with a firm voice the constitutional oath. The president of the first chamber thanked his royal highness in the name of the country, and the president of the second chamber gave three cheers for the King and Prince Regent.—The Emperor of Russia has just adopted two measures of importance relative to Poland; one concerning the recruitment, from which the inhabitants are to be exempted for three years, to make up for the voids caused in the population by the levies *en masse* effected under the preceding reign; and the other suppressing several branches of taxation.—The conflict between the canton of Geneva and the federal authorities has been arranged. The federal council at Berne had received a telegram announcing that an amicable arrangement had been concluded, and the Genevese council of state had consented that five of the suspected foreigners should quit Switzerland.—According to a Constantinople telegram a National Turkish Bank is to be established with a capital of £100,000 in hard cash, and £3,000,000 in notes. The whole affair is in the hands of English capitalists, excepting shares to the amount of £100,000, which have been taken by Swiss houses. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has laid the foundation stone of a building to be called the Commemorative Temple, having as inscription the names of the soldiers who have fallen in the last war. Lord Stratford left on the 22d ult.—At New York it is believed that the fire at the Crystal Palace was the work of an incendiary. An arrest had taken place in connexion with the Turkish coining conspiracy. Elections for members of congress and state officers had been held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, and the returns, as far as received, were unfavourable to the democrats.—In Oude several affairs are reported as having taken place with the rebels, in all of which the latter were routed with great slaughter, and with little loss on our side. Lord Clyde was preparing for the Oude campaign. The remnant of the Gwalior rebels, under Tantia Topce, had retreated from Seronge upon Esanghur; and the very morning of the day on which Brigadier Smith came up to that place, they had evacuated it, with guns and elephants, and made for Chunderee. On the 2nd of October they made themselves master of it, and there remained when the mail left. A combined movement was in preparation to hem them in.—Advices have been received from Hong Kong to September 12th;—the Chinese agents for negotiating the tariff are not yet come. The English Hong Kong papers accuse the Chinese court of bad faith, and state that the government is recompensing the braves, and does not publish the treaty of peace in the interior, the people believing there is only an armistice.—By far the most important news of the week is the treaty which Lord Elgin has concluded with Japan, by which another field of enterprise is opened to British commerce, and the intercourse between the most civilized nation of Asia and this great country placed, we hope, on a firm footing. One year after the ratification of the treaty, the ports are to be opened to British traders. Lord Elgin was received with great respect, and very interesting accounts of the mission have been received, for which our limited space compels us to refer our readers to the daily journals. Lord Elgin has returned to Hong Kong.—Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope informs us that Sir George Grey was still engaged in mediating between the Free State and Moshesh. In the colony everything was peaceful, prosperous, and progressing. The elections for members of the legislative council had taken place. It was proposed to connect South Africa with India and Europe, by the electric telegraph. Three Kaffirs charged with the murder of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, English church minister in Bristol, Kaffraria, had been found guilty and condemned to death. It has been decided to send off every available soldier to India.—In the explosion at Havanna, on the 29th ultimo, the loss of lives was 112, and 128 wounded; loss of property over 1,000,000 dols.—Several frightful shipwrecks, with loss of life, have taken place on the English

coast during the last week. Yarmouth has been the scene of two, involving the loss of seven lives. At an inquest held on some of the recovered bodies, the jury expressed themselves strongly with regard to the inhuman want of sympathy of the beachmen.—A great conflagration took place in Upper Street, Islington, yesterday. Three houses were burnt down, and another was greatly injured. The inmates of one of the houses had a very narrow escape. Great credit is due to the fire-escape conductor for his activity and courage.—A dreadful catastrophe has taken place at Bradford. A large quantity of arsenic appears to have been mixed with lozenges, and sold at a retailer's shop. All who partook of them were attacked with terrible pains, and several died before the cause was discovered. More than sixty persons are still suffering from the effects of the poison, and no fewer than thirteen have already died. It appears to have been the mistake of a chemist's assistant.—A dreadful slaughter of cattle has occurred on the Eastern Counties line, at Shenfield. Fourteen bullocks strayed on to the line, and two goods trains passed each other, running over and killing six of the animals. The down goods train was thrown off the rails and was much shattered, and the up-mail train was detained two hours.—The four men in custody on a charge of having in their possession copper-plates for the purpose of fraudulently manufacturing ten-rouble notes of the bank of Russia, were finally examined on Saturday; Webster was discharged, and Wooller, Richard Webster, and Barnett committed for trial.—Council, charged with firing a loaded pistol in the face of Inspector Budd, of Woolwich dockyard, was brought up on Saturday, when the wounded man attended and gave evidence. Council was committed.—Thursday, Mr. Roper underwent another examination at Greenwich police-office. Two firemen stated that they had no doubt the fire originated in the cellar, and that they had found the remains of several heaps of straw which had apparently been placed upon the cellar stairs. The prisoner was again remanded.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, the trial of the two Frenchmen, Aimé Hugon and Beverdy Hugon, who were charged with counterfeiting Turkish coin was ordered to stand over.—Henry Lamb was placed at the bar to take his trial on the coroner's inquisition for the manslaughter of William Pine at the Willesden Junction of the London and North-western railway. At the conclusion, a verdict of "not guilty" was taken.—At the Guildhall a serious charge was preferred against a city broker, named Oliver, by a young lady who had entrusted £5000 to him to invest in certain securities. This he professed to do, and he then induced her to consent to his depositing the securities in his own bank, paying her the dividends quarterly. Suspicion having become excited, she resolved upon obtaining possession of her securities, but her applications to the prisoner were unavailing. He was given into custody, and the evidence produced against him was of a very serious character. He was remanded. We have received a communication from the secretary to the committee of the stock exchange to the effect that Oliver never was a member of the house.—"G.G.," a scoundrel, still at large, with many *aliases*, has been luring a number of imprudent ladies into marriage, and immediately afterwards abandoning them. Some of the ladies seem to have been extremely incautious. "G.G." represented himself to be a master in the mercantile navy, has light hair, wears a profusion of whiskers and mustachios, and has extremely small neat hands. One of his victims, who was married to him in May last, and who takes the name he then gave her—Mrs. Geer—a very pretty woman, appeared before Lord Mayor Carden to state the circumstances of her desertion. Several other injured females are expected to appear and give evidence. Sir Robert expressed himself astonished that the rascal should have got tired of so charming a person as the complainant in only five days, and said he should feel much gratification in hanging him—he hoped to see him at the bar of the Old Bailey, when, he assured the lovely complainant, he would show the villain no mercy. It is gratifying to find that a latent chivalry exists in the Lord Mayor's bosom which can be warmed into life by a pretty complainant, though dormant in the case of an apple-woman defendant. At a meeting of the directors of the poor of St. Pancras, a report was received from a committee appointed to investigate the accounts of Mr. Thomas Birchmore, the overseer, when it was stated that they were in arrears to a considerable amount, 179*l.* of which Mr. Birchmore himself admitted having appropriated to his own use.

The office was declared vacant, and an order issued for the apprehension of the defaulter.—A cabinet council is appointed for to-day. This will be the first of that series of cabinet meetings which indicate the approach of a parliamentary session, and a Privy Council will soon be held at Windsor, at which the day for the beginning of the session may be fixed.—Lord Stanley has declined to stand for the representation of Manchester. The only candidate at present in the field is Mr. Bazley, but the appearance of Mr. Fairbairn, who issued an address some time ago, is confidently spoken of.—Meetings of gentlemen interested in the repeal of the paper duty were held, on Wednesday last, at Edinburgh and Dublin. At Edinburgh resolutions, condemnatory of the tax, were passed, and a committee formed to carry out abolitionary measures. Lord Naas received, on Wednesday, a deputation from the Irish Association, when he said the tax was merely a question of finance, and the only difficulty was the procuring of a substitute. He would feel deep regret if the repeal of this tax did not form part of the plan of Mr. Disraeli, who he knew to be opposed to the tax, and ready to repeal it as soon as it could be done. The London Society of Compositors held a meeting on the same day, to pass resolutions and adopt a petition for its repeal.—On Tuesday and Wednesday last, important meetings were held at the British Hotel, Cockspur Street, and at the Freemasons' Tavern, to consider the new Medical Reform Act. Resolutions were passed approving of the provisions of the bill for the suppression of quackery.—The Earl of Eglintoun, lord lieutenant of Ireland, was married yesterday to the Lady Adela Capel, daughter of the Earl of Essex.—From Ireland, we have also to record a most cold blooded attempt to murder a landlord in Donegal, the Rev. Alexander Nixon, who was fired at and badly wounded on Sunday last, while leaving church in company with his wife and daughter. A despatch dated Tuesday night says that the unhappy gentleman was still living, and that hopes are entertained of his recovery. The ball passed through the neck by the mouth.—An important meeting of shipowners has been held at Montrose. The grievances which the body labour under were discussed at great length, pains being taken to show that reciprocity was not carried out by foreign countries. Mr. Baxter, *M.P.* for the borough, was present, and advised a combination of the shipowners of the various ports of the kingdom to obtain redress for their grievances; a motion to which effect was agreed to.—The London and South-western Railway company held their general meeting last Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the directors to lease the Staines and Wokingham and the Portsmouth lines. The proposition to lease the Staines and Wokingham lines was agreed to without opposition, but that with regard to the Portsmouth line created a lengthened discussion. The proposition was ultimately carried by a large majority.—The half-yearly meeting of the East India Railway Company was held on Thursday. The report gave a very satisfactory statement of the company's position. Some of the works were still delayed by the insurrection; but wherever they could be pushed on not a day had been lost, so long as the means for transporting material could be found. Up to the present time, the traffic upon the railway already open would yield a return upon the outlay of at least $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—At the meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Company, the chairman said their fleet was in an excellent condition, and their affairs in a promising position. The report was adopted, with a vote of thanks to the direction.—At the meeting of the Globe Insurance, the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent. was declared. Mr. Alexander McKenzie and Mr. Sainsbury were elected auditors.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE revival of "Maritana" at Drury Lane drew together on Monday night one of the most crowded audiences of the season. Miss Louisa Pyne has made the part of the charming Gitana so peculiarly her own that criticism of the performance is altogether superfluous; and to say that she acted and sang as became herself is to say more than the most laboured eulogium would express. Mr. W. Harrison's

Don Cesar de Bazar is also well known and popular. His great hit was, as usual, the "Yes, let me like a soldier fall," which obtained an enthusiastic encore, *Don José* was very cleverly played by Mr. Ferdinand Glover. Mr. J. G. Patey, as the *King of Spain*, exhibited more self-possession than he displayed on the occasion of his introduction to an English public. Mr. G. Honey was very funny in the small part allotted to him. Miss Susan Pyne, being unable from illness to play the part of *Lazarillo*, her place was filled by Miss Marian Prescott, who was well received.—M. Jullien's "Farewell Concerts," at the Lyceum, were on Monday inaugurated with the most complete success. Miss Louisa Vinning's singing of "Tacea la notte," was applauded to the echo. M. Wieniawski, a Polish violinist of extended continental renown, made his first appearance in England, and, by a masterly execution of Mendelssohn's concerto, at once established his position as a player of vast ability. The nightly programme is well selected, and the orchestra as near perfection as possible. An attempt was made to get up a row, an occurrence, we are sorry to say, too common at these concerts; the efforts of the mischievously disposed to create a disturbance, were, however, happily unavailing.—At the Princess's, "Macbeth" has been again produced. The admirable taste of the management is, perhaps, more conspicuous in this than in any of the Shaksperian revivals at this theatre, while the acting of Mrs. Kean, as *Lady Macbeth*, is unapproachable by anything on the modern stage. Mr. Kean's *Macbeth* and Mr. Ryder's *Macduff* also merit the highest praise.—"Wooing in Jest and Love in Earnest" is the title of a new comedietta, by Mr. A. C. Troughton, last night produced for the first time at the Strand Theatre, with the most unequivocal success. The success of Mr. Byron's burlesque, "The Maid and the Magpie," continues unabated.—Mr. Adolphus Francis the popular elocutionist, has just opened a drawing room reading of "Hamlet," illustrated by dissolving views, at 391, Strand; which is followed by Mr. Seymour Carleton's excellent mimicry of London actors. The entertainment is well worthy a visit.

Obituary.

BRO. G. F. GRIMES, P.M.

On the 16th instant, at his residence, High Street, Whitechapel, after a brief illness, in his 41st year, Bro. George Frayling Grimes, P.M. of the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 112. Bro. Grimes, after ably filling different offices, was elected W.M. in 1855, and his conduct gave such satisfaction, that the Brethren unanimously chose him in 1857 to again preside over the Lodge. His loss will be deeply felt, not only by the members of the fraternity to whom he was known, but also by a large circle of friends.

MRS. ELIZABETH SPIERS.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Spiers, the wife of Bro. Rich. Jas. Spiers, Alderman of Oxford, Prov. D.G.M. for Oxfordshire, and P.G.S.B., which event took place suddenly on the evening of Friday last. Mrs. Spiers, who leaves a large family to lament her loss, was only 40 years of age.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"HONOUR" is thanked, but we think it more advantageous that the correspondence relative to the Masons of Dudley, should be considered as closed.

"B. B."—The subject shall be attended to.

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.—We are again compelled to postpone our news from this colony.

THE CALENDAR FOR 1859.—"Bro. Cossens" and "R. L." next week.

"A COUNTRY WARDEN," and "Bro. Chas. Sloman" as soon as possible.

THE GRAND MASTER AND THE "*OBSERVER* PARTY."

THE well known anecdote relating to the instructions contained in the brief of a defendant's counsel, "No defence—abuse plaintiff's attorney," finds an apt illustration in a letter which we publish in our present number. Were it not that we will not have our justice questioned, and will give no opportunity to any one to impugn the exact impartiality which we desire to observe, or to charge us with refusing insertion to the correspondence of those with whom we differ in opinion, we should hesitate before we published the letter referred to, and should feel obliged to offer some apology to our readers for permitting such a document to appear before them. It must however be understood that forbearance has a limit; our pages shall ever be open to any and every Brother, no matter of what shade of opinions he may be, who desires to bring forward any particular view, or enforce any particular argument; but for the future we shall abstain from publishing any correspondence, no matter whence or from whom it may come, which is not couched in respectful and becoming language. We cannot, even to gratify Bro. Binckes, permit our pages to be made the vehicle of unwarrantable assumption or personal abuse; nor should we permit his letter to appear now, if we did not feel that a just appreciation of the "party" whose mouthpiece he appears to be, will be arrived at in no better way and upon no more unmistakable evidence than that supplied by himself. We have no wish, as he supposes, to write him down; no one can, or has done it so effectually as himself. We have given him rope enough—and we are glad to think that he begins to have a glimmering suspicion that he has had as much as he may require for some time to come.

If any confirmation of the opinion we have expressed on the "party" now represented by Bro. Binckes were required, we should find it in the singularly stupid and inconsistent farrago of abuse in which our deluded Brother has now indulged. We must give him credit, however, for a certain degree of impartiality in his various onslaughts; no one escapes—he attacks all indiscriminately. Now it is the Grand Master—now the subordinate members of the executive—now the

dais collectively—now Bro. Havers individually—now our correspondents—now ourselves—now Bro. Symonds ; and finally, all the “malevolent and ignorant” who differ with him in opinion.

We can quite understand that Bro. Binckes feels sore—it is not in the nature of things he should feel otherwise ; but looking with impartial eye over the whole correspondence, and considering all the circumstances which have occurred, we cannot but remark that he has sought the conflict under the effects of which he appears to suffer so severely. Had it not been for his self-proffered and inconsiderate defence of that which every candid mind must pronounce an intentional and offensive repetition of the original charge against the Grand Master—had it not been for his wanton and uncalled for attack on private individuals—he would not have drawn down upon himself the well merited exposure to which he has been subjected ; he sought the chastisement and he does not mend the matter by roaring so loudly under its infliction. If he will make himself ridiculous, it is no fault of ours—if he cannot be a hero, he need not be a bore.

We cordially agree with Bro. Symonds and others of our correspondents in their deprecation of a “party” in Masonry. We are asked, “What is a party, but a body of men with a policy to enunciate ?” We admit a part of this definition but not the whole ; the policy is a chance, not a necessity. In the party now amongst us we have no faith—in their policy no belief ; they have compelled us to the conviction that they have none—certainly none such as will contribute to the advantage or credit of Masonry.

We are charged, by one who deprecates the use of strong language, with “a gross desire wilfully to misinterpret what he has written”—with “belying our former professions,” and “denouncing our former coadjutors.” The writer is mistaken—his delusions are not one but many ; we warmly espoused the cause of our Canadian Brethren, and, in conjunction with those who styled themselves the “constitutional” party, we continued our exertions, and did not cease our advocacy until justice was done. When everything which the circumstances permitted for the honour of the Grand Lodge of England and for the relief of the well founded complaints of our Canadian Brethren had been done—when past shortcomings were frankly acknowledged, and preparation made for their future avoidance—our duty as regarded Canadian affairs was for the time performed ; but when we saw reason to doubt the sincerity of our hitherto coadjutors—when we had ground to suspect that “justice to Canada” was only a party cry, and that their sympathies and exertions were for objects much nearer home—we were compelled to pause in the support we had hitherto given them ; and we evidenced our distrust so long ago as July, 1857, by disclaiming any connexion with the Portal or “constitutional” party. We repudiated then, as now, *all* “party ;” and we said in December that the *Magazine* “as a mere party organ would not only be valueless but a positive injury to the Craft.” We look forward to a speedy return to a friendly and fraternal intercourse

between the Grand Lodge of England and the Canadian Brethren; and nothing but the fear of endangering the accomplishment of that object has prevented us from laying before our readers a carefully prepared history of the whole facts. There has been however so much fault on both sides, that to go into the case with a minuteness sufficient for its elucidation, would only be to re-open old sources of difference which had better be forgotten.

We have heretofore expressed our opinion that it is not desirable that any one nobleman, however good, should continue to rule over the Craft from year to year; and we were amongst the first to denounce what appeared to us the indifference of the Grand Master to the discharge of the duties of his office. It does not follow that because we did so we have belied our former professions. We spoke and we wrote upon the information then before us; if we did the Grand Master an injustice (which we do not admit) we were bound to conclude, there being no evidence to the contrary, that the neglect lay at his door. Subsequent information has taught us to believe that the Grand Master was more sinned against than sinning; and that he, in common with the whole Craft, laboured under extraordinary difficulties. As we freely condemned him then, so do we now, with evenhanded justice, acknowledge that he has proved himself equal to the emergency. He has shaken himself free of the trammels which surrounded him; with little aid from within, and in the face of violent opposition from without, he has surrounded himself with a zealous and efficient staff, and has succeeded in getting our work well and vigorously performed. And however apprehensive some may be that our present executive is inclined to go too far; and however others may charge them with not going far enough; for ourselves, we are disposed to look—for any measure of practical reform, for the advancement of our institution, and for the due regard to the maintenance of its honour and dignity—with much more confidence to those who are now entrusted with the conduct of our affairs than to any of the would-be aspirants to that honour. Although we still maintain our opinion that it is not desirable that any nobleman should hold the office of Grand Master for life, we are bound to admit that, looking to the events of the past two years, and the progress made in our affairs, that we should be very sorry to see Lord Zetland retire from his office at the present time—and for this reason if for no other—that in spite of the delusion under which which Bro. Binckes would appear to be labouring, we believe that our Grand Master never enjoyed so much or so deserved a popularity in the Craft as he does at the present time.

NEW PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—We have been favoured by the view of a beautiful set of Grand Lodge clothing, just finished for the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canterbury, New Zealand, by Bro. R. Spencer, which has been prepared in anticipation of the immediate appointment of a Provincial Grand Master.

OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

THERE will be a vacancy at the new year in the post of librarian to the Royal Institute of British Architects. Candidates must apply before the 13th inst.

The meetings of the Institution of Civil Engineers began on Tuesday, the 9th, and will be continued weekly till the 7th December, and resumed on the 11th January.

Bro. P. L. Simmonds of the South Kensington Museum, has in hand an important statistical work on the trade and commerce of the city of London, a work as yet untouched by any statician. The plan embraces descriptions and statistics of building materials and building trades. We trust that those of our readers who can will contribute to this valuable work.

Bro. Edmund Woodthorpe is reconstructing the front of Masons' Hall, now used as a tavern. To his great regret, the tavern keeper has had the whole building of the hall painted of a light colour, and the carved arms of the Masons' Company removed. There were some old pictures of saints formerly in the hall, which added to its quaint appearance. Except the high ceiling, with its old plaster decorated cornice, there is nothing now to distinguish the hall from any common tavern room. The three gas lights are not at all in keeping. The Masons' Company, at the end of the seventeenth century and beginning of the last century, included, among its members, several of the Wardens and leaders of the Masonic Lodges, and in this hall many of them have met and dined.

Clothworkers' Hall is in an advanced state, and will be opened next year. This will be a new ornament to the city.

The city architect, Mr. J. B. Bunning, was busy during last week in fitting up and decorating Guildhall for the Lord Mayor's inauguration dinner; the artistic superintendence of all such celebrations held in the hall or city buildings being a part of his duty. In like manner the Grand Superintendent of Works should be called upon, as an architect, to superintend the fittings of the Lodges for any celebration. Great benefit would be derived from such assistance, and a new character would be given to installations, Grand Lodge meetings, and other festivities.

Under the Grand Orients of France and Holland, an individual Lodge can have an architect as an officer, whose duties are to attend to the Lodge buildings, for many Lodges have buildings of their own, and to superintend the fittings for the several degrees. The architect ranks next to the Treasurer, and before the Ambassador, Master of Ceremonies, and Master of Music. Where an English Lodge has its own building, as the Leigh Lodge, for instance, it would be well to have an architect appointed. Among the officers of the foreign

Lodges, besides Master, there is often a Deputy Master, and besides Wardens, Secretary, Treasurer, and Inner Guard, an Orator, a Preparator of Candidates for initiation, and the functionaries already named.

Having referred to these officials, we may note in reference to a discussion which was incidentally raised lately as to Prov. Grand Sword-bearers and Prov. Grand Standard-bearers, that the pages of the *Free-masons' Magazine* show that in the province of Northumberland both officials have been appointed.

The Architectural Photographic Association will hold its second exhibition in December, when subscribers can choose prints to the amount of their subscription. We were in hopes the exhibition this year would be held in the gallery of the Architectural Union; and regret to see that on account of this not being ready, the exhibition will be opened at the gallery of the Old Water Colour Society, in Pall Mall East. Among the features of interest promised this year are the whole architectural photographic collections of Macpherson of Rome, and of Crinelta of Venice. We may observe that the Association now reckons a very large number of members, that the subscription is one guinea, and that admission to membership is not confined to architects. The exhibition is also interesting to visitors.

New university buildings on a large scale are being erected at Toronto, in Canada. The cost will be very nearly £100,000, namely, £75,000 for the university buildings, provided from the university funds, and £20,000 for a museum and library, granted by the parliament of Canada. The coping stone of the tower has now been laid. The architects are Messrs. Cumberland and Storm. The style adopted is Norman, with some approach in outline to Romanesque. As a whole, the structure is of a massive character, and the tower is bold and simple. The design is said to be new to Canada. The material is chiefly stone, with some proportion of brick. The works have been in progress for about two years.

The general outline of the buildings is a square, with an inner quadrangle of 200 feet square, the north side being open to the park. The buildings are designed to be seen from the Grand Lake, and from distant parts of the town. The main front is about 300 feet long, and in this front is the Norman tower already spoken of, which is about 100 feet high, with four pinnacles, now in course of construction. These will make the total height 130 feet. The height of the façade is arranged in two stories. The entrance is under the tower, which communicates with a central hall. The east façade is 260 feet in length, and likewise includes a tower, but of smaller proportions. The west front is 200 feet long.

The building includes a central hall of the whole height of the building, a library of 80 feet by 30 feet, in the upper floor, a museum of the like dimensions, a hall of convocation, 90 feet by 38 feet, of the full height, a dining hall, 56 feet by 34, of less height, lecture rooms, senate chamber, chancellor's rooms, vice-chancellor's rooms,

registrar's rooms, residences for the president and dean of college, rooms for students, steward's residence, laboratories, theatres, and many other appendages of the institution.

The grounds are extensive, and laid out as a park, except about forty or fifty acres, which are to be formed as botanical, agricultural, and horticultural gardens. The surface is broken, and even the site of the university stands on the edge of a ravine. Altogether the appearance and character of the buildings are picturesque, and it will be, when completed, one of the many remarkable buildings on the American continent, where so much more attention is now being paid to architectural effect.

A proposition having been made to appropriate the site of the bailey of the old castle of Colchester for the new market, this has caused some remonstrance, as it is now an open green free to the public, and half enclosed by private gardens. It has likewise some historical associations.

Mr. G. G. Scott's grand chapel for Exeter College, Oxford, is attracting attention. Although it is only 100 feet long, by 30 feet wide, its inside height is 50 feet, and its external height 85 feet; it will be magnificently decorated with fifteen stained glass windows, besides a wheel window. A wooden turret covered with lead is to be raised, which will rise to a height of 150 feet. The style is the decorated gothic. The building will be completed next spring.

Mr. Scott's "Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture," in which he advocates gothic for everything; have reached a second edition.

In consequence of the arrangements for warming St. Paul's Cathedral for public service involving a scheme for using one of the air shafts in the main structure as a flue, some opposition has been given to it, as calculated to endanger the building; and we certainly consider that every precaution should be taken.

The new schools at Southall will cost £8,691. It is worthy of remark that the highest tender was £10,795, and several builders tendered at a like rate. The saving by public tender in this case is most probably not under 25 per cent.

A new church is to be built in Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane, at the sole cost of Mr. J. G. Hubbard, a Bank director.

A CANDID AND ASTONISHING CORPORATION.—In 1833 the late Record Commissioners issued circular questions to the municipal corporations of England and Wales, requesting various information; among such questions was the following:—"Do any remarkable customs prevail, or have any remarkable customs prevailed within memory, in relation to the ceremonies accompanying the choosing of corporate officers, annual processions, feasts, &c., not noticed in the printed histories or accounts of your borough? Describe them, if there be such." To this question the borough of Chippenham, Wilts, replied as follows:—"The Corporation dine twice a year, and *pay for it themselves*."—*Notes and Queries*.

ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY TOPOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.

(*Continued from p. 737.*)

ON THE NAMES OF THE ENGLISH CLANS.

CADÉ is found in that form now. In the collective it shortens the vowel, making Cadding. This form is found in Caddington, in Bedfordshire. Cade is found in Cadeby (Leicester, Lincoln, and North Yorkshire) and Cadeleigh (Devon). Cadland, (Hants), Cadley, (Wilts), Cadnam, (Hants), Cadney, (Lincoln), Cadwell (Lincoln and Oxon) perhaps belong to this root. Cadman is a form seemingly referable to this root, but may represent Cædmon.

There is a possible connexion between cade and chad, as dialectic variations. Kedding is a form recorded.

CALLING is found in Callington, Cornwall, and in Callerton, Northumberland, but its relations are obscure. It may be allied to Colling or Kelling.

CAME is represented by Came, in Dorset, and is found inflected in Cammerton (Cambridge). Cammering, in Cammeringham, may perhaps represent a double inflection. Kemming is likewise found.

CANN is a present name, and is represented by Cann, in Dorsetshire. The root is found in Cannock, (Stafford), Canwell, (Stafford), and Canwick, (Lincoln), Canfield, (Essex), and Canford, (Dorset), and Canley, (Warwick). Canning is found in Bishop's Canning, Wilts, and Cannington, Somerset.

CANE is found in Kirby Cane, Norfolk, and Norton Canes, Stafford. The common name, Cane, is sometimes only a way of spelling the Irish name Kane.

CANT is represented in Cantley, (Norfolk and West York), Cantlow, (Warwick), and its inflection in Canterton, (Hants). Canting is found in the *Post Office Directory*.

CAP, or CAPP, is still found as a name, also Cape, or Capes, which may belong to the same stock.

There are Newton Cap, in Durham, Capheaton, in Northumberland, Capland, in Somerset, Capton, in Devon and Somerset, Preston Capes, in Northamptonshire, Capes Horn, in Cheshire. Capping is to be recognized in Capenhurst, in Cheshire. Capling is found in the *Post Office Directory*, but is uncertain.

CARD is found in Cardiston, Salop, and Carding, in Cardington, Salop and Bedford, and Cardingham, Cornwall.

CAR, or CARR, is most commonly referable to the local northern term Car, but there must have been a name of this kind at a very early period, for we have it inflected in Carring, in Carrington, (Lincoln-

shire, Cheshire, and Nottinghamshire). Carsing, in Carsington, Derbyshire, appears to belong to the same root. There is Carswell, in Berkshire, and Careby, in Lincolnshire.

CARRITT appears to belong to this stock.

CARL, which in the southern dialect is Charl, is inflected as Carling, in Carlingcett, Somerset, Carlington, Yorkshire. The meaning of Carlton and Charlton is obscure.

CART is inflected as Carting, in Cartington, Northumberland, and is found in Cartworth, West York.

Cartwright does not belong to this stock, but is a trade name, and Carter likewise.

CASE is represented in Casewick, Lincoln, and is inflected as Cassing, in Cassington, Oxon. There is Cassop, or Casehope, in Durham, and Casthorpe, in Lincolnshire, and Caswell, Somerset; Kessing may be allied to it. The name may, however, be expressive of a Roman reference, and allied to Chess.

CAT, or CATE, is found inflected in Caterham, Surrey, Catterton, York, and Catterall, Lancashire. Catesby is in Northamptonshire. Calling, found in the *Post Office Directory*, may belong to this stock.

CAVE, as a name, is referable to the place of Cave, in South York; but it is found inflected in Cavenham and Cavendish, Suffolk, and with double inflection in Caversfield, Bucks; Caversham, Oxon; and Caerswall, Staffordshire, most of which names belong to the sixth century.

CAU or CAWSE is to be found in Cawston (Norfolk and Warwickshire); Cawthorn, North and West York; Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire; and Cawton, North York. Carthorne is only another way of spelling Cawthorne.

For CAYING, see Kay.

CHAD is perhaps the same as Ched and Cad. It is found in Chads-hunt, Warwickshire; Chaddesden, Derbyshire; Chadstone, Northampton; Chaddesley, Worcestershire; Chadbury, Worcestershire; Chadwell, Essex and Leicestershire; and Chadwick, Lancashire. In the names of places its employment is sometimes referred to St. Chad, whose name, however, was but a late application of the name. Chad is found inflected in Chaddenwick, Wiltshire; Chadderton, Lancashire; Chadlington, Oxon; and Chaddleworth, Bucks. Chad was a common name among the Anglo-Saxons; and it is doubtful whether it can be regarded as a clan name, although on Kemble's principle it would be so admitted.

CHALVING is found in Chalvington, Sussex. There is Chalvey in Bucks.

CHANDLING is found in Chandlings, Berks.

CHAPPING is a name found in the *Post Office Directory*.

CHARL, see Carl. Charlesworth is found in Derbyshire.

CHARING I consider to be decidedly a Romanized term.

CHAT is to be recognized as a name by Chattisham, in Suffolk; and

Chatsworth, in Derbyshire. It is found inflected in Chatterley, Staffordshire; and Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

CHECK is found inflected in Checkendon, Oxon. There is Checkley in Hereford, Cheshire, and also Stafford.

CHED is perhaps a dialectic form of Chad. It is found inflected as Chedding, in Cheddington, Dorset and Bucks, both ancient words. Cheadle, Staffordshire and Cheshire, and Cheddleton, Staffordshire, are perhaps referable to this stock. There is Chedworth in Gloucestershire.

CHEFFINS, as a name, is found in the *Post Office Directory*.

HELL is represented in Chellesworth, Suffolk, and Chellaston, Derbyshire; Chelborough, Dorset; Chelsham, Surrey; Chelworth, Wilts; and is found inflected in Chellington, Bedfordshire. Chell is found as the name of a place in Staffordshire; and Cheal, in Lincolnshire. As a personal name, it is very ancient.

CHEAR or CHEER appears to be the root of Cherring, and is represented in Cheersley, Bucks; Cherring is represented in Cherrington, Salop, Gloucester, Warwick, and Wilts; but it may be the same as Charing.

CHERRY, an existing name, is found in the names of places in Cambridge, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, and East York. Cheriton in Hants, Kent, Somerset and Devon, may be a form of this root.

CHESS is represented in Chessington, Surrey, and Chesham, Bucks; but in some cases the word refers to a Romanized site. It may be a variation of Chis.

CHET, represented in Chettisham, Cambridge, and Chetton, Salop, is most likely a variation of Ched.

CHEVE, Chiff, or Cheff, is represented in an inflected form in Chevening, Kent, Cheverell, Wilts. The name Cheffins, Chevington, Northumberland; Cheveley in Cambridgeshire; and Chieveleks, Berkshire, are to be referred to this stock.

CHIBBING is a name to be found in the *Post Office Directory*.

CHICK is a name still known. It is inflected in Chickerell, Dorset.

CHIEL is a name to be found in Chidswell, West York; Chidham, Sussex; and Chidlen, Cheshire; and inflected in Chiddingstone, Kent, (a double form); Chiddingfold, Surrey, and Chiddingly, Sussex.

CHILL, a term decidedly of topographical application, is found inflected in Chillington (Devon and Somerset); Chillingham (Northumberland); Chillingford (Stafford); Chillenden (Kent); and Chillerton (Hants); Chilsworthy, Devon; Chilson, Oxon and Somerset; and Chillesford, Suffolk, seems to countenance a personal application of the word.

CHILD is a known name now, as in the plural and collective children; the vowel is found shortened in the inflections, as in the name Childers, and in the places Childer, Oxon; Childerditch, Essex, and Childerley, Cambridgeshire.

CHILTING is found in Chitlington, Sussex, an ancient word.

CHIPPING is undoubtedly a market, but Chipperfield is found.

CHIS is found inflected in Chissenbury, Wilts; but the application of the word is doubtful.

CHILTING is found in the *Post Office Directory*.

CHOP is found inflected as Chopping in Choppington, Durham, where is also Chopwell.

CHUB or Chubb is found as a personal name now, but I do not recognize any ancient form in topographical nomenclature, unless it be allied to Chob or Chobham.

COPPEN, in Coppenham, Bucks, is to be considered a form of Chipping.

CLACK is still a name. It is to be recognized as an ancient name in Claxton (Norfolk, Lincoln, North York, and Durham); in Claxby, (Lincolnshire), and Clacton, Essex.

Clackett is from the name of a place.

Cleek and Clegs are most likely dialectical forms of Clack.

CLAP, Clapp or Clapa, Clopa, or Clop, is a well known Anglo-Saxon name of men, and is still used as a name. It is found in Clapton and Clapham, names of places in many parts of England, and in Clapdale, in Clopton, Gloucestershire and Norfolk, and Clop-hill, Bedford. It is found inflected in Clapperton.

CLARE, as a name, is derived from the several places in Suffolk, Devon, and Oxfordshire; but the name is found in Clareton, West York; Clarewood, Northumberland; Clareborough, Notts; and inflected in Clarendon.

CLARKE is commonly referred to the Norman period; and is only mentioned here as presenting a remarkable instance of late inflections in *ing*, for we have the word Clarkington as the name of a place, and of a family from that place. In all likelihood this name is pure Norman.

CLAT is found in Clatworthy, Somerset; Cleatham, Lincoln and Durham; and inflected in Clattercote, Oxon.

CLAY is found as a name; but most likely now from the name of a place. The root is so frequently used in the names of places, that it was most likely used as a name of men.

CLEAVE or CLEEVE is found as a name of places all over England.

CLEAVER and CLAVER are forms of Clever, which see.

CLEW appears to supply a name, but there is little evidence available.

CLIMPING is the name of a place in Sussex.

CLIP is found in Clipston, (Notts and Northampton); Clipsham, Rultand, and Clippesby, Norfolk.

CLOVER is a name still, as is Cleaver. It is found in the places Claverden, Claverham, Clavering, and Claverton.

COB or COBB, is a name still. It is perhaps to be recognized in Cobham, Kent, and Surrey, and Cobden, Surrey and Sussex. Cobbing and Cobbett are forms of this root.

Cock is a name still. In topography it is used in the names of

Roman sites. It is inflected in Cockerham and in Cockington, and doubly inflected in Cockerington.

Cocker is a name from this stock.

COD or CODD, is a name still. It is found inflected in Coddington, Cheshire, Hereford and Notts, and in Coddendam, Suffolk.

Codring, in Codrington, Gloucestershire, is to be referred to this stock.

COLE is a name still. It is in topography most frequently a corruption for cold. As a name alone it is found in Somerset and Wilts. Colling appears to be the inflection of Cole, and is found in Collington, Collingham, Collingbourne, and Collingtree.

Collins is a form of this stock. It is, however, often taken of late as a name by Jews.

Coleman most likely belongs to this stock, and does not signify Coalman.

Some of the names of Collet are likewise to be so referred.

Collier is a name from the trade.

COLT is a name still. The ancient records of it cannot be easily separated from combinations of cold or cole.

COMMER is found in Commerton, Worcestershire.

CONNING, in Conington and Coningsby, is of doubtful application, in reference to personal names.

COP, COPE, or COPP, is still a name. Copping appears to be an inflection of it, and is found in several names of places. It is likewise a personal name. Copeman, or Copman, is to be referred to this stock, as perhaps should be Coppard.

CORRING is found in Corringham, Essex, and Lincoln, Corscombe is in Devon and Dorset, and Corten in Wilts.

COSSING is found in Cossington, Leicestershire, and Somerset.

COTTING is found in Cottingham, Cottingby, and Cottingwith. It appears very unlikely that these words mean the hut's home, the hut's lea, &c.

COVE, as a name, is most likely from the places in Hants, Devon, and Suffolk. It is inflected in Covington, Covenham, Covesham, Coveshead.

COW is found as a name now, and many of the names of places suggest its having been a personal name formerly.

COWLING is found in Suffolk, North York, and West York, but it may be an inflection of cow, a form of cooling, or an inflection of cowl.

CRAB or CRABB, is still a name. The word is ancient, and is found in topographical names.

CRAKE or CREAKE, is a name still. It is inflected as Cracking, in Crackenthorpe.

CRAMLING is found in Cramlington, Suffolk, and Cram or Cramp, in Crampton. There is a place named Crambe, in North York.

CRANE is still a name. It is not found inflected in *ing* or *er*, but in composition the vowel becomes short, and we have the possessive in Cransford, Cransby, and Cranswick.

Cranmer may belong to this stock.

CREATING is the name of places in Suffolk. There is Creaton, in Northampton, and Creeton, in Lincolnshire.

CRESS is the root of Cressing, found as the name of a place in Essex, and in Cressingham, Norfolk.

CRIDLING is the name of a place in West York.

CROCK or CROKE, is represented in Croxton, (Norfolk, Leicester, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Cheshire), Croxhall, Derby, Croxby, Lincolnshire; Croxall, Stafford; Croxden, Stafford; Croxdale, Durham and Cruyton, Dorset.

Crocker is a name of this stock.

CRUD is found in Crudwell, Wilts, and Crudging, in Crudgington, Salop.

CUB is found inflected in Cubbington, Warwick; Cubberley, Gloucestershire, and Cubbington, Bucks.

CUDD or CUDE, is found in Cudworth, Somerset, and West York; Cudham, Kent; Cuddesden, Oxon, and inflected as Cudding, in Cuddington, Surrey, Bucks, and Cheshire.

CUFF is a name. Cuffing and Cuffling are found in the *Post Office Directory*.

CULL is found in Culham, Oxon, and inflected in the name Culling, and in Cullingworth, West York, and Culliford, Dorset.

CULVER (a dove or pigeon) is a name, but its affinities cannot be well determined.

CUMMING is a name.

CURLING is a name.

CUSHING is a name.

CUTTING is a name.

LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.—The following is a brief summary of the rights and privileges which our forefathers won for us, and which we now enjoy. Every subject of the United Kingdom is born free. He cannot be sold as a slave; neither can he be put to death, banished, removed, or imprisoned, except by the judgment of a court of justice. He has a right to live in his own country wherever he pleases, and to leave it when he chooses. His property cannot be interfered with except by operation of law. He may petition the sovereign or parliament. He may appeal to the law, and its remedies cannot be denied to him. By the famous statute, called the "Habeas Corpus Act," any person who is imprisoned may sue out a writ which entitles him to be taken into open court, there to learn the reason of his imprisonment, and to show, if he can, that he is improperly detained; and should he succeed in so doing, he is entitled to be discharged from custody. Under the equally famous Bill of Rights (passed shortly after the accession of William and Mary to the throne vacated by James II.), the authority of parliament and the freedom of the subject are irrevocably confirmed. Moreover, our press is now absolutely free; no permission is required for the publication of any news, or any comments upon it. Lord Canning eloquently maintained that "he who, speculating on the British constitution, should omit from his enumeration the mighty powers of public opinion embodied in a free press, which pervades and checks, and perhaps in the last resort nearly governs the whole, would give but an imperfect view of the government of England."—*How we are Governed; by Albany Fonblanque.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE GRAND MASTER AND THE "OBSERVER PARTY."

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The proceedings which took place at the special Provincial Grand Lodge held at Oxford on the 27th ultimo deserve the attentive consideration of the Craft. The "groundless charge" launched against the M.W. the Grand Master, in the pages of the *Masonic Observer*, although intended as an attack on the Earl of Zetland alone, included by incidence the officers who had received their appointments in consequence of the alleged prostitution of the Grand Master's power to political purposes. The reply of the province of Oxford is now before the Craft, and it is to be hoped that the other provinces will not be slow to follow the example thus nobly set them; and the more so, that the result will doubtless prove that the "*Observer party*," who aspire to lead the Craft, and who arrogate to themselves the credit for all progress effected, will be openly and unmistakably taught that they will have neither support nor sympathy from the Freemasons of England.

The speech delivered on this occasion by the leader of the *Observer* party should not be overlooked. Many must have read that speech with much regret, because it is difficult to understand how a Brother who aspires to stand foremost among the chiefs of our Order, and whose mission among men is to preach peace and good will to all, should have so far forgotten himself as to publicly avow the sentiments contained in those observations. Bro. Portal is reported to have said—

"He felt that the Grand Master was entitled to their unqualified sympathy under the attacks which had been made upon him, as would be any person who had been attacked by statements which were untrue; and his lordship, having denied the truthfulness of the statements in the paragraph in the *Masonic Observer* complained of, was entitled to their sympathy. But it was one thing to accord that sympathy, and it was another thing to say that there were no grounds for the statements made. Why, it was notorious that both the late and the present Deputy Grand Masters, the late Senior Grand Warden, the Earl of Durham, and Junior Grand Warden, Brother Fenwick, were members of the same political party to which the Grand Master belonged. They were bound to accept the explanation of the noble lord, that in making these appointments he was not influenced by political motives. They were bound to believe the Grand Master that he did not even know the politics of many of his officers when he appointed them; but they could not therefore say the charges brought against him were groundless. They

might say that the charges were brought under false impressions, but with the facts he had mentioned before them, surely they could not maintain that they were groundless."

Now no one knows better than Bro. Portal that the false charge against the M.W. the Grand Master was that "*the principal appointments in Grand Lodge were prostituted with unblushing effrontery to political purposes;*" and yet, when the Grand Master has publicly and indignantly denied the truth of that charge, and the worthy brother is asked to declare by his vote that that such charge is groundless, he replies, "I admit that the statements are untrue—indeed we are bound to accept and to believe the Grand Master's denial, and he is entitled to our unqualified sympathy—but I cannot go further. The statements are untrue, but I cannot say that there were no grounds for making them, because the last and the present Deputy Grand Masters and the last Grand Wardens belonged to the same political party as Lord Zetland."

No doubt Bro. Portal was placed in an awkward position when called upon to join in such a vote, for while I desire to be neither suspicious nor uncharitable, I cannot avoid noticing the great and curious similarity between the above remarks of Bro. Portal and the "handsome acknowledgment" which appeared in the pages of the *Masonic Observer* of September, which was quoted and somewhat severely criticised by Bro. Havers, in your number of the 27th October (page 788).

Bro. Portal, however, has found it necessary to admit (it is true not in a very straightforward manner) that the statements made by the *Masonic Observer* are untrue; and how after such an admission he can allege that they were not "groundless," appears to be somewhat incomprehensible. He chooses to forget that the charge was—not that the Grand Master had appointed to office certain Masons holding political opinions similar to his own—but that he had "with unblushing effrontery prostituted the principal appointments to political purposes." The first may in some instances be true, while the second is entirely untrue; but, once admit the falsehood of the second charge and how can any one venture to palliate that falsehood by pretending that the truth of the one formed grounds for launching the falsehood of the other. Surely Bro. Portal cannot seriously hope to amend his present position by such shallow artifices as these.

The remainder of Bro. Portal's speech does not deserve much attention. It is merely a repetition of that which has been said before—both in and out of the pages of the *Masonic Observer*. The same attack on the Grand Master, the same complaint that Lord Carnarvon is not appointed to office, the same self-complacent claim to have done all which has of late been carried out in Grand Lodge, and the same long story about the Canadas—as to which latter subject Bro. Spiers aptly rejoined, that "he thought that they had a right to expect that those who had assisted in the separation should now direct their attention to the best means of restoring peace and harmony between the Grand Lodges of the two countries."

The result of the whole proceeding must surely be a lesson to the leader of the *Observer* party; and if he and his followers can only profit by that lesson, the troubles which they have stirred up in Masonry will not have arisen in vain. In the meantime we are informed that, in the opinion of Bro. Portal, the wicked charge brought against the Grand Master in the *Masonic Observer* is not "groundless," and we further learn from his own lips, that he "would rather cut off his right hand" than hold it up for a resolution "in support of the rightful authority of the Grand Master."

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

8th Nov., 1858.

JUSTITIA.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Can you inform your readers whether it be true, as reported, that Bro. Binckes applied to the executive for the appointment, for himself, of Grand Secretary, on the retirement of Bro. White? If you cannot, perhaps Bro. Binckes will answer this question.

Yours fraternally,

London, Nov. 8, 1858.

A YOUNG MASON.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Comparing the tone and style of the letter signed "John Havers," in your number of the 27th ult., with the replies to the communication of Bro. Harington, late Prov. G.M. for Quebec, which were so much commented on in Grand Lodge on 1st September last, I cannot doubt but that all are emanations from the same master mind which is generally believed to hold uncontrolled sway over the councils of Great Queen Street; and, therefore, however much I may feel disposed to object to the tenor of the epistle dedicatory to myself, I have no reason to expect that I should fare better than the distinguished Brother to whom I have alluded, and without further comment proceed to its consideration.

Bro. Havers says that were he "so minded, he might take exception to many of my statements, and give probably a different complexion to some of my history." I can readily understand his (Havers) "taking exception" to my statements, most of which are doubtless very unpalatable to him and his followers; but I defy him to impugn them. I accord to him credit for sufficient ability and ingenuity to give whatever complexion may be thought desirable to my, or any other, history. Bro. Havers has often questioned my veracity, but with a singular want of success; and he is not more successful in this than he has been in previous instances.

With reference to the *Masonic Observer*, and to what I have written in allusion to the leading article about which we have heard so much—I have nothing to qualify or retract. I have spoken of the statement in question as an "admitted mistake," which is undoubtedly the fact. I have said the error has been "handsomely acknowledged." This appears to be the gravamen of my offence; for I, with every other rightly constituted person, have never hesitated both to regret and to condemn the article itself. The terms of the acknowledgment are the subject of controversy. With these I have nothing whatever to do, further than to express my opinion of them; and that opinion I can hardly expect to be in unison with that of Bro. Havers, who is an admirer of the forcible style, and who is nothing if not abusive. A reference to the article shows that the denial of the Grand Master is "humbly accepted." It is stated that "there is no longer a doubt but that we and public opinion have been mistaken upon the point," and that "we are called upon to proclaim to the Craft at large that no political bias has ever swayed the G.M. in the distribution of his enormous Masonic patronage." And this, be it remembered, after one of the most severe denunciations with which an offence was ever visited. In this enlightened age excessive severity is not considered as the most effective means for producing either conviction of error or subsequent atonement. In this case, however, it has hindered neither—and yet fraternal animosity is still unappeased.

To the many mean and unworthy insinuations contained in Bro. Havers's

letter, I care not to reply. It is hardly a Masonic feeling, but I really cannot help entertaining the most supreme contempt for any one who degrades himself or his cause by descending to such malicious littleness as that of assuming that, because an opponent candidly and honestly expresses his opinion, he does so as a "vicarious apologist," "an agent," or to please or serve some "patron." Such functions and offices may be discharged to perfection, for all I know to the contrary, by Bro. Havers—but not by me.

I am not at all astonished to find Bro. Havers deliberately defending a resort to the "lie direct," but I am somewhat surprised that he should appropriate to himself my description of what I considered the distinguishing characteristic of the Ipswich meeting. It proves, however, that he is in every respect the Wolsey of the Masonic state, "a man of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking himself" first and foremost—prepared to monopolize praise and blame alike—nervously anxious, doubtless, for the first, and deeply conscious, it may be, how much he deserves the last.

The chief points in the letter of your correspondent "Justitia"—who lacks the courage to reveal himself—are made by adopting my language, and attaching to it, as I presume he fancies wittily, a meaning other than that it was intended to convey. With puerilities of this sort it is folly to contend. I notice his communication only for the purpose of maintaining the correctness of my estimate of the division in Grand Lodge on the irregular vote of confidence; and of stating, in reply to his taunt about "office," that "speaking for myself," whatever incentive to the course pursued by "Justitia" the "purple" may be, it has no charms for me, nor ever will have until I see its honours more worthily and more legitimately bestowed than—with some few honourable exceptions—has been the case of late.

To the editorial remarks in your last number, I have to reply that you evince great ignorance of fact when you allude to me as the "follower" of "Masonic chiefs," and manifest a gross desire wilfully to misinterpret what I have written in reference to recent proceedings. You say that I am "left between them" (the aforesaid "Masonic chiefs") "to admit and to prove the whole to be a mistake." The word "mistake," as used by me, had reference to a statement published,—not to the conduct of any brother, or to his opinion as to the fitness or unfitness of the Grand Master for his high office. "Pity," I apprehend, is more needed by those who adopt such artifices as these, for the purpose of damaging the objects of their attacks, than by one who is as unsolicitous of any such tenderness, as he is indifferent to the "reproof" of those who, having belied their former professions, are the most energetic in denouncing their former coadjutors.

As regards Bro. Portal, whose conduct at the Prov. Grand Lodge at Oxford is so severely criticised, I can only say that I personally thank him for the manly and open exposition of his sentiments there made, and regret not having the honour of being a member of that distinguished Provincial body, so that I might have had the opportunity of supporting him. I would refer all Brethren who are anxious to examine into these strifes, fairly and impartially to read with attention the speech of Bro. Portal, as reported in your pages.

The letter of Bro. Symonds, which appears in your last number, I place in a very different category from either of the compositions which I have hitherto considered. With Bro. Symonds I have now been associated for some months in what has been to me a labour of love, though it has most seriously encroached upon my time, and caused me to neglect to a great extent those "private interests" the advancement of which is charged against the members of the "so called *Observer* party" as the object of

their sedulous anxiety. Deeply regretting, as I do, some expressions in Bro. Symonds's letter (regarding them as both ungenerous and unjust), I forbear employing that talent, the possession of which he is good enough to ascribe to me, with reference to *him*. I am almost disposed to forgive his aspersions on myself, for the sake of the testimony he bears to the zeal and ability of a noble Brother whose fair (Masonic) fame it has been sought to tarnish by the imputation of motives the most unworthy, and by suggestions as false as they are calumnious. I cannot help noticing, however, the want of candour displayed by Bro. Symonds, in his "disingenuous distortion" into a *charge* of an allusion by me to what had been written by one of your correspondents with reference to the three grand principles on which the Order is founded. The force of my remark thereon can be readily estimated by a reference to your columns. I have no sympathy with Bro. Symonds in his honour of "party." What is a party but a body of men with a policy to enunciate, and an organization to give effect thereto? Surely the members of Grand Lodge are not children, frightened at a bugbear!

Bro. Symonds fears that "my future usefulness" (whatever that may be), with regard to the charities, may be impaired by my present course. As I have not the smallest intention of abandoning the advocacy of those principles it has hitherto been my pride to support—and as the interests of the charities are sufficiently sacred in my eyes to justify any sacrifice I can make—I now announce to Bro. Symonds, and to all whom it may concern, my withdrawal from any further participation in those measures which I was to some extent instrumental in originating, and the carrying out of which was referred to Bro. Symonds, Bro. Lyall, and myself. Bro. Symonds will find no difficulty in procuring a colleague equally zealous, and to him more comfortably orthodox. I could not have conceived the possibility of such an effect, but I leave Bro. Symonds to be the best judge, and adopt the only method open to me to allay his apprehensions.

I shall begin to fear that the morbid fancies of some Brethren will magnify our "designs" into the most hideous proportions; and I shall not be surprised if in the end we are believed by some to be without the pale of salvation. What the result may be I cannot foretell—but this I know, there is no surer means of rendering a man bad, than to be constantly impressing upon him that he is so.

I am accused of "self-laudation." I have always studiously avoided it, though repeated attacks would have justified it. I do not think I am rendering myself amenable to the charge by asking Brethren to look through the names composing the "party" now so ruthlessly condemned, and to judge for themselves as to the probability of men who have rendered such services to the Craft in general, and to the charities in particular, being banded together with a purpose to injure or destroy! The propagation of such an idea is prompted by baseness and malice, and could only proceed from those who see but too surely in the determined efforts for improvement the destruction of their own unconstitutional supremacy.

In admitting, as I do most willingly, that improvement has been effected, I would ask—to whom it is attributable, but to those who through evil report and good report have kept their course, and who will persevere therein undeterred by the opposition of the ignorant and the malevolent, having faith in themselves, and being sustained by the consciousness of their own singleness of purpose, which they are confident will become sufficiently manifest to enable them to triumph over misrepresentation and detraction!

While anxious on all occasions to yield my tribute of admiration to the many excellencies of the Earl of Zetland, I reserve to myself the right of

freely criticising his lordship's administrative capacity, in his position of Grand Master of Masons. To the doctrine of "passive obedience," as inculcated by Bro. Havers, I cannot assent; neither can I submit patiently to the dictatorship which that Brother has established for himself. His unfortunate influence is no secret, and I very much question if anything has tended so much to weaken the popularity of the Grand Master, or to foster the dissensions unhappily existing, as the obtrusive manner in which that influence is universally exercised.

I feel compelled to apologise for the length of this communication, but I could not allow the attacks to which I have been subjected to pass unnoticed. Having addressed you thus fully and without reserve, I hope to be spared the necessity of again resorting to your columns for some time to come.

I am, Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

FREDERICK BINCKES.

London, 6th Nov., 1858.

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As I take in your *Magazine* in monthly and not weekly parts, I was not aware until to-day of your article respecting the appointment of the Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works, for Worcestershire, and the correspondence arising from it. Enough perhaps has already been said about this *vexata questio*, but I wish to add a little more by way of explanation, and also correction of misstatements. I have always been a staunch advocate for the *Magazine*, and have subscribed to it ever since I became a Mason, and it was with much regret that, a year or two ago, I observed a very severe and unwarrantable attack in its pages (for which an apology was afterwards made) upon our much beloved and respected Prov. G.M., which had the effect of lowering the periodical very considerably in the estimation of many Brethren in Worcestershire, Staffordshire, and other counties, and caused several to my own certain knowledge to cease taking it in; and I feel sure that this second attack upon him will be the means of still further decreasing the circulation of the *Magazine*. When it is notorious that the remarks in your "Architectural Chapter," respecting the appointment of Prov. Grand Superintendents of Works apply (as far as an architect is concerned) to nearly every other Prov. G.M. in the kingdom—why, I would ask, is the Prov. G.M. of Worcestershire singled out and made the scapegoat? The writer of your article must be aware that generally speaking it is the rule amongst Prov. G.Ms. to appoint only P.Ms. and W.Ms. to Prov. G. offices; and I say that it rarely occurs that an architect or organist is a W.M. It is well known that a Prov. G.M. has very great difficulty in finding offices for worthy P.Ms. and W.Ms., who have borne "the burthen and heat of the day;" and in my humble opinion a Senior or Junior Warden ought never to have the purple in preference to them, if only for this reason, that it might make them lukewarm, and not so desirous to get to the chair.

Why should Bro. Morris, a highly respectable draper and tailor, a P.M. of long standing, and a regular attendant at his Lodge, be sneered at and ridiculed in the manner he has been? If "all preferment is grounded on real worth and merit," what signifies a man's trade or profession? A Prov.

G.M. ought not to know anything about it, and few conscientious ones will wish to do so if they intend to act up to the principles of the Craft.

I consider the attacks upon Bro. Morris in your "Architectural Chapters" quite as severe and uncalled for as that of "P.M. 313" on Bro. Wigginton. Had you confined yourself to one article as regards Bro. Morris, it would not have been so bad; but the sneers and diatribes are continued, and exhibit anything but a Masonic spirit. The misstatements I referred to are made by Bro. Wigginton and "T. H."; the former says—"there is no such office as Standard Bearer." This is wrong, as in Staffordshire and other provinces Standard Bearers are appointed. The latter, who dates from "The Potteries, Oct. 9, 1858," says—"In Staffordshire we do things differently, for the Superintendent of Works has hitherto been an architect." This also is wrong; for last year a respectable Birmingham manufacturer, member of the Handsworth Lodge, was appointed to the office, held in the previous year by me who am no architect, saving, I hope, that of my own fortune. "T. H." continues thus: "By constant visiting he (Col. Vernon) knows well the Brethren who work and those who do not, and that makes all the difference." It is patent to all that Col. Vernon is indefatigable in visiting his Lodges, but is "T. H." aware that H. C. Vernon, Esq., has during the past and present year visited, with the exception of one or two, every Lodge in his province? Depend upon it, Bro. Editor, that there are few, if any, Prov. G.Ms. who are such excellent Masons, and who know more of what is going on their respective provinces, than the Prov. G.Ms. of Worcestershire and Staffordshire; both are beloved and respected in both counties, although nobody can deny that they act up rigidly to the Book of Constitutions. As Bro. Wigginton's name has been mixed up with this matter, I can only say that I believe him to be a most intelligent and respectable man, who well understands his profession; and, as regards his Masonic abilities, every office that he has hitherto undertaken he has performed in so highly creditable a manner, that his advance to the chair of his Lodge ought to be certain; but it would have been injudicious to have passed him, at present only a J.W., over the heads of so many W.Ms. and P.Ms. in the province, who were anxious for and deserving of provincial honours.

The Masonic Lodges in Dudley have hitherto acted together harmoniously; let us hope now that this subject will be dropped, and that all may unite in fostering that love and good feeling towards each other which ought at all times to characterize Freemasonry. Let brotherly love continue; and let the admirable advice given in the Antient Charges be followed—"Saying and doing nothing which may hinder brotherly love and good offices to be renewed and continued; that all may see the benign influence of Masonry."

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
WM. HOWELLS, P.M. 435; W.M. 730;
Prov. G. Sec., Worcestershire;
P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Staffordshire.

Dudley, Nov. 3rd, 1858.

[We had intended, as we announced last week, to have put an end to this correspondence altogether; but Bro. Howell's letter is written so temperately, and moreover is directed to the defence of a R. W. Brother whom we had not the slightest intention of disparaging, that we publish it with pleasure—though here the correspondence must terminate, so far as our pages are concerned. We did not wish to attack any party, but a system; it un-

fortunately happened that the Worcestershire case was the first that was brought positively to our notice—and we reiterate, it is a very bad practice to appoint Brethren to particular offices merely because they happen to be Masters or Past Masters, without regard to other qualifications. Of either Bro. Vernon or Bro. Morris it was very far from our wish to speak in other than the kindest of language; for we know the one, and believe the other, to rank amongst the best of men and deserving of the respect of all the Brethren. We should now close our observations, had we not received various other letters on the subject, which the writers must excuse us for not publishing, as when angry feelings are imported into a discussion—however great the principle involved—it were better it should be dropped until reason and temper resume their sway. Amongst those letters is a second from the “P.M. 313,” in reply to the many strictures which have been made upon him; but our having received a demand, through a solicitor, for his name, we are sure, he will hold to be a sufficient reason for withholding his letter from the public. There is one point in it, however, so personal to a gentleman connected with the *Magazine*, that we cannot help referring to it. The P.M. alludes to Bro. Warren, who happened to be in Dudley on business altogether unconnected with the *Magazine*, entering the banquet room after the Provincial Grand meeting, and taking down information in the presence of other Masons; and from what he calls a rumoured *tête à tête* with Bro. Wigginton infers that the latter Brother must of necessity have given him the information which led to the articles in the *Magazine*. It is true that Bro. Warren did take down some information relative to the Provincial Grand Lodge after the banquet; and it is equally true that he had a conversation with Bro. Wigginton; but the conversation took place eight days before, and not after, Provincial Grand Lodge; and beyond the expression of a hope that Bro. Warren would be present at the Provincial Grand Lodge the subject was never alluded to, and not one word passed with regard to the officers. It happened that Bro. Warren having business to transact in connexion with the inquest on the sufferers by the unfortunate railway accident at Round Oak (three or four miles from Dudley), arrived in Dudley on the evening of Monday, Sept. 6th, and Bro. Wigginton having been a valued correspondent of the *Freemasons' Magazine* before Bro. Warren had the slightest connexion with it, Bro. Warren naturally sent up his name to Bro. Wigginton, who visited him at his hotel and spent about half an hour with him, concluding by inviting Bro. Warren to meet him the following evening at Lodge No. 313. On visiting the Lodge he found that Bro. Wigginton was not there, but received a most brotherly and hospitable reception from Bro. Masefield, Bro. Clarke, Bro. Morris (who Bro. Warren then saw for the first, and he believes, last time), Bro. Bristow, the Rev. Bro. Herbert, and others, and for which we take the opportunity of returning our thanks. On Wednesday Bro. Warren returned to town, but visited Dudley again on the following Monday with the intention of being present, if possible, at the Prov. Grand Lodge, which was to take place on the Tuesday; this, however, he was prevented doing by the length of the proceedings at Round Oak. In the evening, however, just as the Prov.

G. Master was about to vacate the chair, Bro. Warren entered the banquet-room, and subsequently took down, as "P.M., 313" states, some information from Brethren, present, those Brethren being Bros. Howells, Bristow, and Clark—Bro. Wigginton not being present, nor has Bro. Warren ever seen him excepting on the one occasion above alluded to. The report of the proceedings appeared in our journal of the 22nd September; and in our "Architectural Chapter" of the 29th appeared the words, "We observe that in the Prov. Grand Lodge of Worcestershire Bro. Morris, P.M. of No. 313, has been appointed Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works. We hope he will be found zealous in the discharge of his duties, and that the Worcestershire Brethren will find work for him." At the time these words were penned, the writer (who we need not say was not Bro. Warren, who has never professed to be in any way connected with the architectural profession), knew nothing of Bro. Morris, though he did know that Bro. Wigginton was an architect. This notice in the course of a few days brought us a letter, stating that Bro. Morris was a tailor—and hence the correspondence, to which we regret having devoted so much space, as it is far from our wish to publish anything which can engender ill feeling amongst the Brethren, and the more so as we now learn that there was an old schism between Bro. Wigginton and some of the members of Lodge No. 313, which led to his resigning his connexion with it some time since. We have thought this explanation due to ourselves; and here we close the subject, never to be re-opened by us.—ED.]

INITIATIONS UNDER AGE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—According to the Book of Constitutions, no one can be made a Mason under the age of twenty-one years, except in cases specially provided for, when a dispensation must be obtained from the Grand Master, or from a Provincial Grand Master, or his Deputy. Cases, no doubt, may occasionally arise where this prerogative may be usefully exercised; but I very much fear that some of our Provincial Officers are not sufficiently cautious in their exercise of it; as in several instances we have had visiting Brethren at our Lodge who have been initiated before arriving at the age of twenty, and whose position and circumstances afforded no grounds for a deviation from the strict letter of the Book of Constitutions. In the hope that our Most Worshipful Grand Master will call the attention of his Brethren the Prov. Grand Masters, to ensure a stricter observance of a salutary rule, I trouble you with these few lines, and remain,

Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

A COUNTRY WARDEN.

USE SECOND NATURE.—You cannot keep some people out of the kitchen—merely because their grandfathers and grandmothers came out of it. A poor man and his wife walking along Portland-place, he said to her, pceevishly, "What is the use of walking along these fine streets and squares? Let us turn down some alley."—*Hazlitt.*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE Anniversary Festival of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, held under the sanction of the Lodge of Unions (No. 318), will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday evening, the 26th Nov., when Bro. John Havers, P.G.D., and President of the Board of General Purposes, will preside. The Lodge is to be opened for work at seven o'clock precisely.

We are requested to remind the Brethren, that the Anniversary Festival of the Benevolent Institution for aged Freemasons and their Widows is appointed to take place on the 26th January, and that the first meeting of stewards will be held early in December; the names of Brethren who propose to serve, should, therefore, be sent into the Secretary, Bro. Farnfield, as early as possible. We trust that the Brethren will assemble in goodly numbers, in order to prove that the Craft can support the festivals on behalf of their aged Brethren, more frequently than they have been hitherto held.

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, November 10th.—Lodges, Fidelity (3), Freemasons' Tavern; Enoch (11), Freemasons' Tavern; Union of Waterloo (13), King's Arms, Woolwich; Kent (15), Three Tuns Tavern, Southwark; Royal Athelstan (19), George and Blue Boar, Holborn; Royal Naval (70), Freemasons' Tavern; Vitruvian (103), White Hart Tavern, Lambeth; Eastern Star (112), Wade's Hotel, Poplar; Justice (172), Royal Albert, Deptford; Pilgrim (289), Ship and Turtle. Committee Royal Benevolent Institution, at 3.

Thursday, 11th.—Lodges, Regularity (108), Freemasons' Tavern; Friendship (248), Ship and Turtle; Bank of England (329), Radley's Hotel; Polish (778), Freemasons' Tavern; Canonbury (955), Canonbury Tavern, Islington. Domestic Chapter of Instruction Banquet, at Queen Elizabeth, Walworth.

Friday, 12th.—Lodges, Britannic (38), Thatched House Tavern; Caledonian (156), Ship and Turtle; Bedford (183), Freemasons' Tavern; Union (195), London Tavern.

Saturday, 13th.—Lodge, Phoenix (202), Freemasons' Tavern.

Monday, 15th.—Lodges, Grand Masters (No. 1), Freemasons' Tavern; British (No. 8), ditto; Emulation (21), Radley's Hotel; Felicity (66), London Tavern; Tranquillity (218), Bridge House Hotel; Panmure (1022), Swan Hotel, Stockwell. Chapter.—Prudence (12), Ship and Turtle.

Tuesday, 16th.—Lodges, Mount Lebanon (87), Green Man, Tooley Street; Cadogan (188), Freemasons' Tavern; St. Paul's (229), London Coffee House; Camden (1006), Assembly Rooms, Kentish Town. Chapter.—Mount Sinai (49), Windsor Castle, Vauxhall. Board of General Purposes, at 3.

Wednesday, 17th.—Lodges, Grand Stewards, Freemasons' Tavern; Royal York (7), ditto; United Mariners (33), Green Man, Tooley Street; St. George's (164), Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich; Sincerity (203), Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; Oak (225), Radley's Hotel; Nelson (1002), Red Lion, Woolwich. General Committee of Grand Lodge, and Lodge of Benevolence, at 7.

Thursday, 18th.—Lodges, Gihon (57), Bridge House Hotel; Constitutional (63), Ship and Turtle; St. Mary's (76), Freemasons' Tavern; Temperance (198), Plough Tavern, Rotherhithe;

Manchester (209), Anderton's Hotel. *Chapter*.—Yarborough (312), George Hotel, Commercial Road East. House Committee of Girls' School, at 2½.

Friday, 19th.—Lodges, Prosperity (78), White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; Middlesex (167), Thatched House; Jordan (237), Freemasons' Tavern. *Chapter*.—Moirs (109), London Tavern.

Saturday, 20th.—Lodge, Honour and Generosity (194), London Tavern.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

OLD KING'S ARMS LODGE (No. 30).—This Lodge held its first meeting this season on Monday, 25th October, nearly the whole of the members being present. The Secretary read a letter from Bro. Farnfield, announcing the festival for the Royal Benevolent Institution was fixed for 26th January, 1859, and Bro. E. S. Phillips (Junior Warden) expressed his willingness to serve as a steward from the Lodge. The Brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet, presided over by Bro. Marsh, W.M., who expressed his disappointment at the candidate not coming up for initiation. The only visitor present was Bro. Powell, P.M.

ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE (No. 85).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, Nov. 1st, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, there being present Bro. Lawson, W.M.; Bro. Frederick Clemow, S.W.; Bro. Clout, S.D.; Bro. Lascelles, J.D.; Bro. James, &c. &c. The P.M.'s present were Bros. Hayward, Stroud, Nunn, Corfield, and Parr (Secretary.) Bro. Evans was passed to the degree of F.C. Amongst the visitors were Bro. Lewes, and Bro. Ward, of the United Pilgrims' Lodge; and Bro. Garrod, P.M. of the Dogmatic Lodge, No. 206. Bro. Franklin, of the United Pilgrims' Lodge, was proposed as a joining member.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE (No. 196).—This Lodge held a Lodge of emergency, on the 2nd instant, at the Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead. There were present, Bro. Henry Cornick, W.M., in the chair; Bros. W. Johnson, P.M.; R. Hazard, P.M. and Treas.; Samuel Aldrich, P.M. and Hon. Sec.; F. Adlard, P.M. and D.C.; J. R. Thomson, P.M.; T. A. Adams, P.M.; W. Sheery, P.M. and S.W. *pro. tem.*; G. Hart, J.W.; G. Pritchard, S.D.; John Douglas, J.D.; F. W. Collins, J.G.; Bros. Capt. Thompson, Dr. Winter, R. Winter, E. Pitt, W. Geltro, A. D. Loewenstark, J. T. Rowe, Clowser, Chadwick, and about twenty-five other members. Of the visiting Brethren, we noticed Bro. Arliss, P.M., No. 237; W. Hughes, No. 70; W. Long, No. 725. Five gentlemen were balloted for initiation. Bros. Warren, Davies and Slagg were severally raised to the third degree. Bro. Haward was passed to the second degree; and Messrs. Willis, Perry, and Goddard were severally initiated into the Order. One gentleman was proposed for initiation at the next meeting. The Lodge having been closed, the Worshipful Master and Brethren adjourned to banquet at half-past six. The several toasts having been disposed of, Bro. P.M. Adlard, in a neat and forcible speech, proposed "Success to the Masonic charities;" and as Bro. Aldrich was known to take an active part in promoting the usefulness of the Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, he would couple that Brother's name with the toast. Bro. Aldrich said he was much indebted to their respected Bro. Adlard for the kind manner in which he had noticed the Benevolent Institution, and his (Bro. Aldrich's) humble exertions in promoting and extending its usefulness, and he was much gratified by the manner in which the Brethren had received the toast. Bro. Adlard had brought the claims of the Boys' and Girls' Schools before the Lodge very forcibly and convincingly; he was a member of the committee of those institutions, and most useful and laudable institutions they were; but for himself, he (Bro. Aldrich) was a member of the Benevolent Institution, and he felt that their aged Brethren and their widows were as deserving the cordial and earnest support of the whole Masonic body as were the Boys and Girls. But how had the wants of the institution been supplied? It was well known that the applicants for the annuity had been most numerous, and that the funds had been miserably deficient; so much so, in 1856, that not one candidate could be admitted. (Murmurs of regret.) In 1857 but four Brethren and four widows, out of a long list of candidates, were placed on the annuity. At the last election, however, by the exertions of the stewards at the Festival in June, 1857, the committee were enabled to admit ten Brethren, out of a list of thirty-two candidates, and eight widows from a list of twenty-three can-

didates. (Hear, hear.) Those were large numbers when compared with former years; but what was the condition of the large number of unsuccessful candidates? He felt sure that the Brethren would feel that this state of things should not be allowed to last any longer, for Brethren should remember that those for whom he was pleading had, like themselves, once been in good circumstances. He had much pleasure in informing the Brethren, that the next festival in aid of the funds of the institution would be held at the Freemasons' Hall, next year and that the Most Worshipful Grand Master had been pleased to fix the 26th January for the occasion. He (Bro. Aldrich) hoped that the members of the St. John's Lodge, 196, would be present and support their W.M. Bro. Cornick, who, with his usual liberality and kind disposition, had cheerfully come forward to represent the Lodge as its steward at the festival. (Hear, hear.) For himself, he (Bro. Aldrich) believed he should represent a country Lodge, when both would use their utmost exertions in common to extend the usefulness of this most excellent charity; he trusted the Brethren would support those exertions by their subscriptions, as well as by their presence at the festival. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he would remind Brethren, that a donation of 5*l.* constituted the donor a Life Governor, and entitled to two votes at all elections; a subscription of 5*s.* to one vote; and an additional vote for every 5*s.*

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—This numerous and influential Lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the W.M., Bro. Jackson, presiding. Lodge being duly opened, the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed; upon which a ballot was taken for the admittance of Mr. William Elliot, who had been properly proposed as a candidate for the honours of Freemasonry; the ballot being declared unanimous in his favour, he was introduced, and received the first portion of the ritual attached to this most excellent Order. Bros. Hoadley and Joseph Wild were afterwards introduced, and entrusted with the superior degree of Master Mason. This portion of the business ended, it was proposed by Bro. Maney, S.W., that, in consideration of eighteen years' service of Bro. Emmens, as Secretary, Past Master, &c., &c., some testimonial should be presented to that Brother, of sufficient importance to show the estimation in which he is held by the members of the Craft generally, and of the members of the Old Concord in particular. It was observed by Bro. Maney and the Worshipful Master, who seconded the proposition, that Bro. Emmens's services may have been "a labour of love," but still the labour of love occasioned a neglect of other matters important to him; therefore it behoved the Brethren to show that they appreciated the exertions and attentions of a Brother who merely filled an honorary office in the Lodge, and was always first in the throng. The proposition was enthusiastically received, and a committee of seven appointed to carry out the same. It was afterwards announced that a meeting would be held prior to next Lodge, for the purpose of carrying out the usual ball of the Old Concord Lodge, from which so much good had resulted both in a pleasurable and charitable point of view. It was also announced with great satisfaction, that Bro. George Gurton, P.M., had offered to act as steward at the next anniversary of the Annuity Fund.

LODGE OF JOPPA (No. 223).—This Lodge, one of the most numerous in the Order, met on Monday, Nov. 1st, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, Bro. Joel Phillips, W.M., in the chair. Several candidates were passed and raised in due form. The Brethren (amongst whom were several visitors) enjoyed themselves in social converse for an hour or two, and separated in perfect harmony.

LION AND LAMB LODGE (No. 227).—JUBILEE TESTIMONIAL TO BRO. THOMAS SOTHERAN.—The interesting event of the presentation of this jubilee testimonial caused a good attendance of Brethren at the meeting held at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, on Thursday, November 4th. Bro. Richard Tappolet, W.M., presided, and initiated into Masonry Mr. Edward Lacy. He also raised Bro. Henry Sotheran to the third degree. Another gentleman was proposed and balloted for, but was not present. Bro. Joseph Braithwaite, of No. 1025, was admitted a joining member, and two other gentlemen proposed for initiation at a future meeting. All other business being disposed of, the W.M. rose and said, a

very pleasing duty devolved on him that evening in presenting to Bro. Sotheran a jewel in commemoration of his completing the 50th year of his Masonic career, and membership of the Lion and Lamb Lodge. His steady adherence to the Lodge, and his conduct as a Past Master and Treasurer, proved that Bro. Sotheran was well worthy of the respect and esteem of all. It was an event that did not often occur, to celebrate the jubilee of a Mason in his mother Lodge; to mark the event, as well as to testify the estimation in which the worthy Brother was held by the members, in their name he placed the jewel on Brother Sotheran's breast, indulging the hope that he would be spared to be among them in his present health and strength for many years to come. (Cheers). The present is a most handsome Past Master's jewel, of the fashion adopted by the Lodge, and of excellent workmanship; on the back it bears this inscription:—"This jewel was presented by the Lion and Lamb Lodge, No. 227, to Bro. Thomas Sotheran, P.M., and Treasurer, on attaining his jubilee as a member of the said Lodge, No. 4, A.L. 5858, as a testimonial of the high estimation he is held in by the Brethren." Bro. Sotheran said, overpowered as he was with mingled feelings of diffidence and gratitude, he was unable to find words meet for the occasion; he received the handsome present, not only as a testimony of the esteem of his Brethren, but also as a reward for his services. He could honestly say he had assiduously attended to all his duties in the Lodge. He was proud and pleased that during the whole of the long period of his career he had never witnessed a single instance of disagreement among the members of the Lodge. (Cheers). His son's entrance into Masonry was his own spontaneous act, and he fondly hoped that the son's conduct would be such as to entitle him at some future day to as handsome a testimonial as he himself had just received. He could never forget the many happy hours he had spent in the Lodge; and he tendered his warmest and grateful thanks to each and all for their kindness towards him. He also expressed his gratitude to the G.A.O.T.U. for thus preserving him in health and strength, and although he could not expect to remain on this sublunary scene for many years, yet he trusted he might be spared for some few more, and be enabled to continue among his Brethren. (Cheers). Bro. Henry Sotheran wished to say a word on an occasion of so much interest to himself; as he little expected, on his first entrance into Masonry, a few months since, to be witness of the presentation of so elegant a gift to his honoured parent. He could assure them that the degree he had received that evening impressed his mind with the utmost satisfaction and reverence for the institution, and as it was his sincere intention to carry out the principles of Masonry to their fullest extent, he should assiduously attend to the Lodge of Instruction under the preceptorship of Bro. Muggeridge. The Lodge was then closed in peace, harmony, and brotherly love, and the Brethren adjourned to banquet, at which the W.M. presided, Bro. Jackson, P.M., acting as S.W. Among the visitors were—Bros. Marsh, W.M., No. 30; R. M. Smith, W.M., No. 1044; Jackson, P.G. Steward; How, Prov. G.D.C., Herts; Geo. Routledge, No. 4; Atkins, &c. The health of the W.M. was proposed by Bro. Sotheran, who said the toast did not need any eulogy on his part, as all must have witnessed how admirably and efficiently Bro. Tappolet had conducted the business of the day, and he urged his example as a stimulus to the younger members. Bro. How, in responding for the visitors, said they were much gratified in being allowed the privilege of being present on so interesting an occasion; so extraordinary a case as membership in his mother Lodge for half a century was worthy of remark. The fact redounded alike to the honour of the individual and the body corporate, it was traceable to what Bro. Sotheran had told them, of the perfect unanimity and brotherly love of the Lodge during so lengthened a period. The Lodge had, among the Past Masters present, other instances of Masonic age, the excellent example they afforded was the secret of the successful career of No. 227, it produced efficiency in the junior officers, as they had seen in the working of the evening. Quoting the words of an old poet, he might say:—

"Where is the glory of the goodliest trees
But in their fruit and branches? The old stock
Must decay; and sprigs, scions, such as these,
Must become new stocks for us to glory
In their fruitful issue, so we are made
Immortal one by the other."

Bro. Muggeridge, in responding to the toast, "The Past Masters of No. 227," said they were always ready for working or instruction, and to supply the place of any officer unavoidably absent; the junior members of the Lodge were fully sensible of this, as was evinced by their willingness to receive instruction, as also by their good attendance at the Lodge of Instruction. There were about thirty Brethren present, and all departed highly pleased with the evening's proceedings.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE (No. 281).—The opening of this excellent working Lodge took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, Nov. 4th, when Bros. Coster and Curtis were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The admirable manner in which the ceremony was performed by the W.M. elicited from all the Brethren present the unanimous marks of commendation. The labours of the Lodge being ended, the Brethren sat down to banquet, and the remainder of the evening was agreeably spent, interspersed with some very good singing on the parts of Bros. Egan, P.M., Messert, S.W., Owen, and other Brothers, who are always ready to assist the W.M. in maintaining the harmony of this Lodge.

INSTRUCTION.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).—This Lodge of Instruction met on Friday, Nov. 5th, at Bro. J. W. Adams, the Union Tavern, Air-street, Piccadilly, for the purpose of working the fifteen sections—Bro. T. A. Adams, W.M.; Bro. W. Watson, S.W.; Bro. Le Gassick, J.W. The following Brethren worked the different sections:—First lecture: first, Bro. Mathews; second, Bro. Daly; third, Bro. Caulcher; fourth, Bro. Walkley; fifth, Bro. Le Gassick; sixth, Bro. Dyte; seventh, Bro. Hammett. Second lecture: first, Bro. T. Allen; second, Bro. Gladwin; third, Bro. Allen; fourth, Bro. Watson; fifth, Bro. Daly. Third lecture: first, Bro. Caulcher; second, Bro. T. A. Adams; third, Bro. J. W. Adams.

CONFIDENCE LODGE (No. 228).—A considerable number of the Brethren of this Lodge met on Wednesday last, at the Bengal Arms, Birchin-lane, to witness the ceremony of installation performed by Bro. Brett, who presided as W.M. on the occasion. Bro. Astelow having been installed into the chair of King Solomon, elected his officers as follows:—Bros. Hoad, S.W.; Chancellor, J.W.; Jackson, Treas.; Burch, Sec.; Baker, S.D.; Wilson, J.D.; Greenwood, I.G.; Smith, Tyler. The 4th 5th and 6th sections of the first degree were then worked by the Brethren, the questions respectively by Bros. Anslow, Arnold and Drukker. The following Brethren having been proposed, were elected members of this Lodge:—Bros. Hill, No. 1044; Astelow, No. 118; Bertram, No. 1044; Dullens, No. 1051; Treble, No. 29. Bro. Anslow then rose for the purpose of proposing that a vote of thanks to Bro. Brett be recorded on the minutes of the Lodge, and said he never rose with greater pleasure to propose a vote of thanks than on the present occasion. It gave him an opportunity of bearing testimony to the ability with which Bro. Brett had performed the installations, and asserting, without fear of contradiction, that the ceremony had been worked that evening with an excellence unsurpassed by any member in any Lodge. He congratulated Bro. Brett on attaining a position which few members in the Craft could boast. Bro. Brett, in returning thanks, reminded the Brethren that it was only by constant attendance at various Lodges of Instruction, and the assistance of a few good working Masons, he had been able to gain that knowledge upon which Bro. Anslow had complimented him. He had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Anslow at nearly every Lodge he entered, so that he might almost say that where one was the other would also be found. In the course of the evening Bro. Hill called the attention of the Secretary to the necessity of having this Lodge placed on the calendar correctly, as regarded the place and time of meeting, as he could speak from his own knowledge that many country Brethren on visiting London referred to the calendar for a Lodge of Instruction, and in every case without a single exception, had returned disappointed, either from the Lodge not being opened, or the place of meeting being misrepresented. Nothing further offering for the good of Masonry, the Lodge closed at ten o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE (No. 1044).—The weekly meeting of this Lodge was held at Bro. Hill's, the City Arms Tavern, West Square, Southwark, on Monday

Nov. 1st, Bro. Handford, W.M.; Bro. Hill, S.W.; and Bro. Oliver, J.W. The ceremony of passing to the second degree was performed by the W.M., Bro. Hood being the candidate. The sections of the degree were then worked, the first by Bro. Anslow, the second by Bro. Brett, the third by Bro. Anslow, the fourth by Bro. Arnold, and the fifth by Bro. Brett. Bros. Brett, W.M. of the Domestic Lodge, No. 206; Arnold, W.M. of the Lodge of Faith, No. 165; and Newman, W.M. of the Temperance Lodge, No. 198, were elected members of this Lodge. Bro. Hill moved an addition to the by-laws, that a Brother's rotation to the chair shall not be interrupted by his absence, if it is occasioned by his attendance at his mother Lodge on the same evening. This was agreed to, and the Lodge adjourned.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 17th, Colston (886), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Friday, 19th. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7½.

BRISTOL.—*Moirs Lodge* (No. 408).—The regular monthly meeting of the Brethren of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, 3rd inst., Bro. Jno. Linter, W.M., P.G.S., presiding; Bro. Chas. McMillan, S.W., and Bro. F. A. Ware, J.W., *pro tem*. There was a large attendance, the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. having announced his intention of honouring the W.M. with a visit. The private business of the Lodge was disposed of previously to the arrival of the D. Prov. G.M. Bro. McMillan, S.W., was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year; Bro. W. Harris, P.M., re-elected Treasurer; and Bros. Hawkins and Drew, Tyler and Assistant Tyler respectively. The annual festival was also arranged to take place at the Montague Hotel on Friday, 26th inst. Punctually at eight o'clock, the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Wm. Powell, with some of his officers, entered, and were saluted by the Brethren with the usual honours. The Prov. G. officers in attendance were Bros. Geo. Chick, Prov. G.S.W.; Jno. Kirby, P. Prov. G.S.W.; R. J. Weaver, Prov. G.S.D.; H. Merrick, Prov. G.J.D.; Edgar, Prov. G. Reg.; A. Dimoline, P. Prov. G.D.C.; Powell, Prov. G. Org.; W. H. Bowdes, Prov. G. Purst.; Lucas, No. 120; Jarrett, No. 81; Baker, No. 408; Jones, No. 986, Prov. Grand Stewards. The W.M. having resigned the chair, the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. enquired if he had anything to report to him, to which the W.M. replied he was happy to state that his Lodge was in a highly prosperous condition; that his officers were regular in their attendance, and efficient in the discharge of the duties of their several offices, and that they were upon terms of the most fraternal good will with every Lodge in the Province. The D. Prov. G.M. briefly congratulated the Brethren upon so favourable a report, and requested the W.M. to resume the gavel, and proceed with the duties of the evening. The Lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Anderson (Military Train Corps) was passed to the F.C. degree, the W.M. performing the ceremony in his usually correct and efficient manner. The Lodge having been closed down to the first degree, the W.M. addressed the D. Prov. G.M. and his officers present, thanking them for the compliment they had paid him in making him a visit previously to the completion of his year of office. The D. Prov. G.M. in reply, stated that it afforded him more than ordinary gratification to pay his first official visit to his mother Lodge, in whose welfare he ever had, and ever should feel, the warmest interest. He congratulated the Brethren upon their selection of a W.M. for the ensuing year, particularly as that selection had been made from among the officers of the Lodge; the chair having been filled for the last five years by only two Brethren, and the present W.M. having served that office no less than three times, a circumstance almost unprecedented in the province. He deprecated the practice of recurring to Past Masters to fill the chair where it could possibly be avoided, as that practice was the means of preventing many deserving Brethren from obtaining the purple

so early as they otherwise would. The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. then retired amidst the salutations of the Brethren; and some other business having been concluded, the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony at ten o'clock.

CESHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 17th, Zetland (782), Monk's Ferry Hotel, Birkenhead, at 4; Thursday, 18th, Unity (334), Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield, at 7; Combermere (880), Seacombe Hotel, Seacombe, at 5.

CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 15th, Phoenix of Honour and Prudence (415), Masonic Rooms, Truro, at 7; Wednesday, 17th, Cornubian (659), Crotch's Hotel, Hayle, at 7.

DERBYSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, November 15th, Devonshire (908), Norfolk Arms, Glossop, at 7.

DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, November 16th, Charity (270), King's Arms, Plymouth at 7.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, November 17th, Amity (160), Masonic Hall, Poole, at 7.

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, November 15th, Borough (614), Grey Horse, Gateshead, at 7. *Chapter*.—Strict Benevolence (114), Bridge Hotel, Sunderland, at 7.

ESSEX.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Loages*.—Tuesday, November 16th, Angel (59), Cups Hotel, Colchester, at 7; Thursday, 18th, Good Fellowship (343), White Hart, Chelmsford, at 7.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE Prov. Grand Lodge was held on Thursday, Nov. 4th, in the Comodale Hall, Romford, the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. John Bagshaw, *M.P.*, presiding, supported by Bros. John Hervey, *P.G.D.*, acting as D. Prov. G.M.; W. Pulteney Scott, *S.G.D.*; R. A. Burton, *P. Prov. G.W.* and *G. Reg.*; Peter Matthews, *P. Prov. G.W.*; Aug. U. Thiselton, *P. Prov. G. Reg.*; Rev. C. W. Arnold, *Prov. G. Chaplain*; J. J. Simpson, *P. Prov. G.W.*; Wakeling, *Prov. G.W.*; Capt. Burney, *Prov. G.D.*, &c. &c.

The Lodge having been duly opened,

The Prov. G.M. said, that the most important item in the business of the day was the appointment of Prov. G. Officers. That was always a most difficult task, and one which he had endeavoured to discharge as far as possible so as to give satisfaction to every Brother. There was one office which of all others was the most important, that of D. Prov. G. Master which, he regretted to say had upon this occasion become vacant, owing to the retirement, from advancing years and debility, of their esteemed Brother Major Skinner, after the discharge of the duties for upwards of seven years, to the entire satisfaction, not only of himself, but he was sure he might say, of every Brother. (Cheers.) When he first entered on his duties as Prov. G.M., he found Bro. Skinner the most popular man amongst the Lodges; he had visited the whole of them, and was generally appreciated wherever he appeared. He had had great gratification in confirming him in his office, and indeed without the assistance of Bro. Skinner, he should have felt some difficulty in undertaking the rule of the province. He had felt it his duty to accept the resignation of Bro. Skinner—though with great reluctance—and looking at the importance of the office, he had determined not to fill it up for the present. He could not find words to express the loss that he, and he was sure he might say all the Brethren, felt at the loss of the services of Bro. Skinner—(hear, hear)—but he was sure they would not be doing justice to their feelings if they did not put a resolution on the records of Grand Lodge, expressive of their thanks to Bro. Skinner for his long and valuable services, and their deep sympathy with him in

his indisposition. He had not prepared any formal resolution, but would suggest that a committee, consisting of the Prov. G. Master, and the Prov. G. Warden, be appointed to draw it up.

Bro. Peter Matthews, P. Prov. G.W., seconded the motion.

Bro. Burton, Prov. G. Reg., trusted that some more lasting testimonial than a mere vote of thanks would be presented to Bro. Skinner, knowing it to be the feeling of a large number of the Brethren that some fitting memorial should be presented to their late D. Prov. Grand Master, to mark their estimation of the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office, and the courtesy with which he always met every Brother. There was no ostentation in Bro. Skinner, and when he visited a Lodge, he always expressed the utmost desire rather to be received as a private member of the Craft than as D. Prov. Grand Master. He would suggest, an addition to the committee, in order to consider of an appropriate testimonial for presentation to Bro. Skinner.

After some conversation with regard to the most appropriate testimonial, it was resolved that the committee should consist of the Prov. Grand Master and Wardens, and the Masters of the various Lodges in the province, with power to add to their number.

The Prov. Grand Master then proceeded to appoint his officers:—Bros. G. Addison, Prov. S.G.W.; Hall, Prov. J.G.W.; Mann, Prov. G. Sec.; Rev. C. W. Arnold, Prov. G. Chaplain; C. Owen, Prov. G. Reg.; J. P. Saul, Prov. S.G.D.; Webb, Prov. J.G.D.; P. Matthews, Prov. G.D.C.; J. Matthews, Assist. Prov. G.D.C.; Chas. Ind, Prov. G. Purst.; Bro. Pattison was re-elected Prov. G. Treas.

The Prov. Grand Master then said that he had returns from various Lodges laid before him, and he was happy to say that the province was generally in a prosperous condition, and that the Lodges were in good working order. In some of the Lodges there has been an increase in the number of members, and in others a slight decrease; but he looked not so much to numbers as to the regularity of the working, and he hoped and trusted that the Brethren would be careful to elect only those to office who could efficiently discharge their duties, or otherwise Masonry would only become a byword and a sneer. The R.W. Prov. G.M. then called attention to some of the irregularities in the manner in which the returns were made, and remarked that one Lodge was particularly distinguished by not appending the address of any of the members to their names. This placed him in considerable difficulty in selecting Brethren for office, as by the Book of Constitutions it was laid down that no person could be appointed to office unless he was resident within the province. In his province there were two Lodges immediately adjacent to the metropolis many members of which resided in London, and he was thereby deprived of the opportunity of giving them office. This placed him in some difficulty and he intended to bring the matter before Grand Lodge at no distant day; though he admitted from the tone that had characterized the discussions in that assembly of late, he shrank from bringing anything before it upon which a difference of opinion could arise. It was true the M.W.G.M. had the power of granting dispensations for parties resident without the province, to hold office, but it would place the Prov. Grand Master in a very awkward position, should he apply for such dispensation, and be refused.

[A letter was here read from the Chigwell Lodge, stating that the members had heard with surprise of the determination come to by the Prov. Grand Master not to confer office on non-resident Brethren, which they looked upon as a great injustice, the Lodge having been for years supported by London Brethren, though of late, some local strength had been obtained; and the effect of carrying out the determination would be to exclude the old members from office to the advantage of the younger—if not to destroy the Lodge—by the secession of the old members, who, after working hard to maintain the efficiency of the Lodge, thought it would be most unjust to be deprived of their share of the honours of the province.] He had formerly appointed Bro. Peter Matthews to office, and certainly no brother could have rendered himself more useful to the province; but after the discussions which had been recently going on relative to non-resident officers, and looking attentively at the Book of Constitutions, he certainly should have felt some difficulty in his re-appointment, had not Bro. Matthews become a resident of Essex, and thus got

over the difficulty. What might be defined as residence he knew not, but he should think as many men were engaged in business in the metropolis a large portion of the year, an occasional residence in the province ought to be sufficient. A parliamentary residence was defined as sleeping one night in the year in a house over which the party had the control, and he should be glad for something to be done to relieve them from the difficulties under which they now laboured.

Bro. Capt. Burney stated that were the rule laid down in the Book of Constitutions with regard to residence to be literally carried out, it would altogether exclude the officers of the army from Prov. Grand office. He last year happened to be stationed at Colchester, and had the honour of receiving office at the hands of the Prov. Grand Master, but an officer in the army could never be answerable for how soon he might be removed from a district.

Bro. Storr, P.M. of the Chigwell Lodge, stated that their Lodge had been for a long time almost wholly composed of London Brethren, though they had lately had two or three initiations from the neighbourhood, and at their last meeting four candidates were proposed. To shut out the London Brethren from advancement therefore, he thought would be manifestly unjust; but he considered the Prov. Grand Master had the matter in his own hands, the Book of Constitutions stating that dispensations might be granted for such appointments on the payment of a fine.

Bro. Addison, Prov. S.G.W. felt that both the Chigwell and Romford Lodges were deeply indebted to the London Brethren, through whose instrumentality Masonry had been preserved amongst them; and if they attended to Lodge duties, they were fairly entitled to a share of the honours.

The Prov. G. Master said that in the discharge of his duties he must be bound by the laws, and he thought it most objectionable either to exclude one portion of the Brethren from the honours of the province, or for the Prov. Grand Master to have the risk of being refused a dispensation to advance a worthy Brother.

A P. Prov. G. W., whose name we did not learn, stated that this was no new subject of discussion, as when some ago since Bro. Alston, the then presiding Prov. G.M., wanted to appoint his two sons to office, he was the humble instrument of calling attention to the laws. He did not wish to deprive Brethren who rendered services to their Lodges, of the honours of Masonry, if there was any mode of legally getting over the difficulty in which they were placed.

After some slight further discussion, in which Bro. Storr stated that when, upon the R.W. Bro. Hammond appointing him Grand Registrar of Jersey some years since, a similar objection was raised, though he had considerable property in the island, he rented a room of his Brother and thus overcame it—the subject was dropped.

It having been referred to the committee appointed in the early part of the meeting to make good some deficiencies in the Grand Lodge clothing.

Bro. Burton, Prov. G. Reg., called attention to a circular which he had at the desire of the Prov. G.M., addressed to the various Lodges of the province, calling their attention to the position of the charities, and to the fact that, though the Brethren of Essex were benefited by them to the extent of £60 or £70 a-year, the total subscriptions did not exceed £20, and suggesting a subscription of 2s. 6d. per annum from each member of a Lodge as an amount capable of doing much good. The only reply they had yet received was from No. 343, Chelmsford, in which they had obtained eight annual subscribers of £1 1s. each for the schools; subscription of 10s. per annum for the annuity fund; and 17s. 6d. which had been paid over towards a fund for subscribing to the charities, in the name of the Lodge.

The Prov. Grand Master suggested that as they had now a new Prov. Grand Secretary, the attention of the Lodges should be again called to the subject.

Bro. Capt. Burney stated that the matter had been under the consideration of the Colchester Lodges, and a considerable amount subscribed, but it had not been transmitted to the Prov. Grand Registrar, as it was thought more desirable that the proxies for votes should be kept direct in their own hands, and he would suggest a little alteration in the circular to that effect.

Bro. Addison stated that the matter had been also brought before the Romford

Lodge, and he believed every member had subscribed, and their subscriptions had been forwarded direct to London.

Bro. Hall might mention that the subscriptions from the two Colchester Lodges, consequent upon the receipt of the circular, had amounted to between £30 and £40. (Hear, hear).

The Lodge was then duly closed.

At a later period of the day the Brethren re-assembled at the White Hart Hotel, where a most excellent banquet had been prepared. The chair was occupied by the R.W. Prov. Grand Master; supported by, in addition to the Brethren whose names we have already given, the R.W. Bro. Dr. Rowe, P.D. Prov. G.M. and P.G.D.; and several visitors, amongst whom we noticed Bros. Barrett, Nutt, Steward, Archer, &c.; about fifty Brethren sitting down to dinner.

On the removal of the cloth,

The R.W. Prov. G.M. gave the "Queen and the Craft," expressing a hope that at no distant day Freemasonry would be presided over by the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of England.

The Prov. G.M. next proposed the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.W. Grand Master. The Grand Master had, during the past two or three years, had great difficulties to contend with, which he had met with firmness and dignity. He would not go into the causes of these difficulties; but he might say that he believed they did not arise from any action of his own, but from a lax system of management which had found its way into the Grand Secretary's office. The necessary alterations had been effected, he believed, at the instance of the Grand Master himself, and he was sure that no one was more anxious for the interests of the Craft than the Grand Master. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. had now great pleasure in proposing the health of "The R.W. D. Prov. G.M., Lord Panmure, and the rest of the Grand Officers, past and present." Lord Panmure was known to them all as a public man, and he believed that nothing could have given greater satisfaction to the Craft, than the acceptance by that distinguished nobleman of the office of Deputy Grand Master. (Cheers.) He had the honour of being supported upon that occasion by two Grand Officers, Bros. Scott and Hervey. (Applause.) Bro. Scott was well known at Romford, and being closely connected with the province, he was sure he need do no more than introduce his name to them in connection with the toast. (Applause.)

Bro. Scott, S.G.D., said, that when a man felt he could not make a speech, the sooner he got over the difficulty the better. Lord Panmure had been justly spoken of by the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, and he was sure that noble lord was always anxious to serve the Craft to the best of his ability. Of the present Grand Officers he might observe, that the S.G.W. had come from Dublin to London on two or three occasions specially to support their charities. The J.G.W., Bro. Wyndham Portal, had presided at one of these festivals, and he believed that the more he was known the better he would be appreciated. Of the Grand Deacons he would say nothing—(laughter)—but it would be impossible to have a more distinguished Mason for Grand Sword Bearer than Bro. Gooch. He was happy in being a member of the Romford Lodge; and trusting he should have many opportunities of meeting the Essex Brethren, he sincerely thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been responded to.

Bro. Dr. Rowe, P.D. Prov. G.M., rose with great pleasure to ask them to join him in a toast which would require but little eulogy from him to recommend it to their favour, it being "The health of their Prov. Grand Master." (Cheers.) It had been his good fortune to have been long connected with the province of Essex, and he should never forget with what readiness, when he was Deputy Prov. Grand Master, the Brethren came forward on the occasion of the death of Bro. Hewlett (better known as the author of *Peter Priggins* and other works) Prov. Grand Chaplain, leaving nine children—to relieve their necessities—no less than 6000*l.* being subscribed in a comparatively short time; so that the whole of the family had been respectably brought up and provided for. He knew that no man better discharged his duties as a man and a Mason than their Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, and he felt delighted at seeing him preside over this province. He could truly say of him in the words of the immortal bard, "His life is gentle—this is a man." (Applause.)

He gave the health of the Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, trusting that he might long be preserved to preside over the province of Essex. (Cheers.)

The Prov. Grand Master said that it was not always an easy task to adequately reply to a compliment such as that which had just been paid to him. As regarded his connection with the province, he could assure them that it had always been his earnest desire to discharge his duties to the Craft, though he could not be insensible to his short comings. He had promised three or four years since, to endeavour to discharge his duties impartially and to their satisfaction, and he thanked the Brethren for the kind support which had always been accorded him. He was glad to see that none of that strife and bitterness was to be found in their province which would sometimes intrude itself into other assemblies of their fellow men. (Cheers.) He was glad to notice the increasing prosperity of the Craft in the province; and thirty-five years' experience had convinced him that nothing could contribute more to human happiness than the cultivation of those principles laid down for their guidance in Masonry. (Cheers.) He had next to call their attention to a toast in which all their feelings and sympathies, he was sure, would be deeply engaged. They missed from their board that evening a brother who had been for many years regularly amongst them; and whose presence was always looked forward to with delight. They had heard with regret that day of the resignation, by Bro. Skinner, of the office of Deputy Prov. Grand Master; for Bro. Skinner had visited every Lodge in the province, and by his amiable and courteous bearing endeared himself to all the Brethren. (Cheers.) He personally looked upon the resignation of Bro. Skinner as almost an irretrievable loss to himself and the province; and he had therefore determined to keep the office open for twelve months, in order to fully consider who he should appoint to it. (Hear, hear.) He asked them to join him in drinking to Bro. Skinner, trusting that he might be speedily restored to health, and yet mix amongst his Brethren for many years to come. (Applause.)

The toast having been drunk—

The Prov. G.M. proposed "The Prov. G. Officers, past and present," to many of whom he felt under deep obligations. He was supported by his friend Bro. Dr. Rowe, who had long and efficiently filled the office lately held by their respected Bro. Skinner. Perhaps as Dr. Rowe had distinguished himself in the early part of his life as a soldier, he ought to have given the Army and Navy, and coupled his name with it, were they in the habit of proposing that toast in Masonic Lodges. Bro. Dr. Rowe, however, had far higher qualities than that of the mere soldier, and was always welcome amongst his brother Masons. He could not let the opportunity pass without bearing testimony to the valuable services of Bro. Burton as Prov. G. Registrar, and to the advantage which had been gained by Masonry in Colchester, on the establishment of the new Lodge, by Capt. Burney taking Prov. office. He begged to give the Prov. Grand Officers, coupled with the names of the Brethren to whom he had alluded. (Cheers.)

Bro. Dr. Rowe trusted they would receive his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the manner in which the toast had been received. It had been his good fortune to serve with the great Duke in the Peninsular war; and though he did not wish to fight his battles over again, he never looked back to that period of his life excepting with pleasure. With regard to the various officers, he was sure he might say for them they had but one object, that of performing their duties to the satisfaction of the Craft, and in such a manner as to promote the general happiness of all the members of the province. (Applause.)

The Prov. Grand Master had great pleasure in calling attention to a toast of great importance. In former times, the practice of true charity was little known beyond the precincts of Masons' Lodges, but he was happy in feeling that it was generally understood and practised throughout the world. He believed that the example and practice of Freemasonry had much tended to this result. He felt that there were no nobler charities than those connected with the Craft—and he was happy to notice the determination which now prevailed to properly support and extend these charities. They had a Girls School and Boys School, and an Annuity Institution, and he trusted that by the combined efforts of the Brethren the efficiency of the institutions would be not only maintained but extended. He was

happy to say that there were several Brethren present that evening who had greatly exerted themselves in favour of the charities, and he would couple with the toast the names of Bro. Hervey for the Girls School; Bro. Thiselton for the Boys School; and Bro. Barrett for the Annuity Institution. (Cheers.)

Bro. J. Hervey, P.G.D. said, that he felt himself in some difficulty upon the present occasion, as he scarcely knew how to address them. It had been suggested to him that he might return thanks, first, for the Girls School; secondly, for the Boys School; thirdly, for the Benevolent Institution; and fourthly, for them all—but as Bro. Thiselton was present, he should leave the Boys School to him, although he (Bro. Hervey) as the chairman of the committee, was more immediately connected with the Boys than with the Girls School. There were few of them present but doubtless had heard Bro. Crew eloquently advocate the claims of the last named institution—and state “that little girls were more interesting than little boys.” There could be no doubt that that impression bore sway to a considerable extent, and hence the school was a general favourite with the Craft. He certainly looked upon that institution as most important, and he trusted it would continue to meet with the approbation of the public, and that Bro. Crew would never find any of his annual addresses rejected by the Craft. (Cheers.)

Bro. Thiselton, in speaking on behalf of the Boys School, could not help drawing attention to the splendid addition which had lately been made to that institution by the building lately opened for educating the sons of poor and distressed Freemasons. The Brethren should recollect that the school educated the children of any of the Brethren without regard to the religious denomination—though of course those only could be admitted into the school-house connected with the church of England. They had hitherto been only able to admit twenty-five boys into the school, but exertions had been lately made to increase the number, so that the whole of the seventy who wished to do so, might avail themselves of the opportunity of entering the school. He might truly say, that though he always had the greatest admiration for the Girls, that he looked upon the Boys School as the most important charity, and he trusted that the Brethren of Essex would send them one or two stewards for the next festival.—(Applause.)

Bro. Barrett returned thanks on behalf of the Royal Benevolent Institution, reminding the Brethren that the annual festival would take place on the 26th of January—being the nearest Wednesday to the anniversary of the birth of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex—and he was happy to say that he had that day received the names of three Brethren who had kindly consented to act as stewards upon that occasion.

The health of the visitors, briefly responded to by Bro. Henry G. Warren, and other toasts having been drunk, the company separated.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, November 17th, Cottswold (862), Ram Hotel, Cirencester, at 6½.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 17th, Royal Sussex (428), Freemasons' Hotel, Portsea, at 7; Thursday, 18th, Southampton (555), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7. *Mark*.—Monday, 15th, Phoenix, Private Rooms, Portsmouth, at 7.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, November 17th, East Medina (204), Freemasons' Hall at 7.

KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 17th, Royal Naval (621), Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, at 7; Nelson (1002), Red Lion, Woolwich, at 6; Friday, 19th, Union (149), King's Head, Margate, at 7. *Mark*.—Tuesday, 16th, Adams (6, Leigh Constitution), Masonic Hall, Sheerness, at 6. *Encampment*.—Wednesday, 17th, Kemeys Tynte, Railway Hotel, Blackheath, at 4.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

° APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 17th, Friendship (344), Angel Hotel, Oldham, at 7; St. John's (268), Commercial Hotel, Bolton, at 6½; Lime Stone Rock (481), Brownlow Arms, Clitheroe, at 7; Faith (847), New Inn, Openshaw, at 7; Thursday, 18th, Samaritan (358), Green Man, Bacup, at 7; Perseverance (432), Old Bull, Blackburn, at 8; Friday, 19th, Virtue (177), Masonic Rooms, Manchester, at 6. *Chapter*.—Monday 15th, Tudor (314), Angel Hotel, Oldham, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, November 16th, Sefton (980) Litherland Hotel, Litherland, at 6; Wednesday, 17th, Loyalty (101), Royal Hotel, Prescott, at 6; Harmony (845), Wheat-sheaf, Ormskirk, at 5; St. John's (407), Rose and Crown, Pendleton, at 6½; Thursday, 18th, Ancient Union (245), Royal Hotel, Liverpool, at 6; Friday, 19th, Mariner's Instruction (310), Hank's Buildings, Liverpool, at 7. *Chapter*.—Monday, 15th, Jerusalem (35), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4. *Encampment*.—Friday, 19th, Jacques de Molay, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4.

LIVERPOOL.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 267).—The usual monthly meeting of this flourishing and well worked Lodge was held on Monday, the 1st inst., at the Wellington Hotel, Garston. There was an excellent attendance of members of the Lodge, as well as visiting Brethren. There were four candidates balloted for, but not being in attendance the Lodge was advanced to the second degree, when Bros. Nickson, Skirring, and Brice were passed to that degree in an admirable manner by Bro. George Holme, W.M., who afterwards raised Bros. Clover and Maddock to the sublime degree of Master Masons. Too much praise cannot be given to the excellent working of this Lodge, which is no doubt assisted by Bro. Hamer, P.M. 267, W.M. 845, and Prov. G.D. of C. The order and regularity which was manifested by the Deacons and other officers in the change of furniture in the third degree, and indeed in every required movement, was so noiseless and perfect one could wish that the same perfection of working the Lodge was emulated by other Lodges in the provinces. The room in which No. 267 is held is perhaps one of the neatest and most complete in the provinces. The place is entirely set apart for the Lodge, and such is the excellent adaptation of the furniture, &c., to the room, the comfort imparted to the place reminds one of the satisfied feeling experienced by being in your own drawing room surrounded by genial hearts and happy and familiar faces. In this respect the room is unsurpassed. After the closing of the Lodge the Brethren adjourned to the banqueting-room for refreshment. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, when the cloth was withdrawn. The healths of the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Le Gendre N. Starkie, and his deputy, Sir T. Hesketh, Bart., were afterwards drunk. Bro. Bannister, P.M., of 267, on his health being drunk said, it always gave him great pleasure in being present at the working of the Lodge, and aiding, to the best of his ability, the Master and various officers, whose attention to their several duties he looked upon with the same care and anxiety as the overseer of the parish, as mentioned in song by Bro. Wilmer, had done to the poor. The speaker concluded by wishing continued and long prosperity to the Brethren of Lodge No. 267. One of the visiting Brethren bore testimony to the excellent working of the Lodge, which had afforded him great pleasure in witnessing. After a number of songs and other toasts were given, the W.M. announced that the omnibus was ready to convey the Brethren to Liverpool, and on the conclusion of the singing of the national anthem the meeting broke up.

LIVERPOOL.—*Bro. Malone Raymond's Farewell Appearance on the Stage*.—This much respected P. Prov. G. Officer, who has for some years resided in America, but recently paid some of his old friends in England a visit, took a regretful farewell of his friends in Liverpool, on Wednesday evening last, at the Theatre Royal, in the character of *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* in *The Rivals* and as Mr. M'Shane in *The Nervous Man*. The performance was under the distinguished patronage of Field Marshal, the Rt. Hon. Lord Visct. Combermere, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Prov. G.M. for Cheshire, Sir Robert Gerrard, Bart., and a number of provincial Grand Officers of the Western Division of Lancashire. There was an unusually large attendance, and Bro. Raymond was supported with great ability by the company, and especially by Mr. Baker, whose *Sir Anthony Absolute* and *Mr. Aspen* excited the greatest admiration. Bro. Raymond himself acknowledged the complimentary assistance of Bro. Hammond, jun., in the first piece, in the address which the retiring actor

delivered when called before the curtain by prolonged cheers at the termination of the farce. He spoke, in substance, as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen—There is something at all times melancholy, if not painful, in giving utterance to the word 'Farewell,' and it would be doubly so on an occasion splendid as the present is but, as Moore says,—

'To-morrow may bring back the blest hour of meeting again;'

for although to-night I have taken my leave of the stage as an actor, I trust I have not taken leave of my old friends and associates, whom I hope often to have the pleasure of meeting again as in days of yore. I am indeed at a loss to acknowledge the honour you have conferred upon me to-night. Pray accept my sincere thanks, and let me assure you that the remembrance of this distinguished compliment will remain indelibly imprinted on my memory. It is most gratifying to think, after years of absence from the good old town, that my friends and the public have not quite forgotten one who for so many years catered for their amusement and gratification, in conjunction with the late worthy and talented Mr. W. J. Hammond, with whom I have passed many an anxious and many a happy hour. To-night, as well as on all former occasions as you have witnessed, the kindness and talent of the father have been transmitted to the son, to whom I am much indebted for his generous assistance this evening, as well as to Mr. Meyrick, and the ladies and gentlemen of the company generally. I have frequently been asked why I leave the stage while still, happily, in the possession and enjoyment of my faculties. My answer simply has been that if I didn't leave *the* stage, it might leave me; and having other professional pursuits to fall back upon in the shape of lectures and other entertainments, as well as the probability of resuming management, I thought the course I have adopted would be the most prudent one. During a protracted absence from England it has been my good fortune to look upon the mighty Niagara and to wander on the confines of the Dead Sea; to gaze upon the holy sepulchres, to walk in the land of the Pharaohs; to visit the cities, towns, villages, and prairies of the far western world; to glide over the glorious lakes and wondrous rivers of the vast continent of America, where I have felt the chilling blasts of Labrador and inhaled the genial breezes of the sunny south among the orange groves of Florida and Mexico. These and other advantages have been permitted me, imprinting many a valuable lesson from nature's book, which teaches us to find

'Tongues in trees,
Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks,
And good in everything.'

But, ladies and gentlemen, amidst all my varied wanderings I have never been forgetful of the charms of 'home and beauty.' 'Distance' truly 'lent enchantment to the view;' and many a time and oft, when wandering on the distant world's highway, memory brought back its most joyous feelings, and with pleasurable remembrance I have said, in the language of Goldsmith,

'Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravelled, fondly turns to thee.'

I fear I am trespassing too long on your valuable moments at this advanced period of the evening. For the present, I respectfully and gratefully take my leave. On some future occasion I hope to have the pleasure of again appearing before you in a different character; and until that period shall arrive, permit me to wish you every health, happiness, and prosperity that you can possibly wish yourselves. And allow me, in conclusion, to say, in the language of the old song,

'Good night, and joy be with you all.' "

The delivery of the address was repeatedly interrupted by outbursts of applause, which were most marked on the announcement of Bro. Raymond's intention as to the future.

NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, November 15th, Faithful (100), Exchange Rooms, Harleston, at 7.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, November 15th, Fidelity (652), Talbot Inn, Towcester, at 6.

Pomfret Lodge (No. 463).—At the meeting of this Lodge, held on the 4th Nov., Br. Boémé, P.M., very ably lectured on the first tracing board to the Brethren present. On the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. John Parbury, of Northampton, and Mr. Harry Horspool, of the same place, were proposed as fitting persons to become members of the Masonic body.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Friday, November 19th, De Loraine (793), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7. *Mark*.—Wednesday, 17th, Newcastle and Berwick, Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7.

Northumberland Lodge (No. 985).—At the regular meeting held on Tuesday, Nov. 2nd, at Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bros. Mark L. Jobling, W.M.; B. J. Thompson, S.W.; W. Johnson, W.; and among other Brethren on the dais, V.W. Bro. Medcalfe, D. Prov. G.M.; V.W. John Barker, G. Treas.; W. H. Ludwig, W.M., No. 706; J. Twizel, W.M., No. 614, &c., the principal business was the installation of Bro. Benj. J. Thompson as W.M. This ceremony having been duly performed, the W.M. proceeded to appoint and invest as officers for the year ensuing,—Bros. Fred. Shaw, S.W.; Geo. L. Hawkes, J. W.; W. Johnson, Treas.; C. O. McAlbun, Sec.; John Papplewell, S.D.; Charles Jobling, J.D.; H. Lamter, I.G.; John A. Trotter, Tyler. The Brethren dined together, and retired at an early hour.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Friday, November 19th, Rural Philanthropic (367), Highbridge Inn, Huntspill, at 6. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 18th, Royal Cumberland (48), Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8. *Encampment*.—Monday, 15th, Bladud, Masonic Mall, Bath, at 8.

BATH.—*Royal Cumberland Lodge* (No. 48).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Corridor Rooms, on Thursday evening, the 4th instant, when there was a large muster of the Brethren and visitors. Bro. Phipps was duly raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being most impressively rendered by the W.M. Bro. Ashby, assisted by Bro. Moutrie, Sec. The Lodge was then closed down to the 1st degree. Bro. Arbouin was then introduced, and, having passed a satisfactory examination, was duly passed to the degree of F.C. The next business being the nomination of W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. Ruddock, S.W. and Prov. G.S. was duly nominated. Lodge was then closed at ten o'clock. An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on the following evening for the purpose of initiating into the mystery of the Craft Mr. Burke Cuppage, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, elected at a previous meeting, the ceremony being performed by the W.M.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, November 16th, Abbey (907), High Street, Burton-on-Trent, at 6½; Wednesday, 17th, Sutherland (660), Town Hall, Burslem, at 6; Thursday, 18th, St. Martin's (115), Freemasons' Arms, Burslem, at 6; Friday, 19th, Noah's Ark (435), Navigation Inn, Tipton, at 7; Sutherland of Unity (674), Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyne, at 7. *Chapter*.—Perseverance (674), Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyne, at 6.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

As we briefly stated in our last, the Prov. Grand Lodge held its annual meeting on Tuesday, the 26th Oct., in the Shire Hall, Stafford. There was a large gathering of the Brethren of the county on this occasion, and many delegates and visitors from other provinces were present.

At one o'clock, the arrangements having been completed, under the direction of Bro. C. Trubshaw, P. Prov. S.G.W., and the Stewards, Brethren of the Staffordshire Knot Lodge, the members of the Prov. Grand Lodge entered the Lodge room, and took their places, under the presidency of Col. Vernon, the R.W. Prov. G.M. He was supported on his right by his D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Ward; Bro. Shuttle-

worth, representative of the Grand Lodge of England to Switzerland; Bro. Randolph, D. Prov. G.M. for Somersetshire, &c.; and on his left by the W. Prov. G. Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. Gwynne; and the Assist. Prov. G. Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. Downes; Bro. Dawes, P. Prov. S.G.W. for Lancashire; Bro. Vigne, P. Prov. S.G.W. for Somersetshire, &c., &c. The Prov. Grand Lodge was then opened in due form, and the minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed. The interesting ceremony of consecrating the Staffordshire Knot Lodge was then most beautifully and impressively performed by the Prov. G.M., assisted by his Deputy, Chaplains, and other officers. The warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, and the minutes of the Staffordshire Knot Lodge, showing the business transacted since January last, whilst acting under a dispensation, were then read by the Prov. G. Sec., and duly confirmed by the Prov. G.M. Owing to the length of the ceremony of consecration and other business of importance, the Prov. G.M. informed the Brethren he was under the necessity of foregoing the usual custom of attending divine service at the church, but that their esteemed Assist. Prov. G. Chaplain would favour them with a discourse, and that afterwards the usual collection would be made in aid of Masonic charities.

The Assist. Prov. Grand Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. James Downes, then delivered a lengthy and eloquent address to the Brethren assembled, basing his remarks on several remarkable passages in the volume of the sacred law appropriate to the noble Craft and to the proceedings of the day, viz., on Hosea, xii. 10, "I have multiplied visions, and used similitudes;" Psalm cxxvii., 1. "Except the Lord build the house they labour in vain who build it;" and 1 Cor. ix. 24, "So run that ye may obtain." Referring to the first paragraph, he asked if the Most High, the great Architect of the heavens, had not used an abundance of similitudes to the Brethren, to all, as well as to sin-bound Ephraim—and were these similitudes not apparent in all his works? The rotation of the orbs of heaven, the changes of the times and seasons, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night—"the teeming womb of nature, the return and the flight of the playful swallows, the garnerings of the busy bee, the provident ant—these, and many others were all similitudes proclaiming to us in language which could not be misunderstood that an ever-watchful Providence was over us, a Providence both bountiful and benevolent. Nature was full of similitudes, and every one of these pointed to "nature's God," the head and Omnipotent Grand Master. At this part of his address the reverend brother introduced many beautifully appropriate poetical illustrations, concluding with the following:—

"Ye noble few, ye good distress, who here unbending stand
Beneath life's pressure—yet bear up awhile;
And what your bounded view (which only saw
A little part) deemed evil, is no more.
The storms of wintry time will quickly pass,
And one unbounded spring encircle all."

Upon the second passage he remarked, that they had that day builded a house, and having prayerfully and faithfully invoked the Master Builder of the immensity of space and all within it, as His humble children and labourers, they hoped he had condescended to lay His hands upon the work, and to bless their endeavours. But they must keep before their eyes the important fact that the aid which they had prayed for in building the house must, in humble faith and sure reliance upon its efficacy, be again invoked in keeping the city; well knowing that the watchmen would be as dumb dogs to guard it and them, except the Lord himself vouchsafed His propitious ear to their prayer. Was their house builded upon a sure foundation? Were they fully prepared for the winter of their days? Were they humble, faithful, zealous of good works, seeking to know the will of their heavenly Master and how to do it; or were they vainglorious, themselves building their own house, and themselves keeping their own city? Might their heavenly Father and merciful Judge so rule their hearts and control their actions as to enable them in true faith and confidence to reply to these momentous questions. Lest any of the Brethren should fold their hands and sit down in a blind and unfounded reliance upon that blessing and increase upon the talents which are

only vouchsafed to the good and faithful servants and stewards of God's household, he would earnestly beseech them so to run that they might obtain. "Know ye not that they which now run, run all—but one obtaineth the prize." In their Masonic creed, "free," had they made themselves servants to all that they might gain the more? To the weak had they become weak that they might gain the weak? If not, his Master's truth and service compelled him to announce the fearful fact that they were not faithfully running the race that was set before them; that the Lord did not build the house of such, and did not keep such a city. "Strive one, strive all," with humble reliance upon the goodness and the mediatorial sacrifice of their Lord and Master, so to place out the talents entrusted unto them that when their Master came in glory to preside over the Grand Lodge above, they might all be properly clothed and ranged under their proper banners; that the heavenly pursuivant might meet them in their proper places in that grand and final and ever enduring lodge, and that they might be hailed by their Grand Master with this joyous and glorious welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servants; ye have been faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over many things: enter ye into the joy of your Lord;" and Masters, and Wardens, and Deacons, and Tylers would then sit down to banquet at the marriage feast of the Lamb. After some further exhortations the Prov. G. Chaplain concluded as follows:—As men and citizens of the world, or as Masonic Brethren in tiled recess, we cannot conceive a more clear and condensed code of rules and admonitions, or one better fitted to guide us in our social and moral relations, than the Antient Charges contained in our Book of Constitutions. Study these rules and admonitions carefully, especially ye who are members of this newly consecrated Lodge, and act carefully up to their precepts, and you will so far be doing your heavenly Master's work, as well as becoming yourselves better men and better Masons. But rest not here, my dear Brethren. Watch and pray; keep your lamps burning and your vessels filled with oil, and await with joy the coming of the Church's heavenly Bridegroom. Finally, be especially mindful to preserve inviolate the truly Masonic jewels, benevolence and charity; keep them in their fullest splendour. Our Masonic charities are now everywhere distinguishing our association, and nowhere more signally, I believe, than in the province of Staffordshire. An appeal has lately been made to us individually and collectively to aid in their extension; and I earnestly exhort you, my dear brethren, to show by the extension of your charitable contributions this day, and every day, that the Freemason's heart is proud of its distinguishing characteristic—I mean charity, in ministering to the wants of a deceased Brother's widow or his orphans. And now, may the Lord, the Ruler of heaven and earth, our eternal Grand Master Builder, so build our house, and so keep our city, and so bless our striving to win the race, that at the end we may all enter into His joy, wearing the robes and crown of that happy choir who chaunt ceaseless hallelujahs in the courts of heaven. May He bless you and keep you, and may you at last be exalted to that everlasting abode where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever.

The collection made immediately afterwards amounted to eleven guineas, which sum was ordered to be added to the Prov. Grand Lodge Funds. The R. W. Bro. Shuttleworth then presented the R. W. Prov. G. M. with a diploma, constituting him (the Prov. G. M.) an honorary member of the Lodge of Hope, Berne, Switzerland; also with a jewel distinguishing his rank in that Lodge. These marks of esteem were acknowledged in suitable terms by the R. W. Brother. The Rev. Bro. Gwynne tendered his resignation as Prov. G. Chaplain, but expressed his love for the Craft, and his willingness at all times to render his assistance should he be called upon; Bro. the Rev. James Downes, *M.A.*, was appointed in his stead. On the re-appointment of Bro. Wm. Lloyd, as Prov. G. Treasurer, and Bro. Dee, Prov. G. Secretary, the Prov. G. M. took the opportunity of paying a high and well deserved compliment to those Brethren, who had so long and with so much zeal and integrity filled their responsible offices. Respecting the former, it was owing to his (the treasurer's) great zeal for the noble Craft that they were that day in a position to vote considerable sums to Masonic charities well deserving of their support.

The Prov. G. M. then proceeded to appoint his officers for the ensuing year, as

follows :—R. W. Bros. Thos. Ward, D. Prov. G.M.; C. T. Davenport, S.G.W.; Henry Hall, J.G.W.; Bros. Rev. J. Downes, G. Chaplain; Wm. Lloyd, G. Treas.; George Sargeant, G. Reg.; Fred Dee, G. Sec.; Geo. Spilsbury, S.G.D.; F. Gough, J.G.D.; Jos. Knight, G. Supt. of Works; Samuel Hill, G. Dir. of Cers.; Geo. Waring, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; S. P. Goddard, M.D., G.S.B.; Edwin Shargood, Org.; J. W. Hancock, G. Pur.; Carlo Bregazzi, G. Std. B.; Henry Bagguley, G. G. Tyler.

The D. Prov. G.M. proposed, and Bro. A. Glover seconded that the sum of fifty guineas be given as a donation to the Masonic Boys School, and the like sum to the Masonic Girls School. These donations would constitute the Prov. G.M. a life governor of those institutions. The proposition was carried unanimously.

No further business coming before the Grand Lodge, it was duly closed, and the Brethren shortly after four o'clock adjourned to

THE BANQUET

in the Shire Hall, which had been most handsomely decorated in Masonic style, with banners, emblems, and devices, floral and otherwise, for the occasion. The ladies, the wives and daughters of Masons, contributed the floral decorations of the walls and graced the banquet by their presence in the galleries. The tables ranged round the entire hall, and nearly 110 Brethren took their seats. To Bro. Lloyd, of the Junction, had been entrusted the purveyorship. The chair was occupied by the R.W. Prov. G.M. Col. Vernon; Bros. C. T. Davenport, S.G.W.; and Henry Hall, J.G.W., occupying the Wardens' chairs. On his right were the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Thomas Ward; R.W. Bro. Shuttleworth; R.W. Bro. Machin; R.W. Bro. Eyton, P. Prov. S.G.W., Shropshire; and on his left, Bros. Rev. James Downes, Prov. G. Chaplain; Rev. E. H. A. Gwynne, P.M. and P. Prov. G. Chaplain; Jas. Randolph, D. Prov. G.M., Somersetshire; C. J. Vigne, P. Prov. S.G.W. Somersetshire; Dawes, P. Prov. S.G.W., East Lancashire; W. Masefield, P. Prov. S.G.W., Worcestershire, &c., &c.

Among those present, were Bros. Lord Ingestre, Col. Hogg, Major McKnight, Capt. Armstrong, C. Trubshaw, Dr. Burton, W. K. Harvey, T. Mason, D. Dilworth, Sweeting, Brassington, W. Anslow, Bayley, Heathcote, G. Baker, A. Glover, W. Lloyd, G. Sargeant, F. Dee, G. Spilsbury, E. Yates, J. Randal, S. Hill, E. Shargool, J. Emery, Livingstone, W. Cartwright, J. W. Litchfield, &c., &c.

The Prov. G.C., the Rev. James Downes, asked a blessing and returned thanks.

The cloth having been drawn,

The Prov. G.M. gave "The Queen." It was no less a pleasure, than an incumbent duty, on the part of all Englishmen assembled on festive occasions to propose the health of their beloved sovereign; but to him it was a pleasure of an extraordinary nature to give that toast to a meeting of loyal and true hearted Freemasons. (Cheers). Whether viewed as a woman, a mother, or a sovereign, Queen Victoria reigned in the hearts and in the love of her subjects, claiming their most fervent respect and admiration, and obtaining their most chivalrous allegiance: (Loud cheers). Let them all unite with him in praying that the Great Architect of the universe might in His benevolence grant her Majesty many more years to reign over a happy, a great, and a prosperous people.

The Prov. G.M. next proposed "The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family." This was another toast, he said, which next to the one which had just been given, always received from a company of Englishmen the most enthusiastic response. In their fervent wishes of long life and happiness to all the members of the royal family, he would specially refer to the illustrious princess who had lately quitted our shores, joined in marriage to a distinguished Brother of the Craft, a prince of the royal family of Prussia.

The Prov. G.M. again rose, and said it was now both his incumbent duty and his highest pleasure to propose a toast, which would be received with as much respect as it would undoubtedly be with enthusiasm. He would detain them as briefly as possible, and endeavour to confine his remarks to what was absolutely necessary to be said in proposing "The health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master the Earl of Zetland." (Loud cheering). It needed nothing further than the bare proposal of the toast to ensure it a warm acceptance at the hands of so many Brethren assem-

bled around the festive board; but it was next to impossible for him to avoid referring to a circumstance in connection with the M.W.G.M., which had been the cause of a feeling in the minds of a number of the Brethren throughout the country which he was sure none of them shared. (Applause.) That circumstance was the unfortunate, and he firmly believed ungrounded accusation, that the M.W.G.M. in his appointments had been actuated by political motives. As he had said, he firmly believed that their Most Worshipful Grand Master had never for a moment made his high office subservient to such an end—(loud applause)—but that in all his appointments he had been guided solely and entirely by the pure and single desire to advance the interests of Freemasonry. (Applause.) No doubt difficulties had sometimes arisen in the execution of the duties of his office which required no ordinary judgment and discretion to surmount, and perhaps in the exercise of that judgment and discretion he may not—as who could—gain the most perfect unanimity of all over whom he presided; but of this he was certain, that their Most Worshipful Grand Master was too excellent a man, and too well understood the principles and precepts of the Craft, ever for a moment to forget what was due to the whole body of the Brethren, or to make his position subservient to political purposes. (Cheers.) He believed in the integrity and impartiality of his whole conduct—(hear, hear)—his courtesy, kindly feeling, and gentlemanly conduct were well known, and in the most difficult of circumstances he hesitated not to say that he had always done what he considered best for Freemasonry. (Cheers.) He scouted the idea that the Grand Master had ever made appointments out of political motives, and he asked them all to join with him in drinking to the health and happiness of him who had been for so many years at the head of the Order; and who, as long as he remained in that distinguished position, would, he was sure, always exert the powers of his influence and his talents to promote harmony, brotherly feeling, and success amongst all the Brethren. (Loud cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. again rose and said, they all knew how good and how pleasing a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity amongst themselves; and it was their duty to assist, as it was their pleasure to see, its growth amongst others. (Hear, hear.) Happily the Craft could always boast of this noble principle of harmony and brotherly feeling reigning wherever the Order had a representative, and with such a sentiment of fraternal reciprocity in his heart he desired to drink to the health of “The Most Worshipful Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland.” (Loud cheers.) With their Brethren of Scotland and Ireland they were always on terms of the most intimate and pleasing harmony. He was happy to see a Brother present who was distinguished in his (the chairman’s) own province, and who, as a native of the north, would perhaps respond to the toast—he referred to Bro. Dr. Burton.

Bro. Dr. Burton acknowledged the compliment.

The Prov. G.M. next gave “The Right Worshipful D.G.M. and the Officers of the Grand Lodge.” In Lord Pannure they had, he could truly say, a most excellent and a most able Deputy Grand Master—one capable in every sense of discharging his duties, and one who did discharge them to the most perfect satisfaction of the Order. (Applause.) In regard to the other officers, he could say that they were all worthy of their high and responsible positions in the Grand Lodge of England, and he hoped the toast would be drunk with the utmost heartiness. The officers of the Grand Lodge, he was happy to say, were represented on that occasion by Bro. Shuttleworth, who was also a member of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland. (Cheers.) He (the chairman) had had the pleasure of giving Bro. Shuttleworth the light in St. Peter’s Lodge, Wolverhampton; he was therefore a child of their own—a child of the province of Staffordshire, and he would answer for it that he was a most worthy Mason.

Bro. Shuttleworth, in responding to the toast, said that from what he knew of the officers of the Grand Lodge of England, he was certain they were all animated with a desire to do their duty, and those were not good Masons who would endeavour to cast reflections either upon them or the Grand Master. (Hear, hear.) He begged to return them his most sincere thanks for the toast.

The Prov. G.M. then gave “The Alpina Grand Lodge of Switzerland.” In a very

happy and pleasing speech he referred to the Brethren in Switzerland, adverting particularly to a late visit he had made to the Alpina Lodge, and the gratifying reception he had met, mentioning Bro. Shuttleworth's name in a highly flattering manner.

Bro. Shuttleworth said he was obliged to inflict a few remarks upon them for the second time in acknowledgment of the compliment which the Prov. Grand Master and the company had just paid to him. He never doubted that the Prov. G.M. of Staffordshire would be received by his brethren in Switzerland with open arms, and for that reason he did not feel it incumbent on his own part to announce his arrival before he was present. The brethren of Switzerland were animated with the purest feelings of affection and fraternity to those of Staffordshire, as well as to all in England; and it would be a pleasing duty on his return to announce to them the welcome which he had received on this occasion as the representative of the Switzerland Masons. (Applause.) Within a fortnight from that day he hoped to be filling the chair at his own Lodge in Berne, and he could assure them that the chief point which would occupy the attention of the meeting would be what he had seen and heard that day in Stafford.

Bro. Ward, D. Prov. G.M., rose amid hearty cheers to propose the next toast. When he told them that he was going to give the health of a gentleman who had gained the respect and esteem of every one in the room—one who stood in the very first rank as a Mason, as a Brother of the highest excellence, a Mason not only theoretically but practically, one who was numbered among the *élite* of English gentlemen, one allowed to be an honour to the English character; when he told them that he was to give the health of a most kind hearted Brother—one, indeed, possessed of a heart which beat true to all the noblest aspirations of Masonry and humanity—one to whom any of them would readily apply in any difficulty, or when in want of advice or assistance, with the certain expectation that his wishes would be generously and cheerfully attended to; when he told them that he whose health he was to propose was all and more than he had said, then he need hardly inform them that he begged to propose the health of their Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, Colonel Vernon. (Loud cheering.) He did not think he required to add one word more; for the character, the talents, and the actions of their respected Grand Master spoke for themselves, and were known so well that it would be superfluous on his part to enlarge upon them. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. who was received with enthusiastic cheers as he rose to respond, said he rose with much emotion to acknowledge the enthusiasm with which his name had been greeted and his health drunk. Certainly he felt proud of the position which he, perhaps, unworthily occupied—"No, no,"—and he felt prouder still that as the head of the province his endeavour to discharge his duties was not unrecognized by the Brethren assembled. (Cheers.) He felt proud, he repeated, of being at the head of such a province as Staffordshire, and he hoped the visiting Brethren from other districts would pardon him for this earnest repetition of that feeling. (Applause.) He thanked the Brethren most sincerely and cordially for the support they had always given him. Next to the gratification he felt at endeavouring to do his duty as a Brother, was the fact that he was supported in all his efforts for the promotion of the interests of the Order, by the good, the kindly feelings, and the estimation of the Brethren. They had known each other now for some years, and felt confidence in each other. He had always met with their heartiest support and he was always received with increased kindness. That support and that kindness he could assure them it would ever be his aim to deserve. (Loud cheers.) The province over which he had the honour to preside was indeed a working one—and so long as he had the pleasure of being connected with it—meeting, as he did, with the heartiest co-operation from all the Lodges—he hoped they would continue to give still greater proof of their devotion and attachment to those virtues and principles which conferred lustre and honour on the noble Craft. (Loud cheers.) After some further remarks, in which he expressed the high pleasure it gave him to witness so many of the fair sex present to grace the occasion, the gallant colonel proceeded to say that his heart was in the work which he had to perform as Prov. G.M., and he hoped to be found doing always what was right, and thus meet with renewed proofs of their kindness and confidence; but he

did not know what he should do were it not for the kindness and support of the excellent brother at his right hand, the D.Prov. G.M. Bro. Ward. (Cheers.) To him he was indebted for more than he could express; to him they were all indebted for the interest he took in all that pertained to the good of the Craft. He (Bro. Ward) was in deed and in truth no theoretical Mason, in himself he was a noble example of Masonry and its principles, and he hoped they would all join him in drinking a bumper to his health. (Cheers). Their esteemed Brother had had fifty years' practice in the Craft, and he now enjoyed a green and happy old age. Might the Almighty grant him many more years of usefulness was his earnest wish, as no doubt it was the wish of all the Brethren.

Bro. Ward could hardly express his thanks for the very kind manner in which his name had been received by the Brethren. He was sensible that his esteemed Brother, the Prov. G.M., had spoken rather what he wished was the case than what he really knew him to be—"No, no," from the chairman—but certainly he was desirous of doing all that lay in his power for Masonry; and a poor Mason he would be who was not stimulated by the example of the Prov. G.M. (Applause.) He could only say that he entirely reciprocated all the kindly sentiments which had been uttered; and his wish was that, as he had spent many happy meetings in the company of the Brethren, he might be enabled to spend many, many more. He could not sit down without paying a tribute to the excellent taste with which the hall in which they were met had been decorated. (Applause.)

The Prov. G.M. then gave "The Visitors." On the present occasion he had indeed reason to be proud at the number of Brethren from distant places, who had favoured them with their presence. (Applause.) He rejoiced in the presence of several distinguished Masons—Brethren who were not only theoretical but practical, real, working, earnest men, who knew what working for the Order was—men who had gone through every grade themselves, and who were thus masters of the Craft. (Hear.) He regretted the absence of several well known and esteemed Brethren, such as Brother Henry Vernon—a Brother who did his duty well, who had sown good seed, which had attained to full maturity—Brother Bowyer, the G.M. of Oxfordshire, who was absent from family circumstances, and others; but he was pleased to find so many distinguished Brethren from other provinces in their midst. Looking around he observed Brother Randolph, D. Prov. G.M. of Somersetshire; Bro. Vigne, P. Prov. S.G.W. of Somersetshire; Bro. Dawes, P. Pro. S.G.W. of East Lancashire; Bro. Shuttleworth, who represented the Masons of Switzerland; whilst from Shropshire he was happy to see some Brethren whom he could scarce call visitors, being such close neighbours, whom he had been delighted to see on previous occasions; and other distinguished Brethren whom he was happy to see present, and hoped they would be pleased with all they had that day seen. He thanked them most cordially for their attendance, and, after remarking on the benefit of these friendly visits of Brethren of one province to meetings in another, as affording special opportunities for the cultivation of union and harmony, begged to propose their healths in a bumper. (Loud cheers.)

Bro. Randolph made a very happy response, remarking on the pleasure his visit had afforded him, his observations being endorsed by the other visitors.

The toasts which followed, each of which were accompanied with appropriate though short observations, were as follows.—"The Staffordshire Knot Lodge," the Prov. G.M. remarking on the auspicious opening of the Lodge, and extolling the arrangements of the day, Bro. Trubshaw being particularly referred to in complimentary terms, acknowledged by W.M. Bro. Spilsbury; "The Ladies," happily responded to by the Prov. G. Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. Downes; "The Prov. G. Stewards," replied to by Bro. Drake, of Stafford; "The musical Brethren who had so ably contributed to the harmony of the evening," acknowledged by Bro. Shargool; and "The Masonic Charities." The music, by which the banquet was greatly enlivened, was under the direction of Bro. Shargool, and was of a first class character, Bro. John Emery, jun., Prov. G. Org. presiding at the harmonium with his usual ability.

SUFFOLK.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 17th, Perfect Friendship (522), White

Horse, Ipswich, at 7; Thursday, 18th, Virtue and Silence (417), Lion Hotel, Hadleigh, at 7; Unity (84), Suffolk Hotel, Lowestoft, at 7.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Old Ship Hotel, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., the W.M., Bro. Woolven presiding, and, with his usual ability, raising Bros. Challen and Buckman to the degree of M.M. Two gentlemen were proposed for initiation. At this meeting the Brethren decided on patronizing an evening's performance at the Theatre, the lessee of which, Bro. H. Nye Chart, Lodge No. 394, is generally respected. The last bespeak from the York Lodge produced a crowded house. At the next meeting (Dec. 7th) the Lodge will proceed to the election of Master, Treasurer and Tyler for the ensuing year.

WALES (NORTH).

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, November 16th, St. David's (540), British Hotel, Bangor, at 6.

WILTSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, November 18th, Fidelity (961), Town Hall, Devizes, at 7.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 17th, Worcester (349), Bell Hotel, Worcester, at 6½; Vernon (819), Old Town Hall, Dudley, at 7.

DUDLEY.—*Harmonic Lodge* (No. 313).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on Tuesday last, when a goodly muster of the Brethren and visitors attended. The W.M., Bro. Clark, Prov. G.S.D., was supported by P.Ms. Masefield, Rudd, Morris, Dennison, and Bristow, with his Senior and Junior Wardens, and the other officers and Brethren. As visitors, we noticed Bro. the Rev. A. G. Davis, S. Prov. G.W.; Bro. Hollier, (Mayor of Dudley), W.M. of Lodge 819; Bro. Horton, Prov. G.D.C., W.M. of Lodge 838; Bro. Dr. Davidson, S.D., Lodge 730, and Bro. Collier, of Lodge 819. Bro. Thompson, being in readiness to be raised to the third degree, Bro. Masefield, P.M., Prov. G. Treas. (in the absence of the W.M., who could not attend until the ceremony was nearly over) took the chair, and performed the ceremony in a most solemn and appropriate manner. A candidate having been duly proposed and seconded for initiation the next meeting, and there being no other business for consideration, the Lodge was closed in due form, with solemn prayer, and the Brethren adjourned to refreshment. After the customary loyal and Grand Lodge toasts were honoured, the W.M. rose to propose to their attention a toast which was always dearly cherished by that Lodge, and the province in general, he meant their venerated and esteemed Prov. G. Master., Bro. Vernon. As a man, a Mason, and a gentleman, he would challenge any province in the world to procure his superior; his heart was in the right spot; his zeal on behalf of the Masonic cause was of the purest and most energetic nature; and he believed that their worthy Prov. G.M. had never disappointed the legitimate aspirations of a deserving Brother in the distribution of his Prov. G. Lodge favours. He was proud to see so many of the Prov. G. officers around him, who knew the Prov. G. Master's merits much better than himself; he would at once propose to them "The Prov. G.M., the D. Prov. G.M. and officers of the Prov. G. Lodge of Worcestershire." Bro. the Rev. A. G. Davis, Prov. G.S.W., begged to thank the W.M. and Brethren for the handsome manner in which his and the Prov. G. Officers' names had been mentioned in connexion with the toast, and he cordially agreed with the observation of their W.M.; but he could not allow this opportunity to pass, holding as he did the distinguished post of Prov. G. S. Warden, without entering his most unqualified protest against those most waspish, scurrilous, and unmasonic articles which had appeared in the *Freemasons' Magazine* against their respected chief and his officers. Was it to be tolerated that the editor should be allowed to sit on his stool in London and hold up to public odium the callings and professions of Masons, and no protest should be entered against such an abuse of the press?

There was no wonder that a spirit of retaliation had arisen upon the subject, and as long as he had the confidence to feel that the esteem of their worthy Master was the leading spirit of the Brethren, he should feel it his bounden duty to support the dignity of the Craft, and the honour and fair fame of their venerated chief. Bro. Hollier, W.M., No. 819, having obtained the use of the gavel, had much pleasure in proposing the health of the W.M., Bro. Clark, he was sure, from what he knew of Bro. Clark's energy and ability outside the door of the Lodge, that they had a Master that was fully competent to uphold and maintain the dignity of his Lodge and the honour of the Craft. As an old P.M. of that Lodge, he felt much pleasure in visiting his mother Lodge, although he had the honour to be a member of Lodge No. 730, and the W.M. of No. 819. Yet he felt a Masonic desire to meet his old associates in Masonry, believing that Freemasonry was not only a scientific, but a social institution. Much good was done to our fellow men by associating together under the all-absorbing influences and ties of the Craft, and although he was the Master of a non-banqueting Lodge, he believed that facilities like the present were the means (when properly conducted) of much social good and kindly feeling. He gave them, with much cordiality, "Their W.M., and prosperity to his Lodge." Bro. Clark, W.M., replied in a few appropriate remarks, and expressed his deep regret that he could not possibly attend that evening in time to perform his duties in the third degree; he had now a most pleasing privilege to perform, and that was to ask the Brethren of Lodge No. 313, to drink to "The health of the visiting Brethren." He was surrounded by, such a host of distinguished men and Masons, that his tongue failed to give utterance to his emotions, but they all knew that that they were each and all held in the highest esteem in their respective Lodges, and had done good service in the cause of Freemasonry; he could not particularize any, for each had his respective merits. He should again pledge them, in long life and happiness, and prosperity to their Lodges. Bro. Hollier, W.M., No. 819, again rose to respond to the toasts, and thought that their Master had been too energetic in his praise of their merits; he was not an old Mason himself, but he assured them that himself and the visitors around would at all times be willing to continue to do anything for the protection of Masonry. He could not, however, agree with every thing that his Rev. Brother had said about the articles in the *Freemasons' Magazine*; he much regretted that they had appeared in such an objectionable shape, but he was truly sorry to see a letter signed "P.M., No. 313," which reflected much disgrace upon the writer, for Bro. Wigginton had assured him that he did not write the article in question. A number of other toasts were drunk, after which the Brethren separated after spending a most harmonious evening.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 15th, Union (287), Masonic Hall, York, at 7; Tuesday, 16th, Camolodunum (958), Freemasons' Hall, New Malton, at 7.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Thursday, November 18th, Three Grand Principles (251), Masonic Hall, Dewsbury, at 6; Harmony (342), Masonic Hall, Huddersfield, at 7; Harmony (874), Freemasons' Hall, Bradford, at 7; Friday, 19th, Holme Valley (937), Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth, at 7; Alfred Instruction (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 8.

MARK MASONRY.

ST. MARK'S LODGE (No. 1, *Scottish Constitution*).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday last at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the R.W. Master, Bro. H. Riseborough Sharman (W.M. of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 202), advanced Bro. T. L. Fox (P.M. of the Royal Athelstan Lodge, No. 19) to the dignity of a Mark Master Mason. Bro. Sharman then appointed the following officers for the coming

year—Bro. C. R. Harrison, S.W.; Bro. P. L. Simmonds, J.W.; Bro. Fox, Secretary; Bro. Hart, Organist; Bro. Mott Thearle, M.O. He announced that the remaining appointments would be filled up at the next meeting, when he hoped to have a fuller attendance of the Brethren. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren retired to the banquet. In giving the "Past Masters of the Lodge, Bros. H. G. Warren and C. J. Hughes," Bro. Sharman paid a high compliment to the exertions of both those brethren in behalf of the Mark Degree in general and of that Lodge in particular. He regretted the indisposition of Bro. Hughes, which had prevented his attendance that evening. He would put the toast in this way:—"Continued health to Bro. Warren and restored health to Bro. Hughes, the Past Masters of this Lodge." The Brethren having honoured the toast with a most cordial reception, Bro. H. G. Warren returned thanks, and concluded by asking the Brethren to drink the health of Bro. Sharman, the R.W. Master of the Lodge, and wish him a happy and prosperous year in the chair, which being done, Bro. Sharman returned thanks. He said that when, in spite of all the offshoots which had taken place from that Lodge, and in spite of its being convened by mistake on the wrong evening, he still saw so many Brethren around him, he could not but look forward hopefully to the future. He had in the appointment of his officers sought to select such Brethren as would do their duties most efficiently, and in this spirit, at their next meeting, he would also appoint to the offices which yet remained to be filled up. He hoped that in the course of the year their numerical strength would be increased by the addition of many Brethren of high character, good Masons, and good men. He concluded by proposing "the Officers of the Lodge," which was acknowledged by Bro. Simmonds, J.W. The Brethren dispersed after drinking to "The health of the poor and distressed Members of the Mark Degree."

THISTLE LODGE (No. 3, *Scottish Constitution*).—The members of this Lodge met at Bro. Quelch's, Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-street, on Friday, November 5th. The Lodge being opened, Bro. Sheen, R.W.M., proceeded to instal Bro. Cotterell into the Master's chair, to which he had been elected at the previous meeting. The following Brethren were then advanced to the Mark degree; viz., Bro. Lee, P.M., No. 9; Bro. Fraser, No. 3; Bro. Roberts, No. 7; and Bro. Barrett, 198; the ceremony being performed by the R.W.M., Bro. Cotterell, in the most satisfactory and impressive manner. The report of the Audit Committee was then received, which set forth, that although the Lodge had been established but eighteen months, it had been enabled to discharge the necessary liabilities attendant on its formation, and to leave a balance in the hands of the Treasurer. The Committee congratulated the members on the present position and future prospects of the Lodge, and concluded by recommending that the annual subscription be reduced to one half its present amount. The Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren retired to an excellent banquet. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal, patriotic, and Masonic toasts were given, and the evening was spent in perfect harmony. Bro. Burton, St. Mark's Lodge, No. 1, was the only visitor present.

ROYAL ARCH,

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

THE quarterly convocation of Grand Chapter, was holden on Wednesday, Nov. 3rd, in the Temple, when there were present, Comp. Hall, as M.E.Z.; Comp. Bagshaw, as H.; and Comp. Pattison, as J.; Comp. Croker, P. Soj.; and Comps. Harvey and Potter, as Assist. Sojs.; Comp. Clarke, E.; Comp. B. Dobree, as N.; Comp. Roxburgh, Reg.; Comp. Goech, S.B.; and Comps. Havers, Gole, Symonds, T. White, N. Bradford, J. Smith, &c., &c.

The Chapter having been opened in ample form, the report of the General

Committee was read, showing the state of the accounts from the 21st July to the 20th Oct., from which it appeared that on the 21st of July there was a balance in hand of £308 6s. 4d., and there had been since received £123 17s. 6d., making a total of £432 3s. 10d. The disbursements had been £87 13s. 6d., leaving a balance in favour of Grand Chapter of £344 10s. 4d.

In conformity with the resolution of Grand Chapter, on the 4th August, the Committee had purchased £200 consols, making the amount of stock now held £2,200. The Committee had reconsidered the subject referred back to them, relative to a gentleman exalted in the All Souls Chapter, Weymouth, who was said to have been initiated in Smyrna, under the Grand Lodge of Turkey, and were still of opinion, that having no knowledge of such a body, they could not authorize the issue of a certificate of exaltation, and recommended that it be not issued. The Committee had considered the petition of the Zetland Chapter, New South Wales, for a reduction of fees, and being of opinion that they should assimilate the practice of Grand Chapter as nearly as possible to that of Grand Lodge, recommended that in future the registration fee for Chapters in the colonies and foreign parts should be 7s. 6d., but that the joining fee should be maintained at 2s. 6d. The Committee further recommended that a circular letter should be issued, enjoining Chapters to be careful in seeing that candidates for exaltation had been regularly initiated under the authority of bodies recognized by the Grand Lodge of England.

After a short conversation the report was received and adopted.

Comp. Hervey called attention to an omission in the proceedings of the last Grand Chapter, which he now proposed to rectify. At the last Grand Chapter a report was read from the General Committee proposing to give to private Chapters in the colonies, where there were no Grand Superintendents, power to exalt candidates four weeks after they had been raised as Master Masons, so as to put them on an equality with the Irish and Scotch Chapters. That report had been received but not adopted, and therefore could not be acted upon. He, therefore, now wished to move that that portion of the report presented to Grand Chapter on the 3rd of August, to which he had alluded, be adopted.

Bro. Roxburgh submitted that the resolution could not now be brought forward, except as a substantive motion, of which regular notice must be given—the recommendation now standing in the exact same position as a dropped motion.

After a short conversation the M.E.Z. ruled in accordance with the opinion of Comp. Roxburgh, and the matter was dropped, it being understood that Comp. Hervey would give a regular notice for the next meeting of Grand Chapter.

The Chapter was then closed, the whole proceedings not occupying half an hour.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER.

Mount Sion Chapter (No. 169).—The first convocation of the season was held on Monday, Oct. 25, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Comps. R. Sharpe, M.E.Z.; J. Johnston, H.; J. W. Long, J.; when Bro. Goodchild, J.W., of No. 227, was exalted into this supreme degree. Another candidate was proposed for exaltation at the next convocation.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTERS.

BLACKBURN.—*Chapter of Perseverance* (No. 435).—An emergency convocation of this Chapter was held at the Old Bull Hotel, on Monday evening, Oct. 25th, the acting Principals being Comps. Clough, Z.; Pilkington, H.; and Houlker, J.; assisted by Comps. Bell, E.; Yates, N.; Hornby, Pr. Soj.; Butterfield and Peel, as Assist. Sojs.; and Pearson, Janitor. The following Companions were present—Radcliffe, Backhouse, Ibbotson, Bolton, and Cocker. The visitors were Comps. Dawson, P.Z., No. 44; Redick, P.Z., No. 436; Hayhurst, J., No. 436; Collinson, P.Z., No. 336; and Morley, E. No. 336. The Chapter having been duly opened, Bros. Paterson, Parkinson, Henderson, B. Walmsley, F. Walmsley, and W. P.

Pickup, were balloted for, and unanimously elected, when the latter five (Bro. Paterson being absent) were exalted to the sublime degree of the Royal Arch, the ceremony having been performed in a very impressive and satisfactory manner. The Chapter was then closed, and the Companions retired to an excellent supper, (which reflected great credit on the arrangements of Comp. Bolton, the worthy host,) separating at an early hour, after having having spent a very pleasant evening, which was much enlivened by the excellent singing of Comps. Dawson, Morley, and several others. This Chapter, though only resuscitated a little more than two years, is now in a most prosperous condition; and the zeal displayed by many of the Companions augurs well for its becoming one of the most flourishing in the province.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Chapter of Concord* (No. 555).—This Chapter met at the Freemasons' Hall, on the 3rd Nov., and Bro. Henry Abraham was installed 1st Principal; Bro. Wm. Bemister, 3rd Principal, both Past Masters, Royal Gloucester Lodge; Bro. Wm. Gibbs, of the same Lodge, was exalted by Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, the retiring 1st Principal.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Royal Gloucester Chapter* (No. 152).—The annual meeting of this Chapter, for the installation of the Principals for the ensuing year, took place on the 24th ult., in Freemasons' Hall. The ceremony was conducted by Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, P.Z. and W.M., No. 555, who became 2nd Principal; Comp. Geo. Martin was installed 1st. and Comp. J. T. Enright, P.Z., 3rd Principal. The D. Prov. G.M., Comp. Chas. E. Deacon, P.Z., attended during the evening, and a very happy party separated at 11 o'clock P.M.

THE WEEK.

OUR notices under this head must necessarily be confined to a few lines.—The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the royal children, continue in good health at Windsor. Her Majesty rides and walks daily in the Home Park. The Prince shoots occasionally. Her Majesty, on Saturday, inspected the military college at Sandhurst. On Sunday the royal family attended the service in the private chapel.—The French court left St. Cloud on Monday for Compiègne, where a number of distinguished personages are invited. The company will prolong the festivities to the end of the month. It is said in legal circles that the government will not follow up the Montalembert prosecution; but if that measure is taken, M. Montalembert will be assisted by M. Dufaure, and the defence of the editor of the *Correspondant* will be undertaken by M. Berryer. Napoleon III. is taking steps to carry into execution a favourite plan of Napoleon I. for laying up stores of corn during plentiful years, in order to provide against scarcity. Winter has come in Paris unusually early and with great severity. It freezes hard in the middle of the day notwithstanding a bright sun. The *Moniteur* contains a letter from the Emperor, in which he says, as to the principle of the engagement of negroes, his ideas are far from being settled; that he will not have the slave trade revived on any terms; that the best mode of putting a term to what is a continual cause of dispute would be to substitute the free labour of Indian coolies for that of negroes; and that, with this view, he recommends an understanding to be come to with the English government on this subject.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe left Constantinople on the 22nd ultimo for Athens, in the frigate Curacoa. It was reported that he had been wrecked, but news has been since received of his safe arrival at the court of King Otho, to whom he presented a letter from Queen Victoria.—The official list of the new Prussian ministers is at length issued. The Prince Regent seems to have made a ministry of very heterogeneous material.—Two Hungarians have been arrested at Hamburg, who have been concerned in the forgery of Australian bank notes to a large amount. The

information which led to their apprehension was telegraphed from Hull. A Vienna letter mentions a report that an army of 25,000 men is about to be concentrated on the frontiers of Bohemia.—Russia is at this moment the theatre of a perfect railway and steam navigation mania.—The Bradford poisonings continue to excite the public indignation. On Monday, Hodgson, the chemist, who sold the poison, Goddard, his assistant, and Niel, the confectioner, who made it into lozenges, were brought before the magistrates. One third of each lozenge was poison. The prisoners were fully committed on the charge of manslaughter; bail was accepted. On Saturday, three more deaths were added to the list, making the total amount twenty; upwards of 200 persons are known to be suffering from the effects of this rascality. The only defence attempted to be made is, that the arsenic was given in mistake for the plaster of Paris; the confectioner and druggist only intended to poison in a legal way, by dyspepsia—not by arsenic.—A reward of 500*l.* has been offered by the gentlemen of Donegal, for the arrest and conviction of the assassins who attempted the murder of the Rev. Mr. Nixon. The wounded gentleman, it is hoped, will recover. Another victim has fallen under the murderous fire of the Ribbon conspiracy. Richard Ely, Esq., was, on Friday evening, fired at, near his residence, Ballaghmore Castle, in the Queen's County, and so severely wounded in the arm that amputation was deemed necessary; death ensued after the operation.—The meeting of the Railway Companies' Association was held on Thursday, at the railway clearing house, Euston-square; Mr. H. S. Thompson in the chair. Thirty-one directors, representing eighteen railway companies, were present. It was resolved that reporters should be admitted to all subsequent meetings. The principal reason for the formation of the association was the unsatisfactory position of all railway property. The committee profess to adopt as their motto "railway improvement," not alone on the returns of railway capital, but likewise in the internal arrangements of the companies, upon which the safety and convenience of the public so much depends.—A magisterial investigation began at the Westminster Police Court, on Saturday, which may occupy a good deal of time. It is the case of the Saloon Omnibus Company of the metropolis against the General Omnibus Company, and involves the question whether one company is at liberty to put down the other, and thereby to secure a monopoly of transit in the streets of London. The Saloon Company charge the General Company with conspiring to ruin them; first, by the "nursing" system with respect to omnibuses; and, second, by slanderous reports and other unlawful behaviour. The evidence given on Saturday, against the General Omnibus Company, was certainly damaging to that company, but their reply to it has not yet been heard.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRO. WHITMORE'S letter arrived too late for our present number.

SEVERAL letters on Mark Masonry must stand over.

J. D.—Past Wardens have not the privilege of attending Grand Lodge, of which they cease to be members with the expiry of their office, unless elected to the Master's chair.

M.—We do not consider it politic for an English Mason to go to Scotland to take the Arch degree. Should he do so, he will have to pay the same fees for registration in England as though he were exalted in an English Chapter.

BRO. W. D. ROGERS' communication has been received.

NOTICE.

All communications for the Editor, to ensure insertion in the next week's number, should be forwarded to the office, 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., not later than Saturday.

INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE FOR VICTORIA.

UNDER this head we publish to-day a letter from Melbourne, signed "A Past Master of English Lodges," and which pressure of matter has alone prevented our laying before our readers at an earlier date. We invite special attention to the statements in this letter, as well as to the observations made by Capt. Clarke, the Prov. G. Master for Victoria, at a farewell banquet given to him on the occasion of his leaving the colony (also to be found in our present number) as telling their own tale, and showing the dangers by which English Lodges are surrounded in the colonies, and the influences at work to induce them to throw off their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of the mother country. Whatever may be said to the contrary—and whatever grievances the Canadian Lodges holding from England may have suffered under, which we have always acknowledged to be many, and laboured most assiduously to remove—there can be no doubt that the first cry for independence—the first outbreak against supreme authority in Canada—came from the Irish and Scotch Lodges, and not from the English. The readiness with which the Grand Lodge of Ireland hastened to acknowledge the independent Grand Lodge of Canada led to the spread of the disaffection; and hence the throwing off of its allegiance to England by the Prov. Grand Lodge of Canada, and the formation of the so called Antient Grand Lodge; and hence, after considerable difficulty, the union of the two, and the formation of the present Grand Lodge of Canada, to which we are sure we only echo the sentiments of every Brother in England, from the most exalted in position downwards, when we say we wish them every future prosperity and a speedy acknowledgment of their position, when it can be arrived at consistently with the dignity of the Grand Lodge of England and the safety and interests of those Lodges in Canada still truthful in their allegiance to England.

As it has been in Canada, so are we now threatened in Victoria, through the like influences—the Irish and Scotch Lodges—though they stand in a miserable minority in number compared with English

Lodges—there being twenty-seven of the latter, nine Irish, and two Scotch Lodges. We trust our Brethren holding from England will not be too ready to listen to the voice of the tempter, but that they will carefully consider the advantages and disadvantages of their present position, and that held out to them, before they determine upon a separation from England.

That the day will come when the Craft will become so large and important in Australia as to warrant its forming an independent Grand Lodge for its government, we have no doubt; but we believe the Australian Brethren will do well to consider whether it has yet arrived—and we must be allowed to say we think not. If the Brethren in Victoria have any complaints to make of the government at home, we trust they will make them boldly, but respectfully, and we are sure they will be promptly and liberally considered and responded to, both by the Grand Master and the members of Grand Lodge.

At all events there is one thing we can positively pledge ourselves to, that so long as the *Freemasons' Magazine* is honoured with the support of the Craft, our colonial Brethren shall never be without a medium for making their wants and opinions known to their Brethren in England, whether we agree with them or not.

FREEMASONRY IN THE EAST.

JOURNEY OF A FREEMASON FROM MEERUT TO SINGAPORE.

ON the 4th of Feb., 1858, I left Meerut for the “far East,” taking the route *via* Bombay, in preference to a tedious daily march of ten miles down the country with a military escort. Since the month of October, 1857, the Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter at Meerut had been regularly worked by a number of Brethren from Delhi and elsewhere, including a few of the regular members whom the recent mutiny, to a great extent, had scattered through the length and breadth of India. I therefore possessed the high satisfaction of leaving Masonry in a state of happy revival at Meerut, after the abeyance into which the rebellion had thrown all Lodges in the north-east, from the earliest outbreak on the 18th of May, 1857, at Meerut itself.

While travelling to Delhi by dâk carriage, I observed no signs of war or disurbance, beyond the troops of idle Mussulmans and dancing girls, whom the taking of Delhi had doubtless drawn from their former haunts and who thronged the roads in every direction. At Delhi itself, it warmed my heart to see the tattered English ensign on the walls of the fort, and the British soldier holding the posts so long and insanely committed of old to the miscreant sepoy. Around and some distance beyond the city, dead camels, broken wells, earth-

works, &c., displayed unmistakeably the recent visitation of "grim visaged war;" along the road from Kurnaul to Umballa, all was quiet and peaceful as formerly, though two soldiers of the 60th Royal Rifles, lately proceeding by the same route northwards with a body of invalids, strayed, I was told, into a neighbouring village, and were there murdered. The new and magnificent church at Umballa, as yet unfinished, had been appointed as a rallying place for non-fighting residents, in case of any attack on the station; and cannon were still mounted on the earthworks surrounding the compound. Beyond Jullundur the peaceful aspect of the country to Umritsur, and thence to Lahore—the well cultivated fields, excellent roads, good police arrangements, and substantial buildings—could not but forcibly impress the traveller with the zeal and ability of the administrative officers. On reaching Lahore I found that the most desirable method of proceeding to Mooltan would be by light military bullock carts, trains of which were then fortunately being daily despatched to convey a number of English troops who had recently arrived by steamers at Mooltan, to the Punjaub stations. My companions, a lady and gentleman, with myself, secured four carts for ourselves and luggage through the kindness of Captain Wroughton the commissariat officer; and we journeyed for more than four days through the barren and miserably dirty region from Lahore to Mooltan. At Googavra we beheld in the ruined dāk bungalow, then under repair, significant symptoms of the outbreak in that neighbourhood during Sept., 1857. Happily, however, we met with no molestation on the road; and reached Mooltan on the 16th of February, half choked with dust, but safe and hearty. Much has been said in abuse of Mooltan, as a miserably hot and unhealthy station; but, independently of the fact, that kind old friends in my host and hostess perhaps induced me to view the place with a favourable eye, the residents themselves not only struck me as being anything but sickly, but as fond of the station in very many cases. The roads are good though somewhat dusty, and the houses, principally built of mud, neat and commodious. One building, however—the temporary church (for I trust that the epithet may prove a just one)—is a wretched mud hovel, certainly inferior to three fourths of the stables, according to my own experience, in England. Very fortunately for my rapid progress to Singapore one of the Indus flotilla steamers was notified to start on the day which followed my arrival at Mooltan.

I accordingly embarked on the 17th of February, and found a number of old friends as my fellow passengers; several, alas! in the garb of widows, through the recent rebellion. All the cabins being occupied by ladies, the gentlemen of course were obliged to live on the deck of the steamer and adjoining flat, night and day, except at meal times. The whole of the country down from Mooltan to the mouth of the Indus is most uninteresting, and the genius of heat and barrenness especially appears to have fixed his residence at Sukkur; although the position of the fort (Roree) in the centre of

the river, is certainly striking. On reaching at length the open sea, we were all transferred from the river vessels to the steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for accomplishing the distance of seventy miles between Kurrachee and the mouth of the Indus. Three officers of the ship, including the commander, Capt. Darke of the Bengal Marine, proved to be Masons, and kindly invited me to visit the flourishing Lodge at Kurrachee. Shortly after our reaching that port, I made the acquaintance of the Senior Warden Bro. Morris, superintending engineer of the Indus flotilla, and brother of the engineer (also a Mason) of the *Hugh Lindsay*, who hospitably asked a number of Brethren to meet me at his table. A meeting of the Lodge was soon arranged; and certainly I never have passed an evening in Masonic society more pleasant than that upon which I was present in Lodge "Hope," at Kurrachee. The building is of stone, neat, commodious, and well adapted for the purposes of the Craft. It was recently erected by the Masons themselves, who are most enthusiastic at this place in supporting and promoting the interests of the Order. The Lodge was worked by Bro. McClumpha, the present Master, according to the forms of Scottish Masonry, under whose banner the Kurrachee Lodge holds its warrant; and the able as well as impressive manner in which the whole proceedings were conducted highly delighted me. I was greeted by the Brethren with Masonic honours, on being summoned by the Master to receive the flattering intelligence from him of my having been elected an honorary member. This distinction I believe, has never before been conferred at Kurrachee upon any Brother except the late Sir Charles Napier. The S.W. (Bro. Morris) most kindly attached the Lodge jewel to my breast, removing it from his own for that purpose. It is a very tasteful square and compass of Scotch crystals, set in silver, and depending from a clasp and crimson ribbon. I cannot conclude my notice of Lodge "Hope" without remarking on the striking contrast between the Scottish and English Grand Lodges, in transacting business. On the evening of my visit the Right Worshipful Master distributed diplomas received from the Grand Secretary at Edinburgh three months subsequent to his own application for them. Well might our London Masonic Brethren of the Grand Secretary's office take a leaf from Bro. Laurie's book in this respect. I believe, however, that great changes for the better have taken place lately, in this department. An instance has recently come to my knowledge, in which years have elapsed since certificates were applied for to the Grand Lodge of England, that have never been received to the present day!

On reaching Bombay, I found that the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Aden* was advertised to start for Hong Kong and Singapore in forty eight hours from the date of my arrival; I was consequently prevented from making the acquaintance of any Brethren in the Western Presidency except the Right Worshipful Bro. Cartwright, Provincial Grand Master, and the Right Worshipful Bro. Barton the present Master of Lodge "Perseverance." From them I learned

that had my stay permitted them to do so, they had purposed to show me Masonic attention at their next meeting, on the 12th of March. I much regretted that my necessarily early departure from Bombay prevented me from enlarging my acquaintance with the Brethren of Western India. Our passage from Bombay to Singapore was speedy and pleasant, enlivened as it was by the absence of any stormy weather, and by the friendly attentions of the captain and officers. The former I found, to my great surprise, was the son of the eminent Dr. Bernard, late Hebrew professor at the University of Cambridge, a gentleman who possessed a world wide reputation as a scholar and linguist. Our worthy commander's recollections of Cambridge and her learned sons, added to his own intelligence and attainments, and above all, reverence for his father's memory, contributed greatly to my enjoyment of the time which I spent in the *Aden*. Galle, which we reached on the 17th of March, is a pretty and quaint Dutch looking settlement; how different from the arid plains of Scinde, through which I had passed so shortly before. The bold scenery of Penang, where we stayed a few hours on the 23rd ult., reminded me, all except the sea, of the lower Himalayan range in the neighbourhood of Mussoorie, a favourite sanatorium in the North Western Provinces of India; though Penang possesses a decided advantage over that place, in point of beautiful and luxuriant vegetation. A Lodge I believe exists at Penang, but is now in abeyance. Early on the morning of the 25th, we wended our way through the lovely islets which adorn the entrance of Singapore harbour. The approach to that station is strikingly beautiful; and the novel sight of the Chinese junks and their odd looking crews added much to the picturesque nature of the scene in the eyes of a traveller from Northern India.

The new church, St. Andrew's, which is now being roofed in, is a noble structure, and when completed will form a conspicuous and beautiful landmark. It is built on the model of Netley Abbey or mainly so, and surpasses to my mind the Calcutta cathedral, though of less magnitude. Certainly the poor cathedral at Bombay cannot be compared with it for a single moment. The liberal community at Singapore seem well disposed to supply what government in all probability will not provide towards the completion of interior decorations, such as clock, chimes, bells, organ, and stained windows. The island is pretty and very fertile, and the climate, though equable and somewhat relaxing (being perennial summer with infinitely less of furious heat than prevails in India) is considered healthy, no epidemics appearing to exist except an occasional visitation of cholera among the sailors. The harbour has many natural advantages, and is free to vessels of all nations without port dues. Rain constantly falls, almost daily, but no moisture appears to result from these frequent showers, the nature of the soil being such as immediately to imbibe moisture. The bulk of the population is Chinese; 70,000 of that nation are said to be resident in that port

and island. There are also numbers of Malays as well as natives of India.

Lodge "Zetland in the East" at Singapore, No. 748 on the registry of England, as well as the Lodge lately established, of which I shall proceed to say more presently, holds its meetings in a handsome edifice, purchased by the Brethren about two years ago for 9000 dols., (£2000). The Royal Arch Chapter, designated "Dalhousie," is also held in the same place. An excellent custom prevails in Singapore of hoisting flags on a lofty staff whenever meetings are held for working the several degrees. Those for Craft Masonry are white, with a square and compasses in blue, and the number of the Lodge, 748, or 1042, in the same colour; while the Royal Arch signal is white and red, with the triple tau of the latter hue. This strikes me as a simple and effective method of apprising seafaring Masons in port of the days on which Lodges and Chapters are held. A second Lodge, denominated "Fidelity," No. 1042, has received its warrant and commenced operations since my arrival: the Worshipful Brother J. Colson Smith, to whom Masonry in this settlement is so deeply indebted, being its first Master. Already four candidates have received initiation since the Lodge's establishment on the 5th ult., and five more will be made to-morrow evening and next week. The zeal of the Master, Officers, and Brethren, place the prosperity of this new institution beyond a doubt.

A Prov. Grand Master, Bro. W. H. Read, at present in England, has been recently appointed for the Eastern Archipelago; and this boon, together with the early establishment of a Prov. Grand Lodge, will doubtless impart an impetus to Masonry in the "far east," especially at this place, which of recent years has materially increased in extent and importance.

It would ill become me to close this brief and imperfect sketch of my travels and experience, Masonic and otherwise, since leaving Meerut, without bearing testimony to the fraternal kindness of the Worshipful Brother J. Colson Smith towards myself, in making me acquainted with the Singapore Brethren, and in showing me every flattering attention which his own inherent goodness of heart and love for Masonry could possibly dictate. His arduous and important official duties never seem to withhold him from labouring incessantly in behalf of the Order, whenever his valuable aid may be needed for increasing its efficiency; and the high respect in which he is held by the members of the Craft sufficiently proves that his efforts for diffusing Masonic principles have been eminently successful. Among other zealous and worthy Brethren at this place, I would also mention the Worshipful Brother H. P. Marshall, Past Master of Lodge "Zetland in the East"; and its present respected Worshipful Master, Bro. Taylor. May they long be preserved to inculcate in the Order at Singapore, brotherly love, relief, and truth, by their precept and example!

Singapore, September, 1858.

ROSE CROIX.

OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

It may be worth noticing, as an instance of the antiquity of having distinct temples for the sacred rites of Masonry, instead of meeting in unconsecrated buildings or places of entertainment, that in 1744, the Grand Master of England granted a warrant for the erection of a Masonic Hall in Antigua, though as is well known, the Grand Lodge itself did not obtain a temple till long after. It is however worthy of notice, that before the erection of the structure in Great Queen Street, Grand Lodge showed a preference for meeting in the halls of the great city companies, as the Merchant Taylors, &c.

It would be interesting for some of our antiquarian readers to give some account of the halls of the city companies, in connexion with the meetings of Grand Lodge. Reference should be had to their then condition.

Did the Grand Master Wren ever contemplate the erection of a Masonic temple? How noble would have been his ideas!

Bro. James Elmes, the father of the architect of St. George's Hall, has, in his life of Wren, given some reference to his Masonic labours, but we do not remember anything of this kind.

The foreign Lodges were among the first to have temples consecrated for Masonic rites, and many of the continental temples are old, but we are not aware of any description of them. This is a department of Masonic antiquities yet to be cultivated. It was during the flourishing period of Masonry in the last century that the funds were obtained for these structures; but, on the other hand, many disappeared during the revulsion of feeling consequent on the French revolution. Many Lodges, even in Paris, still meet in cafés where there are large suites of rooms, but the general object is to keep aloof from the appearance of convivial indulgence. The banquets, however, are made large festivals, with the artistic treatment for which our foreign Brethren are famous, and with economy to the Lodge and individuals. The celebration of the higher degrees universally practised on the continent, where Masonry holds an intellectual position and flourishes, renders it desirable to have capacious apartments for the performance of the rites.

We have started one subject for Masonic notes and queries, and as much has yet to be done in collecting the materials for Masonic history, and in the formation of collectanea, we shall make some further remarks, trusting to set our antiquarian Brethren at work. The collection of monumental inscriptions is one minor branch of antiquarian labour, but nothing has been done for Masonic monumental inscriptions, though there are many such in these islands, the United States and elsewhere. It is very desirable that these should be recorded, as many in the general destruction of tombs now taking

place will perish, and in a few years those recorded will have the respectability of remote date, besides preserving the names of many worthy Brethren.

Lodge furniture is worthy of some notes. There are curious chairs presented by eminent Brethren. Of these there should be a list and some description, and so of other Lodge furniture, not forgetting the banners of the several Lodges. The Lodge rooms contain many portraits; these should be enumerated, so that a catalogue may be formed. The preservation of the names of the various articles will tend to the preservation of the articles themselves, for there will be a greater interest felt in them, and the eyes of the Craft being more directed to them, their destruction or conversion will be less easy.

Now here are charms for our correspondents in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies, where we have hundreds of Lodges, many of considerable antiquity and respectable standing; and a few lines from an intelligent and zealous member will commemorate matters of interest to his Lodge, and set a useful example to the Craft. We need scarcely say the pages of the *Freemasons' Magazine* are ready for furthering such a purpose.

We would particularly direct the attention of Past Masters and Secretaries to their Lodge books, where there are initiations and other records of interest; and it is most desirable such matters should be made more accessible, and a further security be obtained against the risk of fire and accident. Numbers of eminent individuals, formerly members of the Craft, are not known to the body as having been enrolled, and the publication of their names is most desirable.

It is only by individual exertion that these results can be obtained; but they are worthy of the efforts of the Craft. When we consider the powerful and flourishing condition of the Craft in England, and contemplate the extent of continental Craft literature—and then observe that the burthen of Masonic history in this country has been left to a few zealous hands—we cannot feel altogether satisfied; and we wish that some efforts may be made, better showing the intellectual vigour of the institution.

Bro. Colonel Vernon, Prov. Grand Master of Staffordshire, as we observed, has appointed as Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works Bro. Jos. Knight.

As some misapprehension seems to prevail with regard to the power of the Grand Master and Prov. Grand Masters to appoint to the professional offices of Grand Registrar, Grand Superintendent of Works, or Grand Organist, it may be desirable to refer to the Constitutions. It is supposed that none but Masters of Lodges or Past Masters can be appointed to these offices; and as professional men do not always work themselves into the chair, it is concluded that few are masonically qualified, and that where none are masonically qualified, that then those professionally qualified must be passed over and Past Masters be appointed who cannot discharge the duties of the offices. It is of little use speculating on the absurd position in which the

Craft would be placed were it forced by law to appoint Grand Superintendents who cannot superintend the construction of buildings, and Organists who cannot touch an organ, for the Constitutions have not forced the Grand Master to do anything so ridiculous.

The Grand Superintendent of Works of the Grand Lodge of England "is to advise with the Board of General Purposes on all plans of buildings or edifices undertaken by the Grand Lodge, and furnish estimates; he is to superintend their construction, and see that they are conformable to the plans as approved. He is at the first meeting of the Board of General Purposes in every year to report on the state of repair of the edifices of the Grand Lodge, and make such further reports, from time to time, as he may deem expedient."

So far for his duties, now for his Masonic standing. The Grand Wardens have no Masonic qualification defined, nor has the Grand Treasurer, nor the Grand Deacons; and as to the Grand Secretary and his clerks, it is only declared they must be Master Masons, but the qualification of the Grand Superintendent of Works is exactly defined, for he must be a Master Mason. Thus the M. W. Grand Master has the power of selection from all professionally qualified persons who are Master Masons.

We now come to the provinces. Of course it will be seen that the qualification of a Provincial Grand Superintendent cannot be higher than that of Grand Superintendent of England. A Provincial Grand Warden must be a Master or Past Master of a Lodge, and a Provincial Grand Deacon must be a Warden or Past Warden of a Lodge, but there is no such limitation for Provincial Grand Superintendent, the only requirement of the law being that he shall be resident in the province and a subscribing member to a Lodge therein, unless he obtain a dispensation, on which there is a fee of one guinea. There is therefore no penalty on the Provincial Grand Master of appointing an incompetent Past Master to this office.

The Grand Registrar of England must be an actual Master or Past Master of a Lodge, and for this sufficient reason, that he may be invested with the powers of Provincial Grand Master of a vacant province. For Provincial Grand Registrar there is no such requirement, as he has no such duties to fulfil.

The Grand Organist of England ought to be a Master Mason, but for Provincial Grand Organist there is no restriction and for anything that appears, he may be a F.C. or E.A.

The object of this legislation is very rational and very simple. While the offices of Wardens and Deacons are more particularly kept as the rewards for deserving Lodge officers, there is full scope given to the Grand Masters to provide their Grand Lodges with competent professional assistance, without imposing any requirement of Masonic rank, which might exclude a senior and eminent professional man who is perhaps but a new and unrewarded Mason.

The secretaries of the Architectural Exhibition have announced, that the next year's exhibition will be held in the new gallery of the

Architectural Union, in Conduit-street, Regent-street. This is rather westward ; but in compensation—the exhibition will be open as usual for the evening *conversazioni* in March, April, May, and June, instead of in the winter months. It will thus get the benefit of the London season, which will, it is to be hoped, bring more spectators to the exhibition, add to its interest, and increase its funds.

For the Architectural Museum, now placed at South Kensington, a course of eight lectures is provided, to which art workmen can obtain admission by cards. The lectures are “On Common Sense in Art,” by A. Beresford Hope, M.P. ; “On the Conventional Ornament of the Thirteenth Century,” by Wm. Burges ; “On the Painting of the Ancients,” by Frederick P. Cockerell ; “On the Application of Art in Manufactures,” by F. S. Grace ; “On the System of Applying Colour during the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries,” by Octavius Hudson ; “On the Application of Ornament,” by Joseph Clarke, F.S.A. ; “On Refinement in Architecture,” by the Rev. J. L. Petit ; and “On Form and Colour,” by George Scharf, jun., F.S.A.

A rumour has got afloat, which has added to the irritation in artistic circles, respecting the Nelson lions. Milnes's friends are unremitting in their endeavours to secure the commission for him ; and Sir Edwin Landseer's seem equally determined to keep it. He therefore proposes, instead of setting a sculptor to carve the lions, to have them cast from his models, and so evade the difficulty of sculptural treatment.

A EUROPEAN POTENTATE.—An amusing letter from Monaco appears in the *Post*. It seems that the dominions of Charles III. are now strictly confined to that town—Menton, Roquebrunne, and the surrounding parishes having ungratefully established their independence. Nevertheless, the sovereign possesses all the privileges of a royal position. He can create nobles, dispense decorations and honours, and coin money. His predecessor was one of the most notorious “smashers” of his day—he inundated France and Piedmont with sous of no intrinsic value, and at length the nuisance became so intolerable that those states were compelled, in self-defence, to prohibit the circulation of the coinage in question. In France, the “sou de Monaco” is still remembered with awe by the petty tradesman. The sovereign, moreover, enjoys the power of raising armies and equipping fleets ; and nothing could prevent him, if he felt so inclined, from declaring war against Russia or France. But, happily for the human race, Charles III., is of a pacific disposition, and hostile to those ambitious ideas which must be manured by blood. He, however, possesses a standing army composed of volunteers. This force is divided into two corps—the police and the carbineers. The first-named corps comprises four non-commissioned officers and three privates ; the second is composed of two non-commissioned officers and three privates. This army is very fat and short-winded. It sometimes embarks in small divisions on boats in the port, and proceeds—not on any scheme of invasion—but a-fishing. There is one brigadier who ought to be made a field-marshal, so keen is the glance with which he detects the presence of fish off the coast. The army is very good humoured, and has but one fault—an excessive love for garlic. The maritime power of Monaco is defunct, its last representative, a pilot, sells cabbages at Nice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE GRAND MASTER AND THE "OBSERVER PARTY."

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—The discussions which have followed the late attack on the Grand Master have attracted even more attention than the attack itself.

With that attack the Grand Lodge dealt as good Masons know how to deal with slanderous falsehoods. They vindicated the character of their Grand Master unjustly assailed, and their own honour touched by an insult to their chosen chief. The offence was denounced without reference to the offenders, whose supporters it was to be presumed would continue to maintain on this subject the silence which they discreetly observed in Grand Lodge, and which common sense and common decency alike prescribed.

Yet two leaders of those who are discredibly known by the name of the "Observer party," have since ventured to obtrude on the Masonic public their efforts to extenuate, if not excuse, the offence of which their organ has been convicted.

One of these worthies tries to extenuate that offence into "a mistake." Other men have a shorter epithet for an admitted calumny. He pleads, too, that "a handsome acknowledgment" has been made. He seems not to be aware that a "handsome acknowledgment," where an unfounded charge has been made, consists in a complete retraction of the charge and a manly expression of regret that it was made. The saying that the denial of guilt, by him who has been slandered, is accepted, can hardly be called an acknowledgment, and clearly is not a handsome acknowledgment. Still less can the term "handsome" be applied to the statement that "We and the public were mistaken," implying the impertinent untruth that the public once believed what is now universally admitted to be false—or to the silly insinuation about the so called "enormous patronage" of the Grand Master.

This Brother's ill conditioned remarks having drawn upon him the severe but just rebuke administered in your pages, the controversy in which he has made so sorry a figure appears to have terminated in his withdrawal under the shower of dirt which he has endeavoured to cast on several valued Brethren, and among others on yourself.

The other leader of the "Observer party" took a bolder course, but his notions as to "doing things handsomely" seems to be much the same. He presented himself to a Provincial Grand Lodge as the sole dissenter from an act of justice to the Grand Master. He discoursed about his "sympathy"

with the Grand Master—who I should think does not desire, and I am sure does not need, his sympathy—on account of a groundless slander, which really hurts no one but the slanderers and their abettors. The reverend Brother then proceeded to contend that the slander was not groundless. He appears to have been patiently listened to, and rightly so, as it was fair that he should be heard to say what he could for himself. His audience consisting mainly of men of education, must have felt, as others have since done, not only the singularly bad taste of such observations, but also the ludicrous inconsistency of the speaker. He admitted, as indeed he could not dare to deny, that the statements which formed the slander were untrue, and yet had the hardihood to insist that they were not groundless. Some have called this Jesuitry, but that is unjust to the Jesuits. The sons of Loyola are said to be unscrupulous and slippery, but they know better better how to weave their sophistries than to contradict themselves.

It must be owned that these two Brethren have rendered some service to the Craft by presenting themselves in the instructive characters of “shocking examples,” and by removing all doubts, if there ever were any, as to the “sympathy” between the authors of the slanders on the Grand Master, and the leaders of the “*Observer* party.” Some honourable Brethren, who may have thoughtlessly become, or at least allowed themselves to be called, members of that unsavoury party, may now consider what sort of companions they have in it. I rejoice that a noble Brother claimed to be the chief of that party, but destined, I will not doubt, for higher ends than to be the cat’s paw of any faction, has taken the first occasion that presented itself after the last Grand Lodge to declare publicly his opinion of the Grand Master, in language diametrically opposite to that of the “*Observer*” and its leading friends.

Far more important, however, than any of these personal questions is the impudent avowal of a “party” in Masonry organized for particular purposes. No wonder that several of your correspondents have already reclaimed against such an abomination. It is opposed to the character, the interests, and the feelings of the Order—needless, dangerous, and mischievous. It is to no purpose that our laws exclude from our temples politics and polemics, if the poison of party feeling is to be introduced by a “Masonic party.” We are told, in language worthy of Bumble the beadle, or a vestryman of Little Peddlington, about a “policy to enunciate.” Can the writer of that bombastic nonsense really doubt that if he has anything to say worth listening to, the Grand Lodge will grant him a hearing, without stopping to inquire whether he be backed by “a party?” Whatever of good, real or supposed, has been of late years worked by Grand Lodge, the “*Observer* party” modestly claim for themselves. Are these men so blinded by vanity as to believe that there ever have been wanting in Grand Lodge Brethren able and willing to make improvements without resorting to party manœuvres or to the use of offensive language? Whatever of ill has appeared, they have the assurance to impute to their opponents, that is, to the great majority of Grand Lodge. They seek to make political capital out of the Canadian troubles, which they are more than suspected of occasioning or fomenting. The principal function of the “party” has been to disturb the peace of the Grand Lodge by party squabbles and personal invective. The mischiefs which they occasion are becoming unbearable; and all right minded Brethren must do what in them lies to put down this conspiracy against good order, and to repel any renewed attempt to disgrace Grand Lodge with faction and “party.”

Yours fraternally,

London, 13th Nov., 1858.

A MEMBER OF GRAND LODGE.

THE GRAND MASTER AND BRO. WHITMORE.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—In your report of a speech delivered by Bro. Spiers, at the Prov. Grand Lodge of Oxfordshire, on the 27th ultimo, the following passages occurred:—

“First they had Bros. Dr. Crucefix, Lee Stevens, Whitmore, and others, who indulged in attacks upon the Grand Master and his supporters.”

“There had been little guerilla fights with Bro. Scarborough and others; but he considered the attacks now made, to be of a dangerous character, because they were supposed to emanate from men of education and high position in society.”

Now, sir, there is something in all this so studiously offensive—and, as far as I am personally concerned, so positively untrue—that I feel I should be wanting in the respect due to myself if I delayed even for a moment replying to it, and you (pardon me for saying so) would not be acting with your accustomed fairness if you did not afford me the opportunity of saying so.

I emphatically deny ever having, either by pen or speech, “indulged in attacks” upon the Grand Master—and I challenge Bro. Spiers to the proof. If he declines to accept this challenge—or if, accepting it, he fails to substantiate what he has so publicly asserted—he must be content to suffer the imputation of having traduced an absent Brother, and consequently forgotten his obligation as a Master Mason.

My experience of Grand Lodge extends over a more lengthened period than that of Bro. Spiers; I have equally with him been an observer of what has passed in that assembly; and I boldly assert that the course which I have pursued, both in it and out of it, has been characterized by as much Masonic courtesy and deference to constituted authority as his own, and possibly by a little more independence of thought and action. When I have differed with the Grand Master, I have not hesitated to avow it; when his policy has appeared to me to be unwise, I have not wanted the courage to oppose it; and let me also add, when I have thought him in the right he has had my earnest though humble support. But I think I hear some one of those so called “supporters” ask when and where, in the name of goodness, did ever Bro. Whitmore show approval of the Grand Master? Listen—at an especial Grand Lodge, held in the year 1847 (I think in December), Bro. Crucefix proposed and carried a resolution for painting the Grand Master's portrait—that resolution was seconded by myself, and as a consequence, I formed one of a committee for carrying it into effect. The result was the admirable work of art by Grant which now decorates our large hall, and for which the sum of three hundred guineas was paid by Grand Lodge. This very trifling affair (so trifling indeed that, as far as either Bro. Crucefix or myself were concerned, nobody ever thought it worthy of acknowledgment) has doubtless been long since forgotten, and I confess I am half ashamed of myself for having noticed it.

Bro. Spiers considers the present attacks upon the Grand Master more mischievous than those by the late Bro. Crucefix and others, because made by men of education—thereby inferring that Bro. Crucefix and his friends were not so. Sir, this is very pitiful, and considering that there was a time when Bro. Spiers professed great respect and friendship for Bro. Crucefix, exceedingly ungenerous; and I very much mistake if a large proportion of those who become acquainted with these facts will not be of my opinion.

I write this hurriedly, in the hope that it may be in time for your next number, and remain,

125, Oxford Street,
November 8th, 1858.

Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
J. WHITMORE.

THE OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Obvious as is the purpose for which the inquiry is made, I am very unwilling to balk the infantile curiosity of your correspondent, and therefore am induced to depart from my resolution to maintain some weeks' silence, and at once answer the question put by "A Young Mason."

I was a candidate for the office of Grand Secretary; forwarded my application through the proper channel, and had the honour to receive a very courteous reply from the M.W.G.M.

In order to place "A Young Mason" in full possession of all the facts upon which, it may be, he purposes to found one of those excessively agreeable and perfectly harmless attacks to which I am now so much accustomed, I may state that my views upon Masonic policy were formed long anterior to the resignation of Bro. White, and therefore could hardly be in any way influenced by that event or any appointment consequent thereon.

Let me take this opportunity to assure my numerous friends, that the "tall writing" of your last week's editorial has not been productive of any immediately dangerous consequences to

Sir and Brother,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,
FREDK. BINCKES.

London, 13th Nov., 1858.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF WORCESTERSHIRE.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—I beg to forward the enclosed resolution, unanimously passed at the Royal Standard Lodge last night, and to remain,

Your obedient servant,

WM. MASEFIELD, Sec.,
P. Prov. S.G.W., and Prov. G. Treas. Worcestershire.
Dudley, Nov. 10th, 1858.

"Royal Standard Lodge, No. 780, Dudley, Nov. 9, 1858.

"Proposed and unanimously resolved—

"That this Lodge cannot but express its deep regret upon reading in some of the leading articles in the last few numbers of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, expressions and opinions relative to our Provincial Grand Master and his appointment of officers for the present year—articles which are written in a most unmasonic spirit, and calculated to cause much dissension in the Craft and disunion amongst

its members ; and this Lodge also desires to testify its fraternal regard and respect to our Provincial Grand Master, and to recognize the prerogative of his office in the appointment of his Provincial Grand Officers.

“ Resolved unanimously—

“ That a copy of the above Resolution be sent to the Provincial Grand Master and the Editor of the *Freemasons' Magazine*.

“ W. MASEFIELD, Sec., No. 730,

P. Prov. S.G.W., and P.G. Treas.”

MARK MASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Although a young Mason and totally unaccustomed to paper warfare, I cannot, after reading the letter of your correspondent, “D. R. A. T. N.,” refrain from offering a few remarks thereon, although, in all probability, the matter will be taken up by abler hands than mine.

I had seen with great satisfaction that an attempt was being made in London to amalgamate the bodies working under English and Scotch warrants, and am extremely sorry that “D. R. A. T. N.,” who does not in any manner appear to be connected with English Masonry, should thus throw a firebrand among us. I think—and in saying this I do not wish to be thought uncharitable—that “D. R. A. T. N.,” in doing so, as a Scotch Mason, has interfered in a manner which, to say the least of it, is liable to be misinterpreted, and in a matter which it would be better to leave to the English Brethren themselves, who are certainly the best judges of what authority they are to work under.

I say—and in saying this I shall be borne out by every true Mason—that the wish for Masonic unity of the four Metropolitan Lodges named does honour to them as Masons. God forbid that we should again see two Grand Lodges, either in Craft or Mark Masonry.

As W.M. of a Provincial Mark Lodge, working under the Grand Lodge, of which Lord Leigh is the respected head, and advanced in a Lodge working from time immemorial, I now come to another portion of “D. R. A. T. N.”’s letter, namely that concerning the legitimacy of its members, and his threat of exclusion from Scottish Lodges ; and I would ask “D. R. A. T. N.” whether his connexion with the S.R.A.C. of Scotland is also of long enough standing for him to know the origin and history of that body ; and when and by what authority it first assumed to itself the government of the Mark ; and how many “self-constituted, surreptitious, irregular Lodges,” were first admitted under that immaculate confederation. Believe me there is only a few years of difference between the “questionable body,” and the Lodges working under this highly lauded Grand Chapter.

I will pass over that portion of “D. R. A. T. N.”’s letter which refers to the disinterested motives of the Scotch Grand Chapter, “and the services it has rendered”—I am willing to believe that all which he states of it in that respect is just. We have now a Grand Mark Lodge of our own, and I hope, trust, and pray, ere long, to see all the Mark Lodges in England working under one governing head ; and implore our Brethren of the Mark to shut their ears against any such attempts to breed dissension among

them, as the establishment of another Grand Lodge must inevitably entail. I have however trespassed too much on your valuable space, and will only add, in conclusion, that I do not believe our Scotch Brethren are so forgetful of the principles of the Order as your correspondent would have us think; but even should such be the case, if the English Brethren of the Mark are united, we could soon form such a body that we could afford to despise the threat of exclusion with which "D. R. A. T. N." is uncharitable enough to taunt us.

I have done with this matter, so far as I am concerned, and beg to subscribe myself, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours very fraternally,
Δ.

Manchester, November 4th, 1858,

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I notice the remarks in your number of the 3rd instant, by "D.R.A.T.N.," on the subject of the Mark degree; and cannot but think such letters are not calculated to restore harmony and uniformity to the Craft on this question.

I may say at once that I am an English Mark Mason, under L.C., and very naturally object to the terms "irregular," "surreptitious," and "spurious," as applied to the English Grand Mark Lodge under Lord Leigh. "D.R.A.T.N." admits the desirability of amalgamating all Mark Lodges in England under one supreme head, and states that this degree has hitherto been worked temporarily under S.C., and "that when the proper time should have arrived, and they powerful enough, the object they had in view (*i.e.*, that of legitimately forming a separate grand body of themselves) would be found to be easy of attainment."

Now I maintain that the present is the "proper time" to unite all S.C. Mark Lodges in England and those under L.C., to form one legitimate grand body, and that the present Lodges under Lord Leigh, seconded by those under Scotch Constitutions, are "powerful enough" to form a grand jurisdiction of themselves.

The present state of the question appears to be admittedly as follows:—1st. The Mark Degree is a genuine part of ancient Freemasonry; 2nd. The Grand Lodge of England declines for the present to recognize it; 3rd. There are a very large number of Mark Masons in England under divided jurisdictions; 4th. There must be some supreme authority; 5th. It does not comport with the dignity of the Masons of a country like England to owe allegiance to a sister country; 6th. Many Grand Lodges have had the epithet "irregular" applied to them before they got firmly rooted; 7th. The English Grand Mark Lodge has not been established under more "surreptitious" auspices than several other Grand Lodges.

If the above be a true exposition of the state of this degree in England, I think "D.R.A.T.N." must allow that the sooner it is put on a better footing the better; and I cannot think that his remarks tend to bring about any such result. Differences and dissensions are ever to be deprecated in Masonry; the English-Scotch Mark Lodges had therefore much better unite with those under Lord Leigh in the endeavour to establish what "D.R.A.T.N." calls a "legal body"—to the avoidance of differences, the consolidation of the Mark, and the prosperity and advantage of Masonry in general. With hearty wishes for such a consummation,

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
Hartlepool, 6th Nov., 1858. T. P. T.

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

"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

SIR AND BROTHER,—I have just read the letter in your *Magazine* of the 3rd instant, relative to Mark Masonry, and signed "D.R.A.T.N." I cannot but think that if our brother north of the Tweed would act more in the spirit of the sublime precept with which I have headed the few remarks I intend to make on his communication, he would not attempt to vilify his English Brethren, nor endeavour to hamper the efforts of those whose desire it is to preserve in its purity and integrity one of the most beautiful legends in Masonic history, and at the same time to forward the natural desire of English Mark Masters to unite under one English authority, to which they in their own country may confess allegiance, and from which they may expect counsel and support.

It is not my intention to bandy words with "D.R.A.T.N.," and I shall therefore pass by, as simple impertinencies, certain expressions not frequently to be found in the communications of gentlemen—such as "self constituted," "surreptitious," "spurious," &c. If "D.R.A.T.N." had used argument instead of abuse, he might have taken up a position on more creditable ground; as it is, the old story of that person being in the wrong who, while arguing with another, first puts himself into a passion, is fully applicable to our angry brother of the north. I cannot do better than recommend him to recover his temper, and to cease railing at those earnest, conscientious Brethren, who endeavour to maintain and support that bond of union which will strengthen the Lodges throughout the world.

"D.R.A.T.N." professes to know all about the history and origin of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England and Wales; he appears to be totally ignorant of the causes which gave birth and vitality to that Lodge.

I have good grounds for believing that, had it not been for the vacillation of the Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters would never have been formed. It must be in the recollection of most of your readers that at one quarterly communication the Grand Lodge accepted the jurisdiction over the Mark Degree, and on the following quarterly communication declined to confirm that resolution. Now, sir, it is not in the habit of Englishmen to allow themselves to be played the fool with; if circumstances should unfortunately place them in that predicament, they resent the insult, and as they generally possess both physically and mentally what is ordinarily called "pluck," they pretty frequently succeed in getting the laugh on their own side, and very rarely fail in establishing their position. The Mark Masters of England have established their position.

Every idea must have an originator. It appeared to certain Brethren of this degree, on the refusal of the Grand Lodge to accept the responsibility of ruling over this very essential part of Craft Masonry, that it was absolutely necessary, in order to procure union amongst all Lodges working the Mark Master degree in England and Wales and the colonies and possessions of the British crown, to constitute a body possessing authority over those Lodges, but to have no authoritative connection of any sort, character, or description, with any other degree whatever in Masonry.

Why, sir, it is not possible to conceive for a moment that the Masons, the gentlemen of England—I believe the strongest and most influential body of men in existence—could hail from, or acknowledge, any other than English supremacy. All and each of our English Brethren are

undoubtedly desirous of being on friendly and Masonic terms with their fellows in Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, or wherever Masons congregate, but to place themselves under foreign commands—no; English Masons will confess allegiance to English authority, and no other! They will be ever ready to receive with cordiality and welcome Brethren of every country, but they do not, and will not, hail from Scotch, or Irish, or French supremacies.

With the view then of establishing the required authority, communications were entered into with many very eminent Masons, (some of them holding highest positions in the Craft), and inquiries made for the purpose of ascertaining what Mark Master Lodges were in existence in the country. After several meetings the nucleus of the Grand Lodge was formed, and invitations issued, by means of advertisements in the public papers and circulars, for all those who were desirous of co-operating with that body, to meet at the Freemasons' Tavern.

A meeting accordingly was held in June, 1857. It was attended by a great number of representatives of Mark Lodges, many belonging to Lodges which had conferred the degree from time immemorial—some hailing from the Irish constitution, I believe—some from what are termed regimental Lodges—some colonial—and some zealous and able Brethren holding under the Supreme Chapter of Scotland, who were really desirous of establishing good feeling and brotherly love between all members of the degree, and were thus prepared to meet half way the open hand of friendship and equality held out for their acceptance by Lord Leigh and the Grand Lodge.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge were approved, and a committee appointed to devise means of promoting union and uniformity between all Mark Master Lodges. That committee held several meetings, and finally agreed upon certain resolutions, recommending co-operation and union with the Grand Lodge.

Now, sir, I do not see how any Mason could desire a more legally constituted authority than that of this Grand Lodge. I believe that I may say that nine tenths of the old Mark Master Lodges have united with it; many new Mark Master Lodges have been appointed by it; and I trust that our Brethren hitherto acknowledging the supremacy of a foreign country (for in Masonry Scotland is to England as foreign as France) will range themselves under our English banner, and support an English Grand Lodge.

I am, Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

Y. B. C.

London, November 6th, 1858.

AN INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE FOR VICTORIA.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—The importance of the subject of this letter must be my apology for bringing it so promptly before the Brethren affiliated with Lodges under the United Grand Lodge of England, not only as it regards the interests of that branch of Freemasonry in Victoria, but also of those Lodges under the same in other British colonies.

For some time, two young colonial Masters, who have recently passed the chairs of their respective Lodges under the Irish constitution, and who

hold office in the Prov. Grand Lodge thereunder, have been urging the propriety of amalgamating the Lodges under the English, Irish, and Scottish Grand Lodges, numbering respectively, twenty-seven, nine, and two Lodges, and forming them into an independent Grand Lodge of Victoria. Two young colonial Masters, who have also recently passed the chairs of their respective Lodges under the Scottish constitution (one of which Past Masters however expresses some doubt and hesitation at the step), have given their adhesion to the project; and, and we regret to add, an actual Prov. Grand Officer, under the English constitution, and who passed the chair of a Lodge in England, has also joined in the project with the singular reservation that this course be taken "constitutionally." These Brethren have determined to convoke a convention in Melbourne of all the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Lodges in Victoria.

The reasons assigned for this proceeding are, "That it is for the interests of Freemasonry in Victoria that there should be an independent united Grand Lodge, and that the existence of three Prov. Grand Lodges affords undue facilities by rivalry to obtain dispensations to form Lodges, which if refused by one Prov. Grand Lodge are granted readily by another."

We challenge any Brother to prove that Captain Clarke, the Prov. Grand Master, under the English constitution (who will sail in the same ship by which this is conveyed) has ever granted a dispensation to form a Lodge because it was refused by a Prov. Grand Master of another constitution, or in order to augment the number of English Lodges.

We also affirm that the total number of thirty-eight Lodges in Victoria under the three constitutions, does not afford any support for the assertion which we now dispute; there being a population of half a million, and numerous flourishing towns.

We also affirm that the interests of Freemasonry in Victoria do not require the amalgamation of the three Lodges, even if attainable, which we believe is not practicable; the remote future not being now under review.

We affirm that, an English Master or Past Master of a Lodge, bearing in mind his solemn obligation to submit to and support the ancient charges and regulations, as Masters have done in all ages, can take no part in promoting separation from united Grand Lodge unless it have forfeited its claims to allegiance, have inflicted unconstitutional appeals, and refused to redress real grievances. What do these ancient charges comprise—the promise of the Master elect of a Lodge strictly to conform to every edict of the Grand Lodge—to admit that no new Lodge can be formed without permission of the Grand Master or his deputy, and that no countenance ought to be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any person initiated therein, &c.

It is a significant fact that no English Lodge has originated this movement, but that it is projected by young colonially installed Masters, who have recently passed the chairs of their respective Lodges, under the Irish and Scottish constitutions, though they have, with one exception joined, but do not hold office in English Lodges.

If unity be the only object, the Lodges under the Irish and Scottish constitutions could at once merge their individuality, which, however, they decline to do, by affiliating with the English (the most ancient) as one Provincial Grand Lodge. But will the Irish and Scottish Provincial Grand Masters resign their patents either to this or any independent Grand Lodge?

When Bro. J. J. Moody, a Past Provincial Grand Junior Warden for Cheshire, whose Masonic fidelity to the united Grand Lodge is indisputable, was consulted by these Brethren, he stated to them these objections, which we now only repeat. He added that fidelity to their united Grand Lodge

was a sacred duty, and that their convoking Masters, Past Masters and Wardens of all the Lodges, for the purpose of separation, was most irregular and unconstitutional; as each Prov. Grand Lodge was composed of the representatives of all the Lodges under its jurisdiction, and it was the proper place to introduce such question, if so desired, and to discuss it in compliance with the constitutional regulations prescribed in the Book of Constitutions. To this they only answered that country Masters would not attend Prov. Grand Lodge, to which Bro. Moody replied there was no stronger reason for expecting their attendance at a convention, but officers of country Lodges could, as provided by the constitutions, in reference to District Grand Lodges, "when unable to attend by reason of their distance from the place of assembly, be permitted to state such Lodge's opinions in writing."

Against these reasons for separation, Bro. Moody, amongst others, also alleged the following:—That on his motion a petition had been transmitted to the United Grand Lodge for the reduction of fees for registration and certificate to one uniform sum of 2s. 6d., no other contributions being exacted from colonial Lodges; that a petition had also been transmitted to the United Grand Lodge to sanction a representative of the Prov. Grand Lodge therein as in the case of foreign Grand Lodges—compliance with both of the prayers, of which petitions might be reasonably anticipated; and that blank certificates were now to be transmitted to Prov. Grand Masters in colonies, so that, in fact, and by reasonable anticipation, no real grievances existed.

That since a union was once attempted, but not effected, of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, it was highly improbable that they could sanction such proposed union in the colony of Victoria and even if some Lodges consented to separate from Grand Lodge, and independently unite, the same painful disunion might be exhibited and the same injury to Masonry follow as in Canada, where were two independent Grand Lodges and a Prov. Grand Lodge, the latter composed of Lodges faithful to their allegiance and which nominated a Prov. Grand Master appointed by the M.W. Grand Master, who would in such case as then stated consider it his sacred duty to support Brethren faithful to their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge, and consequently anxious to maintain Masonic unity. That the privilege of being affiliated with the first Grand Lodge in the world, was cheaply purchased by the nominal sum likely to be paid hereafter, independent of all the moral and Masonic advantages flowing from such a union.

We earnestly urge upon the Colonial Board, and through them the Grand Lodge, as well as the Grand Secretary, promptly to reply to communications, and promptly to act in all that concerns Masonic intercourse with Victoria, so that the faithful friends of union with the Grand Lodge may be encouraged in the path of duty, and not weakened by arguments for separation founded upon alleged neglect of Grand Lodge (or its functionaries) or by other plausible reasons of separatists. It must likewise always be borne in mind by our English Grand Lodge authorities that the Masonic loyalty of colonial made Masons and officers must ordinarily be far more feeble than that of the loyal Past Masters of England, whose associations therewith are endeared by many proud recollections, many warm national sympathies, and many fraternal and long cherished friendships.

A PAST MASTER OF ENGLISH LODGES.

Melbourne, Aug. 15th, 1856.

MASONIC GOVERNMENT.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have just received the last month's number of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, wherein is inserted, at page 694, my letter of the 9th ult., under the head "Masonic Government." By the subjoined paragraph, I perceive you have appropriated to yourself a compliment which was certainly never intended for you. I simply stated that much had been written which was untrue to the spirit of Freemasonry; and in saying this did not refer to your own sentiments, but to those of a certain portion of your correspondents, who, not satisfied by giving expression to them in their own publication, have very generously contributed them also to yours.

I remain dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

Dudley, Nov. 4th, 1858.

AN OLD MASON.

ALLEGED FAVOURITISM.

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

DEAR SIR AND E. COMPANION.—After the opening of a new Metropolitan R.A. Chapter a few days since, three Brethren were balloted for, and duly exalted as R.A. Masons; but immediately after their exaltation (and before they had even had time to discover the form of the Chapter) they were appointed respectively to the offices of N. and 1st and 2nd Assistant Sojourners, although there were older Companions, of ability and eminence in the Craft, who had signed the petition for the Charter and who were members of the new Chapter, both ready and willing to take those offices.

Now Sir, as this seems to me in direct contradiction to the spirit of Masonry, and calculated to estrange good men and true (who must naturally be averse to anything like sycophancy) from the Order, I should feel much obliged if you would insert this letter in your journal, in order that I may have the benefit of your opinion, as well as that of others, to guide me for the future.

I may mention that I am one of the last in the world to introduce dissension into a Lodge or Chapter; but I have always made it a rule since my initiation to advocate every just measure (without reference to parties or cliques, which I abhor in Masonry), and at the same time to set my face against anything like improper innovation or favouritism.

I am, dear Sir and E. Companion,

Yours faithfully,

6th Nov., 1858.

W. H. C.

[We look upon the opening of a new Lodge or Chapter as forming an exception to the general rule; and presume it had been previously decided upon by the members themselves who were to be appointed to the different offices.—ED.]

THE CALENDAR FOR 1859.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As the Almoner of Lodge No. 839, in the direct route from London westward, I have had frequent applications from persons professing to have belonged to Irish, Scotch, and in some few instances English Lodges, who present certificates and other documents bearing unquestionable evidence of long travel and frequent production; and have experienced much difficulty in ascertaining, at the time, if their statements with respect to their Lodges, meetings, &c., &c., were correct, all which would be avoided if the fifty pages from the "List of Kings and Queens," in the Calendar, were occupied by matter purely relating to Masonry. I would respectfully submit to the revising Committee, that the Masonic Calendar for 1859 should contain a complete list of all Lodges holding respectively under the Grand Masters of England, Ireland, and Scotland, in columns, under the following heads:—

1. Present number of the several Lodges, from No. 1 to the highest number.
2. Original number and name, in 1813, or subsequently.
3. Number as altered in 18—.
4. Number as altered in 18—.
5. Number merged in.
6. Name of Lodge, with time and place of meeting, as at present published, stating by marks, such as *, those which are worked throughout the year; by †, those which are worked during the summer months; and by ‡, those which are worked during the winter months only.
7. Date of grant or charter.
8. Date of merger.
9. Date when erased.

It would not occupy the Assistant Secretaries of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, many hours to furnish the Committee with all such information, and I have little doubt but that the Calendar, so improved, would be gladly accepted and appreciated, as being extensively serviceable to the Brethren in the sister isles as it would be to us.

Yours fraternally,

E. S. COSSENS,

Newbury 25th Oct., 1858.

S.W., Sec., and Almoner, No. 839.

[Though we to a considerable extent approve of the suggestions of Bro. Cossens, there would not be time to obtain the information for the forthcoming Calendar, which will appear in a few days. The Irish Calendar, for want of accuracy, is worse than the English; and of a recent circular we addressed to the Irish Lodges, at least a third were returned by the Post Office, marked "not known," or "not to be found."—ED.]

THE CALENDAR FOR 1859.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am not surprised to find comments on the *Freemasons' Calendar and Pocket Book*, for it is very defective, and its

amendment in 1858 desirable. There is not only no list of Irish Lodges, but there is no list of Scotch Lodges, although there is a list of Colonial Lodges, under the Grand Lodge of England. The "Remarkable Occurrences in Masonry" deserve the notice of the *Calendar* sub-committee of the Board of General Purposes, for the suppression of some entries and the insertion of many others. The higher degrees meet with no notice. The *Calendar* requires to be made more distinctively a Freemasons' Calendar.

Yours fraternally,

R. L.

MASONIC CEMETERIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Impressed with an idea that Masonry as a fraternal institution may be considered as a section of morality, comprising within its tenets peculiar opinions founded upon a philosophical philanthropy, and governed by a peculiarity of reasoning—a reasoning that tends to intimate association during this mundane existence—it strikes me as being very strange, that no Brother in this country has heretofore thought of mooted the subject of our resting together "when we have shuffled off this mortal coil." To the point. We have not a Masonic cemetery, neither a portion of an established cemetery, especially dedicated to the interment of the Brethren of the Craft. Why should we not have such a place of sepulture? I but throw out the suggestion. Perchance it may induce some Brother more influential than myself to follow it up; and asking that you will not deem me presumptuous for having taken the initiative in a matter of so much importance, allow me to subscribe myself,

Yours fraternally,

15, Craven Buildings,
Saint Clement Danes.

CHARLES SLOMAN,
Robert Burns Lodge, 25.

AN IMPOSTOR.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Will you allow me space in your columns for the description of a man who calls himself a Mason, and is extracting money from our newly initiated Brethren, under false representations. He was in this town and neighbourhood yesterday, and went to several Brethren, stating that I had relieved him, and had recommended him to them, which was an utter falsehood. He is about sixty years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, thin habit of body, fair complexion; one hand and arm withered, or wasted from scrofula. He speaks with the Irish accent. Had on black hat, with crape band—hat rather wide in the rim, black dress coat, and mixed tweed trowsers, which buttoned in front.

If you will give publicity to this, it may put the unwary Brethren on their guard, and tend to reduce the revenue of this impostor.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, faithfully and fraternally yours,

SAMUEL ALDRICH.

Hampstead, N.W., 13th Nov., 1858.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE Annual Meeting of the Sherborne Lodge, No. 1,004, will be held at the Royal George Hotel, Stroud, on Tuesday, the 7th of December: when Bro. H. R. Luckes (Prov. Grand Deacon) will be installed W.M. for the ensuing year. This Lodge is in a very flourishing state—it has been established only eighteen months, and the number of members is nearly fifty. Much of this success is due to the worthy Bro. who is to be installed at the next meeting, and to Bro. Geo. F. Newmarch, the D. Prov. G.M. of the province, who has presided as W.M. during the first eighteen months.

THE Earl of Yarborough, P.D.G.M., who is residing in Brighton, has, with his usual kind feeling, accorded his patronage to the performances at the Theatre Royal, Brighton (Bro. H. Nye Chart, No. 394, lessee), on Thursday, the 25th inst., being the bespeak of the Royal York Lodge, No. 394. It affords us sincere pleasure to state that the noble earl is in the enjoyment of improved health.

WE are requested to notice, that the Zetland Lodge has removed from the Monks' Ferry Hotel, Birkenhead, to the Park Hotel.

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, November 17th.—Lodges, Grand Stewards, Freemasons' Tavern; Royal York (7), ditto; United Mariners (33), Green Man, Tooley Street; St. George's (164), Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich; Sincerity (203), Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; Oak (225), Radley's Hotel; Nelson (1002), Red Lion, Woolwich. General Committee of Grand Lodge, and Lodge of Benevolence at 7.

Thursday, 18th.—Lodges, Gihon (57), Bridge House Hotel; Constitutional (63), Ship and Turtle; St. Mary's (76), Freemasons' Tavern; Temperance (198), Plough Tavern, Rotherhithe; Manchester (209), Anderton's Hotel. *Chapter.*—Yarborough (312), George Hotel, Commercial Road East. House Committee of Girls' School, at 2½.

Friday, 19th.—Lodges, Prosperity (78), White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; Middlesex (167), Thatched House; Jordan (237), Freemasons' Tavern. *Chapter.*—Moirs (109), London Tavern.

Saturday, 20th.—Lodge, Honour and Generosity (194), London Tavern.

Monday, 22nd.—Lodges, Somerset House and Inverness (4), Freemasons' Tavern; Castle of Harmony (27), Thatched House; Old King's Arms (30), Freemasons' Tavern; Salisbury (630), Dean Street, Soho. *Chapter.*—Mount Sion (169), Radley's Hotel.

Tuesday, 23rd.—Lodges, Tuscan (14), Freemasons' Tavern; Moirs (109), London Tavern; Prudent Brethren (169), Freemasons' Tavern; Industry (219), Dick's Coffee House; Prince of Wales (324), Thatched House Tavern. *Chapter.*—Emulation (21), Albion Tavern.

Wednesday, 24th.—Lodges, Antiquity (2), Freemasons' Tavern; Mount Moriah (40), Freemasons' Tavern; United Pilgrims (745), Hanor House, Walworth.

Thursday, 25th.—Lodges, Neptune (22), Radley's Hotel; Grenadiers (79), Freemasons' Tavern; Shakspeare (116), Albion Tavern. *Chapter.*—Domestic (206), Falcon Tavern. General Committee Girls' School, at 12.

Friday, 26th.—Lodge, Universal (212), Freemasons' Tavern. House Committee Boys' School, at 3.

Saturday, 27th.—Lodge, Unity (215), London Tavern. *Chapter.*—St. George's (5), Freemasons' Tavern.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

LODGE OF FIDELITY (No. 3).—This Lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 10th instant, presided over by Bro. Wotton, W.M. There were thirty-two members present, and Bro. Madigan, W.M., No. 252, was a visitor. The Lodge balloted for and elected the Rev. Mathew Anst Pierpoint, and Lieut. Debenham for initiation, but neither candidate being in attendance, the Brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet, the pleasure of the evening being greatly augmented by the vocal abilities of Bros. Lawler, H. M. Phillips, and several other members of the Lodge.

KENT LODGE (No. 15).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, November 10th, at Bro. Harris's, Three Tuns Tavern, High-street, Southwark, and it was very fully attended. Bro. Dresser Rogers, W.M., presided; Bro. Mariner, S.W., and Bro. Parker, J.W. The first business was the raising of Bros. Summerhill and Twelves to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being performed in a most impressive manner. Bros. Long and Turner were then introduced, and passed to the second degree. Some other business having been disposed of, the W.M. said that since the last occasion he had met them, he found that the Crystal Palace Lodge had taken up a matter to which he had previously devoted a good deal of attention in reference to a grand Masonic festival in the Crystal Palace, and he had attended a meeting of a committee appointed to carry it out, from whom he had met with a hearty response. There was nothing like antagonism between the members of that Lodge and himself, and he should, therefore, join heart and hand with them in obtaining the object which was now exciting the greatest interest amongst the Craft. The matter was surrounded by difficulties which he little expected, and unless it was supported by the Craft generally, it could not be successful, although his object was to obtain £1,000 at the least, towards their Masonic charities. He completely acquitted the Crystal Palace Lodge of any unfairness, and all he asked of them was to give him their assistance; for the future, he desired that their action should be united, and most sincerely did he hope that it would prove successful. Bro. Trebbeck, as a member of the Crystal Palace Lodge, could assure the Brethren that it was the desire of their members to work hand and heart with them, and he trusted that he should see this great work carried out. When he originated the Crystal Palace Lodge, it had suggested itself to his mind that they should have a Masonic gathering in the Crystal Palace, and if the Kent Lodge had taken up the matter, he assured them that the Crystal Palace Lodge would do anything towards it that lay in their power which might be proposed. This part of the business having been disposed of, the Brethren retired for refreshment, and to which about forty sat down. At the conclusion of the banquet, the W.M. gave the loyal and Masonic toasts, which were responded to in the characteristic manner of the Kent Lodge. Bro. Gibbs, P.M., in very appropriate terms, proposed "The health of Bro. Rogers, W.M. of the Kent Lodge," which was most enthusiastically received. The W.M., in acknowledging the compliment, said, when he was placed in his present position, as Master of the Lodge, it was the proudest moment of his life, and he congratulated the members on the present high position of the Kent Lodge, and he hoped that they would get the assistance of the highest members in the Craft, to aid them in the cause of charity, by a Masonic demonstration at the Crystal Palace. Masonry was now a great and powerful body, and attracted a large amount of public observation at the present moment, although it had slumbered for some

time; and he attributed that, in some measure, to the publicity their proceedings attained, which it never had before. Indeed, Masonry was progressing to an extent that it was hardly possible for them to conceive, and, as thousands were being added to their number, the officers of the Grand Lodge of England had such increased duties thrown upon them, that Bro. Farnfield required an advance of salary in consequence of the immense number of individuals who were now joined to their body. Masonry had proved its worth, and the result was, that many who had hitherto held aloof, came amongst them, and were prouder of being numbered with them than if they belonged to all the other orders in existence. The proudest word that could be used amongst them was charity—that was the great link which bound them together as Masons, and he trusted, by collective and individual exertions, they would give effect to the word in its widest extent and most expansive meaning. It might be, that to effect this they would have to resort to a certain amount of moral force; if they could not take the crowbar, and bend it across the knee in its cold state, they might be able to do so by warming it and, if, by his exertion he should be able to aid the cause of charity, or to do any good, he should always feel highly gratified that the Kent Lodge had given him an opportunity of doing so. The W.M. then proposed “The health of Bro. Barnes, the Treasurer of the Lodge.”—Bro. Barnes (father of the Lodge) returned thanks, and said that he had the honour of belonging to the United Mariners and the Prosperity Lodge, and he should be glad to see any of the Brethren present at them. He was most happy that night to see so many P.Ms. present, and he should greatly regret losing any of their services. Most heartily did he rejoice to see the Lodge prospering; he was sure that it would do so under their present W.M., and he hoped the same success would attend their S.W., if he should be elected to the chair. He had been for thirty-five years a member of that Lodge, and he hoped that every individual then present would enjoy for as many years as much happiness in it as he had done. The W.M. then proposed “The Health of the Officers of the Lodge,” to which Bro. Mariner, S.W., returned thanks. The next toast was that of “The Visitors,” for which Bro. H. Thompson returned thanks, and the business of the Lodge closed in harmony.

EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 112).—This Lodge, which for twenty-three years has been held at the Wade's Arms Tavern, Poplar, was, in consequence of Bro. Holt's increased business, which required the rooms appropriated to the Lodge meetings, removed to Bro. Gardner's, the New Globe Tavern, Mile End Road, where the first meeting was held, on Wednesday, November 10th. There was a full attendance of the members of the Lodge. Bro. George Allison, W.M., presided; Bro. Vousley, S.W.; Bro. Maney, of No. 201, as J.W.; Bros. Potts, Gardner, W. W. Davis, and Marriot, P.Ms. and others. Bro. Geo. Sharpe was raised to the third degree by Bro. Potts, at the request of the W.M.; Bro. E. W. Davis most efficiently discharging his duty as S.D. The W.M. then said that the piece of plate which had been subscribed for by the members of the Lodge, as a testimonial of their esteem and regard for Bro. G. F. Grimes, and which would have been presented at the last Lodge had that Brother been able to attend, was now, having been regularly voted, to be considered as virtually his property. Bro. Grimes, as they well knew, died a few days after that Lodge meeting, and he (the W.M.) now, with the concurrence of he believed every one, proposed that the piece of plate, a silver salver, be, with a letter of condolence, presented to the widow of Bro. Grimes. This proposal was seconded by Bro. W. W. Davis, P.M., and Treas., and carried unanimously. To inaugurate the removal to Bro. Gardner's, there was a goodly attendance of visitors, among whom were—Bro. C. J. Osborn, P.M., No. 22; S. R. Baker, P.M., No. 54; H. Muggeridge, P.M., 227; T. E. Davis, and P. Edinger, P.Ms., No. 812; Freeman, P.M., No. 247; Francis, No. 11; Meredith, No. 3; and Mitchell, No. 812. All business ended, the Brethren removed into a spacious saloon, where a very excellent banquet was spread. Bro. How, in responding for the welcome given to the visitors, congratulated the Lodge upon its new location at Bro. Gardner's establishment, which corrected an inconvenience the Lodge must have felt in Bro. Holt's house, and without forgetting the pleasant meetings, or Bro. Holt's attention, he must say that everything that

evening afforded perfect satisfaction, and the fact of Bro. Gardner being a zealous P.M. of the Lodge, was a guarantee for his attention to the Eastern Star. He remembered to have read an ingenious essay intended to prove that Shakspeare was a Mason, but he thought the quotation of two lines was convincing proof such was not the case—

“The evil that men do, lives after them ;
The good is oft interred with their bones.”

Now the vote of that evening showed that the good deeds of Masons are not forgotten. Having known and esteemed their late worthy Brother, he, with permission of the W.M., gave “The memory of Brother Grimes,” which was drunk in solemn silence. The Brethren appeared in mourning, which is to continue for three months.

PHOENIX LODGE (No. 202).—The members of this Lodge held their first meeting for the season at the Freemasons’ Tavern, on Saturday last, November 13th, under the presidency of Bro. Sharman, W.M., who was supported by Bro. Williams, S.W.; Bro. Dunphy, J.W.; Bro. Webber, P.M.; Bro. Harrison, P.M.; Bro. Burton, P.M.; Bro. Warren, P.M., and a number of other Brethren. Bros. Weeks and Theodore Distin were duly passed to the second degree. Bros. Symmonds, formerly of this Lodge, (P.M. of 812), was proposed to rejoin it. The Brethren afterwards adjourned to a most elegant banquet and passed a most pleasant evening, the harmony of which was much enhanced by the admirable singing of Bros. Distin, Weeks, Beuler, Webber, Burton, Morris, and others. In the course of the evening some strong appeals were made on behalf of the Masonic charities, and Bro. Webber, P.M., kindly consented to stand as Steward, and represent the Lodge at the forthcoming festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for aged Masons and their widows, appointed to be held in January next.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, November 8th, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter Lane, when there was an unusually full attendance of members and visitors; amongst the latter were—Bro. W. Smith, of No. 209; Bro. Hughes, No. 70; Bro. Welsford, No. 805; Bro. Driver, No. 955; Bro. John Boyd, No. 169; Bro. Odell, No. 165; Bro. Boleno, No. 118, &c. Bro. Brett, the W.M., presided; supported by Bro. Baker, S.W., Bro. Haydon, J.W., and P.Ms. Carpenter, Snow, Marshall, Smith, and Garrod. The first business was to ballot for Bro. Alfred Silvester, of the Manchester Lodge, No. 209; Bro. William Platt, of St. Luke’s Lodge, No. 186; and Bro. Joseph George Thompson, of the Joppa Lodge, No. 223, who were admitted as joining members. Bros. Osborne and Edwards were then introduced, and entrusted with the sublime degree of M.M., the imposing ceremony being performed by the W.M. in a manner impressive and becoming this high degree of Freemasonry. Bros. Aid, Walker, M’Nally, James Silvester, and Keene (who were initiated at the last Lodge) were then severally passed to the second degree in due form. Mr. W. Beckett was next introduced, and duly initiated into the Order. The Lodge then proceeded to the election of the W.M., Treasurer, and Secretary, for the year ensuing. Bro. Baker, S.W., was declared to be unanimously elected W.M., who, in returning thanks for the honour, said it was his hope that he should be able efficiently to discharge the duties of the office, but he had to follow one of the most perfect Masters who ever occupied that chair. Still he would do his best to promote the comfort of younger Masons, both at working in the Lodge, and when they were in what they called the “fourth degree;” and, at the termination of his year of office, he hoped to leave the chair as pure and unsullied as he should take it. Bro. Smith, P.M., and Bro. Elme were severally re-elected as Treasurer and Secretary, and returned thanks for that renewed mark of confidence on the part of the members of the Lodge. An audit committee having been appointed, Bro. Marshall, P.M., said he had a most pleasing duty to perform, and that was to move that a P.M.’s jewel, of the value of five guineas, should be presented to Bro. Brett for his services in the performance of the duties of W.M. during the past year. It was unnecessary for him to speak of the merits of Bro. Brett, as they all knew what they were, but he must say that it was very rarely that they saw a W.M.

enter upon his office, and go through the year without missing a single night, and, in addition to that, he had also ably performed the duties cast upon him in Grand Lodge. It was his great pleasure to hear their W.M. spoken of in other Lodges with the greatest respect; and, without further occupying their time, he would conclude by moving that a jewel of the value of five guineas, be presented to Bro. Brett, on his retirement from the office of W.M. Bro. Snow seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously. The W.M. thanked the Brethren collectively, and Bro. Marshall and Bro. Snow individually and personally, for that mark of their favour and respect; if he had performed his duty, it was no more than he ought to have done. He had the honour of being unanimously elected to that chair, and if, what he had done while he occupied it had given them satisfaction, he was delighted, and sincerely thanked them for the honour they had done him. Mr. E. S. Boord and Mr. E. Lowther were nominated as members of the Lodge, and business having concluded, the Brethren adjourned to the banqueting room for refreshment, to which nearly seventy Brethren sat down. This part of the proceedings having been disposed of, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and masonic toasts, and then proposed "The health of their newly initiated Bro. Beckett," who briefly returned thanks, and expressed the great honour he felt had been conferred upon him by his admission into the Order of Freemasonry. The W.M. then gave "The health of the Visitors," the toast being responded to by Bro. Odell. Bro. Garrod, P.M., then said, as that was the last time he should have an opportunity of proposing the health of their W.M., he trusted the Brethren would respond to it most cordially. The year had been a most prosperous one, and he felt sure that all the Brethren who had been initiated or raised in that Lodge, who had visited other Lodges, would bear him out, that the business was nowhere carried out in a better manner than it had been by their W.M. The toast was responded to in the usual Masonic manner, and the W.M. said it was with no ordinary feelings that he rose to return thanks for the manner in which the Brethren had responded to the toast which Bro. Garrod, P.M., had proposed, and especially as it was the last time that he should have to do so, as the W.M. of that Lodge. It was true that his year of office had been a prosperous one; he had initiated a great number of members into the Lodge, and some eight or nine of them he had himself proposed, with several others as joining members which was a great source of pleasure to him, and he believed that he had done his duty or they would not have responded in the way they had done to the toast which their Bro. Garrod had proposed, or have conferred such an honour upon him as voting him a P.M.'s jewel. The next toast usually proposed was that of the P.Ms. but he hoped the Brethren would excuse him if he deviated from it on the present occasion to pay a mark of respect to Bro. Baker, the W.M. elect. Bro. Baker was an old member, and though anxious to be appointed to office, he allowed both Bro. Garrod and himself to take the turn of W.M., to which he was entitled two years ago, and he did then what all young members of Lodges ought to look at and to do, which was not to take the office of W.M. until they were capable of properly performing its duties. The toast was cordially received, and Bro. Baker thanked them sincerely for the manner in which they had received his name. Their Lodge was one of the largest in London, and he hoped to live to see the Domestic Lodge second to none in the metropolis, or, at any rate, to maintain and keep it in that position in which he received it. The W.M., in proposing "The health of the P.Ms. of the Domestic Lodge," said he hardly knew what to say about them, or to acknowledge in sufficient terms the able support he had received from them during his year of office, not individually, but collectively, from the whole of the P.Ms. who had supported him in the chair. It was the last time he should propose their healths, and if he were to go into their respective merits it would take a longer time than they would like to listen to him; indeed it would take all night, and then he would not be able to speak of the P.Ms. in a manner in which they ought to be spoken of; but their services were appreciated by the members of the Lodge. He therefore gave "The healths of Bros. Carpenter, Marshall, Smith and Garrod, P.Ms. of the Domestic Lodge." Bros. Carpenter and Haydon returned thanks on the part of the officers of the Lodge, for a compliment conferred upon them. Several other toasts were given and responded to, and the

evening was spent in the most complete harmony, which was agreeably diversified by some excellent singing by Bros. Silvester, Beckett, and others.

EUPHRATES LODGE (No. 257).—The members of this Lodge met together on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate street; Bro. David Swaebe, W.M., presided. Three brethren were raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the W.M. performing the ceremony in a most impressive manner; after which another Brother was intrusted with the second degree. The next business was the election of officers, and Bro. M'Dowell, S.W., was unanimously elected W.M. for the year ensuing. Bro. Klaum was re-elected to the office of Treasurer. Another important part of the business of the evening was then transacted, which was the establishment of a benevolent fund, and several donations were presented to it. A P.M.'s jewel was unanimously voted to the W.M. in consideration of his valuable services in that office during the past year. A memorial was also voted to the secretary, Bro. Coverley, in consideration of the services rendered by him to the Lodge during a period of twelve years. The Lodge was then closed in due form.

INSTRUCTION.

KENT LODGE (No. 15).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Friday, the 5th inst., at Bro. Fitch's the Halfway House, Webber street, Blackfriars road. The business of the evening was the working of the fifteen sections. Bro. Steuart presided as W.M., Bro. Arnold, S.W., and Bro. Hart, J.W. The sections of the degrees were worked as follows:—First Lecture: First section, by Bro. Newman; the second, by Bro. Welsford; the third, by Bro. Parker; the fourth, by Bro. Hart; the fifth, by Bro. J. Warren; the sixth, by Bro. Arnold; and the seventh, by Bro. Anslow. Second Lecture: First section, by Bro. Arnold; the second, by Bro. Anslow; the third, by Bro. Arnold; the fourth, by Bro. Brett; and the fifth, by Bro. Haydon. Third Lecture: First section, by Bro. Anslow; the second, by Bro. J. Warren; and the third, by Bro. Brett. Bro. Alfred Sylvester, of the Panmure and Manchester Lodges, was elected a joining member.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, November 24th, Royal Sussex (221), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Friday, 26th. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 23rd, Beaufort (120), ditto, at 7.

BRISTOL.—*Royal Clarence Lodge* (No. 81).—The usual fortnightly meeting of this old and flourishing Lodge, was held on Monday, 8th instant. There was, as usual, a large attendance of the Brethren, the W.M., Bro. Saml. Bryant, P. Prov. S.G.W., &c. &c., presiding; Bro. Thos. Sainsbury, S.W., and Bro. W. H. Nicholls, J.W. Mr. Geo. Fry was initiated into the mysteries of the Order, and Bro. Capt. Cother passed to the second degree—the ceremonies being performed by the W.M. in his usual unsurpassable manner. Upon the Lodge being closed down to the first degree, the W. Master called the attention of the Brethren to the late anonymous attacks which had been made upon the M.W. Grand Master, in a publication called the *Masonic Observer*, and expressed his opinion, that it would not be unbecoming in them, as composing the oldest and largest Lodge in the province, to take the initiative in some expression of unabated confidence in the perfect integrity and unvarying impartiality of his lordship's administration, as well as an expression of sympathy with our M.W.G.M. under the unfounded and libellous personal attack made upon him in the before mentioned publication.

He, therefore, requested permission of the Lodge to wait upon the D. Prov. G.M. in order to suggest the propriety of some such course as that adopted by the Prov. G. Lodge of Oxford, on the 27th ult., and which he had no doubt would speedily be followed by other Prov. G. Lodges. This permission was accorded amidst the unanimous acclamations of the numerous Brethren present, and the W.M. assured them it would afford him much gratification to carry out their wishes in this matter. After the transaction of the usual routine business, the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony at ten o'clock.

CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 22nd, Boscawen (1000), Britannia Hotel, Chacewater, at 7; Peace and Harmony (728), Dunn's Hotel, St. Austel, at 7.

DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, November 24th, Friendship (238), Lord Hood, Devonport, at 6.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, November 24th, St. Mary's (1009), Bull Inn, Bridport, at 7.

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 22nd, Industry (56), Grey Horse, Gateshead, at 7; Thursday, 24th, Restoration (128), Town Hall, Darlington, at 7. *Chapter*.—Concord (146) Freemasons' Hall, Durham, at 7.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—*St. Hilda's Lodge* (No. 292).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held in the Lodge room at Bro. Carman's, the Golden Lion Hotel, on Monday evening, the 8th ult.; there was a very full attendance of the Brethren consequent on the election of a W.M. for the ensuing year; the W.M. (Bro. Forster) presided, supported by the other officers. The Lodge having opened, a Brother was raised to the third degree by the W.M., in his usual effective manner. The Brethren proceeded to a ballot for W.M. when the choice of the Brethren fell to the lot of the present S.W. Bro. J. J. Oliver, almost by a unanimous vote; Bro. J. D. Lister was re-elected Treasurer; Bro. J. Docchar was appointed Tyler, and Bros. Ridley, P.M., Jobling, and Snowden, appointed auditors. We notice that the Lodge of St. Hilda is apparently the most numerous and prosperous in the province, which cannot but be gratifying to the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and Brethren generally. From the spirited manner with which the business of the Lodge has been conducted, the assiduity and attention paid by the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and other Brethren to their various offices, we cannot doubt but that so good an example will be followed by the W.M. elect, and whomsoever he may appoint to support him. The installation will take place at the next regular meeting, in December, when also the various appointments will be made.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, November 24th, Foundation (97), Freemasons' Hall, Cheltenham, at 5.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 24th, Economy (90), Black Swan, Winchester, at 7; Phoenix (319), High Street, Portsmouth, at 7; Thursday, 25th, Royal Gloucester (152), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, November 23rd, Hertford (575), Shire Hall, Hertford, at 4.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, November 23rd, Ryde (999), Masonic Hall, Ryde, at 7.

KENT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, November 23rd, Emulation (376), Bull Inn, Dartford, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 22nd, Tudor (688), Red Lion, Oldham, at 6½; Wednesday, 24th, Integrity (189), Cross Street Chambers, Manchester, at 6; St. John's (434), Three Tuns, Bolton, at 6½.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 24th, St. George's (35), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4; Derby (1026), Derby Arms, Bootle, at 5; Thursday, 25th, Devonshire, Crown Hotel, Liverpool, at 6. *Mark Chapter 26*.—Keystone (S.C.), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 5. *Chapter*.—Unity (845), Wheatsheaf, Ormskirk, at 4; St. John's (407), Rose and Crown, Pendleton, at 6½.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, November 24th, Lindsey (1014), Public Buildings, Louth, at 6.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

CONSECRATION OF A MASONIC HALL.

ON Tuesday, Oct. 26th, the ceremony of consecration of the Freemasons' Hall took place in Newport, Monmouthshire. Besides the members of the Order in the town, a number of Brethren from various parts of the country attended the celebration, and walked in procession to Stow church, attired in the insignia of the Craft. After the dedication of the building was performed, Bro. the Rev. G. B. Roberts, of Cheltenham, preached an able sermon, having previously intoned the prayers.

The reverend gentleman took for his text the 7th verse of the 4th chapter of Proverbs—"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding." The purpose of their meeting there that day was one single commentary on the text. Their object was to get wisdom as the "principal thing," and to find out knowledge. The investigation of divine truths lifted up the mind to a higher sphere, sharpened the faculties, and improved the affections. This divine wisdom must be searched for through God's works. The light of the sun is reflected through the moon to the earth—it is impossible to look at its full glare of meridian splendour, but the eye delights to drink in its milder and softer rays. So no man can see God and live—his insufferable splendour overpowers feeble human senses. Still his hand can be traced through his works on earth: in the glorious architecture of the universe, and in the beauties of creation, man may recognize his Almighty finger; but above all, is it to be seen in the nobler beauties of man, in his intellect, in his memory, and in his undying soul—there the image of God himself is to be seen. The wisdom of God appears in each of his works as light reflected in a gentle and attractive form. Thus we can look at it without blinking, in the productions of nature; but chiefly can we adore it in the moral and intellectual faculties of man. It was to that work, the getting of wisdom, they applied themselves as Masons. They sought to get understanding; but they knew not where to get it except in the divine law and in the words of God engraven in the Bible. Masonry, through the dark times, had preserved the mysteries of the Godhead. They were handed down through successive generations by the hearing of the ear and the teaching of the eye. The principles of divine truth were jealousy guarded in the midst of idolatry and unbelief. In the proportions of buildings, in the knitting of the arch, these doctrines were typified and kept perfect. When over and above these traditions the word of God was vouchsafed to man by inspiration, the primitive signs were still retained, and the truths of religion were interpreted by the key of their Order. They dared not rest as immortal beings without seeking for wisdom, and they did so seek it in the source of all that is holy, beautiful, and grand. They discarded all inventions of human philosophy which refused to confess themselves to be of divine foundation.

They said, in the language of Job, "Where shall wisdom be found; and where is the place of understanding? Man knoweth not the price thereof; neither is it found in the land of the living. The depth saith, It is not in me; and the sea saith, It is not with me." Speaking to them as members of their great society, he would ask them, without fear of contradiction, whether it were possible to sum up the principles of Freemasonry in a smaller compass than those words of Job? The insignia of the Order, the common tools of Masonry, spoke the same language—the level and the plumb line which measured out the work, and other symbols, taught the same precepts, and the structure when complete is eloquent in its silence of holiness to the Lord. If they passed from the practical to the speculative, they were still engaged in carrying out the same plan. There was no divine truth which they did not try to incorporate with their Craft. They looked upon the brotherhood of mankind as a workshop in which they were all engaged on a busy occupation. They clasped to their hearts the immortality of the soul—they embraced the doctrines of a future state, and of a final state of punishment or reward. Some of their Brethren stopped there, and they left them at that point, rejoicing in having gone so far with them, having acted in a spirit of love and tenderness, bound together by the tie of common humanity through the vicissitudes of life. They did not attempt to force through unfavourable circumstances, or to break through bonds of birth, education, or belief. They were still, however, at liberty to pursue their own investigations further, to seize other divine truths, and hand them as choice jewels to their Brethren. The teaching of the word of God was illustrated through their allegorical teaching—in trying to promote peace, in raising the structure of moral duties, in promoting good feeling from man to man, in inculcating courtesy to all, in refraining from allowing difference of opinion to disturb good feeling, in softening the roughness of temper, and in flinging a calm ray of sunset over the evening of life when clouds gather round and when storms threaten to ruffle it. It was an order organized by King Solomon, and they, modern Masons, claimed a right to be numbered in the glorious list. If in former times Masonry took a practical turn in the erection of magnificent buildings, so they also could appeal to their works—to their institutions for educating, clothing, and launching on the voyage of life the orphan children of their Brethren. Nor was all this done on a niggardly scale. If they were asked by a sceptical world in the same sneering words as were used to the old Roman matron, "Where are your jewels?" they, like her, would gather up their children, and say to their calumniators, "these are our jewels." And if it was said that their costume and their insignia was profitless mummery, he would call upon them to see in those children snatched from the cold kindness of a stepmother or a workhouse, real living jewels. If a practical proof of their brotherhood was sought, he could point to their asylums built for the aged and distressed, and to their lists of pensions. If they stood by the door of the Lodges they would find that no poor and wretched brother, however miserable, from whatever quarter of the world he came; whether he were in rags or not, was sent away without ready and immediate relief. What warded off secret danger and threatened harm? What unlocked the prison door, and eased the prisoner of his chains? What caused the wanderer in the desert to clasp hands with the stranger, and share his hospitality without fear? What but the secret tie of the brotherhood of Masons—a tie bound round man's heart in the first instance by God himself. It might be said that other men ought to practise these things—but did they? They stand asking, "Who is my neighbour?" while he would point them to the Masonic Samaritan, and say, "Go thou and do likewise." The course he had indicated would not be followed unless wisdom and understanding were the work of their Lodges. The words of the text embodied the Masons' Craft in all its branches. They had met together that day to dedicate a building specially devoted to the work of Masonry. There, secluded from the public eye, they might practise the mysteries of their Craft, and try to get understanding. Their Craft was of a religious nature, and the building was dedicated to the uses of religion. It called their minds not only to the temple which Solomon built, but to that vast and illimitable temple where all who served God on earth would rest from their labours. The Master Masons who lay the foundation are more anxious for the strength than for the

ornament of an edifice. In the construction of a Lodge, wisdom was required to conceive the design and a strong foundation to support the fabric. They selected principles of divine wisdom, and upon these, as upon a solid rock, they built their Lodge, where love and harmony reigned, and where no discordant sound of the hammer or axe was heard. It was never absent from the mind of the Mason when at work in his Lodge, that the shadow of the valley of death is ever creeping slowly along—through the morning, through noon, and through the evening of life. There would come an end to his existence, and a time when he would no longer grasp the mallet. To be ready for that was the great aim of all his study and learning—for this purpose were the treasures of knowledge gathered. As he stood in his Lodge his eye at every turn met in symbolical language, "Prepare to meet thy God." He sees the signs of a resurrection to eternal life, and the type of that holy temple which would still endure when not one vestige of Masonry or the Mason's work should remain. The preacher concluded his sermon by stating that a collection would be made for two purposes—for the relief of decayed and distressed Masons, and for the purpose of assisting the building they were then in, and which had always been so kindly placed at their disposal by the worthy vicar of the town.

The collection amounted to £13. A moiety of this sum, kindly contributed towards the decoration of St. Woollos Church, was handed over to the Rev. Edward Hawkins, vicar, by the Prov. Grand Treasurer, Bro. J. J. Nicholas.

THE BANQUET

was held at the King's Head, and was well attended, although a number of the Brethren from Cardiff and Monmouth were compelled to leave at an early period of the evening. The chair was occupied by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, J. E. W. Rolls, D. Prov. G.M. On the removal of the cloth, the D. Prov. G.M. gave successively the usual loyal toasts, "The Army and Navy," and "The Bishop and Clergy."

Bro. C. W. de Bernardy then rose, and said he entertained no diffidence or doubt as to the reception which the toast he had to propose would receive. After dinner speeches were necessarily complimentary, and might be taken generally for what they were worth. There were, however, exceptions to the rule in those which enlisted the sympathies of every heart. Such a toast he had now to propose—the health of a gentleman most popular and respected among them all, their Right Worshipful D. Prov. G.M., (Cheers). It was an appointment which was hailed with satisfaction, and it had given satisfaction ever since. He brought all his energies and talents to the discharge of the duties of his office, and had the cause of Masonry sincerely at heart. He (Bro. Bernardy) was sure he had only to mention the name of Brother Rolls to elicit their warmest enthusiasm. He was as much respected in his family and among his friends as by his brother Masons. They would all heartily wish him health and prosperity.

The D. Prov. G.M. returned thanks. He had not that knowledge of Masonry which was possessed by some, for he had not been in a position to practise Masonry so much as he could desire. Still, he would yield to no one in devotion to Masonry nor would he yield to any man in affection for the Brethren. He could only add that he would endeavour to the utmost to discharge the duties of his office while he had the honour to hold it.

The D. Prov. G.M. then proposed the health of the Prov. G.M. for Somersetshire, Colonel Kemeys Tynte. He had done good service to Masonry, and was the father of a large flock of Masons; their thanks were due to him on many grounds.

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm, as was also the health of Colonel Tynte, of Cefn Mabley.

The D. Prov. G.M. then said that no one could have attended church that day and heard the service so well performed, and the excellent sermon preached by their Brother Roberts, without being benefited. If he were one of the Order he must have left a better Mason, and if he were not, he must have gone away a better man. He would ask them to drink the health of the Rev. G. Roberts, the Prov. G. Chaplain.

The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm,

Bro. Roberts responded in the following terms:—"After dinner speeches in the autumn are generally very dull affairs. I have not been to Cherbourg, I am not gifted in the weighing of animals, in the inspection of their fat, or in the examination of the grain of beasts fed on turnip or grass. But I feel that in this town and in this assembly I should be the dullest of all mortals if I could not find some theme to expatiate upon. I shall choose one—an old one it is true—but which has awakened in my bosom, in your bosom, and in the bosoms of many, since the flood to the present time, feelings of delight, enjoyment, peace, and harmony—I mean Freemasonry. I can never feel myself dissociated from Monmouthshire, although removed from it locally. Like one of the Queens of England who said that at her death "Calais" would be found engraven on her heart, so "Monmouthshire" will always be engraved on mine till the latest moment of my life. I feel how deeply I am indebted to it for many bright days, and those the brightest days which I have spent in connexion with Masonry. It is a long time to look back upon since my removal—grey hairs come upon me, I see young enthusiastic spirits rising around me, I hear new voices, I see new faces, but old associations still fill my heart. The principles of Masonry, in all generations, whatever vicissitudes and dangers may happen to the world, we may believe from the past will remain unshaken. The Masonic feeling will still be embraced as in past generations. I can recall to memory one very cold day when a few individuals from the old town of Monmouth stood to inaugurate the first docks at Newport. We thought we were conferring honour upon you—that we were imparting instruction in Masonry, and showing you how the thing ought to be done. "Let these people see," we said, "what Masonry really is, and let us see if we cannot stir them up to something like emulation of us, the great people of Monmouth." I am speaking of eighteen years ago, and how many Brethren since that time have gone to the great Lodge above. We came down on that day with all the jewels and Masonic costume we could possibly contrive by ingenuity and purse to possess ourselves of, and as we stood and shivered by what was at first considered an immense harbour, we said, "here is a little Liverpool rising up in this small town by the side of the Usk. What a change will take place in the next quarter of a century." Well, that has elapsed, and the old town of Monmouth, in Masonic honours, is obliged to veil herself before you. Let us confess, however, that the spark she kindled has lit up into a large flame, and rejoice that she has been the mother of many children. The most ardent, the most enthusiastic, could not have anticipated the changes which eighteen years have produced. Not only have you the Silurian Lodge exulting in her strength and influence—but by the side of the river Usk, too, is growing a little slim elegant plant, an independent tree, the Isca Lodge, taking its name from that river which runs into the Severn, and deriving, like it, its power from the hills of your principality. Everything about Newport appears new, aggrandizing, ambitious, and powerful. May we not cast our thoughts forward a few years, and ask what changes the next quarter of a century may produce? Men of intelligence and wealth have made it rise up by the side of the Usk from a mere village to a large town. In twenty-five years again one of the great out ports of this kingdom may be established on the banks of your river. Perhaps there may be not one, two, or three merely, but four Lodges here, for wherever wealth, intelligence, and intercommunication are found, Masonry will flourish. Like that wonderful electrical cable, it is the means of communication over mountains, over plains, through rivers—wherever the foot or the hand of man has been the highly electrical bond of Freemasonry is deeply felt. I am afraid I am wearying you, but I cannot help thus adverting to the value of the chain which binds us together, when I throw back a glance on the time I have spent in Monmouthshire. I preach in church and sermonize—and perhaps the sermonizer is not always the most welcome guest—and you not only listen to what I say, but I do believe you practise it also; yet I should feel ashamed of going up to that pulpit and enunciating what I believe to be the true principles of Masonry, if I thought that any of the Brethren, through neglect, through carelessness, or any other cause, throw a blemish on the principles I hold up to the world as worthy its acceptance, or

that Masonic practice should fall below Masonic theory. I will no longer occupy your time, but beg again to thank you for your kindness to me this day."

Bro. Roberts then said he had to propose a toast, which he was sure would be heartily responded to, and it required few words of recommendation. They must all have been delighted with the proceedings that had taken place that day, and it was evident they were arranged by a master mind. They had to thank a brother whose zeal for the society had led him to come a long way to serve them—Bro. Bridges. He saw that the duties were properly performed, and prevented any unpleasant interruptions taking place. Everything had passed off in perfect order, and the beautiful ceremony of consecration had been most ably performed. Their brother might go back and tell those on the eastern side of England that the Brethren here are not quite barbarous in Masonry.

Bro. Bridges, P. Prov. G.W., Surrey, returned thanks in a few words, expressing his pleasure at having been enabled to serve his Brethren and the cause of Masonry. They might always command his services, for he had taken a delight in Freemasonry from the day he had first entered a Lodge.

Bro. Charles Lyne next gave the "Visitors." If one brother in the room was under greater obligations to those brethren than another, it was himself. Without the assistance of the visitors his own efforts would have been unavailing. They had had brethren from London, from all parts of the provinces, and he might almost say from all parts of the world, and he deeply felt their kindness.

Bro. Hussell, on behalf of the visitors, returned his sincere thanks for the kind and hospitable reception they had received from the Brethren in Newport.

Brother Bridges had experienced the kind feeling of the Silurian Lodge on many occasions. He hoped that they would always get good men among them, and then they would have good Masons. (Hear, hear). He was happy to find that the Lodge had never been in such a state as at present, and would ask them to drink to the "Master, Brethren, and Officers of the Silurian Lodge."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and

Bro. Lyne returned thanks. He expressed his deep regard for the Lodge, and thanked all the officers and brethren of it for their efforts during the day. The officers of the Lodge had discharged their onerous duties that day in a very efficient manner, and he could not help thanking their Brother West, the Director of the Ceremonies, for his services. While mentioning this Brother, he hoped that the others would not think he was at all underrating their services. (No, no.) They had all discharged their duties to his entire satisfaction as Master of the Lodge. Bro. Lyne then proposed the health of Bro. C. W. de Bernardy, and expressed his thanks to him for coming from London to attend the ceremony.

Bro. de Bernardy returned thanks in a humorous speech descriptive of his first visit to Newport. He concluded by observing that he felt himself closely identified with the Silurian Lodge, and hoped some day to fill the post of Master in it.

A variety of other toasts were then drunk, concluding with "To all poor and distressed Masons."

NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, November 25th, Perseverance (258), Lamb Inn, Norwich, at 8.

OXFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, November 22nd, Cherwell (873), Red Lion, Banbury, at 7.

SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, November 24th, Salopian of Charity (135), Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 7.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, November 24th, Sincerity (327), Clarke's Hotel, Taunton, at 7. *Chapter*.—Tynte (528), Milson Street, Bath, at 8.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—(*St. Peter's Lodge* No. 607).—At the meeting, on Thursday, November 4th, two gentlemen were initiated into Masonry, and Bro. Partridge was passed to the 2nd degree. The W.M., Bro. King, presided, and conducted the ceremonies. Afterwards, the charges in each degree were delivered by Bro. Gough, W.M., No. 769, Prov. Grand Deacon. Six gentlemen were proposed for initiation.

SUFFOLK.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, November 22nd, Providence (544), King's Arms, Halesworth, at 7; Tuesday, 23rd, Apollo (383), White Lion, Beccles, at 7.

WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, November 24th, Abbey (625), Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton, at 7.

WILTSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, November 23rd, Concord (915), Court Hall, Trowbridge, at 7.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, November 23rd, Stability (824), Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge; at 6½; Wednesday, 24th, Perseverance (838), Swan Inn, Dudley, at 6.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 24th, Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 7; Friday, 26th, North York, Station Hotel, Middlesbro', at 7. *Chapter*.—Friday, 26th, Humber (76), Freemasons' Hall, Hull, at 8; Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 8.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, November 54th, Philanthropic (382), Commercial Street, Leeds, at 7; Thursday, 25th, Fidelity (364), Freemasons' Hall, Leeds, at 7; Friday, 26th, St. George's (298), Town Hall Doncaster, at 7; Zetland (877), Royal Hotel, Clitherton, at 7; Alfred Instruction (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 7.

 ROYAL ARCH.

 METROPOLITAN CHAPTER.

Jerusalem Chapter (No. 218).—A convocation of this Chapter was held at Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, Comps. Sheen, M.E.Z., Breitling, P.Z. (No. 169) as H., and Burton, J., when Bros. Dougal (No. 25) and Lake (No. 219) were advanced to the R.A. degree. The Chapter being closed, the Companions retired to a well spread banquet, and the evening was spent most harmoniously. The visitors present were Comps. Platt (No. 49) and Wilson (No. 812).

 PROVINCIAL CHAPTERS.

NORTH SHIELDS.—*Ogle Chapter* No. 624).—The annual Convocation of this flourishing Chapter, was held in St. George's Lodge room, Commercial Hotel, on Thursday, the 28th ult., M.E. Comp. E. D. Davis, Prov. G. H., as Z.; M.E. Comp.

R. B. Ridley, Z. of Chapter St. Hilda, No. 292, as H.; and M.E. Comp. John Barker, Prov. G.N., and P.Z. of Chapter De. Swinburne, No. 24, as J. The minutes of last Chapter for election of officers were confirmed, and the Treasurer, Comp. W. Twizell, presented a financial statement, showing (after paying all demands) a good balance in favour of the Chapter, there having been nineteen exaltations and three joinings in the past twelve months. The Rev. Edward Chaloner Ogle, M.A., the M.E. Prov. G. Supt., having granted his dispensation, empowering the Chapter to appoint and instal Comp. J. G. Tulloch, E., and Comp. W. Twizell, N., in the chairs of H. and J. respectively, the M.E. Past Principals proceeded to instal and invest the following Companions into the various chairs and offices for the ensuing year, viz., M.E. Comps. Edward Dean Davis, Z.; John Graham Tulloch, H.; and William Twizell, J. and Treasurer; E. Comps. John Popplewell, E.; Thomas Cockburn, N.; Thomas Crawford, P.S.; Noah Samuel Lotinga, A.S.; Rudolph Meier, A.S.; and John Evans, Janitor. After making propositions on behalf of candidates anxious for exaltation, the Chapter was duly closed, and the Companions sat down to a sumptuous dinner, under the presidency of the M.E. chiefs. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, as well as the health of the P.Z., M.E. Comp. William Berkley; M.E. Comp. R. B. Ridley, Z.; and the Companions of St. Hilda Chapter, No. 292; M.E. Comp. John Barker; and the Newcastle Companions, on whose assistance the Ogle Chapter mainly depended for working during the past year. Comps. A. Heslop, of Chapter No. 114; and C. J. Bannister, of Chapter No. 267, responded to the toasts of their respective Chapters. The toast of the M.E. Chiefs was also duly proposed and responded to. With M.E. Comp. E. D. Davis at the head of affairs, we may look forward to a prosperous year for the Ogle Chapter, his exclusive knowledge of Masonry, and his desire to carry it out in a proper manner, render him peculiarly fitted for the management of a new Chapter, where correct working is so essential to the future welfare; and we hope to have the pleasure of reporting a considerable accession of members to the sublime degree, the beautiful tenets of which are so carefully and impressively delivered by M.E. Comp. Davis.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT SINAI (No. 49).—This Chapter of Instruction, formerly held at Comp. Rackstraw's, was, after an abeyance of some three or four years, re-opened at Comp. Gurton's, Old Bond-street, on Wednesday last, Nov. 10th, with Comps. Watson, Z.; Hewlett, H.; T. A. Adams, J.; and Comp. Collard, P. Soj. The ceremony was most ably performed, and various arrangements made for its future management, including the appointment of Comp. Walkley, as E.; and Comp. Gurton, Treas. Comps. Wm. Watson, P.Z., No. 25; T. A. Adams, P.Z., No. 206; and H. G. Warren, P.Z., No. 778, were unanimously elected as honorary members.

DOMATIC (No. 206) and UNITED PILGRIMS (No. 778) United Chapter.—There was a numerous muster of Companions at the anniversary of this most excellent Chapter of Instruction, at Comp. Ireland's, Queen Elizabeth Tavern, Walworth, on Thursday last, 11th Nov., when a most intellectual and agreeable evening was spent. The chairs were taken at six o'clock by Comps. Ladd, as Z.; Greenwood, H.; and Farmer, J.; and the ceremony of exaltation most beautifully worked. After a short pause, Comp. Ladd proceeded to give a beautiful explanation of the banners, and of the jewel and five solids, which add an interest to this Chapter of Instruction, hitherto wanting in others. The explanations were admirably delivered by Comp. Ladd, who is a very young Mason—so young, that he has not yet arrived at the dignity of either of the chairs—evinced how much may be done by any one who zealously devotes himself to the ceremonies and bearings of those ceremonies upon scriptural antiquities and early science. At the conclusion of the working, Comp. Jas. Merryweather, of No. 324; Comps. Barrett and Holman, No. 206; and Comps. Jacobs and Kinnear, No. 223, were elected joining members; and Comp. H. G. Warren, P.Z., No. 778, as an honorary member, a compliment which he briefly acknowledged. Comp. Ladd was then unanimously

re-elected Z.; Comp. Farmer, H.; Comp. J. R. Warren, J.; Comp. Thomas, N.; and Comp. Anslow, P. Soj. The business having been concluded, the Companions, to the number of about thirty, adjourned to a very elegant banquet, most admirably served under the personal superintendence of Bro. Ireland. At the close of the banquet, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly proposed and responded to—that of “prosperity to the mother Chapters” being suitably acknowledged by Comp. Tyrrell, for No. 206; and Comp. Anslow, for No. 745. Comp. Greenwood proposed the health of the presiding M.E.Z., and congratulated the Companions upon having their Chapter of Instruction so ably presided over by a Companion who took so great an interest in their ceremonies, and was so well able to instruct and enlighten the Companions. The M.E.Z. replied, and expressed the great satisfaction he had in presiding over so excellent a Chapter of Instruction, and unfolding the beauties of Arch Masonry, in which he admitted he took a greater interest than in the Craft degrees. “The joining members” was neatly responded by Comp. Barrett, of No. 206; after which the M.E.Z. gave “The Masonic press,” coupled with the name of Comp. H. G. Warren, who acknowledged the compliment, and expressed the gratification he had experienced by the proceedings of the evening, and especially at hearing those beautiful illustrations of the banners and the jewel, which gave this Chapter of Instruction a distinctive character over others, which he believed had mainly failed by confining themselves too closely to the mere ceremony. Beautiful as their rituals were, he considered that Masonry ought to present them something more than the same ceremonies and lectures continually repeated; and that occasionally in their Lodges and Chapters of Instruction they should be treated to lectures on some part of those liberal acts and sciences which they were instructed to make the study of their lives. He knew no Companion better qualified to commence a reform in that respect—and to effect which was one of the great objects which the managers of the *Freemasons’ Magazine* had in view—than the M.E.Z. of that evening, who, he was glad to hear, was but a young Mason, and whom he was sure had a future before him which might be envied by many older Brethren. A variety of other toasts, interspersed with song, were given, and the evening terminated in the utmost harmony.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Royal Gloucester Encampment.*—This Encampment, after being somewhat dormant, is likely to be again in active operation. A meeting was held on the 11th ult., and the new officers elected—Sir Knts. Chas. Bromley, E.C.; J. T. Enright, 1st Capt.; Edw. Coxwell, 2nd Capt.; J. Rankin Stebbing, P.E.C., Registrar. Comps. G. W. Clarke, W.A., Kent, and George Lungley, were duly installed, and regular quarterly meetings fixed.

SCOTLAND.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF FIFE.

The Provincial Grand Master for Fife, the R.W. Bro. John Whyte Melville, of Bennoch and Strathkinness, Deputy G.M. of Scotland, having appointed Friday, the 5th instant, for the consecration of the Minto Lodge, Lochgelly, and

the installation of its office bearers, the members of the Prov. Grand Lodge assembled at Lochgelly at twelve o'clock. Deputations were present from the Lodge of Edinburgh; Mary's Chapel, No. 1, headed by Bro. Chas. Stuart Law, G. Sec.; Canongate, Kilwinning, No. 2, headed by Bro. Dodd of Wardrew; St. John's, Cupar, No. 19, Bro. Orr; Lodge of Alloa, No. 69, Bro. Bruce, of Kilbagie; Kirkcaldy, No. 72, Bro. Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle; St. John's Lodge, Dunfermline; Elgin Lodge, Leven; Union Lodge, Dunfermline; St. Serff, Kinross; and Celtic Lodge, Edinburgh, headed by its Right Worshipful Master, Bro. Hay; numbering in all one hundred and twenty Masons. Bro. Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, acted as Prov. S.G. Warden; Bro. Orr, Prov. J.G. Warden; Rev. J. Cochrane, Prov. G. Chaplain; Bro. Pagan, Grand Secretary; and other members of Prov. Grand Lodge filled up the various offices. The Prov. Grand Master having, with the assistance of his office bearers and Brethren, opened Grand Lodge and raised it to the sublime degree, proceeded to consecrate the Lodge by calling upon the Prov. G. Chaplain, who offered up the following prayer:—

"O adorable Lord God, maker of all things, and judge of all men, regard, we humbly beseech Thee, with thy special favour, this our present undertaking, and grant that the work which we now commence in thy name, may conduce to thy glory, and to the good, temporal and eternal, of thy dependent creatures. Let a scrupulous regard to the obligation which, in thy name, and under thine all-seeing eye, shall be herein entered into, distinguish all upon whom the privileges of initiation shall be conferred,—that they, abounding in all holy conversation and godliness, may become true and worthy members of our venerable Order, and that their practice may, in all things, correspond with their profession."

Response by the Brethren.—"So mote it be!"

The Prov. Grand Master then ordered the Prov. Grand Secretary to read the charter from Grand Lodge, empowering them to work, which was accordingly done.

The Prov. G. Chaplain then read Psalm xcv., v. 1 to 7.

"O come, let us sing unto the Lord; let us make a joyful noise to the Rock of our salvation.

"Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving: and make a joyful noise unto Him with psalms.

"For the Lord is a great God: and a great King above all Gods.

"In his hand are all the deep places of the earth: the strength of the hills is His also.

"The sea is his, and he made it: and his hands formed the dry land.

"O come, let us worship, and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.

"For He is our God: and we are the people of his pasture, and the sheep of his hand.

"Glory be to God on high!

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

The V.W. the Prov. Grand Chaplain then offered up the following prayer:

"Great Architect of the universe! Maker and Ruler of all worlds; deign, from thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to bless us, in all the purposes of our present assembly.

"We humbly invoke Thee to give us at this, and at all times, wisdom in all our doings, strength of mind in all our difficulties, and the beauty of harmony in all our communications.

"Permit us, O Thou Centre of light and life, great source of love and happiness, to erect this Lodge, and now solemnly to consecrate it to Thy honour and glory!

"Grant, O Lord our God, that they who are [now about to be] invested with the government of this Lodge, may be endued with wisdom to instruct their Brethren in all duties. May brotherly love and charity always prevail among the members of this Lodge; and may this bond of union continue to strengthen the Lodges throughout the world!

"Bless all our Brethren wheresoever dispersed, and grant a speedy relief to all who are either oppressed or distressed.

"We humbly commend to Thee all the members of thy whole family. May they increase in the knowledge of Thee, and in the love of each other.

"Finally, may we finish all our works here below with thine approbation; and then have our transition from this earthly abode to thy heavenly temple above, there to enjoy light, glory, and bliss ineffable."

Response by the R.W. the Prov. G.M.—"Glory be to God on High!"

Response by the Brethren—"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

The Prov. G.M. then sprinkled the consecration elements upon the floor, saying—

"Praise be to the Lord, immortal and eternal, who formed the heavens, laid the foundations of the earth, and extended the waters beyond it, who supports the pillars of nations, maintains in order and harmony surrounding worlds. We implore Thine aid; and may the continued blessings of an all bounteous Providence be the lot of these our native shores; and may the Almighty Ruler of events, deign to direct the hands of our gracious sovereign Queen Victoria, so that she may pour down blessings upon her people, and may her people, living under sage laws and a free government, ever feel grateful for the blessings they enjoy. So mote it be."

The members of the Minto Lodge then passed round, doing homage to the Prov. Grand Lodge; after which the Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. proclaimed the Lodge as follows:—"Brethren, I am directed by the Most Worshipful George Augustus Frederick John Duke of Athole, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, to make proclamation, that by virtue of the power and authority of the Grand Lodge, these Brethren are now constituted a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, by the title and designation of the Minto Lodge, to be holden in Lochgelly. And from henceforth they are fully empowered to exercise all their rights and privileges, agreeably to the tenure of their charter, the laws of the Grand Lodge, and the ancient usages of the Fraternity; and may God be with them."

The Prov. G.M. then proceeded to invest the office bearers. In the absence of the Hon. Lord Loughborough, owing to the recent death of the Countess of Elgin, his Deputy Master, Bro. Galloway, was invested in his stead.

COLONIAL.

VICTORIA.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO CAPTAIN CLARKE, PROV. G.M.

ON Wednesday, August 13th, a complimentary banquet was given to Capt. Clarke, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, by the members of the Masonic Order in Melbourne, in token of their esteem for him as the R.W. Prov. Grand Master for Victoria, under the English constitution. The company assembled numbered upwards of eighty, including the Masters and principal officers of most of the Lodges in Melbourne and its vicinity. Professor Wilson, in the absence of Bro. Haines, who was prevented from attending through severe indisposition, filled the chair. He was supported on the right by Capt. Clarke, and on the left by Bro. Francis Thomas Gell, the R. W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master. The chairman and secretary of the banquet committee, Bros. W. J. Thomas (Master of the Kilwinning), and J. W. Torrey (Master of the Washington), acted as croupiers.

After grace had been said by the Rev. Brother Bardin, Provincial Grand Chaplain (English constitution), the dinner was served. After dinner the chairman gave the following toasts in succession:—"Her Majesty the Queen;" "The Prince Consort and Royal Family;" "the Governor;" "the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the Earl of Zetland, the Duke of Leinster, and the Duke of Athole."

In proposing the next toast, the chairman expressed his regret in being called upon to propose it. He had been unexpectedly called upon to occupy that chair in consequence of the sudden and severe indisposition of Bro. Haines. (That gentleman's note was read, expressing his regret at not being able to attend). As Bro. Haines's substitute, he deemed it right to declare the high esteem in which he held

the R. W. Bro. Captain Clarke, not merely as a man of science, but as a Brother who had been raised to the head of the Order, and who had exemplified the virtues of the true Mason in his whole career. The Chairman concluded by briefly intimating that he was sure the departure of their Provincial Grand Master would be regarded with sincere regret by the entire Order, and all would earnestly look for his speedy return.

The toast was drunk with honours.

Bro. Captain Clarke, Prov. G.M., returned thanks for the kindness with which his name had been received. He spoke from the fulness of his heart, and, indeed, could hardly utter his feelings towards his brother Masons and fellow colonists who had declared their esteem for him so warmly. He esteemed the honour of his position the more highly because he had not been raised to the position he held as the nominee of an English Grand Master, but from the free choice of his Brethren in the colony. He had sought by every means furnished by Freemasonry to further the social welfare of the colony; for he had early detected in the system not only the incipient principles but the plan of the entire fabric of a renewed and perfect social state. He referred to the state of the colony at the period of his first connection with it, and he had then felt that the germs of this Order were calculated to effect great social good. There were men, he was sorry to say, who regarded this Order as a gross delusion; nay, some high in position, condemned it as a grand fallacy; but he would tell such individuals that they knew nothing of the matter, and they were the parties who laboured under the delusion. He had himself been twitted with indiscretion and folly in having identified himself with this Order, but he gloried in his position as Mason, and his connection with so many brethren whom he highly esteemed. He anticipated the greatest advantage to the country from the operation of Masonry, and in leaving the colony he felt the greatest confidence in leaving the interests of the Order in the hands of those who would henceforth fill the office of Grand Master. Referring to the project of amalgamating the three constitutions, and forming one Grand Lodge, he did not think that the time had arrived for effecting that object. He did not think that it would be beneficial to the interests of the Order to form a Lodge independent of the parent Grand Lodges. He did not apprehend any mischief, as some seemed to do, from the rivalry of the three Constitutions. So far as his observation went, he found that the Grand Masters invariably consulted and co-operated with each other. He instanced the case of Canada in proof that separation was not advantageous, and he expected that such arrangements in reference to fees and other matters, could be made with the parent Grand Lodges as would obviate some of the chief objections now entertained to a continuance of the connection. He therefore, as his last request, asked that any movement toward separation might be stayed until the representations from this country had gone home, and the opinions of the Grand Masters there ascertained. He was going home, as one who understood the position of the Lodges in the colony, and he pledged himself that as their representative, he would not fail to attend to their interests. In referring to his departure, he declared that his future was a simple blank. He could not say where his lot might be cast. As a soldier at the command of his Queen and country, he might in a few months be in Canada or in India, and therefore he would not have them calculate upon his return, but would have them fill the offices he had held without delay. He regretted his departure from Australia, and he trusted that circumstances would enable him at some future time to return; but whether his absence extended over five years or ten years, he trusted that his career would always be such as to do honour to his Brethren, and meet their entire approval and confidence. Captain Clarke resumed his seat amid general and continued applause.

Bro. Captain Clarke proposed the next toast, "The health of the Hon. W. C. Haines, Prov. Grand Master Elect, (Scot. Constit.)," and coupled with that "the health of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, the chairman of the evening."

The chairman, in returning thanks for the toast, briefly expressed his views of the question of separation and independence, and deprecated any unconstitutional action towards that end.

The remaining toasts were then given in the undermentioned order:—"John Thomas Smith, Esq., M.L.A., Mayor of Melbourne, R.W. Prov. Grand Master,

and the Provincial Grand Officers (Irish constitution)." "Francis Thomas Gell, Esq., the R.W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master, and the Prov. Grand Officers (English constitution)." "The W. Masters of the Lodges of Victoria under the English, Irish, and Scottish Grand Lodges." Responded to by Bro. Nathan, Thomas, and Torrey. "The W. Past Masters of the various Lodges in Victoria." Responded to by Bro. Robert Levick. "The Ladies—though personally denied admittance to a Freemasons' lodge, yet are they ever present with us in our hearts." "To all poor and distressed Masons."

After keeping up the festivities to a late hour, the company separated.

RICHMOND LODGE.—The interesting ceremony of opening this Lodge, and installing the W.M., took place on Tuesday evening, the 7th September, at the "Admiral Napier" Hotel, Richmond, near Melbourne. The desirability of establishing a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in this populous and flourishing suburb, had been under consideration for some time; and those Brethren who had taken an active interest in such matter, had their ideas fully carried out on this occasion. At the hour of seven o'clock the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. F. T. Gell, accompanied by his Prov. G. Wardens, arrived at the "Napier," where preparations were in readiness to receive them. The ceremony immediately afterwards commenced. The first order of business was the reading of the minutes of several meetings that had previously taken place, and also the prayer of the petition from the Brethren who desired the establishment of a Masonic Lodge in Richmond. This request having been acceded to, the Secretary was called upon by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Gell, to read the warrant of dispensation from the Provincial Grand Master of Victoria. The warrant constituted Bro. H. St. John Clarke to be the first Master, Bro. John Clarke to be the first Senior Warden, and Bro. George M. Nicholls to be the first Junior Warden, for opening the said Lodge. Immediately after the warrant was read, the D. Prov. G.M. declared the Lodge to be duly opened, under the title of the "Richmond Lodge." The next routine duty was the imposing ceremony of installation. Bro. H. W. Lowry, V.W. Prov. S.G. Warden, officiated as installing Master, and in a beautiful and impressive address installed Bro. H. St. John Clarke, as the W.M. of the Richmond Lodge (under the English Constitution), for the ensuing twelve months. The Brethren suitably acknowledged their first constituted W.M. The W.M. then invested his various officers, each of whom took up his respective position. Previous to the close of the ceremony, the installing Master announced that several Brethren had made suitable and appropriate presents to the Lodge, and hoped the W.M. would give instructions that such should be duly acknowledged. The Secretary was instructed to mention them in the minutes of proceedings. When all necessary preliminaries were concluded, the D. Prov. G.M. and his officers, accompanied by the W.M. and Brethren, retired to the supper room, where a well selected collation was tastefully arranged. The W.M. then, in a few appropriate remarks, proposed the health of "Thy Queen," which was responded to with true Masonic effect; the Prov. G. Secretary singing the National Anthem in a superior style. "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The M.W.G.Ms. of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland;" "The R.W. Prov. G.M. for Victoria, Capt. Andrew Clarke, R.E.;" "Bro. F. T. Gell, R.W.D. Prov. G.M., and the Prov. G. Officers;" "The W.M. of the Richmond Lodge;" "The Installing Master;" The W.Ms. and P.Ms. of the Lodges in Victoria;" "The Visiting Brethren;" "The Wardens and Officers of the Richmond Lodge;" and a few other complimentary toasts followed in quick succession, each of which were briefly, but suitably acknowledged. Communications were received from Bro. the Hon. W. C. Haines, Bro. the Hon. Charles Vaughan, Bro. W. Hull, and other Brethren, regretting their unavoidable absence, and expressing their sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Richmond Lodge. The Brethren immediately afterwards departed to their respective homes, all evincing much gratification at the realization of their wishes, and the pleasing result of their proceedings. Having briefly stated the proceedings, it may not be deemed out of place to mention a few particulars connected with the Richmond Lodge. In the first place it has opened with twenty regular enrolled members; every officer is appointed (excepting the Trea-

surer); the fact of a Lodge upon the opening night being in a position to appoint and invest thirteen of its officers, is a circumstance that at once stamps its undoubted success. And next as to its requirements. This Lodge possesses all the requisite jewels and regalia,—the former are exceedingly chaste and beautiful, while the latter is all that can be desired. Next as to its future success. Upon this, its first night, five new members have been proposed, and many others have signified their intention of enrolling their names upon its books. As to the proficiency of its officers, the Installing Master paid them an exceedingly high compliment, when he stated that he had not had an opportunity of witnessing a similar ceremony, where the various officers exhibited such a general knowledge of their respective duties. Under such a favourable beginning it is not too much to predict that the Richmond Lodge will take a high standing among the various Lodges in Victoria.

NORTH ADELAIDE.

ON Wednesday, Aug. 25th, North Adelaide was considerably enlivened by the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Masonic Hall. The members of the Prov. Grand Lodge met at the Lodge room of the Lodge of Truth, No. 933, Queen's Head Inn, Kermode-street, where they were joined by his Excellency the Governor. Precisely at the hour appointed, the Brethren who were present, in full Masonic attire, moved up the hill in procession to the site of the proposed building. From 100 to 150 persons had assembled to witness the ceremony, and seemed to take a lively interest in what was going forward.

The stone being ready to be lowered into its place, upon arriving at the ground the procession halted, and his Excellency, with the D. Prov. G.M., came up to the centre, followed by the Brethren, the order being reversed.

The D. Prov. G.M. then examined the plan and returned it to the Superintendent of Works, who handed the mallet to the Governor.

The D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Lazar delivered the following address:—"You who have assembled here to-day to behold this ceremony, know all of you that we are lawful Masons, true to the laws of our country, and professing to fear God, who is the Great Architect of all things, to confer benefits on our Brethren, and to practise universal benevolence to all mankind. We have amongst us concealed from the eyes of all men secrets which may not be revealed, and which no man has discovered; but these secrets are lawful and honourable, and are placed in the custody of Masons who alone have the keeping of them to the end of time. Unless our Craft were good, and our calling honourable, we should not have existed for so many centuries, nor should we have had so many illustrious Brothers in our Order ever ready to sanction our proceedings and contribute to our prosperity. To-day we are assembled in the face of you all to build a house for Masonry, which we pray God may prosper, if it seems good unto him; that it may become a house for great and worthy men to practise beneficent actions, and to promote harmony and brotherly love till the world itself shall end."

The D. Prov. G.M. then proposed the following inquiries, and received, on behalf of the Lodge, from the Prov. Grand Secretary, Bro. Hughes, the responses attached:—

"I hereby, in the presence of all these Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Deacons, and in the presence of all these Master Masons, worthy and diligent workmen of our secret Craft, do ask of you and of your company, if you know yourself at this time to have done anything contrary to the laws of Masonry, which has not been told to the provincial authorities, and whereby you should be suspended from your work."

W.M.—"We are good Masons at this very time."

D. Prov. G.M.—"Have you amongst your company any Brother guilty of brawlings, strife, and disobedience in open Lodge?"

W.M.—"We have none, Right Worshipful Master."

D. Prov. G.M.—"Have you any authority to do this day's work?"

W.M.—"We have, Right Worshipful, and with your permission will perform it."

The D. Prov. G. M. then read an appropriate prayer, the Superintendent of Works was requested to proceed with his labours, and the ceremonies connected with laying the foundation stone were gone through by his Excellency.

The corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy, were then severally poured out from chalices and flagons upon the stone. When this interesting part of the ceremony had been concluded, a bottle, hermetically sealed, was placed in a hollow prepared for its reception, containing the current coins of the realm, a copy of the *Register* and *Advertiser* newspapers of the 24th of August, 1858, and the following document:—

“North Adelaide Masonic and Public Hall.—The foundation of this hall was duly laid on the 25th day of August, A.D. 1858, A.L. 5858, in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the third of His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia. The ceremony was performed in accordance with the ancient Masonic rites, by His Excellency Brother Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Governor in Chief of the Province of South Australia, and John Lazar, Esq., Mayor of Adelaide, and Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Craft of Freemasons; and by the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, English Constitution. The hall is being erected by a company of shareholders, called ‘The North Adelaide Masonic and Public Hall Association.’ Trustees—John Bentham Neales, Esq., *M.P.*; John Tuthil Bagot, Esq., *M.P.*; and Samuel Wright, Esq. Directors—Frederic Wicksteed, Esq. (chairman); Ulysses North Bagot, Esq.; William Thompson Sabben, Esq.; John Richardson, Esq., and Edward M. Bagot, Esq. Honorary Secretary—William Alexander Hughes, Esq. Architect—Edmund William Wright, Esq. Builders—Messrs. English and Brown. The only Lodge of the Craft in North Adelaide is No. 933, English Constitution, called the ‘Lodge of Truth,’ established 6th December, 1854, 5854. P.Ms., Bros. Richard McClure and U. N. Bagot; W.M., Bro. W. A. Hughes.”

The stone was then lowered to its place, and His Excellency read the following prayer and verse:—

“May the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless the inhabitants of this place with all the necessities, conveniencies, and comforts of life; assist in the erection and completion of the building; protect the workmen against every accident; and long preserve this structure from decay; and grant us all in needed supply the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy.

“Place in form the corner-stone,
True and trusty Brothers own;
Come and bring in thought sincere,
Hands to help and thoughts to cheer;
Bear to Him whose praise we sing,
Thanks that from each bosom spring.”

His excellency having pronounced the stone to be well laid, said he was glad of the opportunity of taking part in the interesting ceremony which had convened them, and he trusted that when it was seen that the governor of the colony gladly came forward to aid in such a work, there would be no doubt in the minds of any as to whether the institution of Freemasonry were consistent with the laws and good order of society. He had much pleasure in taking the part he did that day in their proceedings, as he felt sure their object would prove promotive of the good of the province.

The D. Prov. G.M., in the name of the Craft, tendered sincere and heartfelt thanks to his excellency for the prompt manner in which he had complied with their request to take the part he had in the proceedings of the day. He felt that the Craft owed its recent increase and prosperity in no small degree to his excellency, who had on many occasions favoured them with his countenance and support. He would call upon his brother Masons to give three cheers for Governor, and three for Lady, MacDonnell.

The cheers were then given with hearty good will, and his excellency took his leave. The procession then left the ground for the inn from which it had started, where refreshment was provided.

The proposed building was designed by Bro. Edmund W. Wright, architect, in January, 1856, when it was confidently expected that the scheme would be carried out. The foundations were laid in June, 1856, since which period nothing has been done. The design is Roman Doric, surmounted by a handsome cornice which rises over a pediment in the centre. The interior, as now arranged, and which is capable of any future extension that may be required, consists of a hall, 80 feet by 40 feet, 24 feet high, lighted by windows elevated considerably above the ground, and ornamented by pilasters and cornices in keeping with the exterior. This portion it is not contemplated to erect immediately. The front portion, for which contracts are now taken by Messrs. English and Brown, builders, Adelaide, consists of an entrance 27 feet long by 8 feet wide, supper-room 27 feet long by 14 feet wide, and two waiting-rooms and stairs on the ground floor, and a lecture-room over all, 40 feet long by 27 feet wide, and 15 feet high. The building, when finished, will be a handsome addition to North Adelaide, where the want of a public hall has long been felt.

THE WEEK.

THE Queen and her family continue in good health at Windsor. Her Majesty rides or walks daily in the Home Park. There have been several dinner and evening parties during the past week, at the Castle. The *Gazette* of the 9th inst., contains a notice of the appointment of the Prince of Wales as colonel in the army. Next season will probably witness the entrance of the Princess Alice into the Court circle.—The Emperor and Empress of the French are still at Compiègne. The trial of Comte de Montalembert was fixed for this day, Nov. 17. Pursuant to the regulations invented by Napoleon III. with regard to cases of this kind, the public will not be admitted, and no report of the trial will be allowed to be published. The judgment alone will appear in the French newspapers.—The King of Prussia, says a letter from Meran, has become much better, and regained, in some measure, his former portly appearance. It adds that his Majesty appears in good spirits. Baron de Manteuffel, the ex-minister has respectfully declined to accept the title of Count and a seat in the chamber of nobles, offered him by the Prince Regent.—At the opening of the Portuguese chambers, the King, in his speech, expressed his regret that the negotiations in the affair of the Charles-et-Georges did not lead to a result more conformable to the wishes of his government.—The inhabitants of two villages in the suburbs of St. Petersburg had been attached to the glebe as serfs since Peter the Great's time, and were forced to work as carpenters. The Emperor, Alexander II., by a ukase published in the month of March this year, enfranchised them, giving them the power of becoming citizens. The Neva has been closed with ice since Friday morning; the navigation is consequently stopped.—The Spanish Government seem likely to order their fleet at Cuba to proceed at once to demand satisfaction from Mexico on the matter in dispute between the two countries. Accounts from Cadiz inform us that preparations have been made in that port to reinforce the Spanish garrison in the island of Cuba. A Spanish fleet, consisting of eight steamers, actually sailed from Cadiz on Wednesday, for Tangiers, with orders, after presenting the demands of the Spanish Government, to scour the coast of Africa, and destroy all vessels manned by the Riff Moors which may be found without regular papers, and treat them as pirates.—From Constantinople we learn that Fuad Pacha has arrived there. It is probable that he will be made Grand Vizier, and that Aali Pasha will become minister for foreign affairs. The body of Ghalib Pasha, who was drowned in the Bosphorus, has been found. The *Presse d'Orient* says that the plague has disappeared from Bengazi.—The Dutch government has presented to the States General three bills, the first two for the abolition of slavery at Surinam and in the Dutch East India Islands, and the third for regulating the indemnity to be paid to the owners of slaves.—A telegram from Copenhagen announces the abrogation

of the whole state constitution, as far as concerns Holstein. This concedes all that the German Confederation demanded.—The railway from Cairo to Suez will be open to the public in the course of December. A letter from Alexandria of the 2nd says the Pasha of Egypt had bought up all the shares in the company formed for towing boats on the Nile, and had left the trade completely free. The loan proposed to be raised by Said Pasha had not been concluded. The Nile having risen to a great height this year, it is expected that the crops will be most abundant. The price of grain had fallen considerably.—From India we have received intelligence of an extraordinary rumour, that Jung Bahadoor was on his way to Darjheeling with an army of 18,000 Goorkhas, for the purpose of invading our North-western Provinces. The story is not considered worthy of credit. In Oude several engagements have taken place, in which the rebels suffered severely, as usual; still, they are strengthening themselves. Preparations are in progress for hemming them in. The proclamation in which her Majesty is to assume the government of India has not yet appeared, but great preparations have been made for illuminations at Calcutta. Another telegram was received at the East India House on Monday. Our forces are following up the enemy at all points, and have well punished them in several engagements. At Zhamoo the rebels lost 1,000 men; and in Benares Colonel Turner's column routed a large body, and killed 500; and a like number was killed in an engagement near Chundaree, in which Brigadier Smith and General Michel routed 10,000 of the enemy. Tantia Topee was operating in the neighbourhood of Jhansi.—The combined French and Spanish expedition has landed in Cochin China for the ostensible purpose of demanding redress for the bad treatment of missionaries; there are, no doubt, political objects on the part of France concealed under this pretext. The force landed at a port called Touron. The gunboats destroyed five forts in half-an-hour. The allied troops occupied the town, and have thrown out reconnoitring parties into the peninsula. Touron has been declared French territory.—In Asiatic Turkey, insurrections have taken place at several places, Omar Pasha maintaining himself at Bagdad with difficulty. The tribes living between Tripoli and Aleppo have revolted. The communication is interrupted between the Libanus and Tripoli, and between Alexandretta and Aleppo. The garrison of Beyrout have been sent against the insurgents.—The last American mail brings intelligence that political excitement ran high in New York, consequent on the approach of the election for members of Congress. The American home squadron is to be increased, in view of Mexican relations and the anticipated Spanish fleet for Cuban waters. General Walker, it is said, is about to lead another filibustering expedition against Nicaragua. Admiral Kellett, commander of the British West Indian squadron, will go at once to the waters of Central America; should General Walker, or any filibuster, attempt to land in Nicaragua, Admiral Kellett is instructed to use his force against the filibusters; Walker is said to be well supplied with both men and money.—From Australia we are informed that the parliament of Melbourne was to meet on the 7th of October, and proposed to push forward the reform bill. The question of the defences of these colonies was exciting much interest in Melbourne, and also at Adelaide. The home government is applied to for more ships of war on the station, and the colonists are forming volunteer corps.—Partial retribution has fallen upon William Hardacre, who sold the poisoned lozenges at Bradford, and who, it is said, ate only a portion of one lozenge himself; paralysis, it is reported, has supervened, and, if he survive the shock, he will remain a helpless cripple for life, entirely deprived of the use of his limbs. If this be not the fate of many of the sufferers it is not his fault.—Two women lost their lives, and several persons were scalded, at the Independent Calvinist chapel in Ryecroft, Ashton-under-Lyne, on Saturday last, by the explosion of a boiler placed in a cellar under the chapel, which was used to heat water for the purpose of warming the chapel by pipes running round the building.—Roper, accused of arson, and of thereby causing the death of his own children, has been again examined, when overwhelming evidence was brought against him. He has been again remanded.—A cabman, named Field, lately attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself from Waterloo-bridge under circumstances of great distress, as appeared from the inquiry that followed. Various small sums of money have been

received by the magistrate for his use, which have now amounted to nearly £70. —On Wednesday, Oliver, the share-dealer, was examined on another charge. In this case his victim was Mr. Swan, one of his most intimate friends. Oliver sold a large quantity of Australian and Crystal Palace shares for his own benefit, and forged the deeds of transfer. He was committed for trial in this case. —Sir William Magnay, late an alderman of the city of London, came before the Insolvent Debtors' Court under the Protection Act. The court decided that the insolvent was entitled to have a day named for a final order, and appointed the 3rd Dec. —Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, has declined to adopt the system of Sir R. Carden with regard to the very poor who are struggling to get an honest living. A decent lad being brought before him on a charge of "obstructing" the thoroughfare with his box for blacking shoes, his worship said the boy did not take up so much room as a perambulator or a milkwoman, and asked the constable why he did not interfere with those nuisances. Constable: "They move on." Mr. Broughton: "If this boy moves on, he can't black shoes; he is discharged." —A man named Matthews has been charged with having unlawfully disposed of the dead body of a child by placing it on the steps of Southwark bridge. The child was an illegitimate one, placed in the prisoner's care by its parents. The poor little creature died a few days ago, but the parents' residence was unknown. To avoid the expense of burial himself, the prisoner placed the body on the bridge. The offence is a misdemeanour, and the magistrate intimated that he would be indicted by the parish. —In the month of September the death of a girl took place at Polmont, near Stirling, through an attempt to procure abortion. A man named William Reid, and a young man named Thomas Girdwood, were charged with the crime. Immediately after the fatal result, Girdwood committed suicide, and Reid was captured in endeavouring to make his escape. He was tried at Edinburgh on Wednesday and Thursday last. The jury returned a verdict of, "Not guilty on the first charge, of murder; and guilty on the second and third, amounting to culpable homicide." The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. —At the Court of Bankruptcy on Saturday, Davidson and Gordon applied for their certificates. The bankrupts were colonial brokers, of Mincing-lane, and distillers, of West Ham, Essex. The transactions in which they were engaged obtained great publicity, and were the subject of a criminal prosecution at the Old Bailey, where they were sentenced to a lengthened incarceration. A lengthened inquiry took place, and the sitting was adjourned to the 26th. The bankrupts received protection from arrest. —The telegraphic communication between England and France, which had been interrupted by the breaking of the submarine cable, has been restored. The cable was cut clean in two by a ship's anchor. —The primary visitation of the Bishop of London commenced on Thursday. He is expected to deliver his charge this day in the presence of over a thousand clergymen. —It is said that General von Stutterheim has received orders to repair immediately to England; and that he has been commissioned by the British government to re-organize the German Legion at the Cape of Good Hope, and complete it to an effective force of 10,000 men for active service in India, being himself placed in command of the corps. —A number of American residents have established in London an association for sociable and charitable purposes, and have opened a suite of rooms in Cockspur-street, as a place of reunion. In addition to possessing the character of a club, where American travellers can obtain the latest information from the United States, the association affords advice and assistance to deserving American citizens in distress. —The banquet at the Guildhall on the 9th instant was as splendid as usual. The Earl of Derby, in a most eloquent speech, gave the public precisely the amount of information, respecting the policy of government, which was expected—viz., none at all. His lordship and his colleagues were very well received. The Duke of Malakhoff was present, and favoured the company with a panegyric upon his "imperial master," and alluded to the durable character of the alliance between England and France. His excellency, we may remark, has received orders from Paris to strike the tricolor flag which was so ostentatiously displayed at Albert-gate. —The reform agitation is most industriously kept up throughout the country; some enthusiasts doubtless expect wonderful amelioration of society from a remodelling of the constitution;

the bulk of the orators join in the cry because they hope to gain popularity by doing so, or are afraid to be left behind in the general scramble.—Three distinguished men have died this week; Dr. Giffard, formerly editor of the *Standard*; Dr. Peacock, dean of Ely, a man of great learning and genius; and Mr. Booker Blakemore, M.P., a worthy English gentleman, and an influential member of the Tory party.—Sir E. B. Lytton was yesterday re-elected to the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

At Drury Lane the only novelty has been the production of Auber's delightful opera "*Les Diamans de la Couronne*," in its English dress as the "*Crown Diamonds*." The management, not content with the sparkling music of the composer himself, have introduced various airs from other sources. This we cannot but consider questionable taste; the exquisite singing of Rode's variations in the last act by Miss Louisa Pyne, however, almost reconciled us to the interpolation. In every other respect the opera was as near perfection as possible.—The Haymarket audiences have been kept in constant merriment by Mr. Charles Mathews's new character of *Jacques Molinet*, in the farce entitled "*The Tale of a Coat*," the latest production of Messrs. Brough and Franck, which is exceedingly droll and deservedly successful.—The representations of "*Macbeth*" at the Princess's are drawing to a close; "*King John*" continues its attractions. A forthcoming novelty is announced; the revival of "*Much Ado about Nothing*."—At the Olympic the "*Red Vial*" has been withdrawn from the bills. Morton's laughable farce, "*A Thumping Legacy*," provides a most droll part for Mr. Robson, who is as great as ever in the character of the deaf man in "*Boots at the Swan*." A new serio-comic drama is underlined.—M. Jullien continues his triumphant career at the Lyceum. Crowded audiences every evening evince their appreciation of magnificent music admirably performed. The "*Mons*" announces his annual *bal masqué* as the wind-up of the season.—A most extensive theatre has been constructed on the site of the old Britannia Saloon. The new building is capable of holding over 3000 people; it is extremely elegant, and perhaps more solid in its construction than any house in London. Mr. Lane, the proprietor, displays great spirit in the manner in which dramas are produced at his theatre; the scenery and dresses are really superb. The prices of admission we need hardly say are upon a low scale to suit the requirements of the neighbourhood; and the greatest latitude is allowed for the comfort of the audience, who indulge in their *otium cum dignitate* and rum and water in the boxes, while short pipes and joviality pervade the atmosphere of the pit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TASMANIA.—We have received, by the European, some letters and papers relative to the dispute between the Prov. G.M. of Tasmania, (Bro. Ewing), and Lodge No. 781, which shall receive early attention. In the mean time we anxiously await a promised communication from the Editor of the *Cornwall (Launceston) Chronicle*, giving to the Editor of the *Freemasons' Magazine* "the particulars of recent Masonic proceedings in the Colony properly authenticated."

"A YOUNG WARDEN."—The Warden must serve his full twelve months before he is eligible to go into the chair. If he has only served eleven months he should be re-appointed, unless there be good cause against it. If a W.M. has introduced a person into the Lodge in a false name, and allows him to sign the book in that name, the Brethren should bring the matter before the Board of General Purposes. The officers of a Lodge may be appointed and invested before the installation of the W.M., as illness might prevent his coming up at the proper time.

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GRAND LODGE.

THE most important business to be brought under the consideration of Grand Lodge on Wednesday next is that relative to the property of the Craft in Great Queen-street, on the report from the Board of General Purposes, and which we have treated at considerable length in our Architectural Chapter. We need here therefore only express a hope that, whatever may be the decision of Grand Lodge, the dignity and importance of the Craft will be kept in view, and that the funds of the Order may not be recklessly expended on that which we ought never to possess—a monster tavern for the accommodation of the public. Freemasons' Hall should be for the use of Freemasons only, and we hope it may be so arranged that at no distant day we may have Lodge rooms with a museum and a library worthy of the Craft, which shall become a fitting centre where the London and provincial Brethren may meet and cement those kindly feelings which should exist throughout the Craft. Of the notices of motion we shall say but little, as we do not believe our noble Brother the Earl of Carnarvon will press his resolution to a division; and the only other notice which we look upon as of the slightest importance is that of Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, for recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada. We are as anxious as Bro. Portal or any other Brother can be for that recognition, and for the speedy renewal of amicable relations with our Canadian Brethren; but we must maintain the dignity of our own position, and Grand Lodge cannot, with any degree of propriety, take upon itself to acknowledge a body of the legal existence of which, up to the time we write, it has received no official intimation. It is true that we and others have published reports of the proceedings resulting in the union of the two Grand Lodges of Canada; but upon such reports it would be as impossible for the Grand Lodge of England to act, as it would be for the government of England to acknowledge a change in the government or institutions of another country, until official intimation had been received through an ambassador or other accredited authority of the change having taken place. When that intimation has been made



to the Grand Lodge of England on the part of the Grand Lodge of Canada, the necessity for the motion of Bro. Portal will have ceased ; the Grand Master having authorized the Grand Secretary to give notice that upon the receipt of such intimation he will himself bring forward a motion for the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada, should circumstances justify it. Most surely such a resolution, coming from the Grand Master, will give a greater importance to the renewal of relations with our Canadian Brethren than could attach to any resolution moved by a private member of Grand Lodge, whilst it will be more in accordance with the part of the Grand Lodge, and more consonant with the feelings of the Canadians themselves, to find their position gracefully acknowledged by the head of the English Craft.

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#### OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

By far the most important matter that comes into our domain is the destination of the hall and property in Great Queen-street. It has been for some time a subject of discussion how the hall should be treated since the acquisition of the newer property. This has rendered necessary a readjustment of the arrangements ; and it affords an opportunity which has not lately occurred for placing the property in such a condition that it shall be satisfactory and honourable to the Order. It has long been a matter of pride that so much property should have been accumulated, and the circumstance is naturally looked upon as a guarantee of the stability of the institution ; but, on the other hand, by many members and by strangers it is not regarded with satisfaction that so much of this property should be devoted to the purposes of a tavern.

It is quite true that we have gone on for many years with the Freemasons' Tavern, and we fear that many members from old associations are inclined to favour it, and almost to look upon it as a landmark ; but those who have more calmly reflected, are too well aware that the tavern is neither satisfactory to members nor to strangers. On the whole we do not get the accommodation we ought ; and we have all the inconvenience of a tavern, without always receiving that attention to which we are entitled. There is, moreover, a strong moral objection which weighs greatly against the domicile of Grand Lodge in a tavern, or in propinquity to it—it lowers the dignity of Grand Lodge, and favours the idea that tavern haunting is one of the practices and one of the vices of the institution ; for the prejudices of many among the educated classes are excited against tavern associations, and the traditional indulgences of members in eating and drinking receive the colour of sanction from the location of Grand Lodge itself. This is a topic very seriously to be considered by members in the metropolis and in the provinces.

In the time of our Grand Master Wren, in the beginning likewise of the last century, and even later, coffeehouses were places of social assembly an literary resort, answering rather to the casino of the continent, than to our present notions of coffeehouses or taverns. The places that the first statesmen and wits of the day frequented could be attended by men engaged in the promotion of morals and philosophy without derogation; and hence Grand Lodge could, as of a matter of course, in those days, place itself in connection with a tavern. It must, however, be observed that Grand Lodge on very many occasions, as we lately pointed out, met in the halls of the great city companies, and their subsequent adaptation of their property to the Freemasons' Tavern was not, even then, a salutary step; for it was a period of transition in social arrangements, and many of the coffee and chocolate houses, as White's and Brooks's for instance, and even mercantile coffeehouses, as Lloyd's were taking the organization of a club, and thereby throwing the trading coffeehouses into a lower scale. The necessities of Grand Lodge, however, assisted to promote the tavern scheme, for members were more willing to trust the supply of banquets to a tavern keeper than to undertake the necessary organization for their own entertainment, which was not then so well understood as now; and there was the fallacious idea of obtaining a settled rent, though the rent in fact was to be paid by their own members, and only filtered through the hands of the tavern keeper, subject to his toll and his failures.

Thus a policy of temporizing and a partial sacrifice to necessity have been converted into a precedent, which has saddled us with a tavern and made it a matter of consideration, which it never ought to have been, how we ought to get rid of it. Our view is a clear one—looking to the consecrated policy of the Craft, in selecting from an early period special temples for the performances of our rites—looking to the solemn and religious character of those rites—we have never hesitated in recommending metropolitan and provincial Brethren to provide suitable temples for the celebration of our mysteries. Necessity may reconcile us to the temporary adornment of some common room; but a reverential feeling is not thereby cultivated, nor can the solemnity of a place dedicated to the worship of the Most High A.O.T.U. be so conferred. We hope, therefore, we have prepared the minds of Brethren for the careful consideration of the subject of the subject of the central temple; and that by the feeling we have treated, we have made some impression on Grand Lodge, and have convinced the Board of General Purposes that the time has now come when suitable arrangements must be made, and that with any regard to the dignity of the Order, they cannot be deferred.

Had the Board of General Purposes further postponed the discussion of this matter it was the determination of many zealous members of Grand Lodge to press it forward for decision; so that we are not surprised to find the Board of General Purposes has now taken the initiative.

Members of Grand Lodge will have their attention especially directed to this matter, for it forms a prominent part of the report of the Board of General Purposes to be brought before the next quarterly communication. The Board direct attention to the mode of dealing with the new property, both as regards a return for the outlay incurred, and in respect to providing fit and appropriate accommodation for the fraternity.

The first point is what most will be first inclined to reflect upon; the latter is, however, that of real importance, because it involves various considerations. Were there any question in reality of losing the income now derived from the tavern, we should set it aside, for we are not dependent on such income, while it is necessary to consult our own dignity, and it is desirable to provide for the accommodation of our members. Do we really keep a tavern; is that our business?—or do we provide a building for the purposes, moral and social, of our Craft? That is the question really before us. It does not either hinge upon our associations being deprived of the accustomed provision for banquets and refreshment, as such provision can better be made by the suppression of the tavern. The very first thing we should determine on, if we were starting anew, or forming a Provincial Grand Lodge or a Colonial Grand Lodge, with no regard to finance, would undoubtedly be to resolve on having no tavern at all—an appendage for which there is no necessity, and which brings its own inconveniences.

Those associations in London which include among their members the greater portion of the wealthy and educated classes—the clubs of London—do without tavern keepers, and afford their members a degree of luxury and comfort, and a degree of economy, which it is well known cannot be paralleled in any tavern, certainly not in the tavern to which our name is unfortunately attached. If the interest of Lodges and their members is to be consulted, then we say again, unhesitatingly—suppress the tavern; and by means of a house committee, as you would in a club of less resources than are the resources of our members, provide the required accommodation. This is so feasible, so ready of accomplishment, so free from doubt or speculation, that we wonder it has remained so long unaccomplished. The whole amount expended for provisions in one of the largest clubs of London, with one thousand members, does not exceed £10,000 in a year; and on such an amount, if need be, a tax of eight or ten per cent. will soon provide a return on the property appropriated for the refreshment department. The great expense in a club is the building, the fifty, sixty, or hundred thousand pounds expended thereon, and which long weighs on its resources—but that we have provided, for we are masters of our own freehold, and can if we see fit, provide for the entertainment of our members rent free.

The more important view of the Report is, and particularly as affecting the provincial members, who have a pecuniary and personal interest in the buildings, is, that as a matter of character and credit, they should be appropriated to Masonic purposes alone, and that by



making proper arrangements, which do not now exist, provincial Brethren shall, in their attendance on Grand Lodge or sojourn in the metropolis, see the mysteries celebrated with due reverence and solemnity. The provincial Brother naturally looks for this, and it is a source of severe disappointment to him to find the noble hall belonging to the Craft, devoted to the purposes of a benefit society, or to some other object altogether unconnected with Freemasonry, while the Lodge he attends is content with defective service and inadequate space. For these defects he has long awaited a remedy; and we hope the Provincial Masters and officials who attend Grand Lodge will make a point of securing it, however earnest or lukewarm metropolitan Brethren may prove to be. Some of these latter have been so long accustomed to the present state of affairs, that they reconcile themselves to it, and may perhaps be found holding up a helping hand in behalf of the *status quo*; but others, more sensitive, certainly object to it.

The provision of proper accommodation for refreshment likewise affects the provincial Brethren, but it further behoves them to see that the buildings are appropriated to the use of the members, and not of tenants and the strangers they may choose to admit. One notable want is a proper library and reading room, and we are glad to see that the Board of General Purposes has not neglected this, but has urgently recommended it to Grand Lodge. We are again obliged to institute a comparison with the clubs, and we put it to members, whether we can bear a favourable comparison with any decent club in this respect; and yet a library and reading room are what can be most economically maintained and most efficiently provided. Were rooms provided of suitable character and capacity, donations of books and bequests of libraries would in time afford a large collection; and an optional subscription of five shillings a year is all that need be demanded for the maintenance of this department from those who choose to avail themselves of it.

Freemasons' Hall ought to be Freemasons' Hall in earnest, Masons ought to be its masters, and not the tenants of their own tenants; and they have the means in their own hands of satisfying their own requirement. If Grand Lodge goes to work prudently and systematically, the funds required in the course of years for making the needful alterations will be very moderate; and if considered necessary, further funds will be created by the new arrangements. There may be fees from Lodges and Chapters for the use of the Lodge rooms; and the refreshment department, in the shape of a charge of table money or head money, will afford more than the amount of revenue which ought reasonably to be exacted. A club, in its financial organization, approaches that of an association like ours when we enter upon the details of the arrangements, and availing ourselves of such comparison and of such experience; we can have no hesitation in arriving at a decided judgment.

We must repeat that we have not, like the Carlton, the Reform, or

the Conservative, at its beginning, a large building to provide, for the building is already provided; but the building is so disposed of that in this year, 1858, we are gravely discussing whether we are to have a library and reading room for our members—whether we can have our own refreshments and our own servants in our own house—and whether, having conceded to us as a body the privilege of taking part in the noblest and most solemn rites, we shall devote to it, not a further portion of our substance, but that structure which has been acquired for such celebrations, and which we have suffered to be diverted from its hallowed purpose.

Again we say—and the more because we have dwelt on the secular aspect, on financial considerations, and on our own comforts and enjoyments—that if we value the trust reposed in us, our character before the world, and the propagation of the truth by means of the confidence reposed in us, that we must in Grand Lodge come to the solemn determination to free the Grand Lodge of England and the Craft of England from the reproach of making a tavern of the temple of the G.A.O.T.U., that we must free ourselves in the eyes of the Grand Lodges of the old world and of the new, and of our colonies, from the stigma of sacrificing conscience to mammon. Hitherto this has been a matter of smaller moment, because the question has not been raised, and no decision has been given; but if on the votes of the Grand Lodge of England being called for on this occasion, it should, contrary to all reasonable expectation, be found that the Grand Lodge has refused the propositions, and is content to wallow in the mire and subject the mysteries to desecration and contempt; then the disgrace will be great, and the whole Craft will be exposed to lasting reproach. Momentous as are the subjects brought before Grand Lodge, and greatly as the interests of the Order are dependent on its decisions, seldom have the honour and dignity of the body been more concerned than on this occasion.

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DRIVING AT MADRAS.—One of the greatest nuisances about Madras is the native driver—from the coachman in a glazed hat, cockade, frock coat, and top boots, down to the diminutive naked Ramsammy who squats across the poll of a crazy pony hackery. A native never thinks of getting out of the way. That job he leaves to the European driver; and the fewness of accidents in comparison to the carelessness displayed is quite remarkable. It is indeed surprising that natives are not run over by the hundred. It is not sufficient to clear them with your horse; after that is done, a native with his eyes starting open will, unless shouted to (and often then), walk deliberately under your wheel. They seem, all classes of them, to have a dull, stupid, brutal, indifference to danger until they are pinched; but when that occurs, no race in the world will howl out more despicably or pitifully. It is not uncommon to see a child of ten or twelve months old set down by its mother in front of a horse going at full trot. This occurred before a gentleman's buggy the other day. The horse was suddenly and violently pulled up, but not before it had stepped over the child, whose preservation was a miracle. Then, and not till then, did the egregiously stupid and careless mother wake out of her apathy, to scream and blubber as if the little black monkey had been trampled to death.—*Madras Athenæum.*

## ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY TOPOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.

(*Continued from p. 876*).

### ON THE NAMES OF THE ENGLISH CLANS.

**DADD** is a name, and is found inflected as Dadling, Dadlington in Leicestershire. This is one of the examples of the inflection in *ling*, not uncommon. There is a Dadford, in Bucks.

**DAGG** is a name, and is found inflected as Dagging, in Dagenham, and as Dagling, in Daglingworth. There are Dagworth, and Dagnall.

Dagg may be a dialectal variety of Day.

**DALE** most commonly represents the topographical feature, and many of the surnames in Dale, as well as the topographical names, have undoubtedly that signification. It is, however, found inflected as Dalling, in Dalling in Norfolk; Dallington, Northampton; Dallington, Sussex; and Dallington, Suffolk; and the name is found as a personal name, in Dalston, Middlesex; Dalston, Cumberland; and Dalscote, Northamptonshire. That members of a clan Dalling took part in the invasion and settlement of the south eastern districts, is favoured by these records.

**DAM** or **DAME**, is represented in the inflection Damer, in Damerham, Wilts, and Damerell, Devon, but no definite opinion can be given.

**DARE**, which is still a name, is found in many names of places, and inflected as Darring, in Darrington, West Yorkshire. There is Daresbury, in Cheshire. This name cannot be so well recognized in the south.

**DARL** does not exist as a name, and cannot be identified as a root, but we have the inflection Darling as a family name, and in the place Darlington, Durham; and as a proper name, in Darlston, Staffordshire; and Darliston, Salop; and in Darlscot, Northampton.

**DAVING** is an inflection, of which the root is not identified. It is found in Davington, Kent; Davenham, Cheshire, and Davenport, Cheshire, and may be allied to Dever, in Deverhill, Wilts.

**DAW**, from the bird, is still a recognizable name, but is liable to be confounded with Dorr. It is perhaps found in Dawdon, Durham; Dawlish, Devon; and Dawley, Salop.

Dawkins perhaps belongs to this stock, and likewise Dawson.

**DAY** is a common name now. The name is found in topography, but not in a decided form.

**DEDDING** is an inflection of Deed, or perhaps Dead. It is found in



Deddington, Oxfordshire, and there are Dedworth, Berks, and Dedham, Essex.

DEN is one of the ambiguous names. In most cases it represents Den or Dean, and is purely of local reference, but it must have existed as a personal name at an early period, for we find it inflected as Denning, in Dennington, in Suffolk, and inflected in Denston, Suffolk and Stafford ; and in Denshanger, Northamptonshire.

Denman, Denner, and Dennett, may belong to this stock.

DEARE is an existing name, and there is the inflection Deering, with some uncertain words. It is most likely derived from Deer, a beast, or cervine animal.

Dersing, in Dersingham, Norfolk, may be a double inflection of this root.

DEVER, see Daving.

DIDDING is of uncertain root. It is found inflected in Diddington, Huntingdonshire, and Didsbury, Lancashire.

Didling is to be referred to this stock. It is found in Didling, Sussex, and in Didlington, Norfolk and Dorset.

Diddle in Diddlebury is another form.

DIGG is to be found in Digswell, Herts.

DILL is an existing name. It is inflected as Dilling in Dillington, Norfolk, and is found as a personal name in Dilston, Northumberland; Dilworth, Lancashire, and Dilton, Wilts ; Dildford, Devon ; Dilham, Norfolk ; and Dilhorne, Staffordshire.

DIN is found inflected as Dinning in Dinnington, Somerset, Northumberland, and West York ; and likewise in Dinsdale, Durham ; Dinton, Bucks and Wilts ; Dinham, Monmouth ; Dinmore, Salop and Hereford are other forms. Din does not seem to be the root, but is some dialectal variation.

Diss is found as a local name in Norfolk. It is inflected as Dissing in Dissington, Northumberland. Disley, Cheshire, and Disney, Lincolnshire, belong to this stock.

DISTING is found in Distington, Cumberland.

DITCHING is found in Ditchingham, Norfolk. Ditchling is found in Sussex.

Dock perhaps refers to the plant. It is inflected in Docking, Norfolk, and is found in Doxford, Northumberland. The other words are of doubtful import.

Docker belongs to this stock.

DODD, a snail, is represented by an existing name. It is inflected as Dodding, in Doddington (Kent, Cambridge, Lincoln, Northampton, Cheshire, Northumberland, Gloucester, Somerset, Salop) ; Dodding-tree (Worcester) ; Doddinghurst (Essex) ; Doddenham (Worcester) ; as Dodder, in Doddershill (Worcester) ; and Doddershall (Bucks). It is found as Doddle, in Doddleston, Cheshire. Dodsley is found in Staffordshire. There are likewise Dodcot, in Cheshire ; Dodford, in Northampton ; Dodworth, West York ; and Dodwell, Warwick.

Dodson, Dodman, and Dodder, belong to this stock.

DOG is represented in Dogsthorpe, Northamptonshire.

Doggett belongs to this stock.

DON is most likely only a dialectal form of Dun. It is found inflected as Donning, in Donnington (Sussex, Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Leicester, Berks, and Lincoln). It is also found in Donisthorpe, Derby; and Doniford, Somerset.

DORR, a beetle, is liable to be confused with Daw. It is inflected, as Dorrington, in Dorrington, Lincoln and Salop, as Dorsing, in Dorsington, Gloucester, and Warwick. It is found in Dorstone, Hereford, and Dorton, Bucks and Lancashire.

Dorling belongs to this stock, as does Dorrett and Dorman.

DORMING is found in Dormington, Herefordshire. There is Dormston, in Worcestershire.

DOVE is a name still existing.

Dow is inflected as Dowling, which is represented by an existing name. The word is found in Dowland, Devonshire, and Dowlsh, Somersetshire, Dowthorpe, East York, and Dowsley, Lincolnshire.

The name Dowler is found in the *Post Office Directory*.

DOWN most commonly refers to the local feature of *downs*. It is found inflected in Downing.

Downer is found in the *Post Office Directory*.

DUCK, the bird, is found as an existing name. It is inflected as Ducking, in Duckington, Cheshire, and as Duckling, in Ducklington, Oxfordshire. The word is found in Duxford, Berks, and Cambridge; and Duxbury, Lancashire.

Duckett and Duckman belong to this stock.

DUDD may be a dialectal form of Dodd. It is found inflected as Dudding, in Duddington, Northamptonshire; as Duddle, in Duddleston, Salop and Somerset. The word is found likewise in Dudston, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, and Salop; in Dudcot, Berks.

DULL is found inflected as Dulling, in Dullingham, Cambridge. The word is found in Dulwich, Surrey, and Dulcote, Somersetshire.

DUN, the colour, is an existing name. It is inflected as Dunning, in the name; and in Dunnington, Warwickshire, and East York; Dunningworth, Suffolk; Dunningley, West York; and is found in Dunsford, Devon; Dunsfold, Surrey; Dunsden, Oxon; Dunsmere, Bucks; Dunstable, Bedfordshire; Dunstall, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, and Stafford; Dunswell, East York; and Dunston (Norfolk, Lincoln, Derby, Stafford, Durham, and Northumberland); as also in Dunton (Bucks, Beds, Essex, Leicester, and Norfolk); Dunthorp, Oxford; and Dunworth, Wilts.

DURRING is found in Durrington, Sussex and Wilts. It may be a dialectal form of Durring. The form is found Dursley, Gloucester, and Durley, Hants and Somerset.

## THE CHURCHES OF WORCESTER.

THE following is an abstract of an interesting paper read lately before the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society, by Mr. J. Severn Walker, one of the secretaries :—

Most of our ancient cities and towns possess *one* principal church of large size and great architectural beauty, the subordinate churches being comparatively small and unimportant. For instance, not only the parish churches of this city, but also those of Exeter, Salisbury, Winchester, Canterbury, Lincoln, Durham, and other places, are of a very inferior description; while, on the other hand, towns having neither a cathedral nor conventual church, often possess magnificent parish churches, such as those of Newark, Grantham, Boston, Doncaster, Stafford, Ludlow, Kidderminster, &c. Pershore and Malvern have large conventual churches, adjoining which were the small parochial edifices. One of these is still remaining at Pershore. Exceptions to this rule are, however, not infrequent. Wells, Norwich, Beverley, and Coventry, amongst other places, possess fine parish churches, besides their cathedral or minster. Worcester is one of those places which never possessed any ecclesiastical edifice of much architectural importance, except the cathedral, and of its churches four only have escaped being rebuilt. The Worcester churches may be classed under three heads, viz., those erected before the decline of pointed architecture, those rebuilt in the eighteenth century, and those which have been re-erected during the last forty years. The remains of old St. Clement's Church, on the Upper Quay, first claim attention. Two plain circular arches here have been by some considered to be Saxon, but they probably belong to the early Norman period. When the city walls were destroyed by the order of Cromwell, the tower of this church shared the same fate, and was replaced by a wooden one at the west end of the nave. St. John the Baptist's, in Bedwardine, was originally subordinate to the chapel of Wick, but the latter being inconveniently situated, as regarded the population, was ordered by Bishop William de Lynn, in 1371, to be pulled down, and St. John's was constituted the parochial church. Traces of the old chapel of "Wyke" are still to be seen in Mr. Smith's farm buildings, and considerable remains were found a few years ago. These are now in a yard at the back of the Museum. At "Wyke" the Bishops of Worcester had a palace, and in the year 1300 the Archbishop of Canterbury, making a visitation of his province, was handsomely entertained by Bishop Gifford, when lying sick at his house at "Wyke."

St. John's church, in our opinion, presents the most picturesque and venerable appearance of any of the Worcester churches, its massive tower and gabled aisles forming a pleasing feature in the approach to the city from the east. The ground plan comprises chancel with north transept, and south aisle, nave and aisles, west tower, and modern porch and vestry. The nave is three bays in length, and has on the north side cylindrical piers with square capitals; the circular arches, which they formerly supported have been cut into pointed ones, so as to enable the occupants of the gallery to have a better view of the clergyman. The rest of the building is third pointed, probably late in the style, the piers and arches being of poor character. The east window has a very depressed arch, and



is placed low in the wall, the space above it in the interior being relieved by a crocketed ogee hood-mould, terminating in a finial. It contains a small quantity of fifteenth century stained glass. The south aisle of the nave has three gables, under two of which are large four-light windows; the other contains a much shorter one, the principal entrance having been underneath before the late alterations. The north aisle is narrower than the south, and had originally a lean-to roof; another story in brick has been added, having three two light windows each under a separate gable. The tower is a very good example of the period (fifteenth century); it has diagonal buttresses, a battlemented parapet, and crocketed pinnacles at the angles. Within the parapet is a low roof, terminating in a large pinnacle, supporting the weathercock. Most of the old roofs remain, but with the exception of the one in the transept they are hidden by plaster ceilings. At the north west corner of the transept are the remains of the stairs which led to the rood loft; and in the north-west pier of the chancel is a lagiscope or squint, now blocked up. There were people living a few years ago who could remember the galleries (which extend round three sides) being erected, the roofs plastered, and the open seats converted into pews. Extensive alterations were made in 1841, at an expense of about 700*l.*, but in a very tasteless manner. A debased Gothic porch was erected against the south side of the tower, so as to range with the gables of the aisle, and a vestry added on the north side. The interior was filled with deal pews, and a carpenter's gothic reredos erected. The lower arch was cut away, like those on the north side of the nave, to allow of the organ being seen and heard. The pulpit is old, and has traceried panels. There are no monuments worthy of note; but some of the inscriptions are curious specimens of the laudatory style of epitaph so much in vogue during the last century. For instance, one to the memory of "The truly valuable Edward Cope Hopton, late of the cathedral precincts, Esq., of whom it is difficult to say enough and to say nothing would be unpardonable: his integrity and honesty, piety and charity, generosity and hospitality, declared the man, the christian, and the friend." Died 1754. Of his daughter it is said, "She possessed the noblest attainments of human nature; charity without ostentation, liberality without profusion, and piety without enthusiasm."

St. Alban's. This little church consists of nave and north aisle only, the chancel being merely a prolongation of the former. The arcade is late Norman, the arches slightly pointed, and resting on circular piers and capitals. The easternmost pier, however, marking the chancel, is square, with brackets, enriched with stiff foliage, supporting the inner order of the arches. The doorway and the font are plain Norman. This edifice underwent an extensive restoration under the superintendence of Mr. Perkins, in 1850, when the east end of the chancel and the aisle were rebuilt, the latter being furnished with an open roof, and the former with a triplet of a very pointed character. The wooden bell turret was removed and a stone bell-gable erected at the west end of the nave. The interior was fitted up with open seats, and the old oak pulpit lowered and placed on the south side. The altar rail is supported on wrought iron standards, and the holy table is vested with beautifully embroidered frontal and superfrontal, the former of green, the latter of crimson ribbed silk. The organ stands at the east end of the aisle, the space behind forming a vestry. Altogether this is the most correctly arranged church in the city; and it were much to be wished that a new roof could be placed over the nave, and the south wall rebuilt.

St. Helen's has generally been considered to be the most ancient of the Worcester churches. This is not really the case so far as the present fabric

is concerned, the oldest portion not dating earlier than the thirteenth century. There can be no doubt but that it was constituted a distinct ecclesiastical district at a very early period, and that many other churches were subordinate to it; for we are informed that at a synod held under Bishop Wulston, A.D. 1095, it was affirmed that there was no parish in the whole city but that of the mother church, to which St. Helen's had been a vicarage from the year 680, when the see was first formed. Leland says, "the church of St. Helen is counted the most ancient in this city; it was a prebend before King Edgar's time to the cathedral church of Worcester." The church consists of nave, north and south aisles, and west tower. The aisles extend to the extreme east end of the building, as they do likewise in all the old Worcester churches we have left, or of which we possess any authentic account. This arrangement, and the slight constructional distinction observable between the nave and chancel are characteristic features of town churches. From the occurrence of a blocked up doorway (probably the priests') in the third nave of the south side, it would appear as though the chancel had been originally three bays in length, besides the sanctuary, leaving but three bays for the nave. Four first pointed couplets remain on the south side; the doorway, most of the other windows, the arcades and tower arch are third pointed. The tower itself was rebuilt in 1821, probably in imitation of its predecessor; at all events it is a very poor design, and could only be effectually improved by surmounting it with a shingled or slated spire. The east end of the church, which abuts upon the street, has been re-cased and so altered that we cannot tell what its original character was. A considerable sum was expended upon the interior of this edifice in 1836, when the present pews, gallery, and organ were put up, also two unsightly erections for pulpit and desk at the east end. A great improvement has recently been effected by raising the eastern bay two steps, and arranging it for the choir; lowering one pulpit, and removing the other altogether. This church would well repay a thorough restoration, which should include the removal of the pews and gallery, the opening of the tower arch and roofs, and the erection of a good east window and recesses.

St. Andrew's Church is celebrated for its lofty spire; few, however, are acquainted with its architectural features, it being situated in a comparatively unfrequented part of the town. Its ground plan comprises chancel, nave, engaged western tower, and aisles extending the whole length of the building. The chancel has been so mutilated, that it is difficult to make out its original designs. The side arches possess some characteristics of first-pointed work, though the narrowness of the uplays, and the form of the arches, indicate a later date. The chancel arch is very low, and simply chamfered, the inner order resting on third pointed corbels. The most striking feature of the interior is the lower story of the tower, consisting of four very lofty arches of equal height; the western one occupied by a window, the others opening into the nave and aisles respectively. This tower has all the appearance of having been designed for the centre of a cross church, of which the chancel only was erected, the height of the latter—forming the present nave—being so great in comparison with its length, only two bays, that nothing but a nave extending westward of the tower would render its proportions harmonious. The nave piers, as usual at this period (late thirdpointed), are set lengthways from north to south, being much narrower between the arches than in the opposite direction. Their mouldings are continued round the arches with merely a small band at the impost. The western arches abutting against the tower, rest on corbels in the shape of fan groining. The nave roofs flat, and divided into

square panels, with carved bosses at the intersections. The tower is vaulted, being divided into numerous cells by moulded ribs, and enriched with sculpture representing apostles and saints, &c. The spire was created in 1733, by Nathaniel Wilkinson, a mason of the city. It is 245 feet high, and, when seen from a distance, has a pleasing effect, contrasting well with the other church towers. On a close inspection, however, it fails to satisfy the eye, being entirely destitute of enrichment, and the windows especially are very mean. The rearrangement of the interior of the church in 1850 was not carried out with taste, the nave being filled with pews, and an ugly pulpit placed against the north east pier at an extravagant elevation, with a reading box of similar design, and almost high enough for a pulpit, on the opposite side.

[*To be continued.*]

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### TIDINGS FROM THE CRAFT IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Prepared for the *Freemasons' Magazine*, by the R. W. Bro. ROB MORRIS, of Louisville, Kentucky.]

*Louisville, Kentucky, 1858.*

UPON the editor's table to-day lie a couple of volumes, entitled, "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, from its organization in the city of Houston, Dec. A.D. 1837, A.L. 5837, to the close of the Grand Annual Communication, held at Palestine, Jan. 19th, A.D. 1857, A.L. 5857. By A. S. Ruthven, Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master. Compiled from the original Records and Documents now in Possession of the Grand Lodge; together with the Constitutions which have been severally adopted up to the Present Time:" also an interesting "History of the Origin, Rise and Progress of the Masonic Order in Texas. In two volumes. Published by authority of the M.W. Wm. Stedman, Grand Master. Galveston (Texas): Richardson and Co., News Office, 1857." 8vo., pp. 640, 308, and 352. Having alluded to these more than once in previous communications, it suffices to say now that they will serve as a perpetual monument of the vigorous spirit that animates the Masonic Craft in that distant state.

The deaths of Samuel M. Williams, and Edward H. Tarrant, both veterans in Masonry, are announced. The former was, I believe, one of the founders of the Grand Lodge of Texas; the latter was its Grand Treasurer at the period of his death.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky held its Grand Annual Communication Oct. 11th to 14th, at Lexington. The place of sittings is changed henceforth to Louisville. The fine property of the Grand Lodge at Lexington will probably be sold. Since Oct., 1800, the Grand Lodge has met annually there, saving four years. Your correspondent was elected Grand Master; R.W. Bro. Harvey T. Wilson, D. Grand Master; W. Bro. Lewis Landrum, S. Grand Warden; W. Bro. B. J. Hinton, J. Grand Warden. A committee, charged with the duty of revising the constitutional rules of the Grand Lodge, was appointed, of which Bro. Rob Morris is chairman. A proposition to appoint a standing committee upon Masonic law and usage lies over for consideration.

An episode of thrilling interest occurred during the session, which demands more than a passing notice. In 1811, the Grand Master, Gen. Joseph H. Daviess, led a regiment from this state against Tecumseh and his

Indian allies, in the north-western territory, and was slain bravely fighting on the battle ground of Tippecanoe, Nov. 11th. He still lies there in his forest grave, which is denoted by a large oak tree at its head, lettered J. H. D. His sword was brought back to Kentucky, and fell into the hands of Bro. the Hon. Levi L. Todd, who removed with it not long after to Indiana. Recently, in his great age and infirmities, he bethought him of a place of security for so valued a relic, and came, accompanied by three of the chief members of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, to present it in person to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. We received him with every respect and attention, and appointed the Hon. Bro. C. G. Wintersmith, one of the most eloquent of Kentuckians, to respond to his presentation remarks. The whole affair went off with deep interest and feeling. It is now proposed to erect a monument at the joint expense of the two Grand Lodges, over the remains of the gallant Grand Master.

The members of the Grand Lodge refreshed themselves with a banquet at Didlake's Hotel, at the conclusion of the communication. This was a grand affair. The presence of the Indiana delegation, the parting with Lexington and its associations, hallowed by the remembrances of nearly sixty years, and other circumstances, impressed the scene deeply upon every participant. The regular toasts were delivered thus:—

1. "Freemasons everywhere." Response by Bro. Henry Wingate, the oldest member of the Grand Lodge present. Followed by singing these original verses (by Bro. Morris) to the air of "Auld Lang Syne"—

"In gladsome mood again we're met—  
How swiftly passed the year!  
Begin the feast and Brothers, drink  
To Masons, everywhere!  
A Mason's love is unrestrained,  
Each others woes we share:  
Then lift the cup, and, Brothers, drink  
To Masons, everywhere!

"What would our mystic tie be worth—  
How little should we care  
For Masonry, did not its links  
Encircle everywhere.  
With Masons' love, so unrestrained,  
Each others woes to share,  
Well may we fill the cup, and drink  
To Masons everywhere.

"Though some we loved have fallen on  
The weary path of care;  
What then—in heaven they're yet our own;  
To Masons, everywhere.  
For Mason's love, so unrestrained,  
Eternity may dare!  
Then, Brothers, fill and fondly drink  
To Masons, everywhere.

"And so, when death shall claim us too,  
And other forms be here,  
May we in memory's heart be held  
By Masons, everywhere.  
For Mason's love is unrestrained,  
Nor death the chain may tear;  
O'erflow the cup, and Brothers, drink  
To Masons, everywhere!



2. "The Grand Lodge of Indiana. May the virtues of the daughter excel those of the mother. Represented by a Sheets, a Hazelrigg and a King, she proves that she has not degenerated." Response by Bro. C. G. Wintersmith, who offered the following as a volunteer sentiment:—"Indiana and Kentucky. May the hearts of their people be confluent as the waters of their streams in the beautiful and magnificent river for ever flowing between them."

3. "The memory of our Brother, George Washington." Drunk standing and in silence. Response by Rev. Dr. Samuel Adams.

4. "The retiring Grand Master, Philip Swigert. He has grown old in the service of Masonry; his memory will bloom in perpetual youth in the hearts of Kentucky Masons." Response by Grand Secretary M'Cooke.

5. "The Fraternity of Louisville. May their noble and beautiful temple appropriately typify the glory and beauty of the Masonic Craft in her Lodges." Response by Bro. B. J. Dudley.

6. "Our distinguished guests. We are rejoiced at the present opportunity of giving them welcome. Their names are deeply engraven upon the rolls of Masonic fame." Responses by the Indiana delegation.

7. "The Brethren of Lexington. They may well be proud of the roll of great names who have for sixty-five years adorned their Lodges."

8. "The Grand Lodge of Kentucky."

9. "The Grand Chapter of Kentucky." Response by Bro. Thos. Todd.

10. "The Grand Encampment of Kentucky." Response by Bro. J. N. Wise.

11. "Masons' wives, daughters, and sweethearts."

"No mortal can more  
The ladies adore,  
Than a Free and an Accepted Mason."

Response by Bro. H. Van, P.M.

12. "The Brother who never deserts his friend in need." Response by Bro. L. J. Monserat.

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

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*The Private Journal of the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India*, edited by his Daughter, the MARCHIONESS OF BUTE. In 2 Vols. London: Saunders and Otley.—All works relating in any way, however remote, to India, cannot fail to interest deeply the generality of the public; and when we consider the importance of the rebellion, its sudden and unexpected outbreak, and the sufferings which our brave countrymen and countrywomen have undergone with such heroic fortitude and patience, we cease to wonder at the vast number of books with which we have lately been so completely inundated, bearing directly, or otherwise, on this subject. This pile of works may be divided into those which discuss the causes and effects of the present disturbances; and, secondly, those which simply relate to Hindostan, apart from all consideration of such disturbances; and amongst this latter section we may fairly rank the volumes before us. The diary extends over five years, and comprises scarcely one half of the period during which its noble writer held the reins of power in the East. Lord Hastings—who, at his own request,

filled the double post of governor-general and commander-in-chief with the salary of one office only—found British India in a very unsatisfactory position. The number of troops at his disposal was very small, the treasury was nearly empty, and, most important of all, the relations with the native princes were on a very insecure basis. From the entries made at this time in his diary, it is quite clear that he was fully sensible of the difficulty of his situation, and that he anticipated that war in which he was so soon to be involved. The incursions of the Pindarries—an association of tribes of various countries and different religious principles, conducted by chieftains who had played no inconsiderable part in the Mahratta wars—which had hitherto been unchecked, became of such an alarming extent that the governor-general, almost in self-defence, and in order to prevent these invasions, “which” he states, in a despatch sent at the time to his country, “had for two years ravaged the Madras dependencies with circumstances of unexampled horror,” was obliged to draw the sword, and commence hostilities. Scindiah and other Mahratta chiefs, ever ready to strike a blow at the British power, which they had always regarded with jealousy and dread, conceiving this to be a favourable moment for revolt, joined the banditti, and determined to make a bold stand. When, however, the English troops reached the vicinity of his capital, Scindiah’s courage failed, and he retired from the city with his artillery. He was pursued and defeated, and after having several times narrowly escaped with his life, he surrendered himself to Sir John Malcolm; and eventually, in consideration of a handsome pension, renounced all claim whatever to the government of the district of Poonah. The Pindarries were also worsted in many actions, and their bands of cavalry, as expert in the use of the lance and management of the horse as the Parthians of old, nearly annihilated. The remnants of these bands the humane policy of the Governor-General removed to the plains of Goruckpoor and Bopal, where they quietly settled down and relinquished their predatory habits. The Marquis of Hastings makes but slight mention of these achievements, which redound so much to his fame, but rather fills the pages of his diary with observations on the manners and customs of the natives, and descriptions of the country through which he passed. From amongst these descriptions we eagerly seek out any which refer to those places, to which our attention has been lately so painfully directed. We find him at Agra gazing, with wonder and admiration, at the lofty walls and huge blocks of stone of the fort or rather castle there, the excellent construction of which, he observes, “extorts one’s acknowledgment of much scope of mind in both the plan and execution;” but of its merits as a fortification he appears to have had no opinion. Futtehghur he describes as situated in the centre of a fertile plain, and surrounded on all sides with rich crops of golden corn, and dark groves of mango trees. At Cawnpore he stopped three days, and paid a visit to the nawab of Furracabad. He also passes through Benares, and halts for a day or so, at Delhi; but the entries under these heads seem unusually meagre, and bare. It is much to be regretted that this diary was not carefully edited, and that notes, which would have rendered its fragmentary notices more intelligible and useful, were not appended; but even in its present form, it is very interesting, and those who open its volumes will not be disappointed. The book abounds with descriptions of the animal and vegetable productions of the East, of the strange ceremonies of that strange sect, the Brahmins, and will impart a vivid idea of the manners and customs of the Hindoo race, but it goes no further. To the political aspect of India, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, it gives us little clue, and to the causes of the present rebellion, none whatever. In conclusion we may

remark, that the Marquis of Hastings is better known amongst Masons by the title of Earl of Moira. He was not created a marquis until his return from India. It will be remembered that he filled the office of Pro-Grand Master of England, in which capacity he gained the love and esteem of the brethren. On his departure for India, in 1813, a Grand Master's jewel, composed of brilliants of the value of 1000*l.*, purchased by voluntary subscription of the Lodges and Brethren, was presented to him as a testimony of their respect and affection.

*The Prayer of Moses.* Yeovil: F. May.—This is an excellent sermon, preached on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new Tower of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, on the 3rd of August, by Bro. the Rev. R. J. F. Thomas, M. A., Prov. G. Chaplain, for Somersetshire. The reverend brother thus speaks of the privilege of the brethren to take part in Architectural works intended for the glory of the Most High:—

“To us, my Masonic Brethren, who have taken a prominent part in this day's ceremonial, it must afford peculiar gratification that our order is privileged to engage in this ‘work of faith and labour of love,’ in connexion with the temple and the worship of the Most High God. On the present occasion we are especially reminded, that it was to the piety of a royal Grand Master of Masons that this beautiful edifice owes its origin; and it is a graceful recognition of the services rendered by our order to the cause of true religion in the land for Masons to be invited to restore that sacred structure which Masons were the first to erect. Cheerfully and numerous have we responded to the call—thus testifying to the world and to the Church that our ancient landmarks have suffered no alteration, that our principles remain unchanged; that as Masons *were*, Masons *are* ready, at all times, to render their best assistance in promoting alike the glory of God and the welfare of mankind. Conscious, however, of much imperfection, and of our need both of the forgiveness and forbearance of the Lord, we engage in these labours in no vainglorious spirit—with no self dependent presumption. To God alone we give the glory—from God alone we expect the blessing. In this we follow the example of our Grand Master, Solomon; who, after he had erected the most costly and magnificent temple which mortal eye ever beheld, humbly prostrated himself before the visible glory of the Lord of Sabaoth, and uttered these words: ‘But will God in very deed, dwell with men on the earth? Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee; how much less this house which I have builded! Now, my God, let, I beseech Thee, thine eyes be open, and let thine ears be attentive unto the prayer that is made in this place. Now, therefore, arise O Lord God unto thy resting place, Thou and the ark thy strength: let thy priests, O Lord God, be clothed with salvation, and let thy saints rejoice in goodness.’ In a kindred frame of mind, let us now lie low before the spiritual presence of Jehovah, and say, with the psalmist, ‘Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake.’ Soon shall we have to render our account to God, for all the talents committed to our charge—soon shall we be summoned away to stand before the Master whom we profess to serve. May we be enabled to render that solemn account with joy and not with grief. May the stability of faith and the beauty of holiness be the supports and safeguards of our order. Add when we have trod awhile the chequered pavement of this transitory world, and our labours on earth are ended, may we be called off to enjoy the refreshment of the spiritual banquet in the celestial Lodge on high! that Lodge whose Tylers are the angels; where ‘a greater than Solomon’ presides as Grand Master of the feast; wherein no faithless intruder can ever gain admission; and in whose glorious mysteries none shall be allowed a share but as arrayed in the proper clothing of the Redeemer's righteousness!”

*Total Abstinence: its Use and Abuse*, by the Rev. Bro. JOHN KINGSTON, Licentiate in Theology of the University of Durham.—This is a lecture delivered at Manchester by our reverend brother, and published in the “Popular



*Lecturer*," which he has requested us to notice, as he is "very anxious to imbue "the Brethren," if possible, with some of the principles contained in it." We must admit that our reverend brother argues his case well, and though we cannot agree with him in the conclusions to which he arrives, the lecture is well worthy of perusal, especially by those who are favourable to the teetotal movement, which we confess we are not.

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## NEW MUSIC.

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"*La Tomba e un Letto*," and "*T'amo d'amor ch' esprimere*," from the Opera of *Luisa Miller*; Arranged for the Pianoforte by JULES BRISSAC. London: Addison, Hollier, and Lucas, 210, Regent Street.—An elegant and scientific arrangement from one of the most popular operas of the day, introduced by a largo movement, which gradually and yet brilliantly glides from the beauty of its gracefulness in common time into the delicacy of the andante in three eight time, and in the key of F, which, after delighting the listener with pure melody and admirable instrumentation, becomes an allegro brillante in B flat, replete with eloquent passages both for the right and left hand, never detracting from the merit of their original composer, but at the same time stamping them with the identity of the mind that has rendered them so capable of being expressed through the medium of the well informed pianist.

*Chasse*, for the Pianoforte, by HAROLD THOMAS. London: Addison, Hollier, and Lucas, 210, Regent Street.—Mr. Thomas appears the very Nimrod of musicians; he commences in a trot, breaks into a canter, until at length he works himself into a gallop, which, defying obstacles, rushes over hedge, ditch, and stile, until, the game being run down, the shout of exultation makes the welkin resound with its harmonious re-echoings, and the heart throbs with the united sensations caused by bodily exercise and gratified emulation. All this is as well portrayed as sounds can bring to the ear that which in itself belongs to the entire category of the senses. If we have any fault to find, it is that Mr. Thomas's road across the country is rendered almost impracticable to any but the practised rider in the musical hunt, for he has placed a five barred gate right in midway, ay, and a gate topped with spikes too! What we mean to ask is—why that difficult movement in five flats? But perchance Mr. Thomas will reply, "Season thine admiration for a while; '*La Chasse*' was not intended for a tyro—it is only intended to be bestridden by those who know its pace, and keep it well in hand." But a truce with metaphor—"La Chasse" is really a well written piece of music, and such as the experienced performer will greet with a hearty welcome.

*The Wedded Flags (a Song of the Cable)*. J. H. Jewell, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.—The poetry of this song is by the Right Rev. GEORGE DEANE, D.D., Bishop of New Jersey, and is founded on an incident which took place on the recent celebration at New York, of the laying down of the electric telegraph cable, when "the English and American flags, displayed together from the spire of Trinity Church, were blown across each other in a mutual embrace." The lines have been well set to music by our Bro. Matthew Cooke, and the song will doubtless become highly popular during the coming winter.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### GRAND LODGE.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Any one who has closely followed the proceedings of the past might not perhaps feel surprised, on attending the Board of Masters last Wednesday, to observe that the whole of the notices of motion for the approaching Grand Lodge proceed from the section who are now known as the "*Observer* party." These motions will be fully discussed on the 1st of December, and I therefore allude to them only to draw attention to the curious fact that each and all are to be proposed by a member of the Lodge with which that party is supposed to be peculiarly associated.

The first motion is by Lord Carnarvon, "regretting the tone of the official letters addressed to Bro. Harington by the Grand Secretary." After all that has been intimated and said about the Canadian grievance, the question is narrowed into a "regret" at the "tone" of an official letter. It would be only a repetition of the old story of the mountain in labour, were it not that it is evident that the object of the motion is to cast a censure on the Grand Master; and it must be met and dealt with in that light, and no other. It is idle to talk about the "tone" of the Grand Secretary's letters, unless it be to praise the Grand Secretary for having replied so temperately to such communications as those which Bro. Harington thought fit to address to him.

The second notice of motion, by Bro. Binckes, is still more transparent in its object. I can well understand that the "*Observer* party" object that the proceedings at the quarterly communications should be sent officially to all Lodges. No doubt it would be better that distant Brethren should have only one report, and that a reliable one. It will, however, remain for Grand Lodge to say whether that report shall be their own, or that of the "*Masonic Observer*."

Of the Grand Warden's notice, I will only say, that we must all sincerely agree with the feelings which he expresses, but many will, I think, consider that in such a case the expression had better be quietly and privately communicated.

The last motion is that of the leader of the "*Observer* party," for a "recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada." I presume that on the 1st of December the worthy Brother will explain to us how we, the Grand Lodge of England, can officially recognize a body of whose existence, I am told, we have no official intimation. But what will the Brethren think of this motion, when they learn that at the Board of Masters the Grand Secretary reported

that the M.W. the Grand Master had given him instructions, that if he should receive official intimation of the union of the two Canadian Grand Lodges in time to lay it before the Board of Masters, he (the Grand Master) would himself move a resolution to the effect that such united body should be recognized? The official intimation not having so arrived, the Grand Secretary made the statement in question at the Board, and many will think that, under such circumstances, it would have been in better taste if Bro. Portal's notice of motion had been withdrawn.

22nd Nov., 1858.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
JUSTITIA.

### THE GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

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

SIR AND BROTHER, — In your number of the 3rd inst., which I have only just seen, are these words:—

“But as regards one of the officers specified, justice compels us to say that the duties of the Grand Secretary's department have, during the tenure of office of the present incumbent, been performed not only with an urbanity and attention which must win for him the regard of his Brethren, but with a punctuality and dispatch to which that office had long been a stranger.”

I have reason to doubt this view of the case; and as facts are of more importance than words, I send you the accompanying correspondence, relying on your impartiality to insert it, and leaving the Brethren to form their own opinion of the Grand Secretary's urbanity and attention, and whether such letters as that of the 24th May, are calculated to win for him the “regard of the Brethren.”

My second and more explanatory letter was disregarded also; and I had to call at the Grand Secretary's office and get the certificate barely in time to save the last practicable post to Liverpool, to enable a worthy Brother to take his certificate with him when finally leaving his native land.

It may be right, as a rule, to have fees paid before issuing certificates; but I think I might have been in such a case trusted for two or three days, especially as I had just before paid the returns for Lodge No. 555, of which I was W.M., and of Lodge No. 462, of which I was Treasurer; and also because I was well known at the Grand Secretary's office as an active Mason of upwards of twenty years' standing.

The late Grand Secretary may not have been the most punctual in correspondence, but was always courteous and kind.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

J. RANKIN STEBBING,

W.M., No. 555; P.M., No. 152, and No. 462.

Southampton, Nov. 18th, 1858.

Southampton, May 21st, 1858.

Lodge of Peace and Harmony, No. 462.

VERY WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER, — Frederic Adolphus Somerset was initiated in this Lodge on 28th April, and is going abroad in two or three days. You will greatly oblige me if you will send a certificate by return of post, and I will call on Tuesday, and sign any necessary return and pay the fees.

I am, Very Worshipful Sir and Brother,

J. R. STEBBING, P.M. and Treasurer.

W. G. Clarke, Esq.

*Southampton, May 24th, 1858.*

*Lodge of Peace and Harmony, No. 462.*

VERY WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—I wrote on Friday requesting the favour of a Grand Lodge certificate for Bro. Frederic Adolphus Somerset, who was initiated in this Lodge on the 23th April last, and who will sail from Liverpool for Ottawa, United States, on Wednesday afternoon. I have not had the pleasure of receiving it, but as my letter may have miscarried, I write to beg the favour of your sending a certificate to him by the morning's post for Liverpool from London, addressed to him, York Hotel, Queen's Square, Liverpool, and I will call to-morrow and pay the fees. His departure was unexpected so I could not send sooner.

I am, Very Worshipful Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
J. RANKIN STEBBING, Treasurer.

Wm. Gray Clarke, Esq.

(This letter was forwarded, I believe, on the 23rd, dated 24th in error).

*Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,  
May 24th, 1858.*

SIR AND BROTHER,—The certificate for Bro. F. A. Somerset shall be made out on your remitting seventeen shillings.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
WM. GRAY CLARKE, G.S.

Mr. J. R. Stebbing (P.M., No. 462), Southampton.

\* \* The first letter was written too late to get a post office order, and the second on Sunday, so that no opportunity offered for sending the seventeen shillings, which I never imagined in the interval, would have been exacted in this way.  
J. R. S.

[We cannot agree in opinion that the Grand Secretary would be justified in issuing certificates to any Brother, however well known, until he had received the fees; and if he did so it would be at his own risk, it being distinctly opposed to the law. It does not appear to us that either letter of Bro. Stebbing contained such information as would have justified the Grand Secretary in issuing the certificate for Bro. F. A. Somerset—as he was not told either the age, profession, or residence of that Brother, as required by the Constitutions. We find, on reference to the Grand Secretary, that the first letter of Bro. Stebbing's was replied to the day before his second was received, May 25th (not 24th, as Bro. Stebbing would appear to think), when he made a memorandum in his postage book to send the certificate to Liverpool; and it seems to us that Bro. Stebbing must have called for the certificate on the very day upon which his second letter was received—being, in fact, the day upon which he had appointed to call in his original letter—such call rendering any further reply to his communications unnecessary.—Ed.]

## THE CLERGY AND THE CRAFT.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am pleased to read in your *Magazine* an extract from the *Building News*, evidently written with no unfriendly feeling towards our Order. It is perhaps to be regretted that the writer pitched upon one of the parties which unhappily divide our Church as antagonistic



to Freemasonry ; such I do not think is the case, for I know several clergymen who, if they have any bias at all, lean towards that party, and are not only members of Lodges, but good supporters of the society. Ecclesiological societies certainly do not boast any connection with Freemasonry—and can it be a matter of wonder, when they see the Order degenerating into a mere benefit society ; and surely no one will assert that a lover of the fine arts will be much delighted by the instruction he receives in them within a Mason's Lodge. When architecture, or science in general, again have their place in Masonic meetings, we may justly expect an alliance with the ecclesiologist.

But, Sir, let me observe there are other reasons which frequently prevent the clergy from supporting Freemasonry, apart from feelings of a narrow and bigoted nature. It is true we would prefer Christianity to be more openly recognized in deference to the majority of English Brethren who fill our Lodges, even setting aside the religious view of the case ; and I believe we should find a large number who would take the same view, if the question were fairly moved. Mind, I do not advocate the exclusion of any man on account of his religious belief—let all be admitted as heretofore, but put us more on an equality ; for at present the non-Christian gives up nothing—the Christian a great deal. But there are other points I call attention to. According to the constitution of the society, a high standard of morality is insisted on, but is not acted up to ; the clergyman of a parish sees many candidates are allowed to join who are far from being a credit, whose standard of morality is peculiarly low, who have nothing at all to recommend them but the fact that they can pay the usual fee and that they swell the number of members. Brethren forget to calculate whether such men add to their respectability. The efforts of individual Lodges are useless to keep them out, for some other Lodge admits them. I have known a case in which a person was refused in three different Lodges with good reason, yet elsewhere he was admitted. Again, Lodges are held at publichouses of not the best character, and the meetings are frequently not very conducive to edification ; the ceremony is blundered over, the money paid, and the Brethren proceed to regale themselves at the tap, and show how little they have been affected by the lessons they have just heard. Now, were these matters altered—were Lodges always held in proper places—were their meetings turned to some practical purpose, such as instruction, be it in architecture or what you will, but any rate something useful—few clergymen would speak against the society. Many more would join it, partly for the sake of meeting in a friendly manner their parishioners—of becoming more intimately acquainted with them, their feelings, their wants—of hearing some profitable matter—and, not least, of adding their talents to the good work of instruction ; and considering that clergymen of the Church of England are generally well educated men, they might and would do much. I know such changes are not to be made at once ; it takes time to reform corruptions. Your *Magazine* has done much, by stirring up a better feeling and bringing to light abuses—by arousing those in power to a sense of the position they occupy—by supporting their dignity where others less discreet would pull it down ; but it remains for the Brethren at large to carry out one extensive scheme of reformation, and to raise the Order to its former high position.

Once more. There are some clergymen who, from a mistaken view in my humble opinion, refuse their pulpits to the Provincial Grand Chaplain. I think they are few in number, and those are generally men tied up by party feelings, indiscriminately high and low. Few clergymen would be bold enough to stand between man and his Creator, and prevent any body of

men from meeting to say their prayers to God, and thank him for his mercies ; especially when they know that the preacher, eschewing all disputed points of doctrine, avoiding " fables and genealogies, which minister questions rather than godly edifying," teaches " that the end of the commandment is charity, out of a pure heart, and a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned." (Timothy, i. 4, 5). But I can also fancy many clergymen well pleased to see men throw aside their mutual jealousies and religious differences, and join in one united act of prayer and praise, beneath the same roof, to the same Creator.

It is a matter of regret that Provincial Grand Lodges do not once in the year at least attend service in the church of the town in which they meet ; no man would think Freemasons worse members of society, or worse moralists, because they assemble to pay public reverence to the G.A.O.T.U., and ask his blessing on their proceedings.

With many apologies for trespassing at so great a length on your space, permit me to remain,

Yours fraternally,

A PROV. G. CHAPLAIN.

### BRO. WHITMORE AND BRO. SPIERS.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Severe domestic affliction prevents my giving to Brother Whitmore's letter the time and attention which, under other circumstances, I should be glad to afford to it.

In my address at our Provincial Grand Lodge, I stated no more than that which was the impression on my mind ; and I certainly did not intend to be " studiously offensive." While I at once admit Brother Whitmore's emphatic denial, I desire to express to him my deep regret that I should have entertained wrong impressions.

My reply to the latter part of his letter is, that, by omitting some of the words, he has altered their signification ; as I intended to combine the two qualifications of " education" and of " high position in society."

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
 14, St. Giles Street, Oxford,  
 November 19th, 1858.

RICHARD JAMES SPIERS.

### ALLEGED FAVOURITISM.

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

DEAR SIR AND E. COMPANION,—You say, with reference to my letter of the 6th inst., that " you look upon the opening of a new Lodge or Chapter as an exception to the general rule, and presume it had been previously decided upon by the members themselves, who were to be appointed to the different offices." No doubt the opening of a new Lodge or Chapter does form an exception to the general rule, where there are not a sufficient number of members belonging to the new Chapter to fill the different offices ; but in the particular case to which I allude, this was not so—the

members of the Chapter were sufficiently numerous to fill all the appointments; and, therefore, I must confess I cannot see any excuse for appointing new Companions to office, to the prejudice of others older in Masonry, and who were also among the original promoters of the Chapter, merely because the former enjoyed the friendship of the "ruling powers."

I may also add, that the appointment of officers was *not* previously arranged by the members, as you presume; but on the contrary, some of the members were not even treated with sufficient courtesy to be told what arrangements were in contemplation for the opening of the Chapter—nor even asked to attend any of the preliminary meetings, although they were asked to pay their joining fees and subscriptions.

I am, dear Sir and E. Companion, yours faithfully,

W. H. C.

20th Nov., 1858.

[As the officers were elected, not appointed, the Companions must abide by their choice.—ED.]

STORY OF FISH.—Professor Owen, at the annual *soirée* of the Leeds Mechanic Institution, related the following anecdote:—Some of the working scientific men of London with a few others, have formed a sort of club; and after our winter's work of lecturing is over, we occasionally sally forth to have a day's fishing. We have for that purpose taken a small river in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and near its banks there stands a little public-house, where we dine soberly and sparingly, on such food as old Isaac Walton loved. We have a rule that he who catches the biggest fish of the day, shall be our president for the evening. In the course of one day, a member, not a scientific man, but a high political man, caught a trout that weighed 3½lbs.; but earlier in the day he had pulled out a barbel of ½lb. weight. So while we were on the way to our inn, what did this political gentleman do but with the butt-end of his rod ram the barbel down the trout's throat (loud laughter), in which state he handed his fish to be weighed. Thus he scored 4lb., which being the greatest weight, he took the chair. As we were going away for home, a man of science—it was the president of the Royal Society—said to the man of politics, "If you don't want that fine fish of yours I should like to have it, for I have some friends to dine with me to-morrow." My lord took it home, and I heard no more until we met on the next week. Then, while we were preparing our tackle, the president of the Royal Society said to our high political friend, "There were some very extraordinary circumstances, do you know, about that fish you gave me. (Laughter.) I had no idea that the trout was so voracious; but that one had swallowed a barbel." "I am astonished to hear your lordship say so," rejoined an eminent naturalist; "trout may be voracious enough to swallow minnows—but a barbel, my lord! There must be some mistake." "Not at all," replied his lordship, "for the fact got to my family, that the cook, in cutting open the trout, had found a barbel inside; and as my family knew I was fond of natural history, I was called into the kitchen. There I saw it—the trout had swallowed a barbel, full half a pound weight." "Out of the question, my lord," said the naturalist; "it's altogether quite unscientific and unphilosophical." "I don't know what may be philosophical in the matter—I only know I am telling you a matter of fact," said his lordship; and the dispute having lasted awhile, explanations were given, and the practical joke was heartily enjoyed. And (continued Professor Owen) you will see that both were right and both were wrong. My lord was right in his fact—the barbel was inside the trout; but he was quite wrong in his hypothesis founded upon that fact, that the trout had therefore swallowed the barbel—the last was only matter of opinion.

# THE MASONIC MIRROR.

## MASONIC MEMS.

THE M.W. Grand Master has granted charters for the following Lodges:—  
No. 1061, Ophir Lodge, Orange Western District, New South Wales; No. 1062,  
Southern Cross, Kaiapoi, Canterbury, New Zealand.

At the last meeting of the Board of Benevolence, on the 17th instant, £87 were  
voted amongst eight applicants for relief, and two applicants were recommended  
to Grand Lodge for the respective sums of £50 and £100.

WE understand that forty-eight Brethren have, up to the present time, inti-  
mated their intention to serve as stewards at the approaching festival on behalf of  
the Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, on the 26th  
January. The names of only NINE stewards have as yet been received from the  
provinces.

WE are requested to announce that the new edition of the Book of Constitutions  
is ready for issue.

## GRAND LODGE.

BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1858.

Minutes of the Quarterly Communication of 1st September, for confirmation.

Nomination of M.W. Grand Master.

Election of Twelve Past Masters for the Board of Benevolence.

In case of official intimation being received of the establishment of a Grand  
Lodge of Canada, the M.W. Grand Master will bring forward a motion having  
reference to that body with a view to its recognition, should circumstances justify  
such a measure.

The report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recom-  
mendations to Grand Lodge for grants to:—

Bro. Jesse Taylor, of the Lodge of Industry, No. 465, Hyde..... £30

The Widow of the late Bro. Edward Ellis, of the Lodge of  
Friendship, No. 6, London..... 50

Bro. Thomas Satterly, of the Gihon Lodge, No. 57, London ... 100

The Widow of the late Bro. Philip Broadfoot, of the Philan-  
thropic Lodge, No. 124, of King's Lynn ..... 50

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

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

The Board of General Purposes beg to report that they have received and adju-  
dicated upon the following complaints:—

From the Lodge of Benevolence against the Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 152,  
Southampton, for having certified to the petition of a Brother, that he had been a  
regular contributing member for the space of 19 years, whereas the Grand Lodge  
dues had only been paid for 17½ years. It appeared upon investigation, that the



circumstance had arisen from an accidental error, and the Lodge books appearing moreover, to have been kept with great regularity, the Board accepted the explanation offered as satisfactory.

Against the Cestrian Lodge, No. 615, at Chester, for having certified to the petition of a widow, that her late husband had been a regular contributing member for the space of two years, whereas no payments had been made to the Fund of Benevolence for that Brother. The Lodge admitted that the Grand Lodge dues had not been paid, and the Board directed such dues to be paid forthwith, and inflicted a fine of one guinea, which sums have been paid.

Against the Lodge of Industry, No. 219, London, for certifying to the petition of a widow, that her late husband had been a regular contributing member for the space of 12 years or upwards, whereas the Grand Lodge dues had been paid for 11½ only. Upon investigation it appearing, that although there was an error in the certificate, that no moneys, the property of Grand Lodge, had been retained, the Board cautioned the Lodge to be more careful for the future, and to examine their books previously to certifying to the correctness of a petition.

The Board further report, that they have carefully examined into the allegations set forth in the petition of Bros. Thomas Page and John Robert Goepel, formerly of the Lodges then numbered 31 and 466, at Liverpool, and who were suspended from Masonry on the 5th March 1823, and the Board recommend that those two Brothers be restored to their Masonic privileges.

The Board also report, that for a very considerable period they have had under their consideration the question as to how the property of the Society, including that newly acquired, may be most advantageously dealt with, both as regards a return for the outlay incurred and in respect to the providing of fitting and appropriate accommodation for the fraternity.

The Board are well aware that the accommodation now provided for the Craft is not such as ought to be afforded to the members of so large and so important a society, and they regret that the want of a library and reading room, together with appropriate dining and refreshment rooms, for the use of the fraternity when out of Lodge, has been so long and severely felt. Considering the present means of the society, as regards the funds for *General Purposes*, and the advantage and convenience which such accommodation would afford, not only to London, but especially to provincial Brethren, the Board are of opinion that the time has arrived when arrangements for obtaining it should be no longer delayed.

The Board, however, feel that before they can proceed further in the matter, it is necessary that they should have—

1st. A decided expression of the opinion of Grand Lodge upon certain principles.

2nd. That they should have the sanction of Grand Lodge to take the necessary steps, and its authority to incur the necessary expenses to carry out the object they have in view.

3rd. That they should have the opinions of the Brethren generally, and the sanction and co-operation of the Provincial Brethren.

Acting, therefore, under that constitutional power which gives them authority to submit to Grand Lodge whatever may be deemed necessary or advantageous to the welfare of the Order, they submit to Grand Lodge—

1st. That it is desirable that the freehold property, now belonging to the Society, or such part thereof as may be necessary, shall be devoted exclusively to Masonic purposes.

2nd. They recommend that the subject should be referred back to the Board, with directions to report thereon to the next Grand Lodge, and to lay before it such a scheme as may appear to be practicable for the carrying out of the foregoing resolutions, and to authorize the Board to expend a sum not exceeding £300 for that purpose; and, if they see fit, to submit the subject to the public competition of the whole Masonic body, and to offer a sum not exceeding 150 guineas in premiums for the best design.

3rd. In order to guide them in their endeavour to carry out the foregoing resolutions, the Board desire to have the opinion of Grand Lodge—

whether, in the scheme which they will have to consider, it will be desirable to proceed only with the view of providing fitting and appropriate accommodation, to be devoted solely and exclusively to Masonic purposes, which would absorb only a part of the present property, and may eventuate in the sacrifice of some portion of the income receivable for *General Purposes*—or whether such scheme shall embrace not only the arrangements above described, but also include very much improved tavern accommodation, to which the public shall be admitted as heretofore.

Receiving such instructions, the Board will apply themselves with all diligence towards carrying out the objects in view, and in the preparation of such a scheme as may appear practicable to them; and will take especial care that the subject shall be brought fully under the cognizance of the Brethren generally, in order that their opinions shall be fully ascertained, and have their due weight in determining any plan which the Board may think it desirable to submit for the consideration of Grand Lodge.

The Board also report that the new edition of the Constitutions is now ready. Here follows the Cash Account.

*Freemasons' Hall, 16th November, 1858.*

(Signed) JOHN HAVERS,  
President.

#### THE REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BOARD.

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

The Colonial Board beg to report that, in pursuance of the resolution of Grand Lodge of the 1st September last, they have taken into consideration the memorial from the District Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria, praying for a reduction of the fees payable to the Grand Lodge of England for registration and certificates.

From the date of the memorial, and other circumstances, the Board are of opinion that the law recently passed by the Grand Lodge of England, by which the fees, as regards Lodges in the colonies and foreign parts, are very considerably reduced, had not come to the knowledge of the Brethren in Victoria when the memorial was drawn up; more especially as the sum which appears to be proposed by the memorialists to be paid for registry and certificate differs but little from what, after the careful consideration of Grand Lodge, has been fixed as the amount to be paid by Lodges in the colonies and foreign parts, namely, 7s. 6d., which sum includes Grand Lodge certificate.

The Board recommend that the Grand Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Prov. Grand Lodge of Victoria on the subject of the memorial, and to direct their attention to the recent reduction in amount of fees payable for registry and certificate above referred to.

JOHN LL. EVANS, President.

*Freemasons Hall, London, 11th November, 1858.*

Resolution of the Committee of Management of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, acknowledging the additional grant of 200*l.* per annum made by Grand Lodge on the 1st September.

Memorial of Bro. Alexander Barrie Armour, Lodge of Hope, No. 901, Launceston, praying for a fresh investigation into the circumstances which led to his expulsion from Masonry by the Prov. Grand Lodge of Tasmania.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

By W. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon.

“That this Grand Lodge views with regret the tone of the letters dated the 10th June and 12th August respectively, and addressed by the Grand Secretary to the R.W. Bro. Harington, late Prov. G.M. of Quebec.”

By W. Bro. Frederick Binckes, P.M., No. 11.

“That it is inexpedient to publish the discussions in Grand Lodge in the printed minutes of proceedings of the quarterly communications as issued from the Grand Secretary's office.”

By W. Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, P.M., No. 460.

"That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the interests of Masonry will best be promoted by the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that it respectfully requests the M.W. Grand Master to take the necessary steps for establishing Masonic relations with that body."

[A fourth notice of motion appears in the official paper, but we refrain from printing it, believing that upon consideration it will be withdrawn. There can be no doubt of the good intentions of the Brother who gave the notice; and deeply as all must sympathize with the afflictions of a Brother, we think it very undesirable to establish a precedent for intruding upon the domestic circle by the passing a resolution which has never hitherto been brought forward in Grand Lodge, excepting on the occasion of the death of a member of the royal family.]

## METROPOLITAN.

### APPOINTMENTS.

*Wednesday, November 24th.*—Lodges, Antiquity (2), Freemasons' Tavern; Mount Moriah (40), Freemasons' Tavern; United Pilgrims (745), Manor House, Walworth.

*Thursday, 25th.*—Lodges, Neptune (22), Radley's Hotel; Grenadiers (79), Freemasons' Tavern; Shakspeare (116), Albion Tavern. *Chapter.*—Domestic (206), Falcon Tavern. General Committee Girls' School, at 12.

*Friday, 26th.*—Lodge, Universal (212), Freemasons' Tavern. House Committee Boys' School, at 3.

*Saturday, 27th.*—Lodge, Unity (215), London Tavern. *Chapter.*—St. George's (5), Freemasons' Tavern.

*Monday, 29th.*—Lodges, Pythagorean (93), Globe Tavern, Greenwich.

*Tuesday, 30th.*—Lodge, Faith (165), Freemasons' Tavern.

*Wednesday, December 1st.*—GRAND LODGE.—Lodges, Westminster and Keystone (10), Freemasons' Tavern; Jerusalem (233), Freemasons' Tavern; Florence Nightingale (1008), Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich.

*Thursday, 2nd.*—Lodges, Egyptian (29), George and Blue Boar; Strong Man (53), Falcon Tavern, Fetter Lane; Lion and Lamb (227), Bridge House Hotel; Ionic (275), Ship and Turtle; St. Andrew's (281), Freemasons' Tavern; Yarborough (812), George, Commercial Road East. *Chapter.*—St. James's (2), Freemasons' Tavern; Moriah (9), Thatched House.

*Friday, 3rd.*—*Chapters*, British (8), Freemasons' Tavern; Prince of Wales (324), Thatched House.

*Saturday, 4th.*—Lodges, London (125), Freemasons' Tavern; St. Thomas's (166), Freemasons' Tavern. General Committee of Boys' School.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

UNITED MARINERS' LODGE (No. 33).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, Nov. 17th, at the Three Tuns Tavern, Southwark. Bro. T. B. Diplock, W.M., presided, supported by Bro. Harris, S.W.; Bro. Cogden, J.W.; and Bros. Barnes and Peter Matthews, P.Ms. Mr. John Maurice Rowe was duly initiated, the ceremony being performed by the W.M. The W.M. then stated he had a very pleasing duty to perform, and one that he believed would be of great interest to them all, and that was the presentation of a testimonial to Bro. Barnes, their worthy Secretary. They all knew how much they were indebted to their Bro. Richard Barnes, during a period of upwards of twelve years, for his earnest services and hard work, in the responsible situation of Secretary of their Lodge.



He thought he might be permitted to say, that during the whole of that period they had every reason to be gratified and pleased at the manner in which he had carried out those duties, and he was sure that there was no one there who did not, with pleasure, bear testimony to the value and merits of Bro. Barnes, which they had testified in the testimonial he now presented to him. He trusted that they might long have his support and service, and that for many years he would continue to hold that office which he had so ably filled. Nothing further need be said as to the esteem in which Bro. Barnes was held by the Brethren, as they had shown it by presenting him with that testimonial, and he trusted that the remembrance of that night would induce every Brother to practise those Masonic virtues, and imitate him in that course which had gained him their regard and esteem. The W.M. then presented Bro. Barnes with a massive silver salver, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the United Mariners' Lodge, No. 33, of United Free and Accepted Masons of England, to Bro. R. E. Barnes, P.M., to mark its sense of the long and valuable services rendered by him to the cause of Freemasonry, also his arduous discharge of the duties of Honorary Secretary for a period of twelve years. Nov. 17, 1858." Bro. R. E. Barnes said, he could scarcely find words to convey to them at all adequately his feelings upon that occasion, as they all knew that that was the second honour he had received in the year 1858—first, from the Kent Lodge, and then from the United Mariners'. From infancy—or at least from childhood—he had been associated with Freemasonry, and when he arrived at the age of twenty-one his father had been pleased to initiate him in the Kent Lodge, of which he had been Secretary for many years, and afterwards, on a change taken place, he had been invited to take charge of the books of the United Mariners', and he had done so, and he could only say that while he continued to do so, if his services met with the satisfaction of the Brethren of the Lodge, he was amply rewarded. It was true that the hope of reward sweetened labour, but as a Mason, he more desired to merit a continuance of their support, and the kindness they had shown to him. He thanked them most sincerely for that mark of their esteem, and he hoped, by assiduous exertions, to perform the duties of their Secretary, to continue to merit that patronage which the Brethren that night had been pleased to confer on him. Bro. Turner, P.M., said, on some occasions, he looked upon the presentation of testimonials as a species of quackery, for they were often given to those who were undeserving of them, but, in respect to Bro. Barnes, for many years he had known him as a member of that Lodge, and he knew that it had cost him a large amount of exertion to fill the duties of Secretary, and he had done so in a manner seldom so well done by any Brother. Bro. Barnes had filled a similar office in the Kent Lodge in a most efficient manner, and the best proof that he could give that they knew he had done so, was to state to them that that Lodge had thought proper to present him with a silver cup. The Kent Lodge had likewise suggested to him that they should join together for the express purpose of presenting Bro. Barnes with some testimonial; but he informed them that if Bro. Barnes had done anything to deserve it, no doubt the Kent Lodge would show it in some substantial manner, but that they, of the United Mariners, should present him with a testimonial on their own account. He felt grateful to Bro. Barnes, their Treasurer, and Bro. Barnes, their Secretary, and it was not often that they found the father Treasurer and the son Secretary, but when they found such good men to hold those situations in the Lodge, it reflected a great honour upon themselves. Bro. Peter Matthews, P.M., felt greatly pleased with that evening's work, which was the presentation of a testimonial to an old and esteemed friend of his, whom he had had the pleasure of knowing from childhood—he had known him through every phase of his existence—he had known him as a member of the Lodge—and could speak of the way in which he had performed his duties. He agreed with Bro. Turner that there were times and seasons for all things, and that testimonials were sometimes given to those who were not really deserving of them; but in this case he knew that Bro. Barnes was highly deserving of it, for his labour had been great. He had been faithful to his duties as Secretary, he had been faithful to the Brethren, and he had followed in the footsteps of his father, who must be gratified to find that his son had so well trodden in his steps through life. The Brethren then



adjourned for refreshment; and, after the banquet had been disposed of, the W.M. gave the usual Masonic toasts. Bro. Barnes, sen., gave "The Health of the W.M.," and referred to his regular and punctual attendance at the Lodge during his year of office, and concluded by wishing him all the health, happiness, and prosperity he could wish himself. The W.M. responded to the toast, concluding with his best wishes to all. The newly initiated Brother also returned thanks. The W.M. next gave "The Visitors," for which Bro. Peter Matthews returned thanks in a long address, enforcing the great principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth. Bro. Rogers, W.M. of the Kent Lodge, also responded to the toast, and adverted to the proposal for a Masonic festival at the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of aiding their Masonic charities. He also dwelt on the beautiful and graceful manner which the case of a Brother who had subscribed to the funds for fifty years (Bro. Satterly) had that night been disposed of, in the Board of Benevolence, not in the spirit of almsgiving, but as a recognition of personal worth. The W.M. next gave "The P.Ms.," for which Bro. Turner returned thanks. "The Health of the Treasurer and Secretary" was next given, and duly honoured. Bro. Barnes, sen., said he had held their funds, as Treasurer, for twenty years, and was happy that he had given them satisfaction. Bro. Richard Barnes said, although his name had been mentioned again, he did not wish to reiterate the observation he had made on receiving their testimonial, but as a Mason, he felt proud of the fresh honours which had been poured upon his head, and was greatly indebted to them. Every word he now uttered to thank them was solid truth, and he trusted that it might please T.G.A.O.T.U., under his guidance, to follow in the steps of his father whom they had appreciated, and of whom no son need be ashamed. He should follow him with the same feelings, with the same heart; and while he could put hand to pen, all that could be done as their Secretary should be done. He thanked them most sincerely for the honour they had done him. Some other toasts were given, and the evening was spent in great harmony.

PERCY LODGE (No. 234).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, Nov. 16th, at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street—Bro. Burrell, W.M.; Bro. Tyreman, S.W.; and Bro. J. R. Warren, J.W. Mr. Gledman was initiated into the order of Masonry. On a proposition for presenting Bro. Key with a jewel and a purse of sovereigns, for the assistance he had afforded in Masonry, Bro. J. R. Warren thought that this was a matter which ought not to come from any particular Lodge, but should be taken up by the Chapters, and the Emulation and Royal York Lodges, which had for a long series of years received instruction from him. He moved that a committee be appointed to communicate with the Craft generally upon this subject; which was agreed to. Bro. Warren also called the attention of the Lodge to the present position of the Lodge of Instruction, and it was resolved to leave it to the Brethren of the Lodge of Instruction to remove it, if they should see fit, to some more central place on the city side of Temple Bar. (Bro. Ireland's, Fetter-lane, has been suggested).

OAK LODGE (No. 255).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, Nov. 17th, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, under the presidency of Bro. Charles William Latham, W.M. Bro. Edward Robert Rigby, S.W., was elected W.M. for the year ensuing. There being no further business before the Lodge, it was closed in due form.

UNITED STRENGTH LODGE (No. 276).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, Nov. 16th, at the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate. Bro. John Coggin presided. Bro. Thomas Humphreys was passed to the second degree; after which the Brethren sat down to a banquet, and the evening was passed most harmoniously.

### INSTRUCTION.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE.—This Lodge of Instruction held its anniversary festival at Bro. J. W. Adams's, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, on Friday last, when upwards of fifty Brethren were present to do honour to the occasion. Bro.

Charles Bennett, W.M. of the parent Lodge, presided, supported by Bros. W. Watson, P.M. No. 25; T. Adams, P.M. No. 206; H. G. Warren, P.M. No. 202; Clements, P.M. No. 25; Newton, P.M. No. 25; Caulcher, W.M. No. 1055; Farmer, P.M. No. 745; Copus, P.M. No. 752; Unely, P.M. No. 219; Stiles; Platt; Stevens; Slates; Wyatt; Woode Banks; G. Taylor; Dawes; Nicholls, &c. Upon the removal of the cloth, grace was said, after which the Worshipful Master rose to propose the first toast, saying that in all such regulated societies "The Queen" was the first toast of the evening, therefore he would ask them to drink to that estimable lady whose virtues have rendered her worthy the esteem and admiration of all classes, more particularly Freemasons. The toast was received with the usual loyal demonstrations. The Worshipful Master followed with "The Most Worshipful Grand Master the Earl of Zetland," to whom he paid a well merited eulogium, which was received with the customary honours; a similar honour having been paid to Lord Panmure, the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Watson then rose and said, "In proposing the next toast he thought they would be very undutiful children if they forgot the mother Lodge, under whose authority this Lodge of Instruction was holden. The prosperity of No. 25 had always been to him a source of delight, he might almost call it his mother Lodge, as he was received in the Burns when a mere infant in Masonry. That the Robert Burns was in a flourishing condition their numbers would show, being upwards of one hundred strong, fourteen Brethren having been initiated last year and nearly twenty this year. He would propose "Continued prosperity to the Robert Burns Lodge," coupling with it the name of Bro. Charles Bennett, their excellent Master, about whom he (Bro. Watson) scarcely knew what to say, his amiable qualities having been fully developed to the Brethren during the time he had been amongst them; his duties as a subordinate officer had been carried out with that zeal and efficiency which rendered his elevation to the mastership of the Lodge a matter of deep interest, and his conduct in that chair had realized their fullest expectations; his urbanity and perfect mode of performing the arduous ceremonies entitled him to the respect and thanks of the Brethren. The toast being received with the usual honours, the Worshipful Master briefly but feelingly returned thanks, after which he retired, Bro. Watson becoming his *locum tenens*, who then proposed "The Visitors," to which Bros. Thomas and States replied. The toast of the evening then followed, viz:—"Success to the Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction," prefaced by some pertinent remarks upon the value of such Lodges, more particularly No. 25, which probably had turned out more perfect Masons than any other. Bros. T. A. Adams and Le Gassick acknowledged the compliment. Bro. Watson, in proposing the last toast said, that he felt a peculiar pleasure in giving it, it was "The health of Bro. James Wilder Adams and his lady." Bro. Adams acknowledged the toast. The Brethren soon after separated, having spent a very happy evening, considerably enhanced by some good singing from Bros. G. Taylor, Woode Banks, Nicholls, Dawes, and Platt.

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## PROVINCIAL.

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### BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 1st, Moira (408), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Friday 3rd. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7½. *Chapter*.—Thursday, 2nd, Hospitality (227), ditto, at 7.

### CESHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Chapter*.—Wednesday, December 1st, Fidelity (701), Angel Inn, Birkenhead, at 6.

### DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 1st, Brunswick (185), Masonic Hall, Plymouth, at 7; Perseverance (190), London Hotel, Sidmouth, at 7.

## RECENT PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

A Prov. Grand Lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Exeter, on the 23rd of August; the Right W. Prov. G.M. the Earl of Fortescue, in the chair, supported by Bros. the Rev. John Huyshe, D. Prov. G.M., J. Milford, Prov. S.G.W.; the Hon. Augustus Bampfylde, Prov. J.G.W., and the rest of the Prov. Grand Officers.

Bro. W. Denis Moore, Prov. Grand Sec., read a satisfactory report from the Lodges in the Provinces, none of which were in arrear, and the whole of which were represented in the Lodge, with three exceptions. The funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge were reported in so flourishing a condition that a donation of £20 was voted to the Royal Masonic Fund for Decayed Freemasons, and donations of £10 each to the two Masonic schools. The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master kindly added donations on his own account to each of these charities. At the instance of Bro. Henry Bridges, Worshipful Master of the Pleiades Lodge, Totnes, a long discussion ensued on subscribing annually to the two Masonic schools, and eventually a committee was appointed to report to a Provincial Grand Lodge, to be held on the 20th of October next.

A Provincial Grand Lodge was also held at Exeter, on the 20th of October. Present — the R.W. the Lord Fortescue, K.G., Prov. Grand Master, on the throne; the R.W. the Rev. John Huyshe, D. Prov. G.M., and the following Prov. Grand Officers:—Bros. Capt. W. S. Jervis, R.N., S.G.W.; the Hon. Augustus Bampfylde, J.G.W.; C. J. Laidman, G. Reg.; William Denis Moore, G. Sec.; W. W. James, S.G.D.; J. C. Wilcocks, J.G.D.; G. W. Turner, G. Dir. of Cers.; Capt. F. C. Trower, G. Sword Bearer; J. J. Clase, G. Pursuivant; James Gregory, G. Tyler; John Ash, W. L. Channing, John Gamball, R. R. Dodd, John Barrington, G. Stewards; and several Past Grand Officers.

Representatives of Lodges Nos. 46, 122, 123, 129, 185, 224, 270, 300, 312 509, 610, 650, 719, 1012.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer. The minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the 23rd August, 1858, were read and confirmed. The committee appointed at the last Provincial Grand Lodge to consider and report on the subject of the notice of motion given by Bro. Bridges, W.M. of No. 1012, presented the following report:—"At the Provincial Grand Lodge, of the 23rd August last, a committee was appointed to obtain full particulars of the plan and operation of the Girls' and Boys' Schools, and to consider and report on the subjects of Bro. Bridges' notice of motion, to the Provincial Grand Lodge on the 20th of October. The committee consisted of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. William Cann, the Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. Bridges, Bro. Bremridge, Bro. Dr. Scott, and Bro. W. W. James—three to be a quorum. The subjects submitted to the Committee were the following suggestions:—1. That a donation of £10 be given to the Girls' School. 2. That a similar donation be given to the Boy's School. 3. That the Provincial Grand Lodge become an annual subscriber of two guineas to the Girls' School; two guineas to the Boys' School; two guineas to the Annuity Fund; and two guineas to the Widow's Fund. Upon which the Committee beg leave to report to the Provincial Grand Lodge that they have had before them the rules of the two schools, and the published balance sheet of each, and with those helps and the personal explanations which they have been able to obtain, and also having reference to the constitution of the Provincial Grand Lodge, they have, after careful consideration, arrived at the conclusion—"That the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge cannot be pledged to any annual subscription." The committee, therefore, cannot recommend to the Grand Lodge the adoption of the suggestions of Bro. Bridges in that respect; and there is the less reason for doing so in reference to the Annuity and Widows' Fund, inasmuch as the committee find that £115 has been granted to the Annuity Fund, and £35 to the Widows' Fund, including the munificent addition to the Provincial Grand Lodge grant, made by the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master. And in reference to the proposed donation of £10 to each of the schools,



the committee is of opinion that those establishments, however excellent in themselves, are not capable of that degree of local application which is contemplated by the particular institution of a provincial fund. But, in coming to this conclusion, the committee desire to express their sense of the importance of the subject brought forward by Bro. Bridges; and they take leave to draw the attention of the Provincial Grand Lodge to a consideration of the means by which a similar provision to that made by the metropolitan institutions, for the education, clothing, and advancement of the children of worthy Masons, who need aid in that respect, may be carried out in this extensive and important province. The committee find that the particular fund of this province is raised by a tax only equal to a fourth part of that which the constitutions permit, and having regard to the dignity of the purple, they are of opinion that the fees of honour are unnecessarily and unusually low. The committee, therefore, suggest to consideration of the Provincial Grand Lodge that the annual dues of every member of particular Lodges be increased from the present rate of 6*d.* to 1*s.*, and that all the fees of honour be doubled. And that the increased payments of both kinds be specially appropriated to a fund for the clothing, education, and advancement of the children of Brethren of inadequate means. The committee further suggest that this fund might be materially increased if private Lodges would also institute fees of honour for their several offices. These sources of income would form a nucleus to which the committee cannot doubt that many private subscriptions would be added, sufficient to form a very important fund. If the Provincial Grand Lodge is disposed to receive these suggestions favourably, the committee further recommend that a small committee be appointed to draw up a plan of operations by which the object of the fund may be best attained; and that such plan, together with the question of the increased dues and fees of honour, be submitted, in due course, to a future assembly of the Prov. G. Lodge.

“JOHN HUYSHE, D. Prov. G. Master,

“Chairman of the Committee.

“*Exeter, 8th October, 1858.*”

On a motion duly made and seconded, it was resolved that the report of the committee be received and adopted. In the course of the debate on the foregoing motion, the R.W. Prov. G. Master stated that, if within a twelvemonth private subscriptions in aid of the suggestions of the committee could be raised to the extent of 150*l.*, his lordship would add 50*l.* to that sum.

On a motion duly made and seconded, that a committee be now appointed under the suggestion of the committee, it was moved, as an amendment that, before proceeding to the appointment of a committee to carry out the general recommendations of the report, it is expedient that that particular recommendation which suggests that the fees of honour on admission to office in the Provincial Grand Lodge be doubled, be forthwith adopted, to take effect from this day. The amendment having been carried, the original motion was put and carried. On a motion duly made and carried, it was resolved that the former committee be re-appointed; three to form a quorum, with power to add to their number.

On a motion duly made and seconded, it was resolved, that it be an instruction to the committee to consider and report on the propriety of placing the disposal of the intended fund on a wider basis than the strict limits of the report, so as to include relief to indigent Masons, their wives, widows, and families. The Prov. G. Master declared it to be his intention to hold a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee and proceeding thereon, on the Wednesday in the ensuing Epiphany sessions, viz., Wednesday, the 5th of January, 1859. The following Brethren were then declared to be the Provincial Grand Officers for the year ensuing, and were respectively duly invested.

By Patent—The Right Honourable the Earl Fortescue, K.G., Prov. G.M.; the Rev. John Huyshe, M.A., Dep. Prov. G.M.

By Appointment and Election—The Hon. Augustus Bampfylde, S.G.W., No. 312; the Viscount Valletort, W.M., J.G.W., No. 224; the Rev. William Yate Daykin, G. Chap., No. 1012; Dr. Brent (on ballot duly taken), G. Treas., No. 650; Bro. John Pope, G. Reg., No. 129; Bro. William Dennis Moore, G. Sec., No. 129; Bro.



George Pycroft, S.G.D., No. 650; Bro. H. W. Clarke, W.M., No. 129; J.G.D., Bro. Samuel Cave, W.M., No. 122, G. Sup. of Works; Bro. J. J. Clase, G. Dir. of Cers., No. 185; Bro. John Ash, Asst. G. Dir. of Cers., No. 83; Capt. John Tanner Davey, G. Sword Bearer, No. 610; J. J. Wickham, G. Organist, No. 719; Bro. William Hunt, G. Pursuivant, No. 224; Bro. James Gregory (by election), Tyler, No. 185; W. L. Channing, No. 46; J. Gambell, No. 83; R. R. Rodd, No. 224; Lord Graves, No. 224; John Burrington, No. 46; Thomas Dimond Hogg, No. 312; Grand Stewards.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed in due form with solemn prayer.

Notice was then given, that at the Provincial Grand Lodge, to be holden at Exeter, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, 1859, or at some adjournment thereof, the following amendment in the By Laws will be proposed—

1st.—That, in the by-law No. 2, of the Prov. G. Lodge, the sums directed to be paid by Brethren on their first appointment to office in the Prov. G. Lodge, shall be doubled.

2nd.—That under the head, in the said by-laws, of “Fees payable to the Provincial Grand Lodge,” the annual subscription from each member of the Lodge shall be 1s. instead of 6d.

#### WELCOME HOME TO VISCOUNT VALLETORT AND HIS BRIDE.

STONEHOUSE.—*Lodge of Sincerity* (No. 224).—The marriage of Lord Valletort, the eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, to Lady Katherine Louisa Hamilton, fourth daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, on the 26th of October last, and their arrival at the charming domain of Mount Edgcumbe, have been marked with demonstrations of joy on the part of the neighbours and tenants of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and Lord Valletort's brother Freemasons.

It having transpired that the newly married pair would arrive from the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, on Monday, the 1st inst., the inhabitants of Stonehouse erected triumphal arches, and made other preparations for their reception, and got up an address of congratulation, which was signed by the whole of the inhabitants to whom it was made known. At the railway some hundreds of people assembled; and on the carriage, with Lord and Lady Valletort, arriving at Stonehouse, the manor of which belongs to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe—where evergreen and floral arches had been erected, surmounted with flags and suitable mottoes—the fine band of the 96th regiment gave forth its inspiring strains, and at the same time a hearty English cheer was given by some hundreds of persons assembled. This was repeated again and again between Millbay and the Admiral's Hard, whence the happy pair were to take boat for Mount Edgcumbe. On “the Hard,” and the yards and quays adjoining, a vast number of persons had assembled.

On alighting, his lordship received the address amid renewed cheering, while bouquets were presented to the bride. Lord Valletort thanked the people for the expression of their good feeling, and then left for Mount Edgcumbe. On the Mount Edgcumbe side the welcome was repeated by hundreds of tenant farmers, tradesmen and labourers, assembled on the beach. A number of men took possession of the carriage, and hauled it through the park to the mansion.

Since their arrival at Mount Edgcumbe, the noble viscount has received addresses from a number of the inhabitants of Plymouth and the tenants of the Mount Edgcumbe estate in the surrounding parishes, and congratulatory visits from the mayor of Plymouth and the mayor of Devonport. In reply to the address from the inhabitants of Stonehouse, the following has been received by the chairman of the committee :—

“*Mount Edgcumbe, Nov. 2nd, 1858.*

“Gentlemen,—It was with unfeigned pleasure that I witnessed the very cordial and most unexpected display of kind feeling on the part of the inhabitants of East Stonehouse, towards my bride and myself on our arrival yesterday evening, and I

have since read with extreme gratification the hearty and gracefully expressed address, which was then put into my hand. It has always been, and will ever continue to be, my sincere desire to earn the good will and regard of those among whom, as neighbours and fellow-townsmen, it is my happiness to live; and although I cannot but be aware that I am indebted for this mark of friendship, far more to the regard entertained—and, I may be allowed to think, deservedly entertained—for my parents, than to anything I have had an opportunity of doing to merit your personal esteem, yet was your welcome of yesterday not the less pleasing, both to Lady Katherine and myself, who will always value most highly, and be most anxious to return, that friendly feeling which you have shown yourselves so ready to offer to us.

“I have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours very faithfully,  
“ VALLETORT.

“ To the Inhabitants of the Township of East Stonehouse.”

The Lodge of Sincerity was convened by a notice issued on the day of the marriage, by Bro. W. H. Evens, jun., P.M., P. Prov. S.G.D., from which the following is an extract :—

“The marriage of our W.M., Lord Valletort, having just been announced, it has occurred to me that it would be a particularly graceful and fraternal act on the part of the Brethren of the Lodge of Sincerity, over whom he presides, to join in presenting to him their congratulations on the happy event, in an address which may serve to assure him of our brotherly love and form a pleasant souvenir of his year of office in No. 224.”

It was agreed to present an address, illuminated and emblazoned, at the regular meeting of the Lodge, on the 8th instant; but it being found, after the summons for the meeting was issued, that the address could not be got ready, a copy on vellum was made and presented.

The Lodge was opened in due form, in the absence of the W.M., by Bro. W. Hunt, P.M.; assisted by the officers, as follows:—Bros. R. Robinson Rodd, S.W.; Lord Graves, J.W.; Robinson Ridley, S.D.; H. Emlyn Barton, J.D.; Rev. G. Knowling, M.A., Chaplain; J. Cree Hancock, P.M., Secretary; there were upwards of forty Brethren present.

The arrival of the W.M. having been notified, he was received by the Brethren standing, and on receiving the gavel from the P.M., was saluted in proper order.

Bro. W. Hunt, P.M., then said:—“Worshipful Master, I am delighted to see you again in that chair, and especially on this happy occasion. On behalf of the Brethren of your Lodge, I have to ask you to receive an address of congratulation on your marriage. But, in the first place, Worshipful Master, permit me to address a few words to the Brethren. Brethren—although I regret that the duty of presenting to our Worshipful Master the address of congratulation on his marriage has not fallen upon some more experienced and able Brother, I must say I deem myself fortunate that so distinguished an honour should have devolved on me by virtue of my position as the immediate Past Master of the Lodge; and moreover, in some respects, I may be the most fitting person amongst us to perform this “labour of love,” for in addition to having stood sponsor to our worthy and noble Brother’s admission into this Lodge, I think I may venture to assert that not one of you has known him longer, or had better opportunities of becoming acquainted with his many excellent qualities. The acquaintance of which I speak goes back to a period anterior to his admission into Freemasonry, and is founded on observations and facts, having reference as well to his conduct as a son and a nobleman, as to his character as a member of our ancient and honourable order; and I can with confidence add, that the longer and better I know him, in any and every relation of life and society, the greater is the respect and esteem in which I regard him.

“As we only realize a fair idea of the value of a thoroughly good picture or highly finished work of art, by such a close, steady, and continued inspection as brings out its most delicate touches and recondite beauties, so are there true-hearted, sterling, ingenuous, and well balanced men, for whom our admiration and respect

are ever increasing in the same ratio as our means of knowing and appreciating them. (Cheers.)

“Worshipful Master and Brethren—One of the advantages of Freemasonry is its connecting people of different colours, countries, religions, creeds, and classes by an additional bond of brotherhood—its creating a link of mutual interest between persons who without it would have remained strangers—its originating new ties of kindred feeling and sympathy, and so contributing to strengthen the coherence of society, and add to the sum total of human kindness, and therefore of human happiness. This advantage springs out of, and is maintained by, the exercise of its first leading principle ‘brotherly love,’ which teaches us ‘ever to regard the interests of our Brethren and fellows as inseparable from our own;’ which prompts to the exercise of good offices and the interchange of kindly feeling; makes us rejoice with our Brethren when they are in the bright sunshine of prosperity and happiness; and mourn with them and, if possible, help them, when under the dark clouds of affliction and distress. It is, Worshipful Master, this first principle of Freemasonry that has prompted the preparation and presentation of this address. In the right of our fellowship—in the bonds of the Order—we claim to share in the satisfaction and joy consequent on the accession to your happiness in attaining the blessedness and the dignity of being a married man. (Applause.)

“Residing, as we do, in the vicinity of Mount Edgumbe, and participating with our neighbours in the respect and esteem in which the noble family connected with that charming place are so universally and deservedly held, we should doubtless have rejoiced at any event calculated to enhance the happiness of that family. But how much greater must be our satisfaction, when that event is no less important and joyous than the happy marriage of so prominent a member of the family as the heir to its honours and its fortunes; who to his elevated social position, superadds the high advantages and claims of great intelligence, moral worth, and the kindness, yet dignity, of disposition and manner that ever characterises noble natures; and to whom we are bound by the strong and ‘indissoluble chain’ of fraternal affection, and to whom, also, we owe allegiance, as the Worshipful Master of our Lodge.

“You, then, Worshipful Master, will be pleased to accept this address, as the sincere, though inadequate expression of our feelings; which, as it was suggested by the first leading principle of our Order, has been written under the direction of another fundamental principle of Freemasonry, ‘truth.’” It is in these words: ‘To the V. W. Bro. Viscount Valletort, Prov. J.G.W., and W.M. of the Lodge of Sincerity, No. 224.

““We, the Freemasons, being members of the Lodge of Sincerity, No. 224, beg most cordially to offer you our hearty and fraternal congratulations on your marriage.

““We venture to hope that this union may mark the commencement of a long series of happy years yet to come, for you and your noble bride, and that you may be enabled, as time rolls on, to look back to the year in which you presided over the Lodge of Sincerity, as one to which memory will recur with grateful remembrances.

““Connected as your family is with this neighbourhood, and eminent as the names of your noble father and mother have become for the practice of every social and moral virtue, especially those truly Masonic ornaments, charity and benevolence—we cannot allow this occasion to pass without including them in our congratulations; with a confident belief, that an example so excellent will be emulated by yourself in the long and bright career which we trust lies before you.

““It is with feelings of great pleasure and satisfaction that we meet you, Worshipful Master, this day, feeling assured that to whatever Masonic rank you may be advanced, none will ever be regarded by you as more valuable than that conferred by the free and unsolicited voice of your Brethren of this Lodge.

““With a fervent prayer that the Great Architect of the universe may be pleased to bestow on you and your family every happiness, both present and future, we beg to subscribe ourselves, Worshipful Master, your faithful and attached Brethren, William Hunt, P.M., Prov. G.D., Devon.; R. Robinson Rodd, S.W.; Prov. G.S.; Graves, J.W., Prov. G.S.; L. P. Tripe, P.M., Treas., P. Prov. G.S.D.; Walter



Damant, P.M., P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; W. H. Evens, Jun., P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D.; A. Narracott, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.B.; Peter Ellison Rowe, P.M., P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; W. R. Phillips, P.M., P. Prov. G. Treas.; Thomas Russell, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D.; Edward W. Cole, P.M.; Samuel Cave, W.M., No. 122, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; R. Dowse, M.D., P.M. Nos. 176, 491, and 723; James Hughes, P.M., Steward; George Knowling, M.A., Oxon, Chaplain; R. Lidstone, W.M., No. 270; James Gilbard; R.J. Squire; Robinson Ridley, S.D.; H. Emlyn Barton, J.D.; John Honey, Steward; J. R. Newcombe; V. Narracott; William Rennell Coleridge; Paul Oliver; R. E. Knowling; C. Spence Bate; Henshaw Russell; Kadri Bey, Colonel (Turkish Service); J. P. Mann; Robert H. Rae; Samuel Triscott; E. M. Russell Rendle; Henry Charles Lopes; G. Sidney Strode; Arundel Rogers, Nos. 224 and 10; John Rogers, P.M., Tyler; John Cree Hancock, P.M., Secretary."

"Worshipful Master, so far as this address goes, it is, I am quite sure, a faithful reflection of the feelings of every member of the Lodge of Sincerity; some of the Brethren of the Lodge are non-resident, and others are abroad on service in the navy and army. Our only regret is that words will not more fully convey the sentiments we entertain towards you. Were it possible to have made it a perfect photograph of our feelings, the address would be far stronger in expression than it is possible to render it by any words. You, I am persuaded, will accept our offering in the kindly and fraternal spirit in which it is made, and with a sincerity corresponding to our own, you will, amongst the many congratulatory addresses presented on this auspicious occasion, ever regard that of your devoted and attached Brethren of Lodge No. 224, with even something beyond ordinary esteem. Your early return to Mount Edgcumbe after your marriage, is hailed with delight, as indicative of your disposition to make this neighbourhood your principal place of residence. It is of great importance to any neighbourhood, for very strong reasons that I will not now detain you by enumerating, that it should have resident noblemen and gentlemen. I think also, that the interest in this case is reciprocal, and that it is of importance to these persons themselves that they should live principally amongst their tenantry and country neighbours. Everyone has a desire to distinguish himself, to exert influence—in fact to be somebody in his day and generation; and I contend that so far as the owners of land and the rich are concerned, this natural, and when properly directed, laudable ambition, would have the best chance of being effectually and usefully gratified by their living principally in the districts in which their lands and property are situated. The influence which would be great and most useful in a rural or provincial district is far too often lost, or next to lost in the crowds of a metropolis.

"It is our hope and prayer, Worshipful Master, that you may long enjoy all the pleasures of the condition of life into which you have recently entered, and that from time to time we shall continue in this Lodge to receive the advantage of your presence and wise counsels; and that your wife, Lady Katharine, may long be the sharer of your happiness, become more and more attached to our neighbourhood, and henceforth be the worthy coadjutor with your most excellent mother, and so assist you in practically carrying into effect that virtue which has been justly denominated the distinguishing characteristic of a Freemason's heart—'ever blessed charity.'

"Before resuming my seat, I would congratulate the Lodge and you on your attainment of so high a position in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Devon; and I will venture to hope that this and every accession of Masonic honour may act as inducements to seek and obtain those larger, more extensive, and purer views of Freemasonry which the inquiring and diligent alone attain, so that the things hidden from the careless and indolent may to you be 'familiar as household words;' so that you may be able to guide and instruct the less informed, and diffuse light over the paths which to others are dark and obscure. Truly and well has it been said of the attainment of Masonic knowledge, 'that the labour of such a pursuit is itself refreshment, and the reward great.' Fresh flowers bloom at every step, and the prospect on every side is filled with beauty and enchantment, so that the pursuer, ravished at the sight, will rush on with enthusiasm from fact to fact, and



from truth to truth, until the whole science of Freemasonry lies before him invested with a new form and sublimity." (Applause.)

The V.W. Lord Valletort, rose and thanked the Brethren for this expression of their congratulations to him on his marriage. He had come to the Lodge prepared to receive some such mark of their fraternal consideration, but was not prepared for so complimentary a speech as that with which the worthy Past Master had presented the address. Nothing could have been more unexpected, or more utterly unlooked for, than the hearty demonstrations of welcome which Lady Katharine and he had met with on their arrival at Stonehouse, and which were therefore all the more gratifying to them. Among the crowd of gentlemen who received them at the Hard, he was much pleased, though not surprised, to recognize more than one face rendered familiar to him by the meetings of No. 224; for where should he expect to find true and hearty friendship, if not among the Brethren of his own Lodge. He felt, as he stated in his reply to the address from the inhabitants of Stonehouse, that he was indebted chiefly for that mark of their good will to the respect and esteem with which they regarded his parents; but in the case of the present address, as coming from Freemasons and Brethren of the same Lodge, he hoped he might consider it of a more personal character, though, at the same time, it was most pleasing to him to see his parents so prominently mentioned in it. It was a great pleasure to him to have been chosen as Master by the members of that Lodge, and his only source of regret was that this was the first time that he had met them since his installation banquet. He was sure, however, that they would believe his absence to have been most involuntary, and acquit him of anything like neglect or indifference to the duties of his office. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) That applause assured him that he was not mistaken in counting on their indulgence, and now that he had the pleasing prospect of residing permanently at his home, he anticipated with some confidence that his attendance for the future would be more regular. (Applause.)

A Brother having been proposed as a joining member, and a statement made respecting the recently held Provincial Grand Lodge, the W.M. closed the Lodge in due form at half past eight o'clock.

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 1012).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting last week, the Rev. W. Y. Daykin, W.M., and Prov. G. Chaplain, presiding; Bro. Capt. Ridgeway was elected as joining member. Percy Hockin, Esq., of Dartmouth, was elected and initiated. Bro. Thos. Lidstone delivered the lecture on the E. A. tracing board. A report of the proceedings of a Prov. Grand Lodge held at Exeter, October 20th, was read; the members of the Lodge generally seemed favourable to the establishment of a provincial fund of benevolence, as suggested. A few remarks were made by the Brethren to the effect that such a fund ought not to prejudice the existing institutions. The business being concluded, the Lodge was closed in ancient form, and in solemn prayer.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 1st, Amity (160), Masonic Hall, Poole, at 7; Faith and Unanimity (605), Freemasons' Hall, Dorchester, at 6; Thursday, 2nd, Unity (512), Town Hall, Wareham, at 7.

#### DURHAM.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, December 2nd, Tees (719), Black Lion, Stockton-on-Tees, at 7. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, November 30th, Concord (146), Freemasons' Hall, Durham, at 7.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 1st, Royal Union (307), Freemasons' Hall, Cheltenham, at 6.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, December 2nd, Panmure (1025), Royal Hotel, Aldershot, at 6. *Chapters*.—Wednesday, 1st, Southampton (555), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7; Thursday, 2nd, Royal Gloucester (152), ditto, at 7.

### ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 1st, Yarborough (809), High Street, Ventnor, at 7.

### KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 1st, Royal Naval (621), Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, at 7; Invicta (1011), George Hotel, Ashford, at 8; Thursday, 2nd, United Industrious (34), Freemasons' Tavern, Canterbury, at 8; Friday, 3rd, Union (149), King's Head, Margate, at 7.

### LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Thursday, December 2nd, Affability (399), Cross Street, Manchester, at 6½; Friday, 3rd, Anchor and Hope (44), Swan Hotel, Bolton, at 6. *Chapter*.—Friday, 3rd, Concord (44), Swan Hotel, Bolton, at 6.

### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 1st, St. John's (971), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6½; Thursday, 2nd, Mariner's (310), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6; Friday, 3rd, Mariner's Instruction (310), ditto, at 7; Ellesmere (1032), Red Lion, Chorley, at 6.

BLACKBURN.—*Lodge of Perseverance* (No. 432).—This Lodge held its usual meeting, on Thursday evening, November 18th, the W.M., Bro. Wm. Harrison, presiding, assisted by his Wardens, Bros. Bell and Radcliffe. There was a very full attendance, and a goodly number of visiting Brethren, among whom we noticed Bro. Rollan, P.M., No. 434; Bro. Vickers, No. 434; and Bro. Ratcliffe, W.M., 534; and Bros. Moore, Bentley, Pearson and Hawthorn, of No. 534. Bros. Sagar (from No. 534) and Hoyle (from No. 434) were elected joining members. The S.W., Bro. Bell, was unanimously elected W.M. for next year, Bro. Pilkington was re-elected Treasurer for the eighth time, and Bro. J. Pearson for the fifth time re-elected Tyler. A resolution, that the Lodge subscribe to the Royal Benevolent Institution, was carried unanimously. Three gentlemen were proposed for initiation next Lodge night. The interesting and handsome present, by Bro. Blundell (of Maidstone, Kent), a member of the Lodge, was then made in suitable terms, and warmly acknowledged by Bro. Clough, P.M., &c., and Bro. Butterfield, S.D., and the circumstance ordered for insertion in the Lodge minutes, a copy to be sent to the respected donor. The memento of Bro. Blundell's zeal and love for his mother Lodge consists of a fine engraved portrait of an eminent D. Prov. G.M., framed in a massive, gilt frame, whereon are carved several Masonic emblems. The whole is highly artistic and in excellent taste, and will be a desirable addition to the ornaments of the Lodge room, and a lasting memorial of the giver. The Brethren, after transacting general business, adjourned and passed a delightful evening, enlivened by addresses from the W.M., Bros. Clough, Tiplady, Backhouse, Bell, Radcliffe, &c., and the capital singing of Bros. Bertwistle, Baldwin, J. Pearson, Gillibrand, and others.

### LEICESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 1st, St. John's (348), Bell Hotel, Leicester, at 7.

### NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, December 2nd, Newcastle (24), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7.

### SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Friday, December 3rd, St. John's (875), Bull's Head, Wellington, at 4.

### SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Thursday, December 2nd, Royal Cumberland (48), Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8; Benevolent (653), Town Hall, Wells, at 7.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*Lodges.*—Thursday, December 2nd, St. Peter's (607), Star and Garter, Wolverhampton, at 7; Portland (920), Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent, at 7. *Chapter.*—Friday, 2nd, Staffordshire Knot (920), Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent, at 5.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 607).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday evening, November 4th, at the Lodge rooms, Star and Garter Hotel, when there were present—Bros. C. H. King, W.M.; Stanway, S.W.; Betts, J.W.; J. F. Warner, P.M., Secretary; E. Haseler, S.D.; W. B. Hayley, J.D.; T. Cooper, I.G. *pro tem.* (our esteemed Bro. A. Beddow, being absent on account of severe illness); the R.W. Prov. G.M., Lieut.-Col. G. A. Vernon, P.M., No. 607; G. T. Caswell, P.M., No. 607, and P. Prov. S.G.D.; W. Corke, P.M., No. 607; F. Gough, W.M., 769, and Prov. J.G.D.; Bros. Wallace, Partridge, Trigger, Cook, and Pigott; Visitors—W. Bro. S. N. Evans, P.M. No. 769, and P. Prov. S.G.D.; H. Lewis, P.M. No. 769, and P. Prov. S.G.D.; and Bros. Owen, Matthews, and Ward, of No. 769. Bro. Partridge, having given satisfactory proof of his efficiency in the first degree, was duly passed to that of a Fellow Craft. Mr. E. J. Purnell and Mr. E. Jones were afterwards initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry, both ceremonies being performed by the W.M.; Bro. F. Gough giving the charge in each degree. Six gentlemen were proposed for initiation. The labours of the evening being ended, the Brethren adjourned for refreshment, and a pleasant evening was spent, enlivened by some excellent Masonic songs, ably given by several of the Brethren. The R.W. Prov. G.M., in proposing the healths of the newly initiated Brethren, made many appropriate remarks as to the duties required and expected from them as Masons, and no doubt the Brethren, one and all, will profit by such kind and judicious advice. After a delightful meeting, in which each and all vied in exhibiting the most kindly feelings, the Brethren separated at an early hour.

## SUFFOLK.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, December 1st, Doric (96), Private Room, Woodbridge, at 7. *Chapter.*—Wednesday, 1st, Royal Sussex of Perfect Friendship, White Horse, Ipswich, at 7.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

**APPOINTMENT.**—*Lodge.*—Monday, November 29th, St. Paul's (51), Union Hotel, Birmingham.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*Lodges.*—Monday, November 29th, Hope and Charity (523), Black Horse, Kidderminster, at 7½; Wednesday, December 1st, Worcester (349), Bell Inn, Worcester, at 6½.

## YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*Lodges.*—Thursday, December 2nd, Constitutional (371), Assembly Rooms, Beverley, at 8; Friday, 3rd, St. Germain (827), The Crescent, Selby, at 7. *Chapter.*—Thursday, December 2nd, Sincerity (874), Freemasons' Hall, Bradford, at 8.

**YORK.**—*Union Lodge* (No. 287).—Monday, November 15th, being the regular meeting, the Lodge was opened in due form, in the Masonic Hall, by the W.M., Bro. Newton, assisted by his officers. Bro. Ward, who was anxious to take the second degree, was examined as to his proficiency in the former, and passed to the degree of F.C. by Bro. Simpson, P.M., in a most impressive manner. The working tools were eloquently explained by the J.D. and the charge given by the S.D., which would never be forgotten by the candidate. This distribution of work has a very pleasing effect, and acts as a stimulus to good working, in which the W.M. and the P.Ms. of this very ancient Lodge deservedly stand high. Mr. Bell, artist, being a candidate for Freemasonry, was unanimously elected, and being in attendance, was initiated by the W.M. in his usual correct and earnest manner. The working tools in this degree were explained by the J.W., and the charge given by the S.W. The other business of the Lodge being finished, it was closed with solemn prayer, and the Brethren adjourned to refreshment.



YORKSHIRE (WEST).

DEWSBURY.—*Lodge of the Three Grand Principles* (No. 251).—The regular meeting of this flourishing Lodge took place on Thursday evening last, the 18th instant, under the presidency of the W.M. Bro. L. A. Shepherd, when there was a large gathering of the Brethren, about forty being present, and a number of visitors, amongst whom were Bros. R. Harrison, W.M., No. 384, Leeds; Reinhardt, No. 364, Leeds; Armitage, No. 322, Heckmondwike; Hebblethwaite, No. 763, Huddersfield; W. Hall, P.M., No. 529; Morley, P. Prov. G. Sec.; and C. Patterson, W.M. elect, No. 330, Batley. Three gentlemen having been found worthy, were initiated into the mysteries of the Order; and at the request of the W.M., the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Dr. Fearnley, and the Prov. G. Sec., Bro. R. R. Nelson, performed the ceremonies; and if the working of these Brethren may be taken as a sample of the working of the province of West Yorkshire, this province must rank second to none in the kingdom, for we never saw ceremonies more impressively and efficiently performed. At the close of the ceremonies, the R.W. Bro. Dr. Fearnley, presented the Lodge with a very beautiful carpet, which was laid on the floor of the Lodge, and in doing so gracefully alluded to handsome presents from other Brethren. The carpet which the R.W. Brother has presented to the Lodge is of a very chaste Masonic design, manufactured by Bro. Charles France, and designed by Bro. J. O. Gill, Prov. G. Supt. of Works, West Yorkshire. The centre, which is 3 yards by 2 yards, is the tessellated pavement, bordered by the vandyking of the Royal Arch colours, crimson and blue, 18 inches wide at the corners, of which are placed the four tassels, alluding to the cardinal virtues; the body of the carpet is scarlet, with a border of garter blue and an outer border, 18 inches wide, maroon. The effect of the whole is elegant and reflects the highest credit upon the designer and manufacturer; indeed, it is the E. A. tracing board on a large scale. Bro. Raisbeck, P.M., P. Prov. G.S., proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Fearnley, for his very handsome present, which was seconded by Bro. Thos. Hemingway, P.M., and P. Prov. S.G.W., and accorded by acclamation. The W.M. for the ensuing year was then elected, when the nearly unanimous votes of the Brethren were given in favour of Bro. Joseph Moseley Harrison. Two gentlemen were proposed for initiation. The agenda for the next regular Lodge, to be held Thursday, the 16th December, will be heavy, consisting of the installation of W.M., one raising, four passings, and two initiations. We understand the installation will be performed by W. Bro. R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec., and P.M. of the Lodge.

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MARK MASONRY.

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PROVINCIAL.

NEWBURY.—*Porchester Lodge*, No. 27.—The Most Worshipful Grand Mark Master of England. The Right Hon. the Lord Leigh, having by special warrant empowered Bro. H. E. Astley, Bro. E. S. Cossens, and Bro. B. Pinniger, as the first Right Worshipful Master and Wardens, to constitute a new Mark Masters Lodge, under the above name, being No. 27 on the roll of the Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England, &c., the first meeting took place at the Three Tuns Hotel, Newbury, at high twelve, on Friday, the 12th instant, under the superintendence of the Right Worshipful Brother W. W. Beach, M.P., Pro. S.G.W., Hants, W.M., No. 995, and the Right Worshipful Brother the Rev. G. R. Portal, Prov. G. Chaplain, P.M. Nos. 10, 460, P. Prov. S.G.W., Oxon, &c.

The charter having been read, the consecration was performed by those eminent brethren in the most impressive and perfect manner, and the Lodge was opened in ample form; the services, founded on Isaiah xix. 19; Isaiah xxx. 26; Luke ii. 17; Ezekiel xlv. 1, 2, 3, 5; 2 Chron. ii. 11 to 16, and

Rev. ii. 17, being directed by the Prov. G. Chaplain. After which the following Brethren were advanced to the companionship of this honourable degree, by Bro. Beach, R.W.M. presiding. Bros. L. How, No. 995; R. J. Knight, No. 995; J. Elford, No. 995; T. Deller, No. 839; W. H. Cave, No. 839; F. J. Temple, No. 995; R. Nicholls, No. 995; H. Fowler, No. 995; W. J. Ford, No. 995; R. S. Hulbert, No. 995; J. May, No. 995; R. A. Ryott, No. 839; J. W. Lamb, No. 995; F. Thomas, No. 839. The ceremonies lasted till four o'clock, when the companions retired to banquet; during which, Bro. Beach delivered a very instructive address on the history and principles of Freemasonry founded on parts of the lectures appertaining to the F. C. degree, which was listened to with the greatest attention; and after several most loyal and Masonic expressions, he paid a well-deserved compliment to Bro. H. E. Astley, the Right Worshipful Master, who, in a gentlemanlike address, responded to it; and having requested the use of the gavel, in a neat speech proposed the health of the Right Worshipful Master presiding. Bro. Beach also passed high encomiums on Bro. Cossens, who had been mainly instrumental in the formation of this, the first Mark Masters' Lodge in the province, for the unceasing zeal and assiduity he had displayed in the good cause, working willingly in the sweet labour of love, conducting the affairs with great success; and with much ability upholding the landmarks on which this ancient degree was founded, supported, and maintained. Bro. Cossens replied at some length, and made well-timed allusions to the further progress of Freemasonry within the province. The health of Bro. Portal was received with the greatest enthusiasm; he replied, as he always does, excellently.

The evening's pleasure was enhanced by some very suitable melodies from Bros. Fowler, Cave, Ryott, Cossens, and Knight, which gave unqualified gratification, and the brethren retired at an early hour, delighted with the day's labour and refreshment.

We understand that at the next meeting of the Porchester Lodge a large number of M. Ms. will attend to be advanced, and that Bro. Beach will shortly be appointed the Prov. G.M. for Berkshire.

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## ROYAL ARCH.

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### METROPOLITAN.

YARBOROUGH CHAPTER (No. 812.)—At a convocation held on Wednesday, Nov. 17th, at the George Hotel, Commercial Road, East; present, Comps. George Biggs, M.E.Z.; L. A. Bettger, H.; J. Kindred, J.; F. Crew, H. Wynne, T. E. Davis, and W. W. Davis, P. Zs.; J. Purdy, E.; Taylor, N.; A. Day, P.S.; Williams, Treas.; also Companions Rev. S. H. Grice, Corner, Sanger, Middleton, Thompson, &c., E. Comp. F. J. West, P.Z. of No. 5, was unanimously admitted a joining member, and Bro. W. Wagstaff, W.M. of the Caveac Lodge, was duly exalted. On the election of Officers for the ensuing year, the following were unanimously chosen:—C. A. Bettger, Z.; J. Kindred, H.; Taylor, J.; J. Purdy, E.; A. Day, N.; Mobbs, P.S.; Williams, Treas.; Spaight, Janitor. Two candidates were proposed for exaltation at the ensuing Chapter. Comp. Williams then moved, that on the retirement of M.E. Comp. Geo. Biggs, P.G.D.C., from the chair of Z. of this Chapter for the second time (the duties of which office he has most ably and impartially administered to the entire satisfaction of the members), the Chapter do record on their minutes its grateful acknowledgments to that E. Companion, and that the subject be referred to the audit committee, to consider and report upon the best mode of recognizing such eminent services. The motion being seconded by Comp. Crew, it was carried unanimously. All business ended, the Companions assembled at the social board, and they were further gratified by another testimony of acknowledgment of private esteem towards the M.E. First Principal, in Comp. Bettger presenting to Comp. Biggs a massive and elegant gold ring, set with topaz, as a token of personal regard.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

### PROVINCIAL ENCAMPMENTS.

LIVERPOOL.—*The Jacques de Molay Encampment* held their regular meeting at the Masonic Hall, Hope Street, Liverpool, on Friday, November 19th. There being present, the M.E. Commander, Sir Knight Ellis; P.E.C., Sir Knight Allpas; 1st Captain, Sir Knight Hayes; 2nd Captain, Sir Knight Waveing; Captain of Lines, Sir Knight Banister; and other Knights all arranged under their respective banners; the Encampment was opened in due form, and with solemn prayer. The business of the Encampment being finished, it was closed, and the Knights sat down to a splendid banquet in one of the rooms, highly pleased that Bro. Smith, keeper of the temple, had so well carried out the recommendation of their worthy and respected P.E.C., Sir Knight H. S. Allpas. The usual Masonic and complimentary toasts having been proposed and responded to, the Knights retired at nine o'clock.

HUDDERSFIELD.—*Hope Encampment*.—This ancient Encampment which has lately been revived, is now in full working order and flourishing to a high degree (as is the case with Masonry generally in this town), and was opened in due form by the Most Eminent Commander, with his Officers and the Knights arranged under their respective banners, at the Masonic Hall, Huddersfield, on the 13th November. This being the day to elect the M.E.C. for the ensuing year, the Knights elected Sir Knight Wigney as their Commander. The Treasurer and Equerry having been elected, notes were received and read from several Knights unable to attend, and the business of the Encampment being finished, it was closed with solemn prayer, and the Knights adjourned to the banquet, which reflected great credit on the purveyor. And here it will be well to observe that the Brethren connected with this Masonic Hall are going the right way soon to have a large fund for charitable purposes, each Member vying with his Brother in sending presents of creature comforts, so that from this department they save annually towards the expenses of the hall over £100. This is worthy of imitation, showing what can be done with heart and hand combined.

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## SCOTLAND.

### EDINBURGH.

#### GRAND LODGE.

ON Monday, the 8th of November, the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge was held in the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh. J. Whyte Melville, Esq., presiding for His Grace the Duke of Athole. Among the business was that of the nomination of office bearers and appointment of Grand Stewards for 1859. Charters were granted to the Lodge of St. Paul's, Mhow, Bengal, and to Woolloomoolloo, Star of the South, and Lodge of Judah, all in New South Wales. The resignation of the Prov. Grand Master of Upper Canada, was accepted, he having joined the new Grand Lodge of Canada. A long discussion took place respecting Mark Masonry, which was of little interest.



**COLONIAL.****CANADA.**

The following List of all Lodges in Canada West to whom Warrants have been granted by the Grand Lodge of England, with the dates of the last Return and Payments, laid before Grand Lodge at the last quarterly communication.

| No.  | Place.                 | Last Name Registered. | Quarter in which payment was received. | Quarter in which such payment was made. |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 487  | Toronto.....           | Hamilton H. Killaly.  | 1857, Sept.                            | 1857, Mar.                              |
| *488 | Niagara.....           | D. Chisholm.....      | 1822, Sept.                            | 1822, Sept.                             |
| 489  | Brockville.....        | William B. Simpson... | 1857, Mar.                             | 1853, Mar.                              |
| 490  | Niagara.....           | Alexander Gordan ...  | 1848, June                             | 1848, June                              |
| 491  | Kingston.....          | Robert Thornton.....  | 1857, June                             | 1856, Dec.                              |
| *492 | Fridsburgh.....        | John Rickby.....      | 1822, Sept.                            | 1822, Sept.                             |
| 493  | Earnest Town.....      | William J. McKay ..   | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *494 | Grimsby.....           | Robert Nelles.....    | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *495 | Toronto.....           | Peter Secor.....      | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *496 | Belleville.....        | Auson Hayden.....     | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| 497  | Cobourg.....           | Robert N. Weddell ... | 1851, Sept.                            | 1846, June                              |
| *498 | Oxford.....            | Ebenezer Withers ...  | 1822, Sept.                            | 1822, Sept.                             |
| *499 | Richmond.....          | S. Rider.....         | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| 500  | Simcoe.....            | Henry T. B. Schuyler. | 1856, Mar.                             | 1855, Mar.                              |
| *501 | St. Katherine's.....   | J. H. Clenderman..... | 1822, Sept.                            | 1822, Sept.                             |
| *502 | Murray.....            | Thomas Gainfoyer ...  | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *503 | Ancaster.....          | Edward Waud.....      | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| 504  | Bolton, Albion.....    | Robert M. Strype..... | 1855, Dec.                             | 1854, June                              |
| *505 | Hallowell.....         | E. D. White.....      | 1822, Sept.                            | 1822, Sept.                             |
| *506 | Westminster.....       | Bartholomew Swart...  | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *507 | Perth.....             | Samuel Wood.....      | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| 720  | Lake Huron.....        | James Gentles.....    | 1847, June                             | 1846, June                              |
| 733  | Hamilton.....          | W. W. Summers.....    | 1857, June                             | 1855, Sept.                             |
| 779  | York.....              | William McGruer.....  | 1847, June                             | 1845, Dec.                              |
| 789  | Toronto.....           | Thomas D. Harrington  | 1850, Dec.                             | 1850, Mar.                              |
| 790  | Richmond Hill.....     | Charles Kahn.....     | 1853, Mar.                             | 1846, June                              |
| 791  | St. Catharines.....    | Francis McDonald ...  | 1851, Dec.                             | 1851, June                              |
| *796 | Carlton Place.....     | John McIntyre.....    | 1847, Sept.                            | 1847, Sept.                             |
| 797  | Smith's Falls.....     | Archibald Goodfellow. | 1850, Mar.                             | do.                                     |
| 798  | Toronto.....           | William C. Chewett... | 1856, Sept.                            | 1855, Dec.                              |
| *799 | Whitby.....            | Ezra Arnes.....       | 1847, Sept.                            | 1847, Sept.                             |
| 800  | Newcastle District ... | John Ross.....        | 1853, Sept.                            | 1850, Dec.                              |
| 833  | Hamilton.....          | James Black.....      | 1856, Mar.                             | 1855, June                              |
| 834  | Peterboro'.....        | Robert Blackett.....  | 1857, Dec.                             | 1857, Mar.                              |
| 835  | Bytown.....            | James M. T. Hannum.   | do.                                    | 1857, Sept.                             |
| *836 | Kemptville.....        | Edgar S. Barnes.....  | 1850, Mar.                             | 1850, Mar.                              |
| 848  | Guelph.....            | Dwight Benedict.....  | 1853, June                             | 1850, Sept.                             |
| 849  | Amhurstburg.....       | Charles Bell.....     | 1850, Sept.                            | do.                                     |
| *850 | Boumanville.....       | James Crowfield.....  | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| 851  | Dunville.....          | David McIndo.....     | 1853, Mar.                             | 1851, Sept.                             |
| *870 | Sandwich.....          | George Hann.....      | 1851, Dec.                             | 1851, Dec.                              |

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|------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| *890 | River Trent .....   | Robert Francis.....    | 1853, Mar.                             | 1853, Mar.                              |
| *891 | Borelia .....       | John Daniel .....      | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *892 | Gosfield.....       | John G. Munger .....   | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *893 | Whitby.....         | J. Keller .....        | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *894 | Chippawa .....      | George Gorden.....     | 1853, June                             | 1853, June                              |
| 895  | London .....        | Samuel Thornton.....   | 1857, Dec.                             | 1857, June                              |
| 896  | Woodstock .....     | Andrew Ross .....      | 1857, Mar.                             | 1856, Sept.                             |
| *943 | Chatham .....       | Petitioners only ..... | 1855, Sept.                            | 1855, Sept.                             |
| *944 | Windsor .....       | do. ....               | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *945 | Madoc .....         | do. ....               | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *946 | Morpeth .....       | do. ....               | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *947 | Consecon .....      | do. ....               | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *948 | Stanley Mills... .. | do. ....               | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *949 | Merickville .....   | do. ....               | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *950 | Port Sarnia .....   | do. ....               | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| *921 | North Goves Corners | do. ....               | do.                                    | do.                                     |
| 952  | City of Ottawa..... | James B. Reid .....    | 1857, Dec.                             | 1857, June                              |
| 953  | Ottawa .....        | William B. Gallway...  | 1857, Sept.                            | do.                                     |
| *954 | Hamilton .....      | Petitioners only ..... | 1855, Sept.                            | 1855, Sept.                             |
| 977  | Simcoe .....        | Thomas W. Clark.....   | 1857, Sept.                            | 1857, Mar.                              |
| *978 | Newcastle.....      | Petitioners only ..... | 1856, June                             | 1856, June                              |
| 1001 | Stirling .....      | do. ....               | 1857, Mar.                             | 1857, June                              |

\* Lodges marked thus have made no Returns since their Warrants were granted.

† Lodges marked thus appear to have had their Warrants granted without payment of Fees.

## THE WEEK.

THE QUEEN, the Prince Consort, and the younger branches of the royal family continue in good health at Windsor. The Prince of Wales has gone to Berlin, on a visit to his sister, the Princess Frederick William. Prince Arthur is to be trained a soldier, and will go through all the regimental grades, beginning, like Prince Alfred in the navy, at the lowest rank. Prince Arthur will shortly be sent to Sandhurst.—The Emperor and Empress of the French, it is said, will remain at Compiègne so late as the 8th or 10th of December, because the repairs in the interior of the Tuileries will not be finished sooner. The trial of Count de Montalembert, which was to have taken place last Wednesday, has been postponed until this day. He continues to receive expressions of sympathy from all parts of France; and there is no doubt that the trial will be of great political importance.—The monument erected at Prague to the memory of the late Marshal Radetzky was uncovered on Saturday, the 13th instant, in presence of a great concourse of spectators of high and low degree. The Emperor and Empress of Austria were present, and several of the Archdukes.—The elections at Berlin continue to excite the public interest; a Berlin letter says:—"The question of the day is, whether Berlin shall elect ministers or not? This question is variously decided, but opinion, on the whole, seems to incline to the negative. It will be better for both parties, for the representatives and the electors, that the capital should send independent men to the chamber. Letters from Posen state that at the late elec-

tions in Prussian Poland, a sharp struggle took place between the Poles and Prussians.—The Spanish government has sustained a defeat in anticipation of the opening of the cortes. Marshal O'Donnell's candidate for the presidency of the chamber, M. Rios Rosas, has been rejected by the ministerial deputies, who have substituted Martinez de la Rosa, the friend of Narvaez. The government is pushing forward the preparations for sending troops and materiel to Havanna. It is also asserted that the United States government has declared its consent to Spain claiming satisfaction from Mexico by armed force. The Spanish government has ordered a survey to be made for ascertaining the most convenient spot on their Mediterranean shores for laying a telegraphic cable to place Spain in communication with the Canary Isles. The Riff pirates have made their submission to the Spanish commandant on the coast of Africa.—The shock of earthquake which was lately felt in Spain, has done great damage in Portugal. Several shipwrecks have taken place on the coast of the Peninsula and in the Mediterranean.—All the great (Roman Catholic) powers, including even Austria, have addressed remonstrances to the pope for the release of the Jewish boy Mortara. His holiness replied that the return of the boy to his parents was impossible.—The Russian government have sanctioned the establishment of a new joint stock company to light St. Petersburg with gas; the profits are expected to be very large. The Court is at Tsarskoe-selo, where a round of amusements is taking place. French actors play every Sunday, and on the 7th instant (Sunday), the emperor, after the performance, gave a grand ball.—The King of Saxony, who left Dresden on the 16th to visit the Emperor and Empress of Austria at Prague, has returned to his capital.—In the Belgian chambers, the liberal address in answer to the speech from the throne, was carried by fifty-three votes against nine.—The Dutch journals announce that the pope has issued a bull excommunicating M. Loos, who has just been elected archbishop of Utrecht, and all who took part in his election. The cause of this excommunication is that the Archbishop is a Jansenist.—The *Overland Mail* has arrived from India this week; the story about Jung Bahadoor is not confirmed. Particulars are given of the defeat of Tantia Topee, the Rao Sahib and the Nawab of Banda, by General Michel, with trifling loss on our side. The rebels were utterly routed; Tantia Topee has escaped for the present, but it is hoped will soon be captured. Several numerous bodies of the rebels in Oude have been cut up in isolated places.—The English and French commissioners arrived at Jeddah on the 12th instant on board the *Cyclops*. There were three English ships of war in the roadstead.—Letters from Persia state that at a banquet given at Teheran by M. Anitschoff, the Russian ambassador, in honour of the czar's birthday, Mr. Murray, the English minister, astonished the company by retiring with his *attachés* before the toasts were proposed.—In Canada, the hero of Kars, General Williams, has occupied the chief place in the public eye. His progress through the country has been the signal for demonstrations of respect for him and the gallant exploits with which his name is associated. The Quebec people have again taken up in earnest the construction of the North Shore Railroad between this city and the ancient capital. Their city council has voted 50,000 dollars to begin with.—The *Persia* has arrived from New York with dates to the 10th inst. Great excitement existed relative to the affairs of Nicaragua, and also of Cuba, in consequence of the large fleet of British and French vessels in the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The state elections are going all in favour of the Republicans, and in both branches of the next legislature the Republican interest will largely preponderate. The yellow fever had ceased at New Orleans, but was very violent at Galveston. Advices from Japan state that a prince of that country was about to visit the United States, attended by a suite of fourteen persons.—A letter from Buenos Ayres, in the *Journal du Havre*, states that the bishop of that place has excommunicated all Freemasons, and declared their doctrines incompatible with those of the Catholic church. In consequence of this, the clergy have exhorted from the pulpit the wives and children of Freemasons to quit them, and servants to denounce them.—The past week has been one of very tempestuous weather, which has produced very deplorable results. Numerous shipwrecks, with loss of life, are reported from the eastern coast. In town much damage has been



done by the gales, and on Monday night a policeman was blown into the Surrey canal and drowned.—Another case of poisoning has occurred, apparently from the same cause as the Bradford rascality, at Bolton. The children of a farmer in that neighbourhood died suddenly with symptoms of poisoning, which are attributed to a pennyworth of lozenges which they had eaten. A coroner's inquest has been held and adjourned.—A fatal accident has occurred to a young woman near Cambridge. The deceased, who was of a light character, on Thursday last, in company with a female companion, had been driving about in a fly, and had indulged too much in brandy and water. At an inn, the two females formed an acquaintance with two gentlemen, and ultimately accompanied them in a trap which they had with them. The deceased insisted upon driving, which she did at a furious rate, in spite of the remonstrances of the others; the consequence being that the party were thrown out, and the deceased was killed. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding that the accident was caused by the deceased's own act. The affair has created considerable interest at the university, in consequence of the two gentlemen alluded to being ggnsmen.—A lamentable accident has happened in the family of the Earl of Bradford, at Weston. While Lady Newport, who had just arrived at the family seat, was engaged in conversation with the Ladies Lucy and Harriet Bridgman, the dress of the latter caught fire, and her sister was also enveloped in flames in the vain endeavour to render her assistance. They both lie in a most deplorable condition.—There has been a certificate meeting in the case of Davidson and Gordon, when, after considerable discussion, an adjournment was ordered, to obtain the evidence of Mr. Chapman, late of the firm of Overend, Gurney and Co., and also that of J. Windle Cole.—The nuisance of the foreign strumpets in Regent-street and the neighbourhood has at length reached such a height that the inhabitants are determined to suppress it if possible. A deputation waited upon the magistrate at Marlborough-street, when Mr. Bingham agreed with a suggestion made, that some similar measures to those adopted in continental cities might be introduced as a protection to the public and to the advancement of decency. Mr. Bingham added that fining them 10s. occasionally for indecent behaviour was useless, as some of them boasted of gaining as much as £28 each in a week, and the fine was nothing to them.—At the Southwark police-court the engineer, carpenter, and firemen of a Hamburg steamer were charged with smuggling. There was a clear proof that the offence of smuggling had been committed by the carpenter. There was no evidence against any of the other prisoners, who stoutly protested that they were innocent. The magistrate declared that he was compelled to convict the whole of them, and they were accordingly sentenced to pay a fine of £100, or to endure six months' imprisonment.—At the Middlesex Sessions Mary Ann Davis was indicted for robbing Samuel Bennet, a police constable, who formerly served as an artilleryman in the Crimea; and having been on a day's pleasure along with another policeman, went into a public-house, and there met the prisoner and another woman; and from thence went to other places with them, when the prisoner contrived to rob him of his money. She was found guilty.—The case of the rival omnibus companies is again adjourned to the 21st Dec. It appears not unlikely that a compromise will be attempted. In the meantime, the public will not be sorry to learn that Mr. Fitzroy, the great cab reformer, has taken the question in hand, and is expected to bring in a Bill, during the ensuing session of Parliament, for the better regulation of this now flagrant nuisance.—The Court of Divorce was occupied during the greater part of Saturday in hearing the petition of Mrs. Caroline Maria Marchmont for a judicial separation from her husband on the ground of cruelty. The petitioner stated that Mr. Marchmont, shortly after marriage, extorted large sums of money from her by threats and violence, and even struck her on the forehead, for which he was bound over to keep the peace. She had £50,000 at her own disposal.—Alexander Kochanowski, Myers Goldberg, and Jacob Goldwater, were charged before the Lord Mayor with getting engraved certain plates for the purpose of forging Russian bank-notes. The discovery was made by the engraver communicating with the police. His lordship remanded the prisoners.—A man named William Johnson was apprehended on Friday with counterfeit coin on him to the amount of 140 shilling and 20 half-crown

pieces. It would appear that he had brought them for the supply of his customers, as a number of persons known to be purchasers of base money were congregated at the house where he was taken into custody. The prisoner was committed for trial. — On Thursday a coroner's inquest was held at Peckham on the body of Elizabeth Little. The deceased lived with a man named Turner, and had just been delivered of a child in premature labour; upon which occasion Turner had behaved to her in such a brutal manner that she died in consequence of his ill-treatment. The jury without hesitation returned a verdict of manslaughter. — It is said that the Mr. Howard who made the sudden and still unexplained retreat from Florence last summer is to be appointed minister at the Hague. — A Dublin journal makes the announcement that great excitement prevails at Valentia in consequence of the dismissal of the electric staff connected with the cable, and the unexpected closing up of the company's premises. — The celebrated Robert Owen died this day week in the eighty-ninth year of his age, at Newtown, in Wales. — A squabble took place in the Court of Common Council last Thursday, on the occasion of discussing a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor. Angry personalities passed during the deliberations on the proper compliment to be paid to him for "his excellent dinners." — The great bell at Westminster has at length been fixed in its appointed place, but the supports will have to be strengthened before it can do permanent duty. — The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas is again so seriously indisposed as to be unable to attend court. — The new ambassador to Peking is to be the Hon. Frederick Bruce, brother of Lord Elgin, who acted as secretary to him during his embassy in China, and brought home the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

#### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

A RUMOUR is afloat that Messrs. Mitchell and Alfred Bunn will open her Majesty's theatre for the ensuing season, and that numerous engagements are being made on the continent with that view. Some singers of great ability who have not before been heard in London, we are told will be produced. — At the Princess's theatre, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have achieved a new triumph by their adoption of the characters of *Benedick* and *Beatrice* in "Much Ado about Nothing," which has been revived with the usual exquisite taste which distinguishes their management. Mr. Kean's acting in this most delightful of Shakespeare's conceptions is worthy of the very highest commendation; while Mrs. Kean displays that archness and genuine spirit of humour which have rendered her comedy as celebrated as her tragic acting. Mr. Ryder's effective performance of *Leonato* must not be forgotten; it was, as usual with this actor, effective and natural. A farce entitled "Thirty-three Next Birthday," has also been produced this week with complete success; Miss Murray, who plays the heroine delightfully, only fails in one respect—her appearance which cannot be said to represent that matronly time of life, as we think most of our readers will agree. — "London Assurance" has been reproduced at the Haymarket. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, we regret to say, take their leave of London at the end of this week to fulfil an engagement in Dublin.

#### NOTICES.

All communications for the Editor, to ensure insertion in the next week's number, should be forwarded to the office, 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., not later than Saturday.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EUREKA.—The P.M. is senior in rank to the Wardens; but it is customary in reading the names of the Brethren eligible for the office of Master to place the names of the Wardens intermediately between those of the actual Master and the Past Masters.

Y. W.—Your Lodge can give the power for holding the Lodge of Instruction.

R. R.—You are too forward in your suggestions. Young Masons must not conclude they know every thing, the instant they are initiated.