

TO

BROTHER WILLIAM HENRY WHITE,

Grand Secretary

OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND.

VERY WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,

Standing alone, as you now do, the sole representative of certain "time-honored" circumstances, there is no one to whom this Supplementary Number of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*—devoted to the exclusive publication of a lamented occurrence, that has no less afflicted the English Fraternity than it has the whole world of Freemasons—could be more appropriately dedicated. The God of Mercy has summoned our Grand Master to the judgment-seat; and, as we devoutly hope, to be there Free and Accepted at the Throne of Grace!

What sensations attend these aspirations!—the thoughts that engender them have the seal and impress of the heart; the soul that sanctifies them proves its devotion—next to the Great Architect—to Freemasonry; but the pen that records them trembles at its duty.

However we may differ on matters worldly and unimportant, on one grand essential point we must agree—that to the tomb should be consigned, in perfect oblivion, many things past; but the remembrance of virtue should continue to partake of the brightness of the morning sun.

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THE SUSSEX MEMORIAL.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that a most influential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen will shortly be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to adopt measures for convening a meeting for the purpose of erecting, by public subscription, a suitable Memorial in remembrance of his Royal Highness the much-lamented Duke of Sussex. A provisional committee has already been appointed. Measures were taken to originate the Memorial on the 1st instant. We have no doubt but it will meet with a warm and cordial support on the part of the public.—*Globe.*

The Freemasons should form a prominent phalanx in this noble work; it will afford them an opportunity not only of testifying their respect, but in some measure of relieving the disappointment they felt at not having been permitted to attend the funeral of their Grand Master.



Augustus P. S. 8

THE
FREEMASONS'
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.—MAY 15, 1843.*

“ Among Brethren, he that is chief is honourable.”—ECCLES.

“ Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.”—NUMBERS.

Prayer.

Almighty Architect of the Universe—Supreme Intelligence—Perfect Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty—who was, and is, and is to come—transcendent in holiness, sublime in knowledge and power,—Vouchsafe to aid and assist us, we humbly implore Thee, in this our undertaking of brotherly love; and inspire us with a profound respect for the exalted talents and virtues of our departed Royal and Most Worshipful Grand Master. Guide us into the way of TRUTH;—remove the veil of ignorance and prejudice from before our eyes; and distil the precious drops of thy holy inspiration into our souls, like the dew of Heaven into Gideon's fleece, that we may discern the FAITH, and HOPE, and CHARITY, by which our illustrious Brother endeavoured to mount, by gradual steps, to the Grand Lodge above;—that we may record the TEMPERANCE which regulated his social habits—the FORTITUDE which uniformly characterized his public and private conduct—the PRUDENCE which, like a glorious star illuminating the expanse of Heaven, directed and controlled his commerce with mankind—and the JUSTICE by which his decisions were regulated, and tempered by MERCY.

We know, most blessed JEHOVAH, that under his mild and efficient sway, the Order of Freemasonry has been crowned with prosperity and gladness;—peace is within her walls, and plenteousness within her palaces;—her branches have spread over distant lands, like a luxuriant vine, producing the exuberant fruits of happiness and brotherly love. Endue us with understanding, that we may faithfully perpetuate these benefits, now that the Light of Israel has been withdrawn; that

* With a profile likeness of H. R. H. the late Duke of Sussex, M. W. Grand Master.

although we walk in the darkness of sorrow, we may still see the LIGHT of Masonry burning brightly on our altars ;—and though we dwell in the region of the shadow of death, the light of truth and holiness may still continue to illuminate our path.

*And Thou, whose SACRED NAME is ineffable—who dwellest in the highest Heavens in supreme glory—to whom the darkness and the light are both alike—who hast promised to help those that are weary and heavy laden—in the prostration of our souls, we humbly beseech Thee to shower down upon us such a measure of thy Holy Spirit, that, like our noble and royal Brother, we may learn how to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with Thee, our God. Our system is founded on thy NAME ;—our symbols refer to the works of thy hands ;—and though the sun, the moon, and the stars, shall wax old as doth a garment, yet in thy mercy instruct us to use them in this world, that we may improve in morality and virtue—in faith and holiness—and thus be prepared, in thine own good time, for the rewards of another and a better state of existence. Enlighten us to discern the virtues and excellences of our departed friend and Brother—and they were abundant—that we may delineate them with fidelity and truth ; and may his failings be buried with him in his “ mossy bed.” Give us understanding that we may faithfully record the numerous obligations we owe to him, as a master-spirit in our secret institution ;—conducting the Brethren, as by a glorious pillar of fire and light, through the medium of our types and symbolical references, to a building not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. And grant that in the discharge of this duty, we may be guarded against all partiality, prejudice, or other unmasonic feeling ; and strengthened in our inner man, we may keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. Sanctify this awful subject to increase our love of God and of our Brethren. May it show the aged the certainty of death, and youth the uncertainty of life ; and may it increase in our hearts that sacred bond of union which cements the ties of BROTHERLY LOVE, and neutralizes the effects of wrath, and strife, and evil speaking, that universal harmony may prevail amongst the fraternity, and charity and love be rendered perfect and complete.**

A MASTER in Israel has solved the dread enigma ; and whether as a Prince of the blood-royal of England, or as Grand Master of the Order of Freemasonry, the character of his late Royal Highness, PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE of SUSSEX, belongs to history.

* Composed by the Reverend G. Oliver, D.D., P.D.P.G.M. for Lincolnshire.

As the only public organ of Masonry, we claim the privilege of offering, to the Masonic world, a general analysis of the life of the illustrious deceased.

To have waited until our next period of publication, would have been unjust to the memory of the departed, as betraying a necessity to think of, and examine into, many of those circumstances connected with the life of a Prince who was more socially linked with his countrymen than any other of his line,—who as a Mason, felt directed to “*LOVE THE BROTHERHOOD, FEAR GOD, HONOR THE KING*”;—as Prince or Mason his acts were public, and required no laboured investigation to record.

For the political extracts, we are of course indebted to the public press, which in this case has pretty generally agreed on the leading subjects; and it must be gratifying to the honorable-minded of all parties to observe, in the contemplation of the transit from the palace to the tomb, how readily all difficulties arising from difference of opinion in other respects, have yielded to the peaceful consideration of the propriety of paying a merited tribute to departed worth. Among the noble-minded, the shady side of character can always be so gently noticed, as to display, with more truthful sincerity, its sunny opposite. To have won golden opinions from such authorities as “*The Times*,” and many of its contemporaries in the same line of politics, is sufficient praise. The honest record of that portion of the public press, with which the departed Prince was more particularly connected in politics, is but a just acknowledgment of his consistency.

As Freemasons, we are inhibited from entering into political observations; for what we re-publish from authentic sources, as we deserve no praise, so we incur no responsibility. To have omitted this tribute of public testimony would not have been just. It is true that some portion of

the press has thought proper to take an ultra-view of the darker side; but to have recorded what, in all probability, the writers themselves will regret, would have been not only unjust, but ungenerous.

The Masonic details about the late Grand Master are believed to be correct, having been taken from the best sources of authority, and will be read with some interest; and the list of a long line of Princes of the Royal House of Brunswick, who have associated under the Masonic banner, will be read with grateful remembrance of their protection.

As a Freemason, the Duke of Sussex was the most accomplished Craftsman of his day. His knowledge of the mysteries was, as it were, intuitive; his reading on the subject was extensive—his correspondence equally so; and his desire to be introduced to any Brother from whose experience he could derive any information, had in it a craving that marked his great devotion to the order. His affability was so free from affectation or condescension, that those who for the first time had the honor of an introduction to his Royal Highness, were always struck with its peculiar kindness. There was even danger in it, as we have heard many express the words, lest they might be betrayed into a forgetfulness of social distinction—we allude to Masonic interviews;—but there is no doubt that in every other case, also, the conduct of the Prince was ever that of a kind-hearted English gentleman.

In whatever the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* may have differed with the Masonic polity of the departed Prince, it was regulated solely by a sense of honor in the investigation of subjects that affected the vital interests of the Craft. As an organ of the public press, it felt its power, and only used it for the protection of public principle. During the short period that has elapsed, its pages have been carefully examined; and while a sincere declaration of regret may be made, that there should have occurred any necessity for

some strong observations, there do not appear to have been any that, in this awful moment, ought to be withdrawn or even modified, towards the illustrious dead. We claim to join, with all Freemasons, in the expression of grief; and we also claim to make the declaration, that his loss will not readily be supplied.

But it is the fate of princes seldom to hear the truth; and the very affability of the late Grand Master exposed him to the dangerous sycophancy of those "who imagine mischief in their hearts, and stir up strife all the day long." We hope, in the grave of the illustrious dead will be entombed even the remembrance of their ungracious conduct. It is, however, due to the memory of the illustrious Grand Master, to rescue his memory from the reproach which evil counsellors have sought to cast upon it, by a re-issue of public Masonic opinion, that a full, free, and honest compliance with the "SPIRIT" of the Masonic law is far better than the mere observance of its "*letter*." That this was really the opinion of the illustrious Brother, before he yielded to misrepresentation, we have reason to know; and we will venerate the observance of that opinion, which may be considered as his last legacy to the Craft.

We feel it to be no less due to the present and to the future occupier of the Masonic throne, at this especial moment, to express our sentiments that they may escape any parasitical attempts to mislead their judgment, and alienate the affections of the Brotherhood: fortunately, the deceivers (without rank or talent) are few, and known;—false to one generous Grand Master they need neither be feared or trusted by another. Their day is past; moral oblivion has cast them into the shade of night—they are *shadowless*! We trust to have dismissed them for ever. Illustrious Shade! are we wrong in giving vent to our honest feelings?

The inadvertence of his deceased Royal Highness, on the 19th of March, 1840, when delivering his sentiments at a public meeting, in Freemasons' Hall, we have no doubt was occasioned by the accident of finding himself surrounded by the portraits of so many deceased Grand Masters; and the thought of the "universality" of the order, led him to express himself erroneously in connection with the subject. His address was remarked upon, and he afterwards admitted that he had been misunderstood, but thought he had been visited by "an exaggerated sense of propriety."

The Masonic events of the last three years render this reference, in some measure, necessary; and in paying due honor to the great virtues of the deceased, a passing notice of a few mistakes will not sully their purity. Man is but man.

Let the tenor of the speeches of the illustrious deceased—whether in Parliament, when advocating the freedom of the slave, the emancipation from mental serfdom of the Catholic, the Dissenter, or the Jew, or announcing the declaration of his opinion as to his own family connexion with the throne and the country—be remembered, and will it be conceived possible that, for the simple writing of the following sentences,—and observe, these were the only sentences that could, by any wily cunning of the few before alluded to, be made to appear offensive, and then only by avoiding to so quote the preceding or the concluding paragraphs,—their author was cited to show cause why he should not be expelled Freemasonry? Why, the very *obnoxious* sentiments were in such perfect accordance with the tenor of the royal Grand Master's own private opinions and publicly expressed sentiments, that we consider it honorable to him, as to the individual Brother who endured much for their promulgation, to re-enter them here:—

“ We aver, then, that there is too much of pretence in the assumed immunity of our order from the general examination of the ‘ profane world,’ as if, forsooth, the polity of Masons were not as amenable to public censure or approval as that of any other bodies. We dislike this pseudo-morality as most unreasonable, and would rather convince the great public, or ‘ profane world,’ that we are in reality abundantly qualified to maintain our ground, as a representative institution, by the strict propriety of our conduct, or to call to our aid the opinion of society at large, to correct any imperfection in our social system. Truth and Justice must be made to prevail; for, with Charity, they form the basis of Freemasonry. As Masons, we possess the most extensive practice and the peculiar protection of those virtues; and if we repudiate those professions by our acts, *society at large must restore the balance*. It is the province of society to see that we perform our self-imposed trust with faithfulness, and it is the duty of a Masonic journalist to obtain the purification of the order, by the exercise of public opinion, whenever violence is done to Masonic principles.” *

But the “ parasites ” succeeded, and instilled a poison in the Royal ear; and, while under its effects, a mistake was committed, and which, but for the nobler exercise of honor, might have been productive of still more serious evil.

To the successor of our Grand Master, his character will afford matter for deep reflection. The Masonic throne is an important one. The Duke of Sussex, however shut out from the general advantages of his rank, owing to circumstances developed in the political extracts, found a moral repose in Freemasonry, and prospered in the mind of men by the power of public opinion. The Grand Master of England was literally the Grand Master of the Fraternity of the World; and, although he outlived the difficulties of those untoward circumstances, he continued to preside over the Craft with as much feeling of gratitude as of affection. He was sensitive on his prerogative as Grand Master, as could be shown in many instances. The cases of the late Lord Monson, and even his personal friend, the Earl of Durham,

* This was twisted into a violation of the law, and the noble-minded Grand Master was made to believe that it was so by one who had not one-tenth of his experience, and far less of his moral integrity.

proved that rank, station, or friendship, were considered as but secondary matters, when he thought, whether properly or not, that the prerogative of the Grand Master was involved.

But who can do justice to the last moments of the dying Mason? Let those Brethren who remember the magnificent conception of the Third Degree pause, and wonder at the strictness with which their Grand Master illustrated every point; and let those who, in the confusion of contending thoughts have forgotten it, now seek again the Light, and square their own conduct by that of the late Grand Master; and may their last moments be as peaceful!

Still, however severe his loss to the Craft may be, the Mason's trust and hope, as well as that of all mankind, is in God. There is a moral security that time will repair it. The Grand Master has left us the residuary legatees of his good wishes, and the devisees of his Masonic example; and, with these impressions, we arrive at the conclusion that Freemasonry for a time may mourn, but "that it is too holy an institution to be entombed with the mortal remains of any man."

We possess much important matter, which we hope to give by occasional papers; for "the Duke of Sussex" forms an era in the order, and years will elapse before he can cease to be an object of the deepest interest. We shall close this Supplementary Number with an account of the connexion of the Royal Family with Freemasonry, leaving, probably, to our successors the task of illustrating each character by appropriate comments.

The Earl of Zetland—whom God preserve!—as Pro-Grand Master, now rules the United Grand Lodge of England, until the next period of election.

THE DEATH

OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF FREE
AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND.

THAT this lamentable event was unexpected by all, and more especially by the illustrious deceased, is evident from the following extract from a letter addressed by the Grand Secretary to the Secretary of the Board of Stewards of the Annual Festival of the English Fraternity, announced for the 26th of last month.

“ Kensington Palace, April 11, 1843.

“ Sir and Brother,—I am commanded by the M. W. Grand Master, the Duke of Sussex, to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Grand Stewards, that it is his Royal Highness's intention to be present at the Grand Festival on the 26th instant.

“ I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

“ Brother Richard Dover.

“ W. H. WHITE, G.S.”

Alas, for human nature! The princely presence that it was hoped would have graced the assemblage of the Masons of England, reposed in the awful silence of death, and a day of expected joy and rejoicing became one of general mourning.

On the 12th of April (Wednesday) his Royal Highness became indisposed. On Thursday* Mr. Copland attended him, in the morning and in the evening. The following particulars tended much to assuage the fears of the public.

“ Saturday Night, April 15.

“ THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—Although the illness with which the Duke has been attacked is of a kind ordinarily to excite apprehension, namely, erysipelas, it has assumed so mild a character, as not to be attended

* There has been a singular avoidance in the bulletin of any allusion to the cause of Mr. Copland's attendance before the Physicians were called in. We have heard from undoubted authority, that Mr. Copland operated favorably in a case of carbuncle—and on his second visit the Royal patient was free from any fever; erysipelas and fever, however, did come on, and eventually caused death. It will be observed, that in the account of the *post mortem* examination, no allusion is made to the carbuncle.

by any symptoms of a dangerous character, as will be seen from the following bulletin, which was issued this morning at Kensington Palace.

“ His Royal Highness is suffering under an attack of erysipelas, which is unattended by any unfavorable symptom.

(Signed,)

“ W. F. CHAMBERS.

“ H. HOLLAND.

“ THOS. COPLAND.”

The progress of the disorder will be best collected from the reports and bulletins issued from day to day.

MONDAY.—Dr. Holland was in attendance this morning. After the doctor's departure, the following account was exhibited throughout the day to the nobility and gentry arriving at the palace :—

“ His Royal Highness has passed a good night, and his progress continues to be perfectly satisfactory.”

(Signed as before.)

“ Kensington Palace, Monday, 9 A.M., April 17.”

In the afternoon, Mr. Copland visited his Royal Highness, who was then going on favorably. In the evening, the medical gentlemen met at Kensington Palace.

TUESDAY.—The medical attendants of the royal Duke had a consultation at Kensington Palace this evening.

WEDNESDAY.—The following bulletin was issued yesterday :—

“ His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is going on favorably.”

(Signed as before.)

“ Kensington Palace, Tuesday, 9 A.M., April 18.”

THURSDAY.—It is with deep concern we find, from the subjoined bulletin, with which we were favoured last night, that his Royal Highness has suffered a relapse. This intelligence will be the more severely felt, in consequence of the favourable reports of his Royal Highness's health during the last few days :—

“ His Royal Highness's symptoms have assumed a more unfavorable character. There has been much general oppression during the day, which has considerably increased this evening.”

(Signed as before.)

“ Kensington Palace, Wednesday, 9 P.M., April 19, 1843.”

From the *Court Circular* :—The following bulletin was issued yesterday :—

“ His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex had some return of fever last night, and is not so well to-day as he was yesterday.”

(Signed as before.)

“ Kensington Palace, Wednesday, 9 A.M., April 19, 1843.”

THURSDAY EVENING.—We regret to hear that the Duke of Sussex continues very seriously ill, and is in a state which excites considerable apprehension for his safety. At eight o'clock this morning, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, and Mr. Copland had a consultation, and at its close issued the following bulletin :—

“ His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has passed a restless night ; but is, in no respect, worse this morning.”

(Signed as before.)

A copy of the bulletin was immediately sent to her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, according to the daily practice. The inquiries after the health of his Royal Highness, at Kensington Palace, continued to be very numerous.

FRIDAY.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent sent early yesterday morning to inquire after the health of the illustrious Duke. The Duke of Cambridge paid another visit in the middle of the day. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg called at the palace, on his way to Strathfieldsaye, and made inquiry after the royal Duke. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Kensington Palace, at four o'clock, in an open carriage. Mr. Walker, the comptroller of the household of the Duke of Sussex, attended her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and communicated the state of his Royal Highness. Her Majesty was affected to tears. The Duchess of Kent arrived at Kensington Palace, soon after her Majesty, to inquire after the royal Duke. The Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Cambridge also paid visits in the afternoon. Dr. Holland returned in the early part of the afternoon, and relieved Mr. Copland. Dr. Chambers subsequently arrived, and remained in attendance on his Royal Highness until six o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda sent to learn the state of his Royal Highness. Nearly the whole of the diplomatic corps, Sir R. Peel, and most of the ministers in town, and about three hundred of the nobility and gentry, called in the course of the day, to inquire after the health of his Royal Highness. Last night the following bulletin was issued :—

“ There is no improvement in his Royal Highness's state since the morning.”

(Signed as before.)

“ Kensington Palace, Thursday, April 20, half-past 9, p.m.”

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge paid a visit last night to his suffering relative. The Duchess of Kent sent last night to inquire after the health of the royal Duke ; and a copy of the evening bulletin was forwarded to her Royal Highness. Mr. Copland took his departure soon after ten o'clock. Dr. Chambers and Dr. Holland remained in attendance upon the Duke of Sussex.

Dr. Chambers and Dr. Holland remained in attendance on his Royal Highness on Thursday night. Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning the Duke appeared to rally; the improvement, however, was but transitory.

At half-past seven o'clock Mr. Copland arrived, when the following bulletin was issued:—

“ His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has passed another restless night, and is considerably weaker this morning.”

(Signed as before.)

“ Kensington Palace, Friday, April 21, half-past 7, A.M.”

Dr. Chambers and Dr. Holland then left, Mr. Copland remaining in attendance on his Royal Highness.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and all the members of the royal family, sent early in the morning to learn the state of their illustrious relative.

Mr. Copland took his departure from the palace.

During the last two hours of his life, his Royal Highness was evidently declining, yet he retained his consciousness to the last, although apparently suffering, and was able to articulate within a few minutes of his decease.

At noon his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived, and remained with his royal brother until his death, which event took place, without any suffering, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, in the presence of Mr. Walker, the comptroller of his Royal Highness's household, Sir John Doratt, and Mr. Savory, gentlemen of the household. The greater part of the domestics were also admitted to witness the last moments of their royal master.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left the palace soon afterwards to communicate the mournful intelligence to her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace.

Sir George Couper arrived at Kensington Palace in the afternoon, to make inquiry, on the part of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, after the Duchess of Inverness.

Sir William Martins arrived at the palace in the afternoon, to make arrangements on the part of the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household, for the interment of the remains of his late Royal Highness. Sir William remained at the palace until past five o'clock.

The royal corpse was laid out in the afternoon in the same room in which his Royal Highness died. The features and countenance, a short time after the decease, resumed their accustomed form and expression.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

On Thursday night, after the issue of the second bulletin, Mr. Copland quitted the palace for town, Dr. Holland and Dr. Chambers, with Mr. Savory, remaining with their royal patient. Shortly after nine o'clock, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to Kensington Palace, and remained there during the night. Shortly before midnight, at which late hour numerous persons were still waiting about the palace avenue, the Duchess of Bedford, who had been staying for some hours with the Duchess of Inverness, quitted the palace for her own residence at Campden-hall, Kensington.

During Thursday the illustrious sufferer took scarcely any nourishment or refreshment, with the exception of a very small quantity of turtle-soup, which he had much difficulty in swallowing, and a little orange ice. Throughout the day he appeared, to those in attendance upon him, to be dozing, and scarcely sensible of what was passing around him. About four o'clock this (Friday) morning, however, his Royal Highness seemed to revive a little, but that appearance, unhappily, soon passed away, and the Royal Duke relapsed into the same quiescent state, and it soon became evident to all present that his Royal Highness was fast sinking, and could not long survive.

At six o'clock in the morning a mounted messenger from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, who was staying at Cambridge-house, arrived at Kensington for the purpose of ascertaining the Duke of Sussex's condition, and shortly afterwards the Duke of Cambridge left the palace and walked across the green to the residence of the Princess Sophia, for the purpose of communicating to her Royal Highness, and the Duchess of Gloucester, who had stayed there during the night, the hopeless state of their illustrious brother. His Royal Highness returned to the palace about seven o'clock.

Soon after seven o'clock Mr. Copland returned to the palace, and before eight o'clock messengers from her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Sophia Matilda, had made inquiries after his Royal Highness's state.

As the morning advanced, the number of persons assembled in the avenue and in Kensington-gardens, near the palace, continued to increase, and before ten o'clock the carriages of numbers of the nobility, cabinet ministers, &c., had already made calls at the palace. Shortly before eleven o'clock a carriage with four horses, containing an equerry of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and the Rev. Mr. Woods, her Majesty's chaplain, arrived from Bushey, and made inquiries as to the state of his Royal Highness.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock the medical gentlemen found their royal patient, who had passed another very bad night, in a state which

precluded all hope of recovery, and they stated it as their belief that it was now only a question of time as to when death would ensue.

His Royal Highness, who was still sensible, shortly afterwards expressed a wish that his servants, by whom his Royal Highness was greatly respected and beloved, should be called up to take their leave of him, and directions were given that all the domestics who could be spared should attend the bedside of their dying master. They accordingly repaired to the painful scene—for it was now but too evident that the minutes of the Duke's life were numbered. When the servants entered the room he made an effort to speak, but the effort failed him—he could not articulate—and in a few seconds his Royal Highness was no more.

The Duke of Cambridge, who had been with his suffering brother all the morning, his Royal Highness's four equerries, the medical gentlemen, and the servants, were the only persons present when death terminated the scene. The entire household were affected by poignant grief, but the Highland piper, who had been nearly twenty years in the service of his Royal master, was inconsolable.

The intelligence of the event quickly spread through the neighbourhood of Kensington, upon which it cast a deep gloom, for the Duke of Sussex was greatly beloved by all who had the honor of knowing him, as well as by those amongst whom he had so long resided.

It is an interesting circumstance that his Royal Highness desired the prayers of the Church in his last moments, and was prayed for at Kensington yesterday se'nnight, in the usual place in the Liturgy.

In the metropolis, similar demonstrations of respect were adopted, and the bells of most of the churches were tolled in the course of the afternoon and evening. The flags on the various churches, and on the shipping in the river, were also hoisted half-staff high.

For several years past the health of the deceased Prince rendered prolongation of life a matter of extreme uncertainty. Those who knew him intimately were aware of this. In earlier life so much did he suffer from asthma, that for many years he knew not the luxury of a bed; and an insufficient amount of daily exercise prevented the constitution from becoming robust;—indeed the professional reader, on perusing the report of the *post mortem* examination, will wonder at the capability of the system to have sustained so long, with so much apparent ease, the wear and tear of life.

In the autumn of 1837, his Royal Highness was seriously ill. His indisposition was caused by the annexed circumstances, the notes of which we took at the time. It was caused by his having yielded to the solicitation of Mr. Haytor, the celebrated painter, who wished his Royal Highness to dispense with the skull-cap, (which he had worn so long,) in the Coronation picture which Mr. Haytor was

engaged on. His Royal Highness imprudently sat for two days, two hours each time. Even a very few days afterwards Mr. Rand, the American artist, succeeded in obtaining a similar permission for his picture; and thus the Duke became exposed to a cold, that terminated in the severest attack of asthma he had sustained since 1817. Mrs. Thistlewayte, who was at Kensington Palace, observing the Duke's indisposition, with prudent forethought asked Sir John Doratt to accompany his Royal Highness to Southwick-park, and Sir John promised to visit the party in a few days. Mrs. T——'s fears were not groundless; Sir John Doratt was sent for by express; and it proved a fortunate circumstance, as he was the only physician that had personally attended the Duke since 1817, when he was so dangerously affected. His Royal Highness was attacked some years since with influenza, and a slight affection intervened, which yielded to the measures of Dr. Holland; Sir John (then Dr.) Doratt, being at St. Petersburg in personal attendance on the Earl of Durham.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE BODY OF THE LATE
DUKE OF SUSSEX.

The following appearances were observed, upon a *post mortem* examination of the mortal remains of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

“ April 23.

“ In the head there were no signs of disease, except that a serous fluid was effused between the membranes by which the brain is immediately invested.

“ The mucous membrane lining the throat and windpipe was of a dark colour, in consequence of its vessels being unusually turgid with blood. In other respects these parts were in a perfectly healthy state.

“ In the chest.—The lungs presented no appearance of disease.

“ The heart was of rather a small size, and the muscular structure was thin and flaccid. On the right side of the heart there was no other morbid appearance; but the valves on the left side, both those between the auricle and ventricle, and those at the origin of the aorta, were ossified to a considerable extent. The coronary arteries were considerably ossified also.

“ In the abdomen, the liver was in a state of disease, presenting a granular appearance throughout its whole substance.

“ In the lower bowels there were some internal hæmorrhoids, but there were no other marks of disease either in this or any other of the viscera.

“ WILLIAM FREDERICK CHAMBERS, M.D.

“ HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

“ BENJAMIN G. BRODIE, Sergt. Surgeon.

“ ROBERT KEATE, Sergt. Surgeon.

“ JOHN DORATT.

“ JOHN NUSSEY.”

(FROM THE GAZETTE.)

" Whitehall, April 21.

" This day, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, his Royal Highness, Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, uncle to her most gracious Majesty, departed this life, at Kensington Palace, to the great grief of her Majesty, and of all the royal family."

LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

The following announcement of the melancholy event was also made to the Lord Mayor, in the afternoon, by Sir James Graham, and a copy was immediately afterwards placarded at the Mansion-house:—

" Whitehall, April 21.

" *My Lord,—It is with great concern that I acquaint your Lordship with the death of his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, which took place at Kensington Palace this day, at a quarter past twelve o'clock. I request that your Lordship will give the directions, usual on such occasions, for tolling the great bell of St. Paul's cathedral.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant,*

" JAMES GRAHAM.

" The Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, &c."

" A true copy. JOHN HUMPHERY, Mayor."

The great bell of St. Paul's cathedral was consequently tolled on the afternoon of Friday, from a quarter before four o'clock till a quarter before five.

Orders were immediately issued for the closing of the different theatres. The following was posted at Drury-lane:—

" Lord Chamberlain's Office, Friday, April 21.

" In consequence of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Lord Chamberlain requires that the Theatre Royal Drury-lane be closed this evening and on the evening of the funeral."

" April 22.

" Notice is hereby given, that the Levee intended to be held by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday next, is postponed to Wednesday, the 17th of May, at two o'clock."

Orders for the Court going into Mourning on Sunday, the 23rd inst., for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, uncle of Her Majesty.

" The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets.

" The gentlemen to wear black, full-trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

" And on Sunday, May 14, the Court to go out of mourning.

“ The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, May 7, viz.—

“ The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribands, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribands.

“ The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full-trimmed, coloured swords and buckles ”

COLLEGE OF ARMS, APRIL 21.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Royal Highness Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex.

“ In pursuance of her Majesty's commands, these are to give public notice, that, upon the melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, her Majesty's uncle, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into decent mourning, for ten days, to commence from Sunday, the 23rd instant.

“ NORFOLK, Earl Marshal,”

HORSE-GUARDS, APRIL 25.

“ Her Majesty does not require that the officers of the army shall wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms. By command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief.

“ JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.”

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 25.

“ Her Majesty does not require that the officers of the fleet or marines should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.

“ SIDNEY HERBERT.”

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE—THE LATE
DUKE OF SUSSEX.

April 25.—SIR R. PEEL: “I dare say, sir, that any gentleman who may have given notice of a motion which stands for to-night will permit me, in conformity with usual courtesy, shortly to interpose, for the purpose of carrying out the intention, of which I gave notice last night, of proposing an address of condolence to her Majesty, on account of the

loss which the country and her Majesty have sustained by the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex—(hear, hear). The motion with which I shall conclude, of course contains an address of sympathy to her Majesty, and a tribute of public respect to the character and memory of the Duke of Sussex—(hear, hear). Though the Duke of Sussex was not called upon to perform distinguished military services, and though, by his position, he was precluded from rendering any great services in a civil capacity, yet, by the force of his own character and conduct, he succeeded in establishing claims on the respect and public attachment of his country—(hear, hear). His long residence by preference in England—his truly English habits—his conciliatory manners and demeanour—his habits of friendly and social converse with all classes of society—his zeal in the promotion of every object connected with science and literature, a zeal the more effectual on account of his own literary and scientific attainments—the readiness with which he, in common with all other members of the royal family, made every sacrifice of time and personal interest for the advancement of every object connected with charity and benevolence; all these constitute claims on the grateful remembrance which must long endear his name to the people of this country—(hear, hear). I must also add, that the integrity, consistency, and disinterestedness with which his Royal Highness maintained, throughout his life, those political opinions which he professed, must have naturally established a strong point of connection and attachment between him and those who shared those opinions with him; whilst they entitled him no less to the respect of those who differed from him—(loud cheers). His Royal Highness combined the firm maintenance of his own opinions in political matters with such an absence of asperity towards those who differed from him, that it is impossible he should have left behind him a political enemy—(hear, hear). I have thus, in calm and simple language, endeavoured to enumerate the strong titles which his Royal Highness had to public respect, and which every one will admit—(cheers). I have said nothing that is not in precise conformity with the truth, and I am sure that the simple statement of the truth forms a panegyric much more suitable to the character of his Royal Highness than any elaborate or inflated encomium that could have been passed upon him—(loud cheers). With these few short observations, I shall submit to the house a motion which I hope will meet with their unanimous concurrence. I beg to move that the house should present a humble address to her Majesty, to express the deep concern of the house at the loss which her Majesty and the country have sustained by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to condole with her Majesty on the melancholy occasion, and to assure her Majesty that this house will ever participate, with

affectionate and dutiful attachment, in whatever concerns the feelings of her Majesty and of her illustrious house."

LORD J. RUSSELL: "The right honourable gentleman will perhaps allow me the honour to second the motion. I should hardly have added a word to what has been so well and so feelingly said by him on this subject, but that I had the honor of an intimate acquaintance with the late Duke of Sussex, and was most sincerely attached to him—(cheers.) With regard to his political opinions, what the right honorable baronet has said is perfectly true, that their consistency attracted the respect not only of his friends, but also of his political opponents (hear, hear.) I will not say one word as to whether these opinions were right or erroneous, but I will say that they were opinions taken up from thorough conviction—that they were not opinions which were naturally in conformity with his birth or rank, but opinions which he advocated as tending to the maintenance of the constitution under which he was born, and to the benefit of the people amongst whom he lived—(hear, hear). With respect to his attachment to science and literature, there was nothing of ostentation in his devotion to these pursuits. There was nothing on his part like a pretence of conferring honor on those with whom he associated—(hear, hear). It was, on the contrary, a love of these subjects on which he was well entitled by his attainments and study to speak, by which he was animated, and which enabled him freely to converse on such subjects with those who had devoted their time to them. I shall only add, that I sincerely agree with the regret which the right honorable gentleman has expressed, and in the expressions of condolence and deep sympathy to her Majesty for the great loss which she and the country have alike sustained—(cheers)."

The motion was then agreed to *nem. con.*, and the address ordered to be presented by such members of the house as were members of her Majesty's Privy Council.

EXTRACT FROM THE VOTES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to express the deep concern of this house, at the loss which her Majesty has sustained by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and to condole with her Majesty on this melancholy occasion; and to assure her Majesty that this House will ever participate, with the most affectionate and dutiful attachment, in whatever may concern the feelings and interests of her Majesty and her illustrious house."

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

April 27.—THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON: “My lords, I now rise, in conformity with the notice which I gave on Tuesday last, to move your lordships to concur in an address to her Majesty, and to express your concern upon the occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and your condolence with her Majesty for the loss which she has sustained. My lords, his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was well known in this house. He took part in the discussions upon various subjects which came under your lordship’s consideration, and although it was impossible that a person endowed as he was, with such an understanding as he had, and that during the times in which he lived, should not have felt strongly on the various events and questions which came under the consideration of this house, yet I am convinced that your lordships will recollect that he always discussed those subjects with moderation and with forbearance towards the opinions of others who might differ in opinion from him—(hear). I must do his Royal Highness the justice to add—although I unfortunately differed with him upon the general politics of the country, and upon various subjects which came under discussion—that I always found him most affable and condescending to me; and he treated me invariably with the utmost condescension and kindness. My lords, his Royal Highness, having had the benefit of an excellent education, and having, in his youth, spent a considerable portion of his time in foreign countries, was a most accomplished man, and he had continued his studies, and the cultivation of all branches of literature and science, up to almost the latest period of his existence. He was the protector of literature, the sciences, and the arts, and of the professors of all branches of each of those departments of knowledge. He was, for a number of years, the elected President of the Royal Society; and he received in his house, with affability and kindness, all who cultivated literature, the sciences, and the arts; and he was, I may say, their patron, and protector, and friend, on every occasion in which he could usefully exert himself in their favour—(hear, hear, hear). His Royal Highness, besides, was not backward, but, on the contrary, was equally forward, with all the princes of his family, in patronising and protecting the various charitable institutions existing in this great metropolis; and, up to the last moment of life, he was the friend of the indigent, wherever they could be found. Under these circumstances, I am convinced that your lordships will be induced to agree to offer to her Majesty the expression of your concern for the loss of such a prince, and the expression of your condolence with her Majesty on the loss which she and her illustrious family have suffered—(hear). The noble Duke then read the motion,

which was as follows:—“That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to express the deep concern of this house at the loss which her Majesty has sustained by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and to condole with her Majesty on this melancholy occasion; and to assure her Majesty that this house will ever participate, with the most affectionate and dutiful attachment, in whatever may concern the feelings and interest of her Majesty and her illustrious family”—(hear).

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE: “Although I am perfectly aware that no words, no arguments can be wanted to induce your lordships to give your unanimous approbation and your heartfelt sympathy to the motion which the noble Duke has made, yet, when I consider how many there are amongst your lordships who, for a long period of years, have been honored with the personal friendship, and enjoyed the unremitting kindness of the illustrious prince who is the subject of this motion, I think it is not quite superfluous that I should add a few words even to that statement which has been, in a spirit of so much justice and kindness, made by the noble Duke—(hear, hear). The illustrious prince who is the subject of this motion, from a variety of circumstances, to which it is not necessary for me to allude, had, during a great part of his life, his means comparatively circumscribed—I mean comparatively with regard to that standard which belongs to the eminent station which he held; but, however limited those means were, I believe there is hardly one of your lordships who does not know that they were constantly and generously, and, perhaps, in some instances, with almost too great generosity, applied to every laudable and every humane object—(hear, hear). I believe firmly, if any future writer or historian of the society of this country during the last half century, should endeavour to depict the progress of that society, and to analyse its details, I believe he would find that there was, during that period, no one movement—no one effort for the promotion of the useful sciences, for the excitement of useful industry, and, though last not least, for awakening a spirit of enlightened charity in the public of this country, with which his Royal Highness’s name will not be found to be closely and constantly united—(hear, hear). If it can be with truth said of this illustrious person, that the circle of those courtesies and attentions which derive particular value and importance from the station of the person from whom they proceed, was by him extended to the utmost limit that his knowledge and observation permitted, and if those courtesies and attentions were never in any one instance withheld from any person, or from any object that was deserving of them; and if, also, in that more narrow circle of private and personal relations and enjoyments, which belong to every man’s station, he was enabled, during that lapse of time, to form solid and honorable friendships—no one of which friendships were ever forfeited by him to

the last hour of his life—(hear, hear) ; I say, if both these things can be said of him—as I am convinced they can, with the most perfect truth—I know of nothing that is wanting to entitle his memory to that unfeigned respect, on the part of your lordship's house, which is due to him as a British prince, and, I will venture to add, as a British gentleman—(hear, hear). On these grounds, I beg to express my most entire concurrence in the motion of the noble Duke ; and on the part of all those who were favoured with the personal friendship of this illustrious personage, I beg to tender their unfeigned thanks to the noble Duke for the manner in which he has discharged this duty—(hear, hear).

THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON said he should not be discharging his duty to those who had honored him by electing him to succeed the late illustrious Prince in the office of President of the Royal Society, if he did not, on their behalf, express their sorrow at the loss which her Majesty and the country had sustained. His late Royal Highness did every thing in his power to promote improvement in science and art ; and when the noble marquis who had just sat down reminded their lordships that the noble Duke's name was associated with every advance that had been made in these important respects,* he (the Marquis of Northampton) believed that it would also be set down by the future historian that his name was equally associated, in common with all the members of the royal family, with all the charitable institutions of the country—(hear, hear). He repeated that he should not be discharging his duty if he had not taken this occasion to express, on the part of the Royal Society, their deep regret at the loss of his Royal Highness.

The address was then put and agreed to.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS,
MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

At a meeting held on Wednesday evening, April 24, William Tooke, Esq., V.P., in the Chair ; The Secretary having formally announced the death of his Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, who had presided over the Society for twenty-seven years,

Ordered—“ That the melancholy announcement made by the Secretary be entered on the minutes.”

Resolved—“ That this Society, at this their first meeting after the death of their Illustrious President, cannot refrain from thus recording the deep sense they entertain of the loss they, in common with the whole empire, have sustained by the afflicting dispensation which has removed from his high station, a Prince not more distinguished by his birth than by his discriminating patronage of all institutions calculated to promote the interests of literature and science in their various depart-

ments, with an especial view to the advantages to be derived from them by the public."

Resolved—"That this Society, having been in a particular manner honored during twenty-seven years by the condescending and effective occupation of its Presidential Chair by his late Royal Highness, feel themselves bound, by every motive of duty and gratitude, to bear this their humble and mournfully sincere tribute of respect to the memory of his Royal Highness, their late President."

Resolved—"That, in accordance with the sentiments of unfeigned grief entertained by the Society, no other proceedings be taken this evening; and that the Society do adjourn for the transaction of business until after the funeral of his Royal Highness."

By order,

FRANCIS WISHAW, Secretary.

A COMMON COUNCIL,

Holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Thursday, the 27th day of April, 1843.

Resolved unanimously—"That this Court, having received the melancholy intelligence of the decease of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, are desirous of recording the deep sense entertained by this Court of the princely virtues, the manly character, the earnest advocacy of the principles of civil and religious liberty, the constant patronage and efficient support of the various charities of this Metropolis, the devotion to the extension of art, science, literature, and general education evinced by his Royal Highness, through the course of his valuable life; and this Court, upon this occasion, unfeignedly condole with her Most Gracious Majesty and the members of his late Royal Highness's family, upon the loss which the Royal Family, this Court, and the nation have sustained."

MEREWETHER.

THE JEWS' SYNAGOGUES.

As soon as the precarious state of his Royal Highness's health was made known, on Thursday afternoon, to the wardens, &c., of the several Jewish congregations, orders were issued for the selection of a prayer to be read in the synagogues for the Polish, German, Spanish, and Portuguese communities. After the evening service, which was beautifully chanted by the Rev. Simon Ascher, in the great synagogue; and the Rev. — Barnett, in the Great St. Helen's synagogue, an appropriate prayer, selected from the 41st and 72nd Psalms, was read in an impressive tone to the very numerous congregations (it being the Passover holidays), who all seemed to join most fervently in the prayer. In the

Portuguese synagogues the ark was attended by Sir Moses Montefiore, while the prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Almosnena, after which (as is the custom) offerings to different charities were made to a very considerable amount. His Royal Highness was patron of several Jewish charitable institutions, and was President of the Jews' Hospital, Mile End, for a number of years.

THE HON ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The death of his Royal Highness having been communicated from Kensington Palace to the officer commanding at the head-quarters of the Honorable Artillery Company, the Court of Assistants, of which the field-officers are *ex officio* members, assembled, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

“ The melancholy duty has devolved upon the Court of Assistants of recording the demise of his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, Baron of Arklow, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c, &c., their illustrious Captain-General, and Colonel, which took place this day at a quarter past twelve, P.M., at Kensington Palace.

“ His Royal Highness permitted himself to be elected Colonel of the Honorable Artillery Company in the year 1817, when his late Majesty King George IV. (then Prince Regent), was the Captain-General; and his Royal Highness was annually re-elected Colonel (under the privilege then exercised by the corps) during the remainder of that reign. On the accession of his late Majesty King William IV., his Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate himself Captain-General, and by warrant to appoint his Royal Highness Colonel of the corps, and which rank his Royal Highness continued to hold under the authority of the royal warrant.

“ In the year 1837, her present Majesty (whom God preserve), by her royal warrant, graciously conferred upon his Royal Highness the rank of Captain-General of the Hon. Artillery Company, in addition to his command as Colonel, and his Royal Highness retained the conjoint rank until his lamented decease. The demeanour of his Royal Highness to the corps collectively, and the individual members, was condescending, and such as to command the most profound respect and deference, united with the deepest feelings of grateful and affectionate attachment. It is scarcely necessary the corps should declare how sincerely they sympathize in the sorrow which their loyal comrades will long and unequivocally entertain while contemplating the mournful event which it has been the will of Providence to permit.”

NORTH BRITON VOLUNTEERS.

His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was Colonel of this distinguished corps ; and of all the volunteer regiments this was perhaps the most attractive. Its splendid costume—the soldier-like appearance of the regiment, particularly the officers, and above all the royal Colonel, was the admiration of London. His Royal Highness was particularly attentive to the dress—no Highland regiment was more exact—there was neither a macaroni nor a dandy in its ranks. Harry Johnston was the fugel-man ; Sir John Sinclair was an officer, and could relate many pleasant anecdotes of the Royal Duke, both on parade and at mess. There is an excellent likeness of his Royal Highness, in full Highland costume, in Freemasons' Hall.

CHARACTER, LIFE, AND TIMES OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS,
BY THE PUBLIC PRESS.

(From the Times.)

The public will learn, with sincere regret, that the Duke of Sussex is no more. Although his Royal Highness had, for some time, laboured under maladies which, supervening on the weight of seventy years, precluded the hope of perfect restoration to health, yet the change which preceded his dissolution was sudden and unexpected.

Royalty is never without its train of admirers, panegyrists, and mourners. But it is equally easy to deplore the death of his Royal Highness, without the affectation of sycophancy.

Of all the sons of George III. the Duke of Sussex was, after the Duke of York, the most popular, and, next to his eldest brother, the most accomplished.

He was, for upwards of forty years, the most persevering and unwearied patron and advocate of every charitable institution and of every benevolent project. Though his means were far from commensurate with the dignity of his rank, no parsimonious consideration ever restrained him from aiding by his purse the charities which he supported by his presence and his advocacy. His benevolence was not satisfied with a cold and common-place lip-service; it was the genuine sentiment of a kindly heart; it demanded from others—what it displayed itself—an ungrudging and practical generosity.

We have spoken of his Royal Highness's accomplishments. We do not claim for him the title of a profound scholar, or a great philosopher; but his attainments were far from contemptible. He inherited those strong perceptive faculties which peculiarly distinguish his family. He

improved them by diligent and laudable cultivation. His career at the University of Gottingen, and his subsequent sojourn at Rome, gave him opportunities which were denied to his brothers. Of these advantages he fully availed himself ; and during his Continental tour he acquired that art of social intercourse, not less than that familiarity with the topics of the day, which made his conversation at once so easy and so pleasing. It was to this residence abroad, accompanied, as it would be, by a temporary assumption of foreign habits, that we may partly ascribe that facility of manner, that affability of demeanour, and that fluency of language, which his Royal Highness never failed to exhibit at the numerous associations over which he so frequently presided. Affable, without the offensiveness of condescension ; fluent, without the redundancy of verbiage ; easy, without the painful simulation of repose ;—he combined qualities which are the most effective because they are the most rare in a chairman of public meetings. By this combination of qualities, he certainly succeeded better than he could have done by his unaided, but undoubted, benevolence and singleness of purpose.

These courtly virtues, which may seem easy of imitation, but which imply no small surrender of private comfort and indulgence, were, more than any political bias, calculated to endear him to the British people. But their regard for him was cemented by ties more strong than these. He had identified himself by marriage with them. He had made himself one of them. He had overstepped the barriers of an absurd, impolitic, and indefensible but most stringent enactment, to unite his fortunes with those of a British subject ; he braved the resentment of the Crown—he risked the hereditary dignities of the succession—in order to enjoy the blessings of domestic peace with the daughter of a British peer. It was this honest tribute to the natural supremacy of man's best and purest affections—this noble contempt for the paltry etiquette of Royal alliances—this constitutional vindication of a civil right, in opposition to a parliamentary prohibition, which earned for him that sympathetic favour which generally greeted him wherever he went.

And we affirm that, on this account, if on no other, he amply deserved his popularity. The Royal Marriage Act is an insult to the commonalty, to the peerage, to the Majesty of this realm. It has perpetuated a consobrinial continuity of intermarriages, which can only insure moral and physical evils. It was reasonable, therefore, that a prince of the blood, who had the courage to break a stupid law, for the sake of common sense and common feeling, should receive the grateful homage of a people who pride themselves upon the robustness of their intellect and the power of their natural affections.

That his Royal Highness had his faults, is only to say that he was

a man. But, in extenuation of his errors, let us remember the multitude and the force of the temptations to which his rank exposed him. How few men are there who, had they been born in his station, would have led a more blameless life?

He was not a selfish nor a sordid man. He was not an epicurean, nor a voluptuary, nor an egotist. He was a man who employed the faculties which his God had given him in promoting the physical comforts, the mental improvement, and the social harmony of his fellow-creatures. He did his best to promote the advancement of learning, the interests of science, and the welfare of all who toiled their wearisome way in the museum, the studio, or the laboratory. And there are many now alive and prospering who, when they look back on their early struggles and their meridian labours, will bless the memory of the Duke of Sussex.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

From the first appearance of the Duke of Sussex in public life, he was an uncompromising advocate of the principles of civil and religious liberty. It was his boast in after times, that in 1792—that trying period when the alarm created by events in France divided the Whigs, and obtained for the ministry the support of Earl Fitzwilliam and a number of distinguished peers and commoners—he remained true to his party, and that he had never afterwards abandoned the cause which seated his family on the throne of these realms. “My family,” he said, “came to the throne on the principles of the Revolution—on the principle of a full, free, and fair representation of the people.”

But though steady in his attachment to liberal principles from youth to age, he became more decided and distinct in his views as he advanced in years. Thus, in 1806, in the debate on the Restriction of Slave Importation Bill, he joined his brother, the Duke of Clarence (William IV.) in opposing the measure; while in that same debate, his cousin, the Duke of Gloucester, made his maiden speech, and warmly denounced the slave trade. His speeches and votes, however, were afterwards cordially given in support of the liberal side of the great questions of the day. The abolition of the slave trade—Catholic emancipation—the removal of the civil disabilities of the Dissenters and of the Jews—parliamentary reform—the amelioration of the criminal law—the promotion of education, and the advancement of whatever might tend to elevate the character of the people—were all subjects which received from him steady, continuous, and availing support. In 1812, he supported, by an able speech, the motion of the Marquis Wellesley, for the removal of the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics, when he was joined by the Duke of Kent, who so much distinguished himself

by his attachment to liberal principles, and the clear and manly style of his speeches. The speeches of the Duke of Sussex were always ingenious, and often displayed much research and erudition ; but on this occasion his speech was remarkable for its plain good sense. " In his notion of this free constitution," he said, " he understood that under it there was a natural connection between property and power. The Catholics were permitted to acquire property, and power must follow it. Any attempt to separate power from property, or to keep them, when in existence, from uniting, would, he was convinced, not only disturb the tranquillity, but endanger the stability of the state. It would have been better never to have granted anything to the Catholics than thus to stop short, and erect for ever a barrier against their claims. He begged the house not to discourage the arduous and honest efforts which the Catholics were making for their freedom ; which a virtuous, and he would say an illustrious, portion of the people of this empire were making for the attainment of a most praiseworthy and glorious object. If the house acted so unwise a part, the natural consequence would be that those arduous efforts would be turned into another channel, and might in their effect be as destructive to the commonwealth as inimical, undoubtedly, to the Catholics themselves." We do not as yet know the whole extent of the penalty which this country must pay for neglecting to follow the wise policy so forcibly stated by the Duke of Sussex. We delayed the act of justice till the Catholics extorted it by their *power*, and feelings were engendered during the struggle which every day seems to strengthen rather than to allay.

In 1815 began the war of the landowners against the rest of the community, for the sake of keeping up the prices which a succession of bad seasons, a successful industry, and the difficulties of obtaining a supply from abroad through the war, enabled them to obtain—a war which is yet waged, though without hope on their part of ability to sustain it much longer. His Royal Highness, who always felt for his countrymen, was strongly opposed to the Corn-bill ; and in 1815 he signed the celebrated protest against it, drawn up by Lord Grenville—a protest which, in clear, emphatic, and signally prophetic language, points out the results of that foolish and wicked measure, and in which the great principle of free trade is laid down with a force and felicity rarely equalled. In later years he continued his exertions ; and, though only in the habit of speaking in the House of Lords on important questions, he never missed suitable opportunities of asserting his opinions. He took an active part in the discussions on Parliamentary Reform, during the agitation which followed the fall of the Duke of Wellington's administration, and the accession of the " Reform Ministry" to office ;—was the medium of presenting important petitions from corporate

bodies, as from the corporation of London, &c. ; and in the debate on the Irish Church Temporalities bill, in 1833, he declared his opinion, that "to support the Protestant interest is to show the most perfect toleration to all sects ; for the essence of Protestantism is the right of private judgment, and complete freedom of conscience."

The steady adherence of the Duke of Sussex to liberal opinions, and his open assertion of them on all occasions, were accompanied by no inconsiderable sacrifices. George III. had no tolerance for the politics embraced by his Royal Highness ; and though George IV. in his youth associated with Fox, and Grey, and Sheridan, and availed himself of the professional services of Mr. Erskine, yet a very short schooling during the year of restricted Regency served to wean his affection from the Whigs to the Tories. Till the death of George IV. the Duke of Sussex was entirely shut out from court favour,—he was treated with coldness, neglect, and almost insult. He was the only one of the royal dukes who was excluded from all lucrative appointments. His income was strictly confined to the parliamentary allowance. The Duke of Sussex, from his position, had therefore much to endure for the sake of his adherence to his principles. But the services which he rendered to the cause of religious and civil liberty were thereby greatly enhanced. It added the weight of sincerity to his example ; and in bringing whatever credit high birth could bestow, to the patronage of principles not yet stamped as fashionable, or strengthened by general support, he greatly contributed to their success.

But it was not in the House of Lords alone that the Duke of Sussex was instrumental in the assertion of the principles of religious and civil liberty, and in promoting whatever might ameliorate the condition of humanity. He was literally at the command of the public whenever his support was wanted. Freemasons' Hall, the London and City of London Taverns, or Exeter Hall, were on numberless occasions honoured by his presence ; and he was naturally and justly proud of the consideration in which he was held. His amiable character rendered him exceedingly accessible and ready, when called on, to perform any public service. "I know the people better than many of your lordships," said he, addressing the House of Lords, in 1831. "My situation, my habits of life, my connection with many charitable institutions, and other circumstances, on which I do not wish to enter minutely, give me the means of knowing them. I am in the habit of talking with them, from the highest to the lowest. I believe they have confidence in me, and that they tell me their honest sentiments."

In addition to his claims on public consideration as a liberal and enlightened statesman, and the friend of the welfare of the human race, the Duke of Sussex was favourably known as a patron of science and

letters. He was raised to the post of President of the Royal Society, as successor to Mr. Dasies Gilbert, in 1830. He held this honourable position for eight years, but resigned it in 1838, assigning as a reason the inadequacy of his income to fulfil the various public duties which devolved on him. Nothing could be more delightful than the evenings when Kensington Palace was thrown open by his Royal Highness to the public. At his *soirées* were to be seen all that was distinguishable in science, art, and literature, natives and foreigners—men of all particular opinions. On these occasions his Royal Highness took a lively interest in all that was going on, and was always the soul of the party. Every discovery in science, every mechanical invention, every ingenious process, found expounders at Kensington Palace. Whatever the enterprise of travellers had discovered that was rare and curious, was generally to be first seen there. Nothing like these parties had ever before been known in this country. Those who had the advantage of an entrance into the Duke's magnificent library on these public nights, will not soon forget them, or cease to think with kindness of the warm-hearted Prince to whom they were beholden for so much enjoyment. Never did a countenance express more faithfully the happiness he felt at making others happy than that of the amiable Prince whose loss a nation now laments.

The Duke of Sussex loved the Queen from her childhood with the fond affection of a parent, and that love was mutual. By no one will the loss of the Duke of Sussex be more keenly felt than by her Majesty.

We will not, on an occasion like this, revive unpleasant recollections respecting the differences between George III. and George IV. and the Duke of Sussex. This, however, we will say with respect to his Royal Highness, that his nature was absolutely incapable of vindictive or unkind feeling. Like all warm-hearted men, he keenly felt acts of unkindness; but he never resented them, and was always ready to forget and forgive injuries. No man was more steady in his friendships.

As the Grand Master of the Freemasons, he was perfectly free from all party bias in his distribution of honors.

Though most decided in his politics, such was the mildness of his manner of asserting them, so much did they bear the impress of sincerity, that his opponents never became his enemies. We do not believe that he has left an enemy behind him. His nature delighted in kindness, and no other feelings but those of kindness could be entertained towards him.

But we close our hasty tribute to the memory of this able and accomplished Prince and truly excellent man. Few men were better prepared by their lives for the entrance to a new state of being than the Duke of Sussex. It is impossible to over-estimate the beneficent influence of a

well spent life in the exalted station of his Royal Highness. For how much of the humanity which so favorably distinguishes our times may we not be beholden to him. Honour to his memory!

(From the Morning Advertiser.)

The difference with the court into which the first of his marriages brought him, and perhaps the comparatively small allowance of at first £6000, and afterwards £12,000 per annum, which George III. provided for him, gave an impetus to, if they did not wholly create, that predilection for popular opinions, which his Royal Highness shortly afterwards displayed, and maintained during the remainder of his life. Excluded from office, and condemned to inaction, the Duke was now enrolled as a member of the opposition, and in most of the public questions of interest he took a part; always acquitting himself with credit, if he brought no striking or original views to bear on any subject; and speaking with that fluency and ease for which several members of the royal family, especially the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and himself, were remarkable. At public meetings, for which his services were at one time in great requisition, he appeared still more pre-eminent than in parliament. Of the Masonic Festivals, where, in his capacity of Grand Master, he frequently presided, he was at once the head and soul, discharging the duties with a zeal that proved how much he had the interest of the Mystic Craft at heart; and at convivial meetings of a charitable nature, he was so eminently effective as a chairman as to have procured the flattering compliment of being pronounced "the best beggar in Europe," a distinction of which he was remarkably proud.

The quiet life which his Royal Highness otherwise led, presents no topic for remark. Immersed in the pursuit of old Bibles, and matters of *vertu*, of both of which he had by far the largest store of any man in Britain, and, perhaps, in the world, he rarely ventured abroad; and a narrow escape he made at Lisbon, in 1808, where, despite his extreme liberal professions, his vehicles and baggage were unscrupulously seized by the French, under Junot, had the effect of still more strongly attaching him to England. At Kensington, where he resided many years, he led a life of comparative seclusion, for which the smallness of his fortune in the first instance, and long habit, even when his allowance was afterwards raised to £21,000 per annum, afforded at once an excuse and explanation. From some cause or another, attributed by some to the mismanagement of his stewards, by others (and probably with greater truth) to his own expensive passion for books, he is understood to have always laboured under pecuniary embarrassment; and some confession of this kind, made by himself a few years ago, when he resigned the presidency of the Royal Society, on the allegation that his

resources did not permit him to entertain the members of that body, it will be remembered, confirms the fact. His friend, Mr. Gillon, of Wall-house, then member for Falkirk, made an attempt to procure for his Royal Highness an extended parliamentary grant; but it was refused by the leaders on both sides, and received with no encouragement in the house. The Duke bore the disappointment with by no means his accustomed philosophy, and is understood to have alluded in no very flattering terms to the chiefs of either party. He afterwards rarely made his appearance in parliament, but passed eight or nine months of the year at Kensington, and the remainder on visits to his friends, of whom Lord Dinorben and the late Earl of Leicester were, in this respect, the most highly favored. From his brother, George IV., from whom he had been dissevered since the trial of Queen Caroline, whose cause his Royal Highness warmly espoused, he experienced conduct more unrelenting. The Duke took horses to the palace a day or two before that monarch's death, but returned to town without obtaining an interview.

The character of his Royal Highness it is not the object of this sketch to draw. To his inferiors and dependents his demeanour, on the whole, was kind. In person he was a splendidly imposing figure, standing upwards of six feet high, and stout in proportion, with a bold and fearless expression of countenance, which bore an aspect of considerable *bonhomme*. As a scholar, he was of respectable attainments. He was a Doctor of Laws, Colonel of the Artillery Company, and he held the Rangerships of St. James's and Hyde Parks, at the period of his decease.

His Royal Highness was the Patron of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum.

(From the John Bull.)

The Duke of Sussex enjoyed in a high degree the respect and regard of the British public, even of those who disapproved most strongly of the views which guided his Royal Highness's course in political affairs. His Royal Highness was an active patron of every useful and benevolent institution, and zealous in the promotion of science, literature, and art. His own learning and accomplishments were considerable; and the society of scientific and literary men was one of his principal enjoyments. In his disposition his Royal Highness was humane and benevolent, warm in his friendships, and kind and considerate towards his servants and dependents. He was, it may be justly said, greatly and generally beloved, and his death will be very sincerely lamented.

(From the Examiner.)

The death of the Duke of Sussex appears to have created, in every quarter where the intelligence of that melancholy event has become

known, a feeling of profound regret—of sorrow far more real than that which often waits upon the demise of princes. The journals most opposed to the liberal politics of his Royal Highness, express this morning, with the exception of a detracting allusion here and there, which may well be passed over, the highest respect for the Duke's amiable and independent character, and a becoming estimation of his scholarship and attainments.

Seldom have eulogies been better deserved; and the highest and most lavish is not too much to bestow upon that feature of his Royal Highness's character which, not excepting, perhaps, his devotion to the interests of science, literature, and general charity, was most steadily signalised—we mean the independence with which he maintained his opinions in adverse times, in opposition to almost every personal tie, and every influence of courtly association.

(From the Weekly Chronicle.)

His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick was the ninth child and sixth son of his Majesty George III., and was born the 27th of January, 1773, being, consequently, seventy years and somewhat less than three months old at the time of his death. Precisely because his character was destitute of those less amiable traits which distinguished some of his brothers, his early youth furnishes little or nothing open for remark. "Born," says Sir John Dillon, "subject to an infirmity, which manifested itself seriously at an early period of his existence, and which rendered any continued abode in England, according to the opinion of physicians, incompatible with life, he had been sent at a tender age to the Continent; and, until so late a period as 1804, he never resided, nor had been capable of remaining, for any long period, in Britain. The whole system adopted in his regard by his royal father, George III., indicates that the king had never contemplated or intended to have established his Royal Highness at any time within Britain: a very natural determination, considering the delicacy of the young Prince's constitution. Not only was his education conducted in Hanover on German principles, and devoted to German studies, but he was kept abroad after it might be said to have been completed. He was never enrolled in the armies or fleets of Britain, as were all the other princes of the royal family, and at an early age. He received no British peerage, nor was any establishment proposed for him to the British Parliament, until he was nearly twenty-eight years of age, and after the preservation of Hanover to the House of Brunswick had become precarious, if not dubious." Under these circumstances, he being then at Rome, and in his twentieth year, an incident occurred which reads more like romance than history, and of which it is not too much to say, that it shaped

and controlled his future destiny. The circumstances are thus detailed by his Royal Highness himself, in a letter to the late Lord Erskine, in which he says :—" In the month of December, 1792, being on my travels, I got acquainted, at Rome, with Lady Dunmore and her two daughters, who were just come from Naples. The well-known accomplishments of my wife (then Lady Augusta Murray) caught my peculiar attention. After four months intimacy, by which I got more particularly acquainted with all her endearing qualities, I offered her my hand, unknown to her family, being certain beforehand of the objections Lady Dunmore would have made, had she been informed of my intentions. The candour and generosity my wife showed on this occasion, by refusing the proposal, and showing me the personal disadvantage I should draw upon myself, instead of checking my endeavours, served only to add new fuel to a passion which no earthly power could ever more have extinguished. At length, after having convinced Augusta of the impossibility of my living without her, I found an English clergyman, and we were married at Rome, in the month of April, 1793, according to the rites of the English Church. Many people think Lady Dunmore was privy to this marriage, but of this I must totally exculpate her."

The letter from which the above is extracted is dated Naples, 30th of January, 1798, and was written after he had attained his full majority of twenty-five years, and five years after his separation from his wife, his object being to claim her as such, and her eldest child (to use his own words), " as his true, legitimate, and lawful son." The contract of marriage is curious ; it is as follows :—

" On my knees, before God, our Creator, I, Augustus Frederick, promise thee, Augusta Murray, and swear upon the Bible, as I hope for salvation in the world to come, that I will take thee, Augusta Murray, for my wife, for better, for worse, for richer or poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, to love but thee only, and none other ; and may God forget me if I ever forget thee. The Lord's name be praised ; so bless me, so bless us, O God : and with my handwriting do I, Augustus Frederick, this sign, March 21, 1793, at Rome, and put my seal to it, and my name. (L.S.)

(Signed) " AUGUSTUS FREDERICK."

At the foot is a memorandum, in the handwriting of his Royal Highness, as follows :—" Completed at Rome, April 4, 1793." The same paper contains an engagement similar to the above, in the handwriting of Lady Augusta ; and at the beginning of the paper, it is written, in the hand of his Royal Highness, that it contains " a promise neither of us can break, being made before God, our Creator, and all-merciful Father."

Having some doubts as to the validity of the marriage, his Royal

Highness, on arriving with his bride in London, caused the ceremony to be repeated at St. George's, Hanover-square, on the 5th of December, in the same year, 1793. Their first child, Sir Augustus D'Este, K.G.H., and a colonel in the army, was born on the 13th of January, 1794; a second child, Ellen Augusta, was born on the 11th of August, 1801. The second marriage attracted the attention of his Majesty, George III., who instituted proceedings for annulling it, under 12 Geo. III., cap. 11, better known as the Royal Marriage Act.

Of very old times it has been the policy of this country for the Crown to control marriages of members of the blood-royal. The 6th of Henry VI., the occasion of which statute was the marriage of Catherine, mother to Henry VI., with Owen Tudor, and which prohibits the marriage of the queen-dowager without the consent of the king, assigns this reason,—because the disparagement of the queen shall give greater comfort and example to other ladies of the state who are of the blood-royal more likely to disparage themselves. Other statutes have made it high treason to contract marriage, without such consent, with the king's relations within certain degrees; and by the 3d and 4th of her present Majesty, commonly called the Regency Act, it is so made, if contracted with a minor king or queen within the age of eighteen years, without the consent of the regent Prince Albert, and both Houses of Parliament, as well in the principal as in all parties concerned. The policy of this last act seems indisputable, and the policy of a moderate control in this respect seems equally clear; but the House of Hanover have manifested more than a usual jealousy in favor of the pure German connexion, and in the case of the Lady Augusta Murray they have manifested it adversely to a family the blood of which is purer and better than their own. The act, however, with which we have to do, and which was passed in 1772, originated in the displeasure of George III. at the marriage of his two brothers. Of the Duke of Cumberland with Mrs. Horton, a widow lady, daughter to Lord Truham; and of the Duke of Gloucester with the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, the natural daughter of Sir Edward, brother to Sir Robert Walpole. This act (12 Geo. III.) enacts, that no descendants of his late Majesty George II. (other than the issue of princesses married, or who may marry into foreign families), shall be capable of contracting matrimony, without the previous consent of his Majesty, his heirs, &c., signified under the great seal declared in council, (which consent, to preserve the memory thereof, is hereby directed to be set out in the licence and register of marriage, and to be entered in the books of the Privy Council). Every marriage of any such descendant, without such consent, shall be null and void; and that, in case any descendant of George II., being above twenty-five years old, shall persist to contract a marriage disapproved of by his

Majesty, such descendants, after giving twelve months' notice to the Privy Council, may contract such marriage, and the same may be duly solemnized without the previous consent of his Majesty, and shall be good, except both Houses of Parliament shall declare their disapprobation thereto; and persons who shall wilfully solemnise or assist at the celebration of such marriage without such consent, shall, on conviction, incur the penalties provided by the statute of premunire, 16 Rich. II. This bill was very fiercely debated in both houses, and under its provisions a cause of nullity of marriage was instituted by one Heseltine, as proctor for the king, against the Lady Augusta Murray; and the following is an extract from the interlocutory decree, which also annulled the second marriage, as pronounced by Sir William Wynne, Dean of the Arches, on the 14th of July, 1799;—"And the judge did also pronounce, decree, and declare, that in respect to the first marriage, or rather show or effigy of marriage, pleaded in the said libel to have been had or solemnized, or pretended to have been solemnized at the house of the Right Hon. Charlotte, Countess of Dunmore, in the city of Rome, on the 4th day of April, 1793, *there is not sufficient proof by witnesses that any such fact of marriage, or rather show or effigy of a marriage, was in any matter had or solemnized at the said city of Rome, between his said Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick and the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Murray, spinster, the party cited in the case; but that if any such marriage, or rather show or effigy of a marriage, was in fact had or solemnized at the said city of Rome, between the said parties, the said pretended marriage was and is absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes in law whatsoever.*" The effect of this decree was to induce the Lady Augusta Murray to separate herself from her husband, which separation she survived until March, 1830.

It is worthy of remark, however, that the law of Rome, or the validity of the marriage by that law, is in no manner pleaded in the cause; and, unfortunately, at the time, the direct proof of the marriage was not available. An acute writer in the *Law Magazine*, vol. vii., also observes, "that the forms required by law were not observed upon this occasion. The Duke was abroad at the time the suit was instituted and the decree passed; he was not a party to the sentence, and in the letter of 1798, and in later documents, in the possession of his son, vehemently protested against it, declaring 'that he considered, and ever would consider, his son, Augustus Frederick, as his true, legitimate, and lawful son.' Besides, no sentence touching the validity of marriage is ever regarded as final, in the strict sense, by the law. In vindicating the line of argument that has been or may be taken, therefore, we may lay the decree of the Court of Arches aside."

Thus armed, and the evidence of direct proof, wanting in 1793, having been obtained, Sir Augustus D'Este, in 1831, submitted a case to

Dr. Lushington, the eminent civilian, and to Mr. Griffith Richards, of the Chancery bar, and their opinion being decidedly and unequivocally in favor of the validity of the marriage, he, under their advice, "filed a bill in Chancery to perpetuate the evidence of the clergyman, a minister of the church of England, then in advanced years, by whom his illustrious parents were married at Rome, in order that he might avail himself of the same at any time, should it be requisite, in the establishment of his legitimacy. The following was the nature of the bill:—After stating the fact of the marriage at Rome—certain circumstances respecting the landed property of which his mother was seised in her lifetime; also the creation of his royal father, as Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Arklow, with remainder to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and that the clergyman by whom the marriage ceremony was performed at Rome, was then upwards of eighty years of age—it submitted that Sir Augustus D'Este 'is entitled to examine witnesses to prove the said marriage, and that it was good and valid; and to perpetuate the testimony of such witnesses, both as to the said marriage and the other matters and things aforesaid, in order that he may have the benefit of such testimony as occasion may require;' to the end thereof, 'that the testimony of the witnesses may be preserved and perpetuated; and that he may be at liberty, at all future occasions, to read and make use of the same as he may be advised.' And then he prayed the Attorney-general may be ordered to appear, answer, and abide the direction of the court."

Under this bill, Mr. John Shafter and Mr. Charles Edward Jerningham, of the Chancery bar, and Messrs. Clowes and Worship, were appointed, and have since acted as commissioners. The following admirable view of the subject, and which, as the author very truly states, appears to have escaped the attention of all former writers on the point we extract from the *Law Magazine*, above cited:—

Previously to the year 1754, marriage was lawfully contracted in England, as at this day in Scotland, by persons entering into an agreement immediately to become husband and wife; or by an engagement to become husband and wife at a future time, if that promise was followed by consummation. In 1754, it was enacted, by the statute 26 Geo. II., c. 33., that marriage should be lawfully solemnised only in a church, after publication of bans, or with a license; but by this act it is provided that it is not to extend to the marriage of the royal family, or to marriages solemnised beyond the seas. The royal family were thus placed in a singular predicament. Whilst the solemnities of the church were requisite to the marriage of the people, the members of the royal family might contract matrimony by the informal means which the ancient law allowed generally. Then came the Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III., c. 11.) which, as the preamble declares, was "to supply the defect of the laws then in

being," and, as the reader will find on looking back, directs the consent to be set out in the license and register of marriage. This act, therefore, passed "to supply the defect of the laws then in being," and those laws being limited to this kingdom, it follows that the act itself must be limited in its operation to the same extent—for a statute enacted merely to remedy defects in laws, cannot, without an expressly declared intention, be more comprehensive in its objects than those laws. It is also, to say the least, a fair inference, from the acts requiring the royal consent to be "set forth in the license and register of marriage," that a marriage in this country alone was contemplated—for the license and register are forms not necessarily attendant on marriages elsewhere, but are in a great measure peculiar to our own municipal regulations; and, indeed, were any other construction to be put upon the act, the members of the royal family would be precluded from marrying abroad altogether, a predicament never contemplated by the legislature.

We have thus laid before our readers a full abstract of the particulars of this very interesting question, which it would be out of place to pursue further in this article, in a legal point of view. But we feel also that it is by no means out of place to chronicle our most earnest hope that the "legitimate and lawful son" of the Duke of Sussex may ultimately, and at no remote period, succeed in substantiating his claim to the honors of one parent, vindicating, at the same time, the honor of the other. His struggle is a holy one; it is one which will command the sympathies of every properly constituted mind.

We now resume our narrative, which has somewhat departed from chronological order, from our desire to give this interesting episode in the life of his Royal Highness in an unbroken form. The Duke of Sussex was, in 1801, called to the dignity of a peer of the realm, by the titles of Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, and Baron of Arklow. He was created also a Knight of the Garter, a Knight of the Thistle, a Knight Grand Cross of Hanover, and a Privy Councillor. He also obtained a parliamentary grant of £12,000 per annum, to which the further sum of £9,000 per annum was subsequently added. His other dignities and honors were those of High Steward of Plymouth, Ranger of St. James and Hyde Parks, Colonel of the Honorable Artillery Company, Grand Master of the United Order of Freemasons of England and Wales, to which office he succeeded on the accession of his brother, George IV., to the throne. He was also a Doctor of Laws, President of the Society of Arts, an official Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and for some time a President of that learned body.

To write his political life would be to write a history of political and religious liberty, and of the struggles in their support during the better

part of the last half century. As an enlightened politician, quick to perceive truth, and fearless to speak it; as a liberal patron of science, literature, and art; as a steady friend, a kind master, and a diligent seeker out and rewarder of merit wherever it was to be found, no matter how humble might be the sphere in which it moved,—in each and all of these capacities his Royal Highness deserves to be gratefully remembered by his countrymen. *It must be said also to his credit, that his opinions as a reformer were not adopted from blind, servile compliance with the fashion of the times; but were formed and matured at a period when the very word "reform" was synonymous with revolution, and affixed a sort of brand upon the individual—no matter how exalted might be his position—who dared to enlist under its banner. In those days of relentless persecution, when it was a crime little short of sacrilege to maintain that the boroughmongers were not the most immaculate of politicians, and their parliament the most immaculate of parliaments; when high church and high tory principles were in the ascendant; and the gaol, the pillory, and the hulks, were the portion of those who doubted the patriotism and omniscience of a corrupt lay and clerical oligarchy;—in those disastrous days for freedom, which we trust will never return, the Duke of Sussex boldly threw his influence into the scale of the weaker party; insisted on the right of the people—then only known by name, and unacknowledged as a body—to a voice in the legislature; and distinguished himself, on every occasion, by his energetic advocacy of the great principles of civil and religious liberty.*

His Royal Highness married again, but privately, the Lady Cecilia Underwood. This marriage was also made in defiance of "The Royal Marriage Act," and this tacit defiance to the royal authority was so far resented, that the Duchess of Sussex (for so we must consider her, as we must consider his first lady, and Duke *de jure* as we also conceive his son to be), was never acknowledged as such, but, in the semi-recognition of 1840, created, by a species of compromise, Duchess of Inverness, on the 30th of March in that year. Her Grace survives his Royal Highness.

(From the Kent Herald.)

His long-sustained consistency in the advocacy of liberal politics, the affability of his deportment, his love of learning and learned men, his extensive usefulness as a patron of charitable institutions, had endeared him to the public at large; and, in spite of some errors in private life, he has left a reputation superior to most of the princes of the Brunswick race. His virtues were his own—his faults those of his position and the temptations to which an unnatural law (the Royal Marriage Act) had exposed him.

(From the Essex Herald.)

In a political view this mournful event can have no effect. Though the royal Duke had professed liberal principles through life, in the face of sacrifices that would have shaken the consistency of most men, and though his popular name naturally added to the strength of those with whom he acted, yet of late years, the weakening hand of age had gradually been withdrawing him from the public arena. Recent changes, too, have so completely swept away many of the old landmarks of party, that a sort of indifferencism to these struggles seems to have come over our leading men at this moment. Under these circumstances, the death of the Duke will not leave a political void which will be seriously felt. Still the nation cannot part with the gifted and the good, whom it has been accustomed to treasure in its respect—with those who to nobility of rank add nobility of mind and benevolence of heart, without every member of the community feeling it as almost a personal bereavement. For years the Duke had occupied a conspicuous place, as a philanthropist, in the public eye. His influence and his example have done much for science and literature: his purse was ever opened to the appeal of honest distress; and his name was at the head of most of the really benevolent institutions, in whose public proceedings in the metropolis he generally took an active part. He seems to have felt—

“ Title and wealth are of uncertain date,
And on short man long cannot wait;
The virtuous make of them the best,
And put them out to fame for interest.”

(From the Maidstone Gazette.)

We believe that no member of the nobility has been better loved, or more generally deserving of it, than the Duke of Sussex, whose death we regret to have to record. As a warm supporter of literature and the arts, as a promoter of every liberal charitable institution, as a truly respectable member of the royal family, and as an amiable and kind-hearted man, the Duke of Sussex will long be remembered with reverence and regret. Holding decidedly liberal political opinions, his manners were yet so conciliatory as to render these opinions inoffensive even to those most warmly opposed to them.

(From the Brighton Guardian.)

It is not our intention to re-write his Royal Highness's biography, which we publish elsewhere; we shall only notice here one or two traits of his character. From a very early period of his life he was afflicted with a shortness of breath, which rendered much physical exer-

tion impossible. His body was corpulent and weak. This circumstance, combined with the opposition he met with at court and from his father's ministry, excluded him from all dignities and offices except his mere title and peerage. His brothers were generals or admirals, presiding over the army, the navy, or governing the kingdom of Hanover. The Duke of Sussex was bred to no profession, and till after her Majesty's accession to the throne, was appointed to no place. He was simply a civilian, and in that character became the honorary or efficient president or patron of a great number of literary, scientific, or benevolent institutions. For them his services were always freely at command: and considering his scanty income for his rank, and considering his natural abilities and his education, few individuals in our time have done more to promote the success of such institutions. Perhaps he rather borrowed lustre from the Royal Society, of which he was President, than gave it; but there were numberless minor institutions which were recommended to public support by his patronage and countenance. For these useful virtues he will long be remembered, and he seems likely to be handed down to posterity as the good Prince of the House of Hanover.

It is a singular circumstance that his opposition to the law should, from the commencement of his career, have made the late Duke of Sussex popular with the people. From first to last he has been one of the best beloved of the royal princes. Considering his health and the income allowed him, no one of his family since George III., till his niece ascended the throne, has been so endeared to the people. It is still more singular that a journal (*The Times*), which seldom speaks at random, and is generally, now at least, extremely careful in upholding the principles of conservatism, actually makes the resistance to the law, which was the distinguishing feature of his Royal Highness's political life, the source of the public approbation.

To rescue the Duke from reproach, we must observe, that he was not singular in setting the law at defiance. While most persons in words recommend obedience, they very generally, except when the law coincides with their convictions, or appears to promote their objects, seek to evade it, or treat it with disregard. Do not let any body believe that there is amongst mankind a general disposition to obey the law. No such disposition exists pure and untainted even in the judges, who, by virtue of their office, live and move only to carry it into execution; but who, nevertheless, have each his own particular way of viewing it, and each his own convictions of rectitude, to which they all continually endeavour to make the law conform. So far do they carry their adherence to their own views, that when the law does not conform to them,—whether it be the statute or the common law,—they labour to

wrest it to them; and hence we have a continual increase of what is called "judge-made law," that is, law made by each individual judge, according to his own views, which he prefers to the law already made. But if it cannot be said of the judges that even they are assiduous in carrying the law into execution, except in so far as it coincides with their views, of course no other men are assiduous either in obeying or executing it. There is a continual demand for new laws amongst the people; no contentment with the old laws, no desire to carry them one and all resolutely into execution. On the contrary, each man, when he has the opportunity, tries to interpret the law according to his own interests and purposes; and where he has the power, he really wrests it to his own views. The bulk of the country magistrates, for example, and of country gentlemen, in all that concerns their property or the game laws, or that concerns the lower classes,—and the clergy in all that concerns church-rates, the rating of tithes, &c., far from being contented with the enormous advantages which the law secures to them,—the magistrates and the clergy are continually engaged, like the merchant smugglers of the city of London, in studying how they can evade the law, or make it serve their own peculiar purposes, and best wrest it to their interests. In fact, while they preach obedience, they habitually seek so to pervert the laws that they may answer their immediate object; and the obedience they preach, in point of fact, means submission to themselves. The real check at last against this universal self-seeking, is not, and cannot be, the law, which is always twisted by those who are bound to execute it; but the self-seeking of those who are called in to obey, who constitute the great public, who have a varying bound to submission which they will not pass, and which the others cannot surmount. Their resistance on the one hand, and the deference of the law-makers and law-administrators on the other, constitute, so far as law is concerned, one branch of public opinion, and keeps judges, magistrates, and parsons, within certain limits. As the judges have an immense power in this matter, and are in the last resort, those we appeal to on the subject, independent of the silent appeal which even they and all other men make to public opinion, it is very satisfactory to know, that they are generally gentlemen of considerable moderation of temper, enlightened minds, and almost destitute of party interests or personal interests. They are discreet, considerate men, and we are much more indebted to that circumstance for the general preservation of liberty, than to the enactments of the law itself.

For the Duke of Sussex to have set an example of resisting the law, —for him to have laid down a rule of conduct for himself in direct defiance of the law, seems to us an immense public benefit. It has established, by the general concurrence of the people, the principle that

individual conscience is a better guide than enactments; and his Royal Highness, without however meaning it, and perhaps without knowing how much good he was effecting, has conferred a great benefit on the people, and sanctioned a most important principle. Adding his public services to his private virtues, we must conclude that few princes have in our time done so much good.

(From the Somersetshire Gazette.)

A princely head has been bowed to the dust, and the trappings of mourning and of woe are seen throughout the land. The death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, is an event which, from the exalted position of his Royal Highness, as uncle to the reigning Sovereign, and the extent to which, during no inconsiderable portion of a long life, he occupied public attention, is one of some historic moment, and demands from the public journalist some comment on the character and career of the deceased prince.

It is the happy and generous characteristic of Englishmen that their antagonism is bounded by the grave;—that in speaking of a deceased opponent, how bitter soever may have been previous differences, the biographer seeks for every extenuating cause, desires to give prominence to virtues rather than to failings, and is ready to allow full weight to all operating circumstances of position, education, and associations. The influence of such a spirit is especially desirable in estimating the character of those, who, being invested with the exclusiveness of royalty, have been subjected to the seductions of more and mightier temptations, and to the pressure of fewer restraints, than fall to the lot of the members of ordinary society. But this spirit, generous and honorable as is its exercise, must have its limits; and to preserve the record from degenerating into the mere panegyric of sycophancy, it should be tempered by the rigidities of truth and justice.

That the Duke of Sussex, from the commencement of his public career, enjoyed a considerable share of popularity, more especially amongst certain classes and in certain circles, is a fact that will hardly be contested. This popularity is to be attributed to many causes. In political life his principles were always of what is termed the "popular" cast: he was a staunch and consistent "liberal"; and it could not be otherwise than that a royal Whig, who went even to some of the extremes of "liberalism," and who was fond of leading and of oratory, should receive a large share of the "popular" afflatus. His Royal Highness, however, had other and sounder claims to public estimation than those to be found in his political predilections.

Possessed of more than ordinary accomplishments as a prince and a man, he was enabled to conduct his social intercourse with a facility of

manner and an affability of demeanour that won upon all who had opportunities of meeting him, whilst his attention to science and literature gathered round him a host of admirers. Since his entry into public life, moreover, he was the unvarying and benevolent promoter of charitable institutions; and many were the occasions on which, presiding at the festive board, or at the practical committee table, his voice was heard the foremost, the most eloquent, and the most persuasive, in advocacy of suffering humanity, and in pleading the cause of the widow and the orphan, the lame and the halt, the deaf and the blind. It was at such times—when with a singleness of purpose entitled to all admiration, he brought the aid of his princely rank, his high talent, and his rare accomplishments, into the practical service of true charity—that the Duke of Sussex might be seen in this most favorable light, and under circumstances which justify the bestowal of no ordinary share of public affection.

His Royal Highness not having been brought up practically engaged in the service of the State, like his royal brothers, had more enlarged opportunities of cultivating his intellectual faculties, and of expanding his taste for literary and scientific pursuits, and the fine arts. In these, though, individually, he cannot be said to have attained any very high rank, yet his acquirements were by no means meagre; and as he had the pardonable and useful ambition to be a Mæcenas, his patronage of letters and of learned men, and the readiness with which all persons of note or consideration, irrespective of degree or rank, who sought his conversation, were permitted to enjoy it, have had a good effect towards relieving the labourers in the English field of literature from a position more degrading than is accorded to the like class in any other civilised nation. Not deeply learned himself,—for, alas! “there is no royal road to learning,”—but fond of learned men, of whom he delighted to have a circle round him,—and of books, of which he has left a rare and well-selected library, unequalled, perhaps, in its accumulation of Biblical literature,—he was ever ready to promote any measure for the advancement of science or of literature; and, with the free will of a generous and kindly heart, he was always anxious to communicate what he knew, and to render the rich stores of his book shelves generally available.

In the Masonic Hall, and amidst the other coteries with which his Royal Highness was more intimately associated, he exhibited a tempered affability, in which a kindly grace and becoming dignity were admirably combined.

But though thus estimable in social life, we grieve that truth and justice demand a withdrawal of like praise in regard to the conduct of his Royal Highness in the dearer relations of domestic life. His treatment, for many years, of the amiable and accomplished Lady Augusta, the devotedly attached wife of his early choice, and his culpable neglect

of their children, constitute a chapter over which we would willingly have drawn a veil, had not the falsehoods of sycophancy required that the truth should be alluded to.

As a minor foible, his Royal Highness was distinguished by that almost invariable concomitant of "liberalism," an intolerance of opposition. Nothing could be more genial and cordial than the conduct of the royal Duke towards those who approved of his schemes; but to oppose them, or to slight his Royal Highness's patronage, was occasionally to invite his enduring displeasure.

As a prince his Royal Highness had many good qualities: not the least of which was that he loved and respected the people amongst whom his lot was cast. His affection for the English people was unfeigned and intense; and if occasionally it merged towards an extreme so as to present the seeming anomaly of a prince of the royal blood countenancing anti-monarchical principles, it must be attributed to the circumstances of his early habits and the associations of early years. To the continued prevalence of the influence of these habits and associations is, perhaps, to be attributed the somewhat startling provision in his will, for the interment of his Royal Highness's body in the public cemetery at Kensal Green.

His Royal Highness, however, is now no more. Light lie the earth upon him! He had many virtues, which may we all imitate. To add that he had some failings, is but to say that he was human.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

We have given, from the columns of our London contemporaries, such details connected with his Royal Highness, his last illness, and its final close, as we considered would be interesting to our readers; and, though one of the last of our attempts would be to sooth with flattery "the dull, cold ear of death," even when it is the death of one of the great ones of the earth that is reminding us in trumpet-tones of our own mortality, we are bound to express our opinion that his late Royal Highness had attainments and virtues of a high order. A consistent liberal politician, submitting to sacrifices and deprivations for his opinions throughout the worst of times, a firm and enlightened friend of religious as of civil liberty, an ardent lover of science and literature, and the active promoter of every benevolent undertaking that could establish claims to his support, he was a prince—nay, "he was a man, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

(From the Liverpool Times.)

The Duke of Sussex, in common with Earl Grey, the Earl of Leicester, and others of the same standing, who had fought the battle of civil and religious liberty through those stormy and troublesome times

in which it required the greatest moral courage to oppose the fashionable ultra-Toryism of the day, had the happiness of seeing many victories won for the Liberal cause, and an immense mass of abuses swept away. He assisted by his votes and speeches in abolishing the Test Acts, the Catholic Disabilities, and the rotten borough system; and on more than one occasion entered his protest against those commercial and agricultural monopolies by which the interests of the nation are still sacrificed to promote those of a class. His attachment to freedom, knowledge, and improvement, never wavered, from his first appearance in public life to his dying day.

Much of the happiness of the Duke of Sussex's private life was sacrificed to those feelings of family pride and state policy (falsely so called), which have induced the Royal families of Europe to persist in marrying in and in, until there is scarcely one of them in which some dreadful disease of body or mind is not hereditary. Early in life, he contracted a marriage of affection with Lady Augusta Murray, a lady of irreproachable character, sprung from a family which for centuries had ranked with the noblest in Scotland or in Europe. This marriage George III. was so unwise as to set aside—which he had power to do under the Royal Marriage Act—and by so doing he shortened the life of Lady Augusta Murray, embittered that of the Duke of Sussex, and placed the children of the marriage in the most painful and equivocal position. They are illegitimate in England and Scotland, beyond all doubt; but it is very doubtful whether Sir Augustus d'Este is not the next lawful heir to the throne of Ireland, after the descendants of the late Duke of Kent and the present King of Hanover, and to the throne of Hanover after the present royal family. Mr. O'Connell, whose opinion as an Irish lawyer is entitled to great respect, has given it as his opinion that Sir Augustus d'Este is legitimate in Ireland, the Royal Marriage Act having never received the assent of the Irish Parliament; and there is every reason to believe that he is equally so in Hanover.

(From the Worcester Herald).

We need say nothing here of the talents or acquirements of the illustrious dead; in another place will be found a sketch of his life, drawn from a journal politically opposed to him at his end, which, however, does justice to his memory, and is at once impartial and eulogistic. A law, than which nothing viler is to be found in any code of legislation, placed the Duke in a most painful position as regards the tenderest and dearest relations of human life; and it is humiliating to think that the Church was degraded by being made the instrument in his case of most unchristian cruelty; she was called upon to separate those whom God had joined, not for delict on the part of either the

husband or of his unhappy and amiable wife, but to obey the mistaken and fearfully erroneous dictates of man. That unnatural, unrighteous, and truly Eastern act, still disgraces our statutes. Its destruction would come most gracefully from our amiable Queen, and be a worthy offering to the manes of her much-loved uncle.

(From the Wiltshire Independent)

The sweets and bitters of this life are ever mixed together, and royalty itself is no more exempt from the penalties of humanity than is the meanest subject. An account of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex will be found in our columns, and with it a slight sketch of his character. Suffice it to say here, that as a public man his loss is irreparable. He was an earnest and able defender of the rights of the people, and through good report and through evil report, and amid the cold and withering neglect of his family, and the persecutions of a profligate government, he unflinchingly maintained their cause. May his many good qualities be remembered, and his faults be forgotten !

(From the Derbyshire Courier.)

But not alone have the last few days witnessed the birth of a new scion of royalty : death has visited the palace. In the fulness of years and honors, Adolphus Frederick Duke of Sussex has departed from among the living. As a scholar he was not undistinguished ; as a public speaker, he was effective. However wrong his politics may be deemed, he was certainly sincere and uncompromising ; and in his grave we can afford to bury the animosities of party.

We observe that, by will, his Royal Highness has directed his body to be deposited in the public cemetery at Kensal Green.

(From the Hertford Reformer.)

The non-exemption of royalty from the visitation of death into its immediate circle has been made strikingly manifest by the unexpected and lamented decease of that most honorable and highly venerated nobleman, the Duke of Sussex. Scarcely did it reach the ear of the public that danger threatened, ere disease completed its work, and removed from this earthly scene one, whose name will long be remembered with affection and esteem by millions. We pay the tribute of sincere and unaffected sorrow for his decease, for most highly and cordially did we respect the noble Duke. A life of unvarying consistency of principle—of unostentatious domestic excellence, and what, perhaps, is of rarer growth in courts—of expenditure so economical as to have avoided the necessity of any eleemosynary appeals to Parlia-

ment for the means of extrication from debt and embarrassment, have most justly endeared the Duke of Sussex to the hearts of all generous Englishmen, let what may be their politics or their creed. The tribute of Sir Robert Peel to his memory was justly deserved, and it is but due to the Premier to say it was frankly and generously bestowed.

Although the incidents in the life of the noble Duke do not connect him with the military history of the nation ; or even give him a prominent place in the records of its civil affairs ; still, he ever adopted a course—in hostility to the wishes of the court as often as in unison—which would ever commend him to the affections of the great bulk of the people. A liberal in principle, he strenuously supported the Emancipation of the Catholics, the repeal of the Test Acts, and the Reform Bill ; thus giving proof of the soundness of his political views, and his just appreciation of the claims of the age. The nation has, indeed, sustained a great loss, and with genuine feeling will lament it.

(From the Aylesbury News.)

There has seldom, if ever, been a death in the royal family of these realms which has caused more universal sorrow and regret than that which is felt for the demise of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the persevering and unwearied patron and advocate of every charitable institution, and of every benevolent project. We briefly alluded to the death of his Royal Highness in our second edition last week ; and in our present number have given full particulars relative to his last moments, and the preparations for his funeral.

We should esteem ourselves guilty of an unpardonable dereliction of duty if we did not on this occasion record our gratitude, and the gratitude of the country generally, for the great services which the late Duke of Sussex rendered, during the last forty or fifty years, to the cause of civil and religious liberty. His whole life was a struggle for the rights of the people, for the reform of decayed and bad institutions ; and until the accession of her present Majesty, or perhaps that of her uncle, William IV., he suffered for his independence by banishment from court, and by being deprived of many offices of emolument and trust which were conferred upon his royal brothers. He submitted, however, to this deprivation, for the sake of principle, and stood firm in the cause of the people, until his benevolent and upright earthly career was terminated by death.

The remains of the royal Duke, we understand, will not be interred in the sepulchre of his fathers, but will, in accordance with his request, be deposited in a mausoleum to be erected in the Kensal Green Cemetery. A London contemporary truly says that the resolution of his late Royal Highness to be buried apart from his parents and the rest

of the royal family, some of whom treated him more like a stranger than one of the royal blood, is highly honorable to his memory, and shows that he was true to his political principles, even in his last moments. After being slighted so long, can it be wondered at that he looked with contempt at the vain pageantry and show of a royal funeral within the precincts of the palace of his ancestors, and preferred sleeping with the people whom he had loved and served so well? This event establishes a new era in the history of the family; it breaks through the line which forms a sort of barrier between kings and their people, even when they are reduced to the same common dust, and will endear the name of Sussex to all who prize manliness, independence, and liberal principles.

(From the Nottingham Review.)

The great Arbitrer of human destiny, the wonderful and exalted Being who holds all things in his hands, is continually teaching us, by lessons which cannot be misunderstood or disregarded, that the great and the noble of this world are subject to the common lot; there is one event to the righteous and to the wicked, to the rich and to the poor, to the son of the king, as well as to the son of the beggar. Death has set his foot on this world of ours, and waving his shrunken bony arm over all those which live, exclaims with a voice of sovereign triumph—**ALL THESE ARE MINE!**

It is very usual to pay compliments to princes, and to speak well of the departed. In the case before us, the task is an easy one; for the Duke of Sussex was the most popular and best beloved of our princes; he was one of the few who were found faithful to the cause of civil and religious liberty, in the House of Lords. The Queen has lost one of her most faithful and attached relatives—one whom she highly valued; and the character of the Duke of Sussex will shine bright in the page of history, both as a patriot prince, and as a patron of learning, of science, and the arts.

For fifty years the Duke of Sussex was the uncompromising advocate of liberal measures. Through praise or reproach, censure or approbation, he never deserted his principles, and it was his boast that he had not once abandoned the party which seated his family on the British throne.

(From the Chester Chronicle.)

Of all the sons of George III., the deceased Prince was principally conspicuous for his attachment to what are denominated popular principles. He ever bore in mind that his family did not succeed, in the monarchical sense of the term, to the throne, but were elevated to it by the will of the people. The general policy of the family through four

reigns was, not only to forget this fact, but to act in diametrical opposition to it. The position the Duke of Sussex assumed endeared him to the people; and in all emergencies affecting their liberties they confided in him.

In private life, no man was more blameless or beloved. We pass over that embittered period which martyred his peace and happiness at the shrine of the inhuman Royal Marriage Act. In the later period, the honored coterie of his distinguished friends had ample opportunities of witnessing how one of the most estimable of men had been sacrificed. Her present Majesty, to whom the Duke felt the attachment of a parent, elevated his consort to the rank of Duchess in her own right; thus evincing her opinion of the enactment in question.

The late Duke lived to see his public opinions, not only those of the nation, but of the monarchy; and also this tribute paid to their integrity—that they are the rule of action of the party heretofore in opposition to them, and who persecuted him for his adherence to them.

Honor to his memory! peace to his manes!

(From the Doncaster Gazette.)

Though at one time he was shut out from the favor of the court, he adhered to the maintenance of his principles during the most adverse, the most trying periods in our national history; and that, while he was an uncompromising advocate of the great cause of civil and religious freedom, he remained faithful to his own party, and never swerved from the path which he had marked out for adoption. "My family," said his Royal Highness, "came to the throne on the principles of the revolution—on the principles of a full, free, and fair representation of the people."—"To support the Protestant interest, is to show the most perfect toleration to all sects; for the essence of Protestantism is the right of private judgment, and complete freedom of conscience."—"You (addressing Prince Albert at the important epoch of the royal nuptials)—you may rely on my esteem and my confidence so long as your conduct and duty to her Majesty correspond with my expectations, but no longer." These principles he rigidly maintained—this exhortation he expressed as the nearest male relative to her Majesty in this country; the former showing the power of an enlightened discrimination and a sober judgment—the latter evincing an affectionate solicitude for the personal comfort of his illustrious niece. If he was not free from errors, it should be remembered that he was only a man—yet exposed to the power of temptation, of rank, and of influence. During all times, through all changes, he was faithful to his principles, looking for no reward; generous to his opponents, expecting no sacrifice.

(From the Chelmsford Chronicle.)

His powerful and well-trained mind, and his purse, albeit more scanty than his will, were judiciously, and without needless parade and ostentation, applied to the real advancement of science and art. His presence was readily given, and his hand was open to every charitable institution, whilst his personal benevolence and his practical example have done much to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate and the lowly amongst his fellow-citizens. It is impossible that such a man, whose qualities of mind and whose goodness of heart would have achieved a name for himself even if he had not been born to royalty—it is impossible that he who is described “as the favourite uncle of the Sovereign,” can pass from us for ever by death without calling forth an universal feeling of national regret. But he falls full of age and honor. He goes to the tomb—and even in the selection of his burial-place shows the purity of his social affections, ripened by years and the practice of public and private virtues; and there seems not a breath of censure to dim the brightness of that memory which will long be treasured, if not in the stirring annals of our battle-fields and the fiery struggles of our statesmen, at least by those who value the quiet arts of benevolence and peace.

(From the West Briton.)

But the highest praise that can be awarded to the Duke of Sussex is that he was a Christian, and that as such he drew his rules of conduct directly from the volume of inspiration. We remember that at some public meeting in London, a year or two since, the statement was very simply and unostentatiously made by him, that it was his constant practice to devote two hours daily to the perusal of the scriptures. If thus “the foundations of his mind were laid,” it is not to be wondered at that he reared upon them so massy and durable a fame. Burke used to say that he dreaded to meet in argument a man of one book—a person saturated with the thoughts and sentiments of some one illustrious man. If the mind is thus to be strengthened and enlarged by receiving into itself the productions of a kindred intellect, how much more so by being nurtured by the pure emanations of divine wisdom! We close this brief notice with the expression of our sorrowful feeling at the loss the country has sustained, but which is yet tempered by a sense of gratification that to the record of British princes there is added one whose virtues will shed a permanent lustre upon the annals of his times.

(From the Leeds Mercury)

The Duke of Sussex was a prince of liberal and constitutional principles, of highly cultivated mind, of most honorable, generous, and kindly feelings, and of a steady and ardent patriotism.

He was a patron of literature, and he had become celebrated for his astonishing collection of versions of the Holy Scriptures, manuscript and printed, in all languages,—numbering, if we mistake not, from 5000 to 6000 different editions.

His Royal Highness gave a firm and earnest support to the Reform Bill, and sanctioned by his votes and speeches in the House of Lords, and by his presence when the royal assent was given, that great change in the Representative system.

He was particularly distinguished for a warm and enlightened attachment to religious liberty. In him the rights of the Dissenters ever found a decided advocate. At the present moment, the loss of so illustrious a friend to the rights of conscience will be sincerely lamented.

(From the Newcastle Chronicle.)

It is gratifying to think that in the end he had the gratification of seeing his principles triumphant, and that in the kindness and gratitude of our beloved Queen, to whom he had proved himself a kind guardian and valuable counsellor, he found a recompense for his long sufferings and sacrifices. Of his kind and unostentatious disposition, the last act of his life affords an affecting instance. It was his last request that his body might be buried in other than the royal tomb at Windsor, in order that the affections of himself and of his bereaved Duchess might be gratified by their remains being allowed to be deposited in the same tomb. To this request, expressed also in his will, her Majesty had been pleased graciously to accede. The body of his Royal Highness will therefore be deposited in the Kensal Green cemetery.

(From the Tyne Mercury.)

We could have wished to have written largely on the character of this most estimable man, but we fear neither time nor room will admit of it. Those who remember his being in Newcastle when he laid the foundation-stone of the present building of the Literary and Philosophical Society, will have a happy local reminiscence of his Royal Highness, and never, perhaps, was a royal prince more suitably chosen, or more happily invited to commence so noble an undertaking. Had the royal Duke been less trammelled by his high station, or less oppressed with the indispositions which, as might have been anticipated, have finally brought him to the tomb, he would probably have proved himself one of the greatest men of his time, both in literature and science. His collections in biblical literature have been very extraordinary, and those who were most intimately acquainted with him, declare that his knowledge of those collections was altogether unequalled. As a man of science, it was always to us matter of curiosity how he had had the time

and the patience, and, considering his peculiar state of health, how he could have employed the labour which he must have done, to have mastered so much on almost every subject which could be named. We have heard his praise most highly sounded from able men belonging to the Royal Society. While he was president of the Society of Arts, we had frequently the pleasure of hearing his shrewd and sensible remarks, having belonged to that body for many years. As a politician, he was most sincere, most upright, and most manly; family feeling—royal animosity did not affect him. He pursued a steady, onward, liberal course. For details on this subject we must refer to another part of this paper; but no one who ever heard him in his place in the House of Lords could be otherwise than delighted with the candour, the honesty, and the enlightened spirit in which he spoke. Unfortunate circumstances connected with his first marriage, we believe, greatly troubled him for some years; but we are confident that in that transaction he was much more sinned against than sinning. As to his politics, to which we have alluded, we have some reason to believe that though always a liberal, he would probably have shewn himself much more so if his peculiar situation would have permitted. We recollect that an individual, well known to ourselves, who had more than once, perhaps inadvertently, during a debate at the Society of Arts, called him "Mr. President," expressed a hope that he was not offended (while, be it understood, all the rest of the members had been "Your Royal Highnessing" the Duke up to the seventh heaven). "My good sir," said the Duke, "I always wish people to use proper terms in proper places. I am no Royal Highness *here*. I am president of this great and useful society." The Freemasons, of whom he was Grand Master, will well appreciate the observations we have made, at least, all who have met him at their meetings. It is a phrase of that immense and most valuable body, that no person can be a good Mason and a bad man. This was peculiarly exemplified in his Royal Highness; for probably his character as a Mason was only exceeded by his virtues as a member of society.

(From the Edinburgh Observer.)

The immediate cause of death was an attack of erysipelas; but his Royal Highness also exhibited symptoms of being affected by a similar disease to that which terminated the life of William IV. The royal Duke was generally beloved—being liberal, in the broadest acceptance of the word; benevolent, to the utmost extent of his means; and affable and kind to all with whom he had intercourse. He was a uniform supporter of the principles which placed his family on the throne of these realms; and a constant adherent, in the House of Peers, of the party which successively recognised Fox and Grey as its leaders. The inter-

course between her Majesty and her royal uncle was constant, warm and affectionate. He is understood to have enjoyed the confidence of the Queen and her mother, from an early period. The circumstances in which the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Kent were long placed, with reference to the Court, were calculated to produce mutual esteem and respect, and her Majesty could not fail to be influenced by similar feelings. His Royal Highness was distinguished as a man of science, and as the friend of art and literature. He was president of the Royal Society, and possessed one of the best libraries in Britain.

(From the Caledonian Mercury.)

In the Duke of Sussex we may truly say the nation has lost a wise councillor and a liberal benefactor. He was a Prince who ever entertained temperate and enlightened views as to the constitution of his country. At an early period he imbibed the principles of Fox, from which he never deviated during a long life. Apart from public affairs, the character of his Royal Highness afforded a fine illustration of the English gentleman. In literature, science, and those arts which elevate civilization while they minister to the comfort of society, the country has ever found a warm and discriminating patron in the Duke of Sussex. Endowed with an active mind, and deeply attached to his native soil, it became with him not merely the duty but the solace of his life to encourage, both by precept and example, all that could conduce to the well-being of his countrymen. At one period he would be found presiding amidst the aristocracy of talent—the Herschels, Faradays, Daltons, and others, who have extended the confines of human knowledge, and at another lending his exalted station, not forgetting more substantial aid, to the encouragement of those institutions which it is the boast of the metropolis to have established for the relief of the poor and distressed.

Since the accession of the youthful Queen Victoria, the illustrious Duke necessarily assumed a more intimate position to the Throne—a vicinity that was regarded with unalloyed joy and confidence by the nation, as it seemed no less acceptable to the inheritor of the Crown. Between her Majesty and her royal relative the natural tie was even strengthened in the progress of events. The Duke of Sussex was the nearest male relative to her Majesty in this country, and his age and experience, and affectionate solicitude for the personal comfort of his illustrious niece, all tended to point him out as one of her Majesty's most confidential advisers at the commencement of the reign, and at the important epoch of the royal nuptials. It may be recollected his Royal Highness avowed in the House of Peers, that using the privilege of his station, and actuated by his deep regard for her Majesty, he had addressed Prince Albert to the effect, "You may rely on my esteem and

confidence so long as your conduct and duty to her Majesty corresponds with my expectations, but no longer."

(From the Glasgow Chronicle.)

The public and private virtues of the deceased Prince--virtues which would have merited, and secured, affectionate admiration in a much less exalted station, will cause his removal from the stage of life to be regarded with unaffected and general sorrow. Among the members of royal families, there are so few who rise superior to the temptation of their position, and who aspire at eminence in personal and social excellence, that when a case does occur, we for our part would be disposed to look with lenity even upon some degree of exaggeration in the praise which it calls forth. We sincerely believe, however, that any praise which has ever been bestowed on the Duke of Sussex, has not outgone the measure of his merits. From his earliest years, his Royal Highness showed that he felt himself to be a partaker in a dignity which, though commoner, is higher than that of a mere prince--that, namely, of being a man; and during the whole of his career he has given practical evidence that he felt himself bound to ascertain and act upon determinate principles of social duty, instead of giving himself up to those selfish impulses which so frequently make the name of a prince identical with that of a hard and heartless voluptuary.

His early attachment, and his firm and consistent adherence, to liberal principles of politics, while by their abandonment he might have promoted his personal interests, will cause his name to be long emembered with respect by every one interested in the promotion of popular freedom, and the friends of science, of education, and of philanthropic enterprise in its various forms, will lament the absence of one who was ever ready to lend the aid of his illustrious name, and of his pecuniary and personal effort, to promote the various objects in which they were engaged.

It is well known that the greatest mutual attachment existed between his Royal Highness and our gracious Sovereign; and time may yet develope, in a way which is not at present dreamt of, the obligation under which this nation lies to the Duke of Sussex, as the instructor of his Royal niece in the obligations that are connected with the splendid seat she occupies, and preparing her for acting the part of a constitutional Sovereign in emergencies more urgent and trying than any in which it has yet been her lot to be placed.

(From the Greenock Advertiser.)

The deceased Prince is universally admitted to have possessed most amiable and engaging manners. On his first entrance into public life,

he attached himself to liberal principles, and continued to the close of his career their uncompromising advocate. On one occasion only did he deviate from this course, and that was in 1806, when he spoke and voted against the bill for restricting the importation of slaves; but he afterwards supported measures for the Abolition of the Slave Trade—for Catholic Emancipation—the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts—the amelioration of the Criminal Law—the promotion of Education—Parliamentary Reform, and every other measure calculated to forward the cause of civil and religious liberty. His well-known views in regard to such subjects are understood to have been the cause why, during the long continuance of Tory rule prior to 1830, he never received any offices of honor or emolument, although all his other brothers had lucrative appointments. From the circumstance that even after his political friends attained to power, he still remained unemployed, some have inferred that he must have displayed an inaptitude for the public service in any capacity; but it ought to be borne in mind, that by the time the Whigs got the ascendancy, his Royal Highness was advanced in years, and had begun to devote himself to those literary and scientific pursuits, in which latterly, when his health permitted, he spent so much of his time, and which were so much to his taste. To one of his simple and unostentatious habits, advanced age, delicate health, and philosophic turn of mind, offers of employment which, if sooner made, might have tempted the ambition so natural to youth, had by that time lost their charm; and as he had contrived to make his income, as a prince of the blood, meet all his expenditure, which is more than his more favoured brothers, with all their advantages, were able to do, he had no pecuniary inducement to abandon those pursuits so congenial to his disposition for employments where he might have played a more conspicuous part. This we believe to be the true cause why the Duke of Sussex remained a private gentleman under a Whig administration, and not from any lack of abilities to adorn a high station, and to perform the duties of a responsible office.

(From the Dumfries Courier.)

Prince Frederick Augustus was a good man, charitable himself, and the fast friend of charitable institutions, the consistent advocate of the liberties of the subject, and much more the scholar and patron of science and art than any of his surviving or departed royal brothers. Occasionally he had been subject to fits of indisposition, and must have been troubled more or less, with a weakness of eye-sight, judging from the peculiar spectacles he wore at the coronation. At that time, however, he appeared to be hale and active, and, to our thinking, bore considerable resemblance to Marshal Soult, a veteran, who, by such as merely saw

him, and heard not his accent, might have been mistaken for an Englishman. The illustrious deceased was really beloved, particularly around Kensington Palace, his place of residence; and the outline drawn of his character seems very faithful in the extract we have given from the *London Times*.

(From the Scotsman.)

The Duke of Sussex stood aloof in many respects from all the other members of the numerous family of George the Third. He alone asserted and vindicated openly the rights of human nature, outraged by the Royal Marriages Bill. He fixed his affections on a subject, and had the courage to brave every risk for the prospect of domestic felicity. He only, of all the brothers of George the Fourth, had the manliness to support to the last the cause of that monarch's deeply injured queen. (The Duke of Kent, who had gone along with his younger brother in many acts of his political course, died before the great final trial of Queen Caroline.) From first to last, the Duke of Sussex adhered to the Whig side of politics, adopting early the opinions of Charles James Fox, and never swerving from them—not even when he might have palliated his conduct by the high example of his elder brother, the Prince Regent. Indignities of many kinds were heaped upon him, but they moved him not. Pecuniary losses were suffered by him, but he was inflexible in his attachment to his principles. We say “pecuniary losses”—because, while viceroyships, rangerships, and productive military offices, were showered upon his brothers, adding largely to their incomes, he alone was left to maintain his family upon the stated allowance made for the sons of George the Third, by parliament. Beyond a doubt he might have shared in all such gifts and emoluments, had he chosen to withdraw his countenance from the Whig party. His adhesion to it, therefore, in the face of so many temptations, is honorable in the extreme. He had the gratification, in the end, of seeing his principles triumphant, supported by the countenance of royalty, and acknowledged as well as acted on by the great body of the nation. Our beloved Queen has lost in the Duke of Sussex a valuable counsellor, whose relationship gave him the privilege of speaking freely, and whose strong affection for her Majesty, combined with his lengthened experience in political affairs, must have ever given to his counsels a peculiar estimation and importance.

We have left ourselves little space to speak of the Duke of Sussex in the capacity of a patron of science and the arts, and a supporter of the national charities of all descriptions. He was for many years, it is well known, the President of the Royal Society, and conducted himself in that office in a manner which made his resignation the subject of deep and general regret. With regard to public charities, he was ever willing

and ready to give his personal aid in pleading the cause of the widow, the orphan, and the afflicted of all denominations; and he did so with a degree of earnestness and zeal which will embalm his memory in the minds of thousands of relieved sufferers.

The Duke of Sussex has left two children, a son and daughter, by his first wife, Lady Augusta Murray. These descendants have taken legal steps to vindicate their legitimacy, and claim to all the rights of their high birth. As the present King of Hanover has but one son, the decease of these parties might render the right to succession of the Sussex family a matter of some consequence.

(From the Galloway Advertiser.)

Though he had a smaller income than any of the other royal Dukes, his contributions to public and private benevolence were immense. Till within the last three years of his life, there were upwards of sixty established charities to which he was a permanent annual contributor. It is for these virtues more than for any other, perhaps, that he is now rightly estimated and lamented; and when we consider the position in which he was placed in early life, the temptations amid which he was thrown, and the exception which he proved to the vices of the day and of his class, it is impossible to speak with too much reverence of one who showed so nobly to the world that great rank might be accompanied by greater virtues, and that in England the prince's palace might be a temple of as unostentatious merit as ever graced the peasant's cottage. It is supposed that he has left his body to be dissected for the benefit of science. When the Anatomy Bill was passing through the House of Lords, some years ago, and opposition was made to it on the ground that the parties most likely to be affected by it had feelings of repugnance to its enactment, his Royal Highness declared that he would not vote for inflicting any thing on the poorest man in the realm to which he would not himself submit; and, in order to attest his own sincerity, and facilitate the operation of a measure which he thought so useful, he then avowed his intention of bequeathing his own body to a scientific institution, that meaner subjects might not afterwards shrink from the prospect of what a royal duke had in his own case enjoined. The sentiment was truly noble, and spoke the character of the man,—always ready to be an example and a benefactor to his kind.

(From the Belfast News Letter.)

One of the most prominent articles in our paper of this day relates to the decease of the Duke of Sussex, and though as a politician he was peculiarly obnoxious to the Tory party, yet it is gratifying to find that

by the newspaper organs of that party, his highest eulogy is pronounced. The hand of death has silenced the tumult of political strife, and the undisputed excellences of the illustrious deceased are alone dwelt upon. That in the affair of Lady Augusta Murray he acted with generosity, or even with common propriety, is more than his warmest panegyrists can assert; but where is the character that is free from imperfections? He was public-spirited, benevolent, charitable with limited means, and the advocate of universal charity in society. In fact, the Duke of Sussex was one of the best of his illustrious race, and in this character his death is regarded as a national calamity.

(From the Evangelical Magazine.)

We have the painful duty devolved upon us of announcing the decease of this truly beloved and patriotic prince. The mournful event took place at Kensington Palace, on Friday, the 21st April, about noon. His Royal Highness was carried off, in his 71st year, by an attack of erysipelas. His name will descend to posterity as one of those consistent politicians who remain firm to the opinions which they espoused in early life. He was a man of mind and extensive reading; and, under every change of administration, continued the fearless champion of civil and religious liberty.

(From Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.)

Although history, and perhaps even biography, in its record of the Duke of Sussex, will probably dwell most upon intellectual endowments sufficient alone for celebrity, we should improperly, and almost meanly, withhold the brightest gem in the character of the Prince, did we pass in silence the qualities of his heart. A lover by taste, a promoter by example, he was, in our opinion, even more exalted as a munificent patron of literature and learned men. Of this we might, if delicacy to the living did not restrain, adduce many, and, in some cases, affecting instances. But that which raises higher still the name of the lamented Duke, and proves that kindness was in him a principle as well as impulse, is that beneficence was here extended, not only to persons of kindred feeling and congenial taste, but to human necessity, as far as his resources could reach. An affectionate relative, a kind master, a faithful and enlightened friend, are characteristics which, framed upon the model of a royal and now sainted father, shed, in our estimation, the brightest lustre on the character of the departed Prince.

As a specimen of the general expression of his constitutional sentiments, we extract the following from the public papers, delivered by his Royal Highness in September, 1836, in reply to an address presented to him on the recovery of his sight, by the Mayor and Commonality of the Borough of Denbigh, who were introduced to him at Kimmel Park, the seat of his friend the Lord Dinorben:—

“ Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Counsellors of the Borough of Denbigh,

“ I thank you for your sincere congratulations upon that restoration to sight, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, has been granted to me.

“ I feel this attention the more strongly, as you have taken the earliest opportunity afforded you, by my revisiting my noble friend Lord Dinorben, to reiterate to me the assurance of your loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, as likewise of your attachment to the other members of the House of Brunswick, among whose number I have the honor to reckon myself.

“ Taught, as I have ever been, to respect those principles which placed my family upon the throne of these realms, and equally aware of the importance of the compact which united us and the people with the constitution of this country, I have hailed the recent changes, and reforms, which have taken place in yours, and other ancient boroughs, as a regeneration of public rights, which had been inadvertently long lost sight of, or had been partially obliterated from your charters, by the lapse of time, and other incidental circumstances.

“ If such alterations and improvements be cautiously, gradually, and honestly made, they cannot fail to produce the happiest effects; since the benefits derived therefrom must tend to promote a better feeling between all classes of the community, by establishing a closer union of interests.

“ Thus the rights of each individual member will be more clearly defined; and by being better understood, they will be the more cheerfully respected, the more watchfully guarded, and the more zealously defended.

“ Under this impression, and convinced that I am maintaining and promoting the best interests of my country, which are founded on the grand and generous principles of civil and religious liberty, I shall ever make it my study, as I consider it my duty, to support and forward all such measures and improvements, as are suggested by the daily advancing intellect, and increasing prosperity of the country; bearing always in mind that great desideratum and security of our liberties, an equal distribution of justice amongst all his Majesty's loyal subjects my fellow-countrymen.”

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX AND THE CITY MAGISTRATES.

December 22, 1808.—His Royal Highness attended at Guildhall, before Sir Matthew Bloxam, under the following circumstances:—

An information was laid against Mr. Woodfall for printing hand-bills without his name and place of abode. Mr. Hague, the informer, was the author of several pamphlets, in which the characters of the royal Dukes were grossly aspersed, and the hand-bill for which the information was laid announced a speedy publication of his life. This hand-bill the latter (Hague) attributed to the Duke of Sussex, who attended the examination. Mr. Dillon, his Royal Highness's counsel, addressed the magistrates, and observed that he should advise his client to give no testimony, nor answer any interrogatories; as the object of the informant was not to prosecute Woodfall for a libel, but to procure, by threat and intimidation, a sum of money from his Royal Highness. The Duke of Sussex, however, declared that he came out of respect to the City of London, and that no man should dare to say that he shrunk from appearing in a court of justice to answer for what he had done. His Royal Highness then disclaimed all knowledge of the hand-bill in question, and retired.—The information was dismissed.

MASONIC ANECDOTE.

When at Berlin, his Royal Highness formed a very valuable connection between the Royal York Lodge in that city, and the Grand Lodge of England. During his stay in Lisbon, the Grand Lodge of Paris sent several deputies, officers of the frigate *La Topaze*, to assemble the Portuguese Freemasons in harbour, and grant them warrants to form Lodges. The Duke of Sussex, however, advised them rather than do that, to form Lodges of themselves, and send a representative to the Grand Lodge of England, to be acknowledged by that body; in which case the political independence of the country could not be biassed by the Masonic connection of the Portuguese Lodges with the Grand Lodge of France. The beneficial effects of this advice were shewn in a remarkable circumstance.

When Junot (himself a Mason) took possession of Portugal in 1808, he intimated to the Lodges in Lisbon that he would visit them, provided they would take down the portrait of their Prince Regent, and substitute in its stead that of Napoleon, who was then, *de facto* the master or sovereign of the country—he (Junot) would accept the office of Grand Master in Portugal. The Lodges, however, unanimously resolved, rather than submit to the proposition, even to dissolve as a body, and declined the proffered support.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX TO THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY.*—His Royal Highness himself, very deeply skilled in the art of Masonry, and having distinguished himself as a ruler in the Craft, while resident on the Continent, signified a desire to witness the practice of Masons in the Lodge which had obtained so honorable a repute among the Fraternity; accordingly, on the 31st of March, 1808, his Royal Highness, attended by the Earl of Mountnorris, Lord Viscount Strangford, Baron Eden, and Gerard Frederic Finch Byng, Esq., paid a visit to the Lodge. The proceedings of the evening received the fullest approbation of the royal Mason, who, with the noblemen and gentlemen of the party, became members on the occasion.

“The speech of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in the House of Lords, on the Catholic Question, on Tuesday, April 21, 1812, with Proofs and Illustrations.” Pamphlet. Quarto. 3s. Pp. 68. Asperne.—We believe this pamphlet to be the only one published, in a separate form, of the addresses of the late Prince. We are uncertain whether he himself edited the work; but he approved it, and it received at the time the merited approval of public criticism.

POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC MEETINGS ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The illustrious deceased, having been the friend of all, and the patron or president of numerous charitable institutions, as a general mark of respect, the meetings of the various societies, and in particular those of social festivity, were postponed; among the latter, that of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Officers of Medical Men. No doubt but that on the newly arranged days, the memory of their late friend and patron will inspire the various meetings with added energy to continue, in his name, the objects of charity he personally so ceaselessly laboured to promote. In all provincial towns, the 4th of May was observed with due decorum; the church-bells were tolled, and colours hoisted half-staff high. Many municipal meetings were also held, any account of which it is not possible at present to give in detail.

* We anticipate, from our forthcoming annals of the Lodge of Antiquity, this interesting incident.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED
MASONS OF ENGLAND.

The Grand Secretary immediately communicated the lamentable intelligence of the death of the Grand Master (by letter despatched by Bro. Barton, the Grand Tiler) to the M.W. the Earl of Zetland, who was at the time at his seat, Aske Hall, Yorkshire, who directed the following circular to be issued :

“ W. MASTER,—You are hereby required to attend, with your Wardens and Past Masters, at an Especial Grand Lodge to be holden at this place on Tuesday next, the 25th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to record the melancholy event of the decease of the M.W. Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

“ By Command of the M. W. Pro-Grand Master,

“ W. H. WHITE, G. S.”

“Freemasons' Hall, 21st April, 1843.”

“ The Brethren to appear in Masonic Mourning, viz.—

“ *Grand Officers, present and past.*—Three rosettes of black crape on the badges, the collar suspending the jewel to be completely covered with crape, but the jewel to be uncovered.

“ *Masters, Past Masters, Wardens, and other Officers of Lodges.*—Three crape rosettes on the Badge, and one at the point of the collar just above the jewel.

“ *All other Master Masons.*—Three black crape rosettes on the badge.

“ *Fellow Crafts and Entered Apprentices.*—Two black crape rosettes at the lower part of the badge.

“ White gloves.”

The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M. W. Pro-Grand Master.

“ It having pleased the All-wise Disposer of human events to remove from this transitory existence the illustrious and beloved head of the Craft, his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, Baron of Arklow, K.G., &c. &c. &c., an event which has filled the breast of every Mason with the most poignant grief, it is ordered that the Grand Lodge, and all subordinate lodges be placed in Masonic mourning for the space of *twelve months* from this date.

“ By command of the M. W. Pro-Grand Master,

“ WILLIAM H. WHITE, G.S.

“Freemasons' Hall, 22nd April, 1843.”

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND.

"In consequence of the lamented DEATH of the most worshipful GRAND MASTER of the ORDER, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the GRAND FESTIVAL announced for Wednesday, the 26th instant, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

"This notification does not apply to the meeting of the Grand Lodge on that day."

(Signed)

"WILLIAM SHAW.

"Saturday, April 22, 1843"

"President of the Board of Grand Stewards."

GRAND LODGE, APRIL 25, 1843.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. M. W. the Earl of Zetland, Pro-Grand Master.
 The Right Hon. and R. W. The Earl Howe, P. S. G. W., as S. G. W.
 The R. W. Lord Ingestrie, J. G. W.

And a most numerous assemblage of Grand Officers* past and present, together with the Master, Past Masters, and Wardens of the Grand Stewards and other Lodges.

The business of the day was strictly confined to recording the melancholy event of the DEATH of the M. W. Grand Master his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, which was alluded to in an impressive manner by the M. W. the Pro-Grand Master.

The Pro-Grand Master then read a resolution, expressive of the deep regret of the Grand Lodge on the melancholy occasion that had caused their assembling, and desiring them to record the lamentable event on their minutes. The resolution merely stated the various appointments of the illustrious deceased by the late King George IV., as Deputy Grand Master, and subsequently as Grand Master.†

The Grand Lodge then adjourned until to-morrow, at four o'clock.

* Fearful of omitting many who were present, we have not given the list in its proper place; we observed, however, among those present, Bros. Lord Worsley, Col. Baillie, Col. Tynte, Harmer, Burekhardt, Henderson, Hall, Gascoigne, Drs. Moore, Granville, Leeson and Crucefix, Norris, Percival, Lawrence, Dobie, Pollock, Hon. H. Fitzroy, Parker, Evans, W. H. White, Rule, Revs. Rodber and Fallowfield, Salamons, Holson, Laurie, Simpson, L. Walker, W. Stewart, Acklam, (W. M. G. S. L.) &c. &c.

† A Brother present requested permission to enquire if it would not be possible for the Craft to testify its respect for the memory of their venerated Grand Master, who had testified his wishes to be interred in Kensal Green; but he was reminded that the business of the day being merely to record the death of the Grand Master, no other matter whatever could be entered on.

The Grand Lodge presented a funereal aspect. The throne, pedestal, altar and seats, were all covered with black cloth; the badges and collars of the grand officers were all full-craped; the Brethren generally had black rosettes on their badges and collars, and all wore black gloves, with full mourning. There were no other lights than from the three candles, and the Secretary's table. It may be needless to observe, that the hearts of all were in unison with the solemnity of the occasion: each felt that a Master in Israel slept the sleep of death. The voice of the Earl of Zetland faltered; and the Grand Secretary, in reading the laws of the Constitution, as providing for the death of the Grand Master, was visibly affected.

April 26.—The Annual Especial Grand Lodge assembled to-day at five o'clock. It was well, but not so numerously attended as yesterday. The light was generally restored.

Present—The Earl of Zetland, Pro-Grand Master, on the throne; Bros. Lord Ingestrie and B. B. Cabbell, as Grand Wardens.

The minutes of the Quarterly Communication, in March last, were read, as far as they related to the election of the Grand Master; which having been confirmed,

The Earl of Zetland briefly adverted to the melancholy occasion that rendered it necessary, according to the Constitutions, for him to assume the direction of affairs until the next annual period of election of a Grand Master. His Lordship then appointed the following Brethren as

GRAND OFFICERS OF THE YEAR.

The R.W. and most Hon. Bro. the Marquis of Salisbury, *K.G.*, &c.,
Deputy Grand Master.

“ Bros. Arch. Hastie, *M.P.*, and G. B. Matthew, Grand
Wardens.

V.W. and Rev. Bros. W. Fallowfield and W. J. Rodber, Grand
Chaplains.

“ Bro. R. Percival, Jun., Grand Treasurer.

“ “ T. H. Hall, Grand Registrar.

“ “ W. H. White, Grand Secretary.

W. “ Jas. Savage and J. A. Adamthwaite, Grand Deacons.

“ “ P. Hardwick, Grand Superintendent of Works.

“ “ W. R. Jennings and Thory Chapman, Grand and
Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.

“ “ J. L. Evans, Grand Sword Bearer.

“ “ Sir Geo. Smart, Grand Organist.

“ “ W. Rule, Grand Pursuivant.

“ “ T. Barton, Grand Tyler.

The successors to the Grand Stewards were proclaimed, with the exception of a Brother from a Lodge, which had omitted to make its return.

The Pro-Grand Master stated, to prevent any misunderstanding, that the Brethren who had served as Grand Stewards in the year 1842-3, notwithstanding the Grand Festival had not taken place, should be entitled to all the privileges of Past Grand Stewards. His Lordship also stated, that as the Festival appointed in aid of the Girls' School was at a distant period, he should not countermand a meeting in the cause of charity, and he was certain that in thus acting he paid the best tribute to the memory of their late illustrious Grand Master.

An address of condolence to her Majesty, on her recent bereavement by the death of her illustrious uncle, the late Grand Master, was passed unanimously, and its presentation entrusted to the Pro-Grand and Deputy Grand Masters; who were also empowered to convey to the Duchess of Inverness an expression of condolence to her Grace, on the ever-to-be-lamented demise of her illustrious husband. The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

UNITED GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF ENGLAND.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.E. Pro Z.

"It having pleased the All-wise Disposer of human events to call from this transitory existence the illustrious and beloved Head of the Craft, his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex—an event which has filled the breast of every Mason with the most poignant grief—the Quarterly Convocation, summoned for Wednesday next,* the 3d of May, will not be opened; but the Companions who may assemble will adjourn to Wednesday, the 17th of May, at eight o'clock in the afternoon precisely, then to meet for the transaction of the ordinary business, on which latter day your attendance is required accordingly.

"The Grand Chapter, and all subordinate Chapters, are to be placed in mourning for twelve months from this day.

"The mourning to be worn by individual Companions will be as follows, viz. :—

"*Grand Officers, Present and Past.*—Three rosettes of black crape on the badge, and three on the collar suspending the jewel, viz., one just above the jewel, and one on each side, just over the shoulder; Provincial Grand Officers the same.

* Quere—Was the Quarterly Convocation really summoned?

"The Principals and Past-Principals, Scribes, and other Officers of Chapters.—Three crape rosettes on the badge, and one at the point of the collar, just above the jewel.

"All other Companions, three crape rosettes on the badge only.

"White gloves.

"By command of the M. E. Pro Z., the Earl of Zetland,

"WILLIAM H. WHITE, G. S. E."

"Freemasons' Hall, 26th April, 1843."

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

April 27.—At a meeting of the governors, held this day, it was resolved unanimously, that the demise of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex should be recorded on the minutes of the day. The resolution was prefaced by some very apposite remarks by Bro. Dover.

It was also resolved that the children be put into Masonic mourning; and that the matron, assistants, and domestic servants be presented with suitable mourning.

His late Royal Highness was M.W.G. Master of the Grand Lodge; M.E.Z. of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter; G.P. Supreme Grand Conclave of England; also W.M. of Lodges Nos. 2, 16, and 324.

MASONIC LODGES.

All Lodges adjourned until after the funeral. Several Provincial Lodges were held on the occasion, to record the melancholy event, and the deep regret of the members at the bereavement of the Craft. At the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Peterborough on the 9th, at which the Earl of Aboyne presided, Dr. Oliver delivered a most impressive address, which, for want of a copy, we regret must be delayed for the present.

THE HEBREW BRETHERN.

In London the Brethren of the Hebrew nation, having expressed their anxious desire to pay the last tribute of respect to their late illustrious Grand Master, the Lodges of Joppa and Israel, (223 and 247,) united in a Lodge of Emergency on the evening of the funeral, the 4th of May, and performed the Masonic funeral service, during which a suitable oration was delivered.

The Lodge was opened in the three degrees, at eight o'clock, and closed about ten. There was a very numerous attendance.

We make the following extracts from the printed form of the service :—

“ While we drop the sympathetic tear over the memory of our deceased illustrious Grand Master, let charity incline us to throw a veil over his foibles, whatever they may have been, and not withhold the praise that his virtues may have claimed. Suffer the apologies of human nature to plead in his behalf. Perfection on earth has never been attained; the wisest as well as the best of men have erred. His meritorious actions it is our duty to imitate, and from his weakness we ought to derive instruction.

“ Let the present example excite our most serious thoughts, and strengthen our resolutions of amendment. As life is uncertain, and all earthly pursuits are vain, let us no longer postpone the important concern of preparing for eternity; but embrace the happy moment, while time and opportunity offer, to provide against the great change, when all the pleasures of this life shall cease to delight, and the reflections of a virtuous life yield the only comfort and consolation. Thus our expectations will not be frustrated, nor ourselves be called away unprepared, into the presence of an all-wise and omnipotent Judge, to whom the secrets of all hearts are known, and from whose dread tribunal no sinners can escape.”

“ In conformity with an ancient usage, and at the specific request of several of our Brethren, who sympathise in common with all the nation at the demise of our Most Worshipful Grand Master his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, whose memory we revere and whose loss we now deeply deplore, and whose body is now consigned to its mother earth, whence it came; we have assembled, in the character of Free and Accepted Masons, to offer up to his Royal Highness's memory, before the world, the last tribute of our affections, thereby demonstrating the sincerity of our past esteem, and our inviolable attachment to the principles of our order.”

“ Unto the grave hath this day been consigned the mortal remains of our most illustrious Prince and Brother, there to remain until the general resurrection, in favorable expectation, that his immortal soul may then partake of joys, which have been prepared for the righteous from the beginning of the world. And may Almighty God, of his infinite goodness, at the tribunal of unbiassed justice, extend his mercy towards him, and all of us, and crown our hope with everlasting bliss in the expanded realms of a boundless eternity! This we beg, for the honor of his name, to whom be glory, now and for ever. Amen.”

“ O God! remember how our Brother Prince Augustus Frederick did walk before thee in truth and rectitude, and the good that he has done. Receive his soul, we beseech thee, with grace and mercy; let his rest be glorious in everlasting bliss; permit him to enjoy the true light of immortality and the fulness of joy in thy presence. Amen.”

“ Glory be to God on high! on earth peace! good will towards men.”

MASONIC MEMOIR.

At the Annual Festival of the Grand Lodge of England, held on the 25th of April, 1838, a "Masonic Offering" was presented to his Royal Highness, accompanied by a copy of the proceedings of the Committee,* (most elegantly bound,) from which we make the following extracts.

"Public men are public property; the good they do lives after them. Their talents and virtues extend in beneficial operation to other times, and survive for the improvement and the gratitude of posterity.

"Athens, Sparta, Rome, live, and will live, in the memory of ages yet unborn; not because they became cities of monumental pride, but because man, even heathen man, gave them the priceless legacy of his intellect.

"The magnificent gifts with which the great men of antiquity were endowed, and the mighty thoughts to which they gave birth, will ever exist, enlarging the sphere of human intelligence, becoming embodied in the principles of active life, vitalizing the minds of men of all time, strengthening the bands of moral discipline, and thus ever tending towards the great object of our order, the happiness of mankind.

"England—happy England! amid those changes which befall all nations, has ever had cause for self-gratulation in the bright eminence of many of her sons. From the earliest ages to the present day, among her kings, senators, and citizens, are found those of whom a grateful country may justly be proud, and who, when posterity shall claim them as her own, will be found worthy of general admiration.

"In the foremost rank of this honored number will be found his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, sixth, but now the second surviving son of King George the Third, born on Wednesday, the 27th of January, 1773, and consequently, now in the sixty-sixth year of his age.†

"His Royal Highness, after having been well grounded in the rudiments of education by private tutors, was entered at the University of Gottingen with his brothers, the present King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness remained in Germany for a considerable time, attaining high reputation as a classical scholar, and became a diligent student in theology and moral philosophy. At this time, perhaps, he has few competitors in these higher ranges of intellectual acquirement, while, as a Hebrew, Latin, or German scholar, he may be referred to as an authority.

* This general account was written by Dr. Crucifix, and approved of by the Committee. The very graphic description of the Offering was contributed by Bros. Savage and Hardwick.

† This account was written in 1839.

“As a traveller he was probably the youngest English Prince who undertook the tour—Germany, Italy, and in particular Rome, were among the principal places visited.—At the “Eternal City” he was intimately associated with the late Pope Pius the Sixth. In turn the Prince visited Turin, Venice, and Naples; while at the latter city he renewed his acquaintance with the late Mr. Lambton, who died there during the sojourn of the Prince. Mr. Lambton’s young son became so dear to the royal traveller that a strong affection was created between them—it has been tested for nearly forty years—and we doubt at this moment if the veneration and attachment of the Earl of Durham* to the Duke of Sussex does not more resemble that of a dutiful son than merely the homage of a devoted servant, or even of an affectionate friend.

“After visiting Lisbon, his Royal Highness returned to Loudon, and took his seat in the House of Lords, as a peer of the realm, by the title of Duke of Sussex, &c. &c. &c.

“Of his political sentiments, it is not our province to write; but of his qualifications as a parliamentary speaker we can state fairly, that few persons are possessed of a more impressive manner—his fluency is pleasing and natural—he is, perhaps, the most English speaker that we have; and, although possessed of such great resources as would make his speeches formidable to an opponent, his Royal Highness is content to address himself, with powerful effect, from the heart to the heart.

With wisdom and sincerity allied,
All specious sophistry he flings aside;
Nor e'er of learning makes a vain pretence,
Content to win his way with common sense.

“We have not as yet spoken of our Prince as a Mason; but the following extract from his address on the Regency Question will serve to show how powerfully the principles of Freemasonry were associated with his feelings:—

“These sentiments are the consequence of long and serious inquiries, and have been greatly influenced by deep and religious meditations. Since the last time I ventured to intrude myself upon the attention of the House, domestic calamities and serious indisposition have almost constantly visited me: it is in such moments as those, my Lords, when it appears as if a few instants would separate me for ever from this mortal life, and the hopes of a better console me in the hour of anguish and sorrow, that all prejudices cease, and that man views human events, unbiassed by prepossessions, in their true light, inspired with Christian charity, and calmed by a confident reliance on the mercy of the Omnipotent: at those times, when one may be said almost to stand face to face with one’s Creator, I have frequently asked myself, what preference I could urge in my favour to my Redeemer, over

* Since deceased

my fellow-creatures, in whose sight all well-intentioned and well-inclined men have an equal claim to his mercy. The answer of my conscience always was—follow the directions of your Divine Master, love one another, and do not to others what you would not have them do unto you. And upon this doctrine I am acting. The present life cannot be the boundary of our destination. It is but the first stage—the infancy of our existence: it is a minority, during which we are to prepare for more noble occupations; and the more faithfully we discharge our duties here below, the more exalted will be the degree of protection and felicity that we may hope to attain hereafter.

“His Royal Highness may be justly said to be our modern Mécenas of the arts and sciences, and the recognised protector of charity—what ennobling titles! and to what qualifications is he indebted for this supremacy, but to the influence of his opinion in the combination of social with moral improvement.

“It would, however, be a task beyond our effort to trace even the outline of that diffusive range through which his influence and example extend; we shall, therefore, conclude these general remarks with an extract from the Anniversary Address delivered by him, in 1831, as President of the Royal Society:—

“For many of those functions I feel myself to be somewhat prepared by my habits of life, as well as by my public occupations; and, for some of them more especially, if I may be permitted to say so, by that very rank in which Providence has placed me as a member of the Royal Family of this country; for, though it would be most repugnant to my principles and my wishes, that the weight of my station should in any way influence the success of an application which it was either improper to ask or inexpedient to grant, I should feel it to be equally due to the dignity of this Society and to my own, that the expression of your opinions and of your wishes should experience both the respect and the prompt attention to which it is so justly entitled. But, while I should consider it my duty to exert the just authority of an English Prince in the assertion of your rights, and in the promotion of the success of those objects which you may intrust to my advocacy without these walls, yet within them I trust that I never have made, and that I never shall make, use of it, either for the promotion of party purposes, or for the suppression of the candid, free, and unbiassed expression of your opinions. In this chair I appear as the official head of a Society comprising a great majority of the most distinguished men in science and literature within the three kingdoms, and in this character alone I wish to be recognized; and it is my most anxious desire to witness around me the free expression and interchange of opinions, subject to no restraints but such as are requisite for the regularity and well government of every numerous and mixed society.

“What charitable institution has not benefited by the advocacy of this illustrious Prince!—what scientific institution has not been indebted to his patronage!

“His Royal Highness was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in the year 1798, at Berlin, in the Royal York Lodge; on the demise of the late Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Deputy Grand Master, and one of the most zealous Masons of the day the Prince Regent, then Grand Master, appointed the Duke of Sussex, on the 12th day of February, 1812, Deputy Grand Master.

“One of the most interesting Masonic festivals ever remembered was held on the 27th of January, 1813, in compliment to that highly distinguished Mason and upright man, the late Earl of Moira, (afterwards created Marquis of Hastings, and at that time Acting Grand Master,) on the eve of his departure from England, to take upon himself the important office of Governor-general of India.* At this festival, his Royal Highness, the present Grand Master, presided, supported by his royal relatives the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester. It were needless here to advert at length to the leading features of this auspicious meeting otherwise than to observe that, as it had been fixed to take place on the natal day of the Duke of Sussex, the peculiar circumstance was very happily alluded to by the distinguished guest, when proposing the health of the royal chairman.

“We may, however, add that the natal day of our Grand Master has, since that period, been annually celebrated by the London fraternity, as also by many provincial and foreign Lodges holding under the English constitution.

“The Prince Regent having expressed a wish not to be re-elected Grand Master, the Grand Lodge unanimously elected the Duke of Sussex to fill that important and dignified station in the Craft, on the 7th of April, 1813. The installation was unusually splendid, being attended by thirteen Provincial Grand Masters.

“His Royal Highness has since been annually re-elected, amidst the most affectionate demonstrations of attachment, and has, consequently, now performed his public Masonic service, as Grand Master, for twenty-five years: a period of distinguished honor and services unexampled in the annals of Masonry.

“To the historian will be left the important charge of doing justice to the universally high character of our distinguished Prince, and upon some Masonic pen will devolve the duty of recording his claims to the lasting gratitude of the Craft; but there will be no claim more solid or

* Lord Moira was, for many years, the Acting Grand Master for the late Prince of Wales and his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex served under his lordship as Deputy Grand Master.

brilliant than that arising from his successful exertions in uniting the two Masonic Societies then existing in London, in that strictest bond of union which, whatever lustre it has shed around the promoters of so blessed a service, was eclipsed in the added beauty and strength which the order gained from their united influence and wisdom.

“Thenceforward all was perfect co-operation; but in that goodly work we must accord equal praise to departed merit. H. R. H. the late Duke of Kent—father of our present most gracious Queen and Sovereign Lady—a Grand Master of the order, was associated in co-equal power with his illustrious brother; and for the zeal, spirit, intelligence, and success with which he aided him, his memory is justly as sincerely revered by the Brethren of the order.

“The Duke of Sussex * was elected Master of the Lodge of Friendship in March, 1806, joined the Lodge of Antiquity on the 31st of March, 1808, and on the 1st of December, 1813, was obligated in the Lodge of Reconciliation.

“This latter course was necessarily the preliminary step to the union which was shortly afterwards ratified by the Royal Brothers of Kent and Sussex, by Articles bearing date 1st December, 1813.

“On the 27th of the same month, after a most eloquent address, the Duke of Kent proposed as Grand Master, ‘his illustrious and dear relative;’ and the proposition having been unanimously carried, the Duke of Kent and the Count Lagardje placed the Duke of Sussex on the Masonic throne, to the great delight of a vast assembly, who testified their Masonic homage on the occasion.

“During the twenty-five years that our royal Master has presided over the Grand Lodge, how many striking lessons have been read to us—one by one, all his royal relatives who had taken an active part in the concerns of the order, have been removed ‘from amongst men;’ our Grand Master, of this number, alone remains to us, and grateful are we to HIM, who has mercifully ordained that we may still possess ‘a ruler in the Craft,’ whose superior knowledge can regulate our discipline, and whose humility and piety, under painful affliction, have taught us how calmly the severest dispensations of Providence can be contemplated by the sincere Mason as the chastening purification of the mind through the sufferings of the body. At the time we write, it is our happiness to state, that our illustrious ruler enjoys renewed health, buoyant spirits, and the full exercise of his master-mind.”

The following address of the Committee of the “Masonic Offering” was read on the occasion of its presentation, by the late Lord John

* His Royal Highness, we are informed, joined the Prince of Wales’s Lodge, on the 21st of November, 1800; if so, it was probably as an honorary member.—ED.

Churchill, Deputy Grand Master, who was much affected in delivering it:—

“ To His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, K. G., &c. &c. &c. Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

“ Most Worshipful Sir,—We, a Committee of the Brethren associated for the purpose of presenting a votive offering to their Grand Master, respectfully approach your Royal Highness to express the feelings, and to fulfil the wishes of the great body of Masons whom we represent.

“ For them, Sir, and for ourselves, we fervently acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude due to your Royal Highness from the Craft of England. We do honor to ourselves in thus publicly proclaiming the truth and the boast, that the Illustrious Prince who, during the twenty-five years now rolled by, has ruled the Order by its own free choice, has rendered to Masonry services unparalleled in its history.

“ For the high social rank which the Fraternity now holds in this country—for the absolute exclusion from our peaceful temple of those divisions, religious and political, by which men are elsewhere distracted—for our increased and increasing prosperity, we feel and we glory in the recollection how much we owe to your Royal Highness. The events of the last quarter of a century afford a bright example to other countries and to future times, how perfectly, under a wise, benevolent, and zealous ruler, the freedom of our institutions may consist with the preservation of union and discipline, the happiness of our Members, and the promotion of all those high interests which are the great objects of Freemasonry.

“ In testimony of the deep sense which we and our brother subscribers entertain of the obligations which we owe in common with every Member of the Order, we pray your Royal Highness to be pleased to accept the work of art which is now before us. It will, we are persuaded, derive value in your Royal Highness’s estimation from the circumstance, that in this offering of gratitude, Masons of all ranks, and in all countries, have concurred. Towards this grateful object, contributions have spontaneously flown from Brethren far and near; as Lodges, and as individuals, from the Pro-Grand Master to the Entered Apprentice, from the British Isles to the furthest parts of the world. The sentiments which the Brethren entertain toward your Royal Highness have proved to be as universal as the principles which they are taught to profess.

“ To preserve some record of these sentiments, and the occasion and mode of their expression, we have embodied, in print, a statement of the circumstances attending this Offering. And we further pray your Royal Highness to accept this copy of the little volume, from which the future historian may learn how strong and how just are the feelings by which we are animated towards our Illustrious Grand Master.

“ Finally, and in the heartfelt consciousness that in this prayer every good Mason will unite, we supplicate the Great Architect of the Universe, that

the favours of Heaven may be continued to him who has so well deserved them : and that your Royal Highness may long rule in health and happiness over a grateful and united Brotherhood.

“Freemason’s Hall, 25th April, A.L. 5842.”

“The offering was raised upon an elevation behind the Chair, and covered with white cloth ; the recess in which it was placed was covered with purple cloth, and a vast body of light was thrown upon the spot. When his Lordship presented the little volume descriptive of the offering, to his Royal Highness, Brothers Crucefix and Norris, who supported the drapery, suddenly withdrew it, and the Offering burst into view amidst general approbation. Lord John Churchill was much affected while reading the Address, and the honoured object of its acceptance betrayed considerable emotion. The Committee were ranged behind the Chair, so as to face the company.

“After the applause had subsided, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS rose and spoke as follows :—

“Brother R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Provincial Grand Masters, Officers of the Grand Lodge, and Brethren,—I rise under feelings of intense interest, and, if I may use the expression, amid a warfare of feelings, to utter my humble and sincere thanks for the kindness evinced to me on the present occasion. It is not the trifle that is offered, but the sensation that it has produced, which affects me ; it is of a mingled nature, and consequently very difficult to express.

“Surrounded by so many faces, seeing so many kind friends, and yet marking vacancies, crowded as the tables are, which cast a shade upon thought, it is impossible to feel very lively, or that I should express myself as I ought. You have kindly noticed the past period of twenty-five years—aye, to me twenty-five years of great anxiety—I have presided over you with fidelity, yet sometimes with feelings of oppression. Your kindness has given vigour, and I feel renovated ; and from that kindness I have derived my confidence. In my career I have met with many and severe trials, trials to which human nature ought to be exposed, and which, as a Mason, it was my duty to bear up against. I have observed many a kind head has been laid low, and my account must be rendered up. On the mercy of God I have ever relied, and in the rectitude of my conscience I shall lay my head down in peace. That is a subject which every morning a Mason ought to call to mind when he supplicates his Maker, and when he closes his eyes.

“When the profane, who do not know our mysteries, are carried away by prejudice, and do not acknowledge the value of our Society, let them, by our conduct, learn, that a good Mason is a good moral man, and as such will not trifle with his obligation.

“The principles of morality I am bound to enforce, and did I not, I should betray the confidence you repose in me. For myself, I want no compliment, no favour. Deeply as I am indebted to the Brethren, yet I could not receive a compliment out of the fund of the Grand Lodge. Twice

I have refused that compliment because that is a public property, to be appropriated to Masonic matters only, and it would be highly incorrect to encroach upon it in any other way; and if one farthing of it is touched for any other purpose than that of charity, you would be wanting in your duty. The Brethren then listened to me, and the matter dropped. I, however, stated, that if at some future period a spontaneous and united offer of a compliment, not taken from the public fund, was decided upon, after twenty-five years of service, I should not object. The Duke of Sussex, in accepting this offering, cannot be accused of robbing the poor Mason of a single penny. Arriving at the twenty-fifth year of my presidency, it is a warning to me how I am placed.

“ My duty as your G. M. is to take care that no political or religious question intrudes itself; and had I thought that in presenting this Tribute any political feeling had influenced the Brethren, I can only say that then the Grand Master would not have been gratified. Our object is unanimity, and we can find a centre of unanimity unknown elsewhere. I recollect twenty-five years ago, at a meeting in many respects similar to the present, a magnificent Jewel (by voluntary vote) was presented to the Earl Moira previous to his journey to India. I had the honor to preside, and I remember the powerful and beautiful appeal which that excellent Brother made on the occasion. I am now sixty-six years of age—I say this without regret—the true Mason ought to think that the first day of his birth is but a step on his way to the final close of life. When I tell you that I have completed forty years of a Masonic life—there may be older Masons—but that is a pretty good specimen of my attachment to the Order.

“ In 1798, I entered Masonry in a Lodge at Berlin, and there I served several offices, and as Warden was a representative of the Lodge in the Grand Lodge of England. I afterwards was acknowledged and received with the usual compliment paid to a member of the Royal Family, by being appointed a Past G. W. I again went abroad for three years, and on my return joined various Lodges; and upon the retirement of the Prince Regent, who became Patron of the Order, I was elected Grand Master. An epoch of considerable interest intervened, and I became charged, in 1813-14, with a most important mission—the Union of the two London Societies. My most excellent Brother the Duke of Kent accepted the title of Grand Master of the Athol Masons, as they were denominated; I was the Grand Master of those called the Prince of Wales's. In three months we carried the union of the two societies, and I had the happiness of presiding over the united fraternity. This I consider to have been the happiest event of my life. It brought all Masons upon the Level and Square, and showed the world at large, that the differences of common life did not exist in Masonry; and it showed to Masons by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, what great good might be effected.

“ I have endeavoured all through my Masonic career to bring into Masonry the great fact, that from the highest to the lowest, all should feel convinced that the one could not exist without the other. Every Mason owes respect to

the recognised institutions of society; and the higher his station, the more is required from him. The great power of Masonry is the example—the chain extends from the highest to the lowest, and if one link shall break, the whole is endangered.

“I recommend to you order, regularity, and observance of Masonic duties. If you differ with any Brother, never attribute sinister motives to him with whom you differ. These are the principles, Brethren, which I hope to enforce; and many a time have I checked myself from too marked an expression, thinking that a Brother might not be aware of his position, and we have argued the matter in private. I trust in this, the twenty-fifth year of my Presidency, I may not be considered saying too much by declaring what I have always done. I am grateful for the kindness and affection hitherto shown, and that my government, as far as it may be so considered, is one of kindness and confidence. I once again enjoin the observance of the Laws, which are founded upon EQUITY, and not SPECIAL PLEADING. Equity is our principle—Honor our guide. I gave full scope to my feelings in Grand Lodge, and have forgotten all that passed, except those of good will with which I left it, and assure the Brethren, that as long as my services are at my own command, the Grand Lodge may claim them; but they shall be given honestly, fearlessly, and faithfully. Again I sincerely thank the Brethren, and drink good health to all.”

His Royal Highness resumed his seat amidst the warmest exhibition of gratified feelings ever witnessed in Freemasons' Hall.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE disappointment felt by the Masonic Lodges at not being represented at the funeral of their venerated Grand Master, has been shared by the Corps of the Hon. Artillery Company, which his late Royal Highness commanded for so many years, and who expected to have formed a guard of honor on the day of the funeral. The state arrangements probably precluded either of these bodies from attending. The memory of the deceased has been honoured by more than customary marks of respect; not only Jews, and Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, but high church authorities have vied in offering their testimonials to his worth. Municipalities have met and passed addresses of condolence to her Majesty on the afflicting event. In Scotland and Ireland similar instances of affectionate respect have been demonstrated.

The Duke of Sussex, when appointed to the colonelcy of the Royal Artillery Company, was, on being measured, found to stand 6 feet $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high in his shoes, and after his death the length of his corpse was 6 feet 6 inches.

* Freemason's Quarterly Review.

A gentleman who transacted business for half an hour with his late Royal Highness on the 8th April, has informed us that he never saw the Royal Duke look better, both in health and spirits. He stood firm, and spoke with a strong voice. In little more than forty-eight hours after, on the Monday night, on returning to his room, he expressed to Mr. Beckham a feeling of indisposition, saying he had a most extraordinary sensation in his head, the like of which he had never experienced before. The next day symptoms of a swelling of the face appeared, which eventually proved to be carbuncle.—*Morning Paper.*

In 1832, when the Anatomy Bill was under discussion in the House of Peers, the Duke of Sussex avowed his determination to give his body to one of the public hospitals for dissection. Although this intention has not been literally carried out, it is an interesting fact, perhaps not generally known, that a clause in the will of his Royal Highness requires his executors to publish, for the benefit of medical science, the result of the *post mortem* examination of his remains, should the same possess any feature of beneficial interest.

Our week's news winds up in melancholy fashion, with the death of the Duke of Sussex—many years labouring under mortal ailments, and often forgotten by the world, from which his infirmities more and more withdrew him. He was a man with a hearty desire to be intelligent, judicious, and good; his aspirations were on the side of doing what was considered best for his species; and the homage which he sought rather in the library than the drawing-room, probably procured him more real pleasure in his blameless life than greater pomp; as it undoubtedly gave some little help to raise literature and science in the estimation of polite society. Were there more royal dukes like Augustus Frederick, there would be fewer Republicans.—*Spectator.*

At a meeting of the Committee of the "Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty," held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, London, on May 3, 1843, specially after the decease of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, John Wilks, Esq., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved—"That this Society, established thirty years ago, in more persecuting and less enlightened times, to promulgate the principles of religious freedom, and to maintain their exercise within the British empire and throughout the world, received at the dawn of its existence the favour, counsel, and support of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who presided at an early public meeting, and repeated that distinction, after an interval of twenty years, at the anniversary in 1839, when he avowed anew his attachment to their sacred cause, and asserted nobly, with fervid eloquence, the unalienable right of every human being upon earth to worship God as his own judgment and conscience should direct. That, to their grateful recollection

of these events, the Committee add, as sources of deep and heartfelt sorrow at the decease of their illustrious advocate and friend, their remembrance of his benevolent patronage of useful charities—his encouragement of science and the arts—his efforts for education on liberal principles—his devotion to civil liberty and parliamentary reform—and his constant adhesion to those constitutional doctrines, for the maintenance of which his family was seated on the British throne. And amid the deep and peculiar regret they feel, the Committee are consoled only by their conviction that his memory will be regarded by his countrymen and their posterity, through many a year, with an affection and respect which no flatteries could win—no wealth may purchase—no splendors attract—no power extort—nor any mere royalty of rank obtain

“JOHN WILKS, Chairman.”

WINDSOR.—Immediately upon the painful intelligence of the decease of the Duke of Sussex reaching Windsor (shortly before four on Friday afternoon), the shops throughout the town were partially closed, and also the windows of most of the private residences, as a mark of respect to the memory of her Majesty's illustrious uncle. His Royal Highness was considered to have been indirectly connected with the royal town of Windsor, from the circumstance of the late Duke being Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, an appointment which was conferred by her Majesty upon his Royal Highness on the decease of the Earl of Munster. As soon as it became known that the illness of the late Duke had assumed an alarming appearance, the extensive alterations in progress in the interior of St. George's Chapel were partially stopped, in order (in the case of the lamentable event occurring which has since taken place) that the sacred edifice should not have that dilapidated appearance it would otherwise have assumed at the funeral obsequies of the departed Prince.

We have authority to state that the office of Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, vacant by the death of the Duke of Sussex, will be conferred on his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—*Court Journal*.

We are informed that the personal property left by the late illustrious Duke is considerable, his life having been insured to very large amounts in several offices. The interest of the bulk of his property, it is said, has been settled on the Duchess of Inverness; the principal to revert, on the death of her Grace, to the son and daughter of his Royal Highness by his former wife. It is also whispered that handsome legacies have been bequeathed to the various charitable institutions of which his Royal Highness was the munificent patron.—*Ibid.*

The Queen Dowager and all the Royal Family paid repeated visits of condolence to the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace.

"We understand," says the *Times*, "that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to the Duchess of Inverness that her Grace will have the permission of the Crown to continue to occupy the apartments in the palace so long inhabited by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex ; but it is expected that, as the Duchess will keep up a more limited establishment than his late Royal Highness, her Grace will select a suite in the wing for her household, leaving the other rooms at the disposal of government."

The Duchess of Inverness continues in rather a delicate state of health from the fatigue resulting from her unremitting attendance on his Royal Highness during his illness.

Mdlle. Augusta D'Este was not present at the dissolution of her illustrious parent, having left town early in the month to pass the recess in Paris.

The visiting book in which persons inquiring at Kensington Palace after the health of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex during his illness inscribed their names, was closed immediately on his death occurring. The last name on its pages, written only a few moments previous to his demise, is that of "Thomas Moore," the celebrated poet.

THE RANGERSHIP OF THE PARKS.—We understand that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests do not intend to cancel the appointments of the deputy-rangers, Sir Augustus D'Este and Mr. Stephenson, under his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who receive salaries for the duties they perform. The ranger formerly derived an income, we believe, of £1500 per annum from "grazing" of sheep in the parks ; but since they have been transferred to the department of Woods and Forests, who repair and embellish Kensington Gardens, Hyde, and St. James's Parks, &c., all moneys derived from that source are paid into their office.

The express desire, on the part of his Royal Highness, that his remains should be deposited in the cemetery at Kensal Green, appears to have created some difficulty ; but through the kind and gracious permission of her Majesty, the only obstacle which might previously have existed to the entire fulfilment of the royal Duke's dying wish, was completely removed. An interesting fact, in connection with his Royal Highness, perhaps not generally known, may serve to explain his predilection for this cemetery. It appears that his Royal Highness had been in the frequent habit of visiting the grounds since their formation in 1832, and more particularly during the last three or four years. He generally came attended by a few of his suite, and spent a considerable time in examining the various improvements and works in progress, in which he appeared to take great interest ; and on more than one occa-

sion he has remarked to the officials, that when it pleased Providence to call him, he would certainly be buried there. Some time since, it may be recollected that a German friend of the Duke's, named Count A. Von Schulenburg, died suddenly shortly after his arrival in this country, on a visit to his Royal Highness. The Duke was much affected by his death, and himself selected his grave in the Kensal Green cemetery, where a neat monument, enclosed in an iron railing, records his untimely decease. The number of private graves in this cemetery already exceeds 6000, and each grave is calculated to hold ten coffins. Among the principal members of the nobility interred in private mausoleums and the catacombs, may be mentioned the Duchess of Roxburgh, the Duchess of Argyll, the Dowager Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness of Headfort, Baroness de Feucheret, Lord and Lady Spencer Churchill, Lord Howden, Earl Galloway, the Bishop of Quebec, Sir James Cockburn, &c.

The French Court went into mourning for eleven days, for the late Duke of Sussex.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX AND SIR ASTLEY COOPER.—“In the year 1830, Sir Astley Cooper, who was already a member of the council of the Royal Society, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents. His colleagues in this distinguished office were Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. Lubbock, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Pond, and the Hon. Mr. Cavendish. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who was at this time the President of the Society, suggested a plan by which each Vice-President was to take under his particular superintendance all the business of the Society, which related to the department of science to which each respectively had devoted his attention. Sir Astley was nominated, by his Royal Highness, to preside over all matters connected with the medical science; but the plan was found, I believe, to be impracticable.” (Life of Sir A. C., by B. B. Cooper, vol. ii. p. 358.)

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S FIRST MARRIAGE.—The following appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1794:—“His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick was married to Lady Augusta Murray, lately, in Italy. On their return to England, they had the banns published at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on three successive Sundays, by the names of Augustus Frederick and Augusta Murray. No titles were mentioned, and the clergyman who published the banns, and who afterwards married them on the 5th of December, 1793, most probably thought that *Frederick* was the surname of the bridegroom, and he never suspected that he was a prince of the royal blood. Subsequent to the marriage in Italy, and after the repetition of the ceremony in England, the lady was delivered, by Dr. Thynne, of a son, whose

rank in life will depend upon the issue of a suit which, by his Majesty's (George III.) command, has been instituted in Doctors' Commons."

It is not generally known that the first wife of his Royal Highness, the Lady Louisa Augusta D'Ameland Murray, generally resided at Ramsgate, and was the youngest daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, and was buried at St. Lawrence, Thanet, in 1830, where a monument is erected to her memory.

A clause in his Royal Highness's will expressed his wish that he should be buried, not in the royal mausoleum at Windsor, but at Kensal-green, or in some other public cemetery; the object of this being that, at some future day, the body of the Duchess of Inverness, who, though not recognised as such by the law, has been well known to be his wife for many years, may repose beside his—an affecting testimony, in death, to the strength of his attachment to her, who, we believe, has acquitted herself in a most exemplary manner as a companion and nurse to him.

THE RESTORATION TO SIGHT, AFTER AN OPERATION ON THE EYES.—The most touchingly pathetic address ever made by his late Royal Highness was on the 27th January, 1837. As an entire address, it was perfect. The following extract is singularly applicable at the present moment:—"Darkness overtook me; but the LIGHT is restored, and I again address you. To detail what my sufferings have been would be a long story. He who presides over all vouchsafed His protection to me; and this I tell you with thankfulness that, when the operation was performed, the beautiful flood of light burst upon me, most forcibly was that emphatic expression of Holy Writ brought to my recollection, the instant I regained my sight—'AND GOD SAID LET THERE BE LIGHT, AND THERE WAS LIGHT.' Nor will the objects I first beheld ever pass from my mind—they were the clouds and the sunshine; the sentiments they produced I will not attempt to describe, because it is indescribable. I feel that I am greeted by many kind faces; my calendar, however, reminds me, that many a warm heart and happy face that almost ever presented itself, are not now here!—that is painful to reflect upon; but they have met their reward above."* This scriptural allusion to the recovery of sight is beautifully made. The reader should here be reminded that the Duke of Sussex had passed more than twelve months in retirement before his surgeon could operate on the cataracts. It was during this eventful time that those who had the honor of an introduction to him could judge of the devotion of the Royal Mason to the interests of the order. His mental vision was not obscured, although outward light was; on the contrary, his thoughts were directed to the business of Grand Lodge, and to the general concerns of the Grand Mastership, with undeviating attention. The restoration of sight to the Grand Master was felt by all Masons as a blessing.

* Freemasons' Quarterly Review.

Monody,

ON THE DEATH OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX,

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER OF MASONS.

—

MOURN FOR THE PRINCE !

Son of a regal line,
 Whose patriot spirit loved his country well ;—
 Whose mind, untinged by the faults of rank,
 Saw Freedom's blessings were the right of man ;—
 Who used the gifts by bounteous Heaven bestowed
 To aid the cause of free, unfettered thought,
 And bless the honoured land which gave him birth.
 Lamented SUSSEX, o'er thy princely bier
 All, of all parties, bend in silent woe !
 Few of thy rank e'er earned the praise thou own'st,
 Few e'er so well bore pomp's uneasy chains :
 To all a friend, all must thy loss deplore,
 And sad regret a glory passed away !

MOURN FOR THE SCHOLAR !

He who gave so well
 To latent talent, prompt and tender aid !
 Britain's Mecænas !—Friend of the wise and good !
 Round whose domestic though patrician hearth,
 All that of thought or skill these realms could boast,
 In social comfort has been gathered oft.
 Unaided Genius ! drop the silent tear :—
 Who now shall guide thy lone, unfriended way ?
 Who bring thee forth to man's admiring gaze ?
 And dare to give the first emboldening smile,

Which cold or timid minds withhold so long?
 Kingdom of Science! through thy widening sphere
 Is felt the thrill, that tells a startled World
 A star hath set, a light hath left the sphere.

MOURN FOR THE MASON!

Ye of the silent Craft,
 Who honoured him as he protected you;
 Now, while his memory is freshly bright,
 And the new earth unsettled o'er his grave,
 Arise!—and place before the eyes of men
 Some grateful token of your high esteem!
 What, though no train Masonic graced the bier
 Of Him who loved our Ancient Craft so well,
 Our Mystic Meetings long shall feel the gloom—
 Long mourn the spirit that hath passed away—
 Our Israel long lament a Master dead!

MOURN FOR THE MAN!

Widows and Orphans, mourn
 For one who always had a heart for you,
 Who made your griefs his ever-fervid theme,
 Nor with cold hand withheld the means he had,
 To smooth your brow, and stay the starting tear.
 As round the cave where Israel's David dwelt,
 All whom Distress and Sorrow made their own
 Gathered for shelter and for sympathy—
 All who felt sorrow round our Sussex came,
 Of kindness and of help alike secure.

MOURN WE FOR US!

Why fall our tears for him?—
 His race is run—his useful course is o'er—
 The mind at rest—the fervid, feeling soul
 Gone, as we trust, to meet its high reward—
 Reward how high, for one whose living mind
 Saw with prophetic eye the Heavenly Reign,
 And urged the highest destinies of Man!

MOURN NOT FOR HIM!

Rather for Him rejoice.

No terrors shocked his gently passing Shade ;
His friends around his honoured dying bed,
Saw in the Princely Craftsman's parting hour,
The peaceful finish of a graceful life !

EDWARD BREWSTER,
P. M. Lodge of Concord, No. 49.

Funeral Dirge,

FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX,

LATE GRAND MASTER MASON FOR ENGLAND.

BY ROBERT GILFILLAN, ESQ., BARD TO THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.*

YE BROTHERS of the solemn vow !
Companions of the mystic band !—
Ye who before the altar bow !
Or by the Sacred Temple stand !—
Assemble all throughout the Land !
In mournful guise your garments wear,
For Him who ruled with high command,
They to the burial mansions bear !

Swell loud the harp in plaintive song,—
Or wake the strain to notes of woe !
Ye who to holy rites belong,
Or of the lofty mysteries know !
This day we mourn a Master low—
A pillar from the Temple riven !—
A friend to all of worth below—
A Brother pass'd from earth to heaven !

* Delivered by him before the M. W. Grand Master Mason, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and 700 Brethren in Grand Lodge, convened for the occasion of recording the lamented decease of the Royal Grand Master of England.

Funeral Dirge.

The widow's sigh—the orphan's tear,
 Who now will soothe, or wipe away?
 Or lowly merit who will cheer,
 By pointing Fame's proud upward way?
 The good man's friend—the poor man's stay
 Hath fallen, as leaves that withered fall!
 'Tis dust to dust, and clay to clay!—
 The Prince's lot—the lot of all!

Mourn him—high Star of Mystic Light—
 The good, the generous, and the free!—
 That Star, alas! now set in night,
 No more shall rise o'er Masonry!
 Bow down the head—bend low the knee—
 In all your tents let there be mourning
 For him, embarked on that dark sea—
 The bourne from whence there's no returning!

The tree shall give its wonted fruit,
 The flowers shall blossom on the lea;
 The groves, so long by winter mute,
 Shall waken yet with melody!
 The ice-bound streams shall yet be free,
 The tiny bark shall reach the shore;
 But He—the Light of Masonry!
 Returns to us—to earth, no more!

Bend low the knee—bow down the head—
 A Master fallen!—a Brother dead!

Funeral Dirge.

INTO that vale descending,
 Whose symbols Master Masons know,
 Where light and darkness blending,
 Image our life of joy and woe.
 Great SUSSEX, we thus lowly
 The Architect confess,
 Whose hand, or swift or slowly,
 Gives each the last impress.

First of our Craft in station,
 Best in Masonic strength,
 Lord of our ancient nation,
 Thou hast reach'd the Lodge at length
 Where from Craftsmen entered newly,
 To the loftiest height we know,
 Each in his turn shall duly,
 To assume his fit rank, go.

The outward tokens wearing
 Of our truly felt distress,
 Our craped banner rearing,
 Weakly our grief express.
 We weep for a chieftain parted,
 We mourn for a brother gone,
 And even the lightest-hearted
 Grieves as for an only son.

Though vain our tears, sincerer
 Were never for mortal shed,
 Nor prayers were ever dearer,
 Than are ours for SUSSEX dead.
 Long, long must we weep, and weeping,
 Feel more keenly, because in vain
 Flow our tears, for our master sleeping,
 Can never join us again.

R.

Kensal Cemetery,
 May 4th, 1843.

THE LYING IN STATE.

It having been announced that all persons attired in decent mourning would be admitted to witness the solemn ceremony, the road leading to Kensington Palace was crowded at a very early hour. The arrangements for the preservation of order were admirable. From Hyde Park Corner to the principal entrance of the palace, policemen were stationed at short intervals along the road. At the entrance to the avenue, there were several policemen stationed, who arranged those desirous of obtaining admission in such a manner as to enable them to progress towards the palace with the least possible inconvenience. The avenue leading from the gates to the palace was divided in its whole length by a strong barricade. Up the left-hand division the public were admitted to the palace. This barricade was crossed between the gates and the palace by twelve moveable barriers, at each of which were stationed two policemen of the A division. These barriers were opened only when the persons occupying the space between one barrier and another had passed on into the next, and as soon as the space was filled the barrier was again closed. In this manner, every thing like crowding was avoided, and not only was good order preserved, but the personal comfort and convenience of all were promoted in the highest degree. The conduct of the crowd was characterised by great propriety and decorum, and contrasted most favourably with the scene of riot, confusion, and violence which was exhibited at the ceremony of the lying-in-state of the late Duke of York. That this is in a great measure owing to the excellent regulations of the police authorities must be admitted; but is not some portion of it also to be attributed to the improved manners of the people, consequent upon the humanising influences of a more generally diffused system of education? We would hope and believe that such is the fact. At the entrance to the apartments occupied by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, there was stationed an officer of the Grenadier Guards, bearing the colours of the regiment. He was in full uniform, but without sword or sash. He had crape round his cap and round his left arm, and wore a broad black silk scarf. There was a guard of honour of the 1st Grenadier Guards stationed upon the lawn. Passing under the portico of that portion of the palace occupied by the late Duke, we turned to the left, and proceeded towards the Clock Tower, passing under which and crossing the court of the palace, we entered that portion of it recently occupied by the Duchess of Kent and her Majesty, when Princess Victoria. At the entrance to the palace, parties were admitted by threes at a time, and, passing across the hall, which was partially hung with black cloth, proceeded up a staircase,

also hung with black cloth, to the ante-room. The servants of his late Royal Highness, in their state-liveries, were ranged within the barriers round the hall. The ante-room was hung all round with black cloth, the windows were completely darkened, and it was illuminated only by wax-lights in silver sconces attached to the walls. At the entrance stood his late Royal Highness's piper, M'Kay, attired in full Highland costume. The poor fellow seemed deeply affected by the loss of his master, and his sighs and sobs were frequently audible. The effect produced on entering the ante-room was solemn in the extreme, and the solemnity was heightened and increased by the marked contrast presented with the scene without. Without, the sun was shining brightly, the birds carolling gaily, the trees and the flowers in full bloom, and all nature luxuriating, as it were, in the balmy and cheering freshness of the first morning of spring. Within, all was dark, gloomy, noiseless as the grave. It was impossible not to feel awe-struck by the contrast—not to feel that you were passing from the living to the dead. The gloom of the ante-chamber was so intense that we could not distinctly perceive those in attendance there; we, however, saw several statue-like forms, attired in gorgeous state-costumes, arranged along the barriers between which we passed. The floor, too, was so thickly matted that not a foot-fall could be heard, and noiselessly the crowd passed on into the presence-chamber. This room was hung with black cloth, tastefully fluted, and, like the ante-room, had its floor thickly matted. Here, however, there was none of the gloom of the grave. Here was the state and pomp of woe,—the gorgeousness of grief, more magnificent, but certainly less solemn, less sublime than the dense gloom of the ante-room. The room was hung with black cloth, tastefully fluted. On the sides were fourteen emblazoned escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's arms, intersected by silver sconces, with wax-lights. At the upper end of the room, appeared, in the centre, a large escutcheon of her Majesty's arms. At the upper end, also, was erected a platform, descending to the floor by two steps, likewise covered with black cloth, on which the coffin was placed on a stand. The coffin was covered by a splendid pall of black Genoa silk velvet, having facings of white satin; and on either side of the platform were placed three immense and massive silver candlesticks, bearing large wax-candles. Above the coffin was raised a splendid canopy, having a deep drapery round it. His Royal Highness's coronet was placed on the coffin.

At the head of the coffin, directly under the escutcheon of her Majesty's arms, was placed a chair, on which the chief mourner sat. On the step below, stood a gentleman-usher on either side, at the head, and a herald with his tabard, at the foot; and on the floor stood his late Royal Highness's pages, &c. Opposite to the platform are two

pillars, round which only the public were admitted, and they were then passed through another door into the Queen's dining-room, which, like the first ante-room, was covered with black cloth, beautifully fluted, and from thence into the Queen's gallery, and passing through one of the windows, descending a temporary wooden staircase, erected for the purpose, obtained egress on the broad gravel-walk at the south-west end of Kensington Gardens. On the lawn, on the south side of Kensington Palace, a detachment of the Grenadier Guards was stationed as a guard of honour.

Sir H. Dillon officiated as chief mourner. We understand that some of the inhabitants of Kensington were admitted the previous night, when the rooms were lighted up, in order to try the effect of the light, and that the friends of those inhabiting the palace were admitted before nine o'clock. It occupied nearly two hours to pass from the entrance of the avenue to the palace, through the state-rooms to the gravel-walk in the gardens. Crowds continued to arrive as the morning advanced, and it was the general opinion that the public would be admitted after four o'clock, although that was the hour fixed for the conclusion of the ceremony.

The following notice was affixed to the Mansion House:—

“ Wednesday, May 3.

“ The Lord Mayor respectfully requests his fellow-citizens that they will cause their shops to be closed to-morrow, from the hours of eight o'clock in the morning until one o'clock, in consequence of the melancholy funeral of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.”

Another notice states, that the Mansion-house and Guildhall police-courts will be closed.

Regulations for preventing Obstructions of the Thoroughfares, on the occasion of the Interment of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

“ No carriage of any description, or horseman, can be allowed to remain upon any part of the route from Kensington Palace to the cemetery at Kensal-green, along which the funeral procession is to pass, viz., through High-street, Kensington, Church-street, and Church-lane, into the Ux-bridge-road, along the Queen's-road into the Harrow-road, to the cemetery.

“ It will be necessary to keep all the roads leading to the cemetery free from obstruction, and no carriages or horsemen can be allowed to remain upon any of these roads.

“ Carriages with company, having tickets of admission to the cemetery from the directors, or going to any house upon the lines of route, will be

allowed to pass at any time before half-past seven o'clock in the morning, but not after that hour.

“ No carriages entering on any part of these roads will be allowed to return to town until after the ceremony is over ; and all carriages will be required to move off the line immediately after setting down their company.

“ Persons not entitled to go to the cemetery are requested to avoid passing by the roads leading to it ; they will, by so doing, prevent any risk of inconvenience to themselves by unavoidable delay, and facilitate the carrying on the necessary arrangements for preserving general order and decorum on the occasion.

“ Persons on foot will be admitted by the gate from Kensington leading to the palace, and allowed to stand within the enclosures pointed out by the police, to see the procession move off. Due notice will be given by the police at the gate when the whole space is occupied.

“ RICHARD MAYNE,

“ Commissioner of Police.”

“ Whitehall-place, May 2, 1843.”

The following is a copy of the answer returned by the Lord Chamberlain to the memorial, signed by 130 of the inhabitants of Kensington, praying that the lying-in-state might be continued for two days, in order to prevent the great disappointment, and most probably accident, which must necessarily occur from its being open only six hours :—

“ Lord Chamberlain’s Office, May 1.

“ GENTLEMEN,—With every disposition to attend to the wishes of the public, upon the occasion of the lying-in-state of the remains of his late Royal Highness the lamented Duke of Sussex, I have to inform you that precedents are against the extension of time which you desire ; and further, that the arrangements having received the sanction of the Queen, do not admit of alteration.

“ I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

“ DELAWARR.”

W. Hawkes, Esq., and other inhabitants of Kensington,
signing the memorial.

The coffin of his Royal Highness was composed of the finest Spanish mahogany, and covered with rich silk Genoa crimson velvet. In length it was seven feet five inches, in depth one foot nine inches, and in breadth across the shoulders it measured two feet nine inches. The inside was lined with plain white satin, and the interior edge was decorated with a fluted plaiting of the same material. The outline of the

coffin was marked by a row of large triple-gilt and burnished nails. Each side was divided into three panels, formed of triple rows of similar nails, but of a smaller size; and the head and foot formed each a similar panel. In the corner of each panel was an exquisitely-executed corner-piece, the upper part resembling a *fleur de lis*, beneath which was engraved a royal ducal crown. In the centre of each panel was an ornamental square, having within it a massive gilt handle. The lid was also divided into three panels. In the upper one was a large ducal crown, and in the lower a magnificently delineated star of the Order of the Garter, having in the centre the cross of the same Order, surrounded by the Garter, with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," the whole beautifully executed. In the centre panel was placed a large brass plate, on which appeared the following Latin inscription:—

DEPOSITUM
 ILLUSTRISSIMI PRINCIPIS
 AUGUSTI FREDERICI,
 DUCIS SUSSEXIÆ,
 COMITIS DE INVERNESS ET BARONIS DE ARKLOW,
 ANTIQUISSIMI ET NOBLISSIMI ORDINIS CARDUI,
 • ET
 HONORIFISSIMI ORDINIS MILITARIS DE BALNEO
 EQUITIS;
 PATRUI AUGUSTISSIMÆ ET POTENTISSIMÆ
 VICTORIÆ
 DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REGINÆ,
 FIDEI DEFENSORIS.
 OBIT DIE VICESIMO-PRIMO APRILIS,
 ANNO DOMINI MDCCCLXIII,
 ÆTATIS SUE LXXI.

THE FUNERAL.

LONG before the hour announced for the procession to start, all the avenues leading to Kensington Palace were thronged with spectators; but such was the spirit of decorum that prevailed among the multitude, that nothing occurred to mar, in the slightest degree, the solemnity of the scene. They willingly acquiesced in the admirable arrangements made by the police for the benefit of all, and so far from there being tumult or disorder, scarcely even the inconvenience of a crowd was experienced.

The various members of the royal family, and others attending the ceremony as mourners, assembled at Kensington Palace shortly after seven o'clock.

The Lord Chamberlain, the Garter King of Arms, and the other officials, were in attendance at an early hour.

Soon after seven o'clock the Duke of Cambridge, chief mourner, alighted from his carriage; he wore a large mourning cloak, with the star and collar of the Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Colonel Keate and Baron Knesebeck.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord J. Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Howick, Lord Morpeth, and other noblemen and gentlemen who were personal friends of the illustrious deceased came early.

At ten minutes before eight, two troops of the Royal Horse Guards arrived, under the command of Captain Pitt; the band of the regiment accompanied them, with the kettle-drums muffled with crape. They drew up in line in front of the entrance.

About eight o'clock the procession began to move, amidst the solemn tolling of the bells of the neighbouring churches, and the "Dead March," played by the military band. The following is the programme:—

A Detachment of Cavalry and a Military Band.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, in which were the Pages of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, in which were the Pages of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Medical Attendants of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Medical Attendants, &c., of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Vicar and Curate of the Parish of Kensington.

- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Chaplains of his late Royal Highness.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Equerries of the Royal Family.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Equerries of the Queen Dowager.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Equerries of the Queen.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Equerries of his late Royal Highness.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Heralds.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Lord and Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Vice-Chamberlain and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.
- The State Carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by Six Horses, the Servants in deep Mourning, in which was the
CORONET of his late Royal Highness, borne by one of his Equerries, and accompanied by Gentlemen Ushers to the Queen.

Escort of Cavalry.	}	<p>The Hearse, drawn by Eight Horses, adorned with Escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's Arms.</p>	}	Escort of Cavalry.
Escort to the Chief Mourner. Cavalry.	}	<p>A Mourning Coach, with Six Horses, in which was THE CHIEF MOURNER, attended by his Two Supporters.</p>	}	Escort to the Chief Mourner. Cavalry.

The Carriage of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Carriage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The Carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The Carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

The Carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.

The Carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The Carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, in which were the Executors named in the Will of his late Royal Highness.

Private Carriages, in which were the immediate Personal Friends of his late Royal Highness, invited to attend the Solemnity.

A Detachment of Cavalry.

The last carriage cleared the private road from the Palace into the main road at a quarter to nine o'clock. Hundreds of the multitude collected in and about Kensington followed the procession, to swell the yet greater multitudes that lined the road to the cemetery. Others, satisfied with what they beheld, retraced their steps.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

The preparations along the line of route were completed on Wednesday, and throughout the whole distance scarcely any space remained unoccupied by scaffolding and seats—in many situations fitted up to an extraordinary height, and affording accommodation for many thousand spectators in a very small compass. Marquees were pitched in some of the fields on either side of the Harrow-road, and the various taverns in the locality vied with each other in the attractions offered to the immense influx of visitors. The banks of the Paddington Canal were lined by strong barriers, behind which a space was left for the public to take their position, and this was one of the most favorable points from which to view the procession.

THE CEMETERY AT KENSAL-GREEN.

Kensal-green was the first of (if we may be allowed the phrase) the burying-grounds of the new school, in which it is sought to combine beauty and befitting ornament with the more dreary characteristics of the old grave-yard. The ornamental gardener has been called in to assist the undertaker and sexton, and winding walks, smooth greenward, and clumps of flowering shrubs and trees, render this last home of the departed a beautiful as well as a solemn spot.

The cemetery lies, as many of our readers may be aware, between the lines of the Birmingham and Great Western railroads, which pass close to it on either side. It is situated upon a gentle slope, with a southern exposure, and commands a sweet view of the rich country towards town, and the extreme suburbs of Paddington and Notting-hill. The chapel stands in the northern portion of the ground; it is a neat and unpretending Grecian edifice, and beneath it are the principal catacombs.

From a very early hour—about six o'clock in the morning—visitors having tickets of admission to the cemetery began to arrive, and were placed in the space fronting the chapel, leaving vacant the little terrace on which it is built, for the purpose of the arrival and entrance of the mourners. Barriers were erected, pointing out the portions of the ground intended for visitors, and the very admirable police arrangements prevented the slightest confusion. The number of persons so admitted continued gradually to increase as the morning wore on; but at no time, we should say, were there more than 3000 persons present. Almost

every one was dressed in mourning, and the strictest solemnity of deportment was preserved throughout. A great number of ladies were present.

We have described the chapel as a simple unpretending structure. It is small, and was found on this occasion inconveniently so, as it could scarcely furnish accommodation for those who possessed the right of *entrée*. Two small temporary apartments were fitted up on either side of the entrance; one for the use of the mourners, and the other for that of the directors of the cemetery. The chapel and the entrance were hung all round with black cloth; and over the trap, down which the body descends, was erected a handsome black canopy, richly ornamented. The catacombs extend under and to the right and left of the chapel. They are not extensive, but well laid out and admirably ventilated. The principal corridor runs directly under the centre of the chapel; the coffin is lowered into it by means of a descending bier, and conveyed at once to its resting-place, along the passages which extend from the principal corridor at right angles on either hand.

The vault in which the body of the late Duke of Sussex is for the present deposited, is situated under the north of the chapel. It is a small vaulted cell, and the coffin is laid upon stone tressels, at the height of about two feet from the floor. We understand that the entrance will be forthwith bricked up, a small grated aperture alone being left for the purpose of ventilation.

The early part of the morning was bright and gloomy by turns. At one time heavy rain seemed impending, and the sombre hue of the sky appeared in keeping with the scene to be enacted below it. The clouds, however, broke up and passed away; the sun then shone brightly out, and a warm and pleasant day ensued.

By eight o'clock a vast number of people could be seen from the cemetery, lining the road and clustered upon the bridges across the Paddington-canal, along which the procession was to pass.

Mr. Banting, the undertaker, and his assistants had already arrived, and shortly after appeared Sir C. Young, Garter Principal King of Arms, who proceeded at once to the chapel.

At nine o'clock the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Major, and the Adjutant of the Honorable Artillery Company arrived, and were set down at the entrance to the chapel. They were immediately followed by the Right Honorable the Earl of Delawarr, the lord chamberlain, who arrived in a carriage drawn by four greys. The Right Reverend the Bishop of Norwich arrived also at nine o'clock, and followed the Earl of Delawarr into the chapel. From this hour those having the right of *entrée* into the chapel continued to arrive in rapid succession. Among the earliest arrivals we noticed those of Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Duke of

Buccleuch, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Wharnclyffe, the Lord Chancellor, Sir H. Hardinge, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir John Dean Paul, Lord Ingestre, Sir W. Martius, deputy-chamberlain, Earl of Jersey, master of the horse, &c.

At a quarter before ten o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by his suite, arrived in a carriage-and-four. He looked exceedingly pale, and seemed much affected.

His Royal Highness was preceded by his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, who, with his suite, arrived in a royal carriage-and-four.

His Royal Highness was immediately followed by Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Liverpool, the lord-steward. The cabinet ministers present all wore the Windsor uniform with broad black scarfs.

The directors of the Cemetery Company, attired in deep mourning, with silk scarfs and hat-bands, were also in attendance at the chapel.

On the arrival of Prince Albert the minute-bell began to toll, and continued until the procession had reached the chapel.

The Funeral.

Shortly before eleven the *cortège* entered the cemetery by the grand gate, and proceeded along the centre avenue to the chapel. As the hearse stopped at the gate, it was met by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich and the Chaplain of the cemetery, in full canonicals, who preceded the coffin into the chapel; the former reading, in the most impressive manner, the eloquent and touching funeral service of the Church.

The coffin was borne into the chapel by twelve men, the weight appearing to be very great.

Immediately after, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was assisted from his carriage by his supporters, the Marquess of Lansdowne and the Marquess of Bredalbane. He looked pale, and was evidently deeply affected.

The order of the procession, as it entered the chapel, was as follows:—

Pages of his late Royal Highness.

Medical Attendants of his late Royal Highness.

The Curate of Kensington.

Vicar of Kensington.

Secretary, Librarian, &c. of his late Royal Highness.

Chaplains of his late Royal Highness.

Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

The Funeral.

Equerry of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Equerries of the Queen Dowager.

Equerries of the Queen.

Equerries of his late Royal Highness.

Heralds.

Groom in Waiting
to his Royal Highness
Prince Albert.

Groom in Waiting
to the Queen.

Lord in Waiting
to his Royal Highness
Prince Albert.

Lord in Waiting
to the Queen.

Herald.

The Chaplain of the Cemetery.

The Bishop of Norwich.

Herald.

Master of the Horse to the Queen.

The Lord Steward.

Herald.

A Gentleman	The Vice-	The Lord	A Gentleman
Usher to the	Chamberlain	Chamberlain	Usher to the
Queen.	of her	of her	Queen.
	Majesty's	Majesty's	
	Household.	Household.	

THE CORONET

A Gentleman	of his late Royal Highness,	A Gentleman
Usher to the	upon a black velvet cushion,	Usher to the
Queen.	borne by one of the Equerries	Queen.
	of his late Royal Highness.	

Supporters
of the Pall.

The Body,
Covered with a Black Velvet
Pall.

Supporters
of the Pall.

Adorned with escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's Arms.

Garber Principal

A Gentleman
Usher.

King of Arms, carrying
his Sceptre.

A Gentleman
Usher.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,

Supporter.

{ His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in a long Black Cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order, his Train borne by one of his Royal Highness's Equerries. }

Supporter.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, in a long Black Cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order, attended by his Royal Highness's Groom of the Stole and Treasurer, the Train borne by one of his Equerries.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, in a long Black Cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order, his Train borne by a Gentleman.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick,
Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, his
Train borne by a Gentleman.

The EXECUTORS named in the WILL of his late
Royal Highness.

The Cabinet Ministers.

Personal Friends of his late Royal Highness.

Staff of the Artillery Company.

Upon entering the chapel, the body was placed on a platform, and the coronet and cushion laid upon the coffin. The chief mourner sat at the head of the corpse, the supporters standing on each side. The princes of the royal family, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, sat near the chief mourner. The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household took his place at the feet of the corpse. The supporters of the pall stood on each side of the body. The train-bearers stood behind the princes of the royal family, and also the executors of his late Royal Highness. The other persons composing the procession were arranged on either side of the chapel, the pages having filed off at the entrance.

On the right of Prince Albert was Prince George, wearing the collar and star of the Order of the Garter, his Royal Highness's train being borne by Mr. James Hudson; and on the left of Prince Albert sat Prince Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, wearing the collar of an order of knighthood, his Royal Highness's train being borne by Baron Bernstorff.

Behind the three princes were the three executors of his late Royal Highness; Lord Dinorben occupying the middle seat, having Colonel Tynte on his right, and Lawrence Walker, Esq., on his left.

At the end of the chapel, to the north of the reading desk, were the medical attendants of his late Royal Highness, viz. Mr. Alexander, oculist; Sir John Doratt, Dr. Chambers, and Dr. Holland; and on the other side of the reading-desk were William Henry White, Esq., secretary; W. Pettigrew, Esq., librarian; the Hon. and Rev. Annesley Gore, domestic chaplain; and the Venerable Archdeacon Glover, the Rev. George Adam Browne, and the Rev. H. Parr Hamilton, chaplains to his late Royal Highness.

On the north side of the chapel, in the upper division of the seats, were the personal friends of his late Royal Highness, Sir Augustus

D'Este being at the top, and by his side sat the Duke of Wellington, K.G. The other private friends of the deceased royal Duke were the Earl of Dunmore, Lord John Russell, Hon. William Gore, Hon. Charles Gore, Hon. Robert Gore, Marquess of Clanricarde, Earl of Scarborough, Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Yarborough, Earl of Zetland, Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Templetown, Viscount Duncannon, Viscount Howick, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Cottenham, Lord Carbery, Lord Oranmore, Lord Nugent, Count Kielmansegge (the Hanoverian Minister), Lord Frederick G. Haliburton, Lord Marcus Hill, the Dean of Ely, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Hon. Henry Murray, Colonel Fox, Major Meade, Captain Croft, Right Hon. E. Ellice, Mr. Milbank, the Chevalier Hebelar, Prussian consul-general; Mr. H. Tufnell, M.P.; Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Augustus Stapleton, Esq., Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., David Salomons, Esq., Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, G.C.H., and the Rev. John Vane.

In the lower divisions of these seats were the equerries of his late Royal Highness, Captain Sir William Henry Dillon, R.N., K.C.H., and Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bart.

On the south side of the chapel, in the upper row of seats, were the Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chancellor sitting at the top. The other ministers present were Lord Wharnccliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir E. Knatchbull, and the Earl of Haddington. The Earl of Liverpool, lord-steward, also sat on this side.

The following had also seats in the chapel:—the Earl of Jersey, G.C.H., master of the horse to the Queen; Viscount Sydney and Captain Hood, the lord and groom in waiting to the Queen; Lord Colville and Captain Francis Seymour, the lord and groom in waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; Lord Charles Wellesley (clerk marshal), and the Hon. Colonel Grey, equerries to the Queen; Sir Andrew Barnard (clerk marshal) and Sir James Macdonell, equerries to the Queen Dowager; Colonel Keate, equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Hon. Captain Liddell, equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

While the mourners were being arranged, the platform on which the coffin was placed was lowered two feet, in order that the officiating prelate, the Bishop of Norwich, might be seen by his Royal Highness and the other principal mourners. At the conclusion of the second lesson, the coffin was lowered two feet six inches, leaving the coronet alone visible. It remained in this position until the conclusion of the service, when Garter Principal King of Arms pronounced the style,

&c., and broke the wands of office over the remains of his Royal Highness.

Immediately that all the mourners had entered the chapel, the doors were shut, to exclude the merely curious; indeed, the chapel was so filled by those who had to take part immediately in the ceremony, that there was no room even for the directors of the company.

At the close of the ceremony, which occupied about half an hour, the coffin was lowered into the catacombs by means of the machinery usually employed for the purpose, and was carried by the undertaker's assistants to the vault appropriated to the reception of the remains of his Royal Highness, there to remain until a mausoleum fitting the rank and station of the deceased shall have been erected as their last resting-place.

At the close of the solemnities, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and the other mourners, returned to town, but without observing any line of procession, and immediately afterwards the crowd dispersed.

The following was the form in which the style of the deceased was pronounced.

The service having been concluded, Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, advanced to the platform through which the coffin had already descended, the coronet alone being at this time visible, and pronounced the style of the deceased in the following words:—

“ Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take unto his divine mercy the late most high, most mighty, and most illustrious Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Baron of Inverness, and Baron of Arklow, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the most ancient and noble Order of the Thistle, Acting Grand Master and Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, sixth son of his late Majesty King George the Third, and uncle of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, whom may God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and every worldly happiness.”

The mourners then retired, and re-entered their carriages in the appointed order.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FUNERAL AMONGST THE JEWS.

The Jewish congregations assembled in their synagogues, which were stripped of their usual rich hangings and replaced with black, and a special service, emblematical of the mournful occasion, was read (which is quite unusual, except for crowned heads).

The following prayer, composed for the occasion, was impressively read by the Rev. S. Asher, in the Great Synagogue; and by the Rev. A. Barnett, in the New one, Great St. Helens:—

“Creator of all! thou art he whose throne is in the heavens, and thy glory filleth the whole earth; and, although thou art exalted above all, yet in thine infinite mercy dost thou regard those whom thou hast formed. Thou vouchsafest thy favours to thy creatures. Thou impartest thy grace to those who fear thee, and inspirest them with knowledge and understanding. Happy the man who puts his trust in thee; for all who hope in thee shall never be put to shame, and all who confide in thee shall never be confounded.

“Verily our hearts are faint, and our eyes are dimmed with tears, for the loss of our illustrious and beloved Prince, his Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex. He was the joy of our hearts, the promoter of good. Alas! this benevolent man hath passed from earth—his shadow hath departed! The Lord hath taken him—he is no more!

“We know, O Lord! that thy judgments are righteous, and that thou in faithfulness hast afflicted us.”

Reader and Congregation:—

“We give thanks to thee, O God! Though thou wert in anger with us, thou turnest from thy wrath, and dost comfort us.

“O Lord God! remember how he walked before thee in purity and rectitude, and the good which he hath done in thy sight. Great was his charity. He was the hope of the poor, and the strength of the weak. O receive his spirit with mercy and with kindness, that it may find protection under the shadow of thy wings, and may his rest be glorious and everlasting! Amen.

“Almighty, most merciful and gracious, we supplicate thee this day—a day of sorrowful assembly; for our eyes see and our hearts understand that prosperity endureth not for ever. Look down, we beseech thee, from thy habitation; endow us with thy holy spirit; forget us not for ever; for we will make perpetual remembrance of thy name. Cause us to know that to those only who trust in thee is there hope at the last, and that for those who confide in thee is there eternal salvation.”

In the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue, a special service, composed by the Rev. D. Meldola for the occasion, was performed to a very numerous congregation. The children of the numerous charitable institutions of that body were in attendance. After the service Dr. Lowie (his Royal Highness's Hebrew master,) delivered a very appropriate sermon in the English language.

At the West London Synagogue of British Jews, Burton-street, a service was performed on the occasion of the funeral of his Royal High-

ness the Duke of Sussex, when, after the usual afternoon prayers, a selection of appropriate Psalms was read; an English discourse was delivered, and a prayer, of which the following is a translation, was repeated by the minister :—

Prayer.

“ O Eternal God! who dwellest in the high and holy place, and also with the humble and contrite spirit! thou hast fixed a limit to the life of man, and a termination to the pilgrimage of those who pass through the valley of weeping. Our judgment proceedeth from thee, O Lord, for in thy hand is the balance of life and death. When thou appointest man to the silent tomb, who shall contend against thee? And when thou callest ‘ Return, O ye children of men!’ who shall withstand thy summons? From heaven, O Lord, thou hast caused thy decree to be heard; the hand of sorrow is heavy upon us, because thou hast recalled to the house appointed for all living thy upright servant, the pride and glory of our country, his Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, (may his rest be glorious !)

“ Remember, O Eternal! the benevolence he manifested to all men, and the faithfulness and truth he showed to the residue of thy flock, the remnant of Jacob; how earnestly he devoted himself to their happiness and well-being, and how, in the true spirit of justice and philanthropy, he sought to free them from their hindrances.

“ Remember, O Eternal! how freely he dispensed his substance to those who were in want; how he delighted to cheer the heart of the widow and the orphan, to succour the oppressed, and to plead the cause of the defenceless poor. O Lord, who knowest our formation, we beseech thee to remember that we are but dust, and that our life is like a fleeting shadow; and judge thy departed servant according to thy abundant mercy. Grant, O Lord, that his soul may abide in the realms of bliss, where the pious meet their reward, and where the righteous exult in thy heavenly light, and rejoice in the fulness of thy divine presence. Amen.”

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS IN THE CITY.

The City presented the accustomed appearance of the Sabbath, scarcely a shop being opened for business, agreeably to the wish of the chief magistrate, in order to show the respect of the citizens of London to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Until one o'clock nearly the whole of the shops were kept closed, and during the morning the bells of the City churches were tolled at intervals of a minute. Some of the shops remained closed during the whole day, and business was entirely suspended, whilst scarcely one was not partially closed. In other parts of the metropolis the shops were closed.

KENSINGTON.

The nobility and gentry arrived at Kensington in the following succession :—Colonel Tynte and Lord Dinorben, executors to his late Royal

Highness; Sir Moses Montefiore, the Dean of Ely and the Vicar and Curate of Kensington, Colonel Herries, Major Vivian, Baron Rothschild, Sir Augustus D'Este, the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir I. L. Goldsmid, the Earl of Scarborough, Earl of Dunmore, Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Arran, Earl Fortescue, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Yarborough, Earl of Leicester, Lord John Russell, Viscount Howick, Earl of Zetland, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Templeton, Lord Morpeth, Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, Lord F. G. Haliburton, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Frederick Gordon, Lord Sidney, Lord Carbery, Lord Nugent, Lord Duncannon, Lord Oranmore, Lord Cottenham, the Hon. Henry Murray, the Hon. William Gore, the Hon. and Reverend Charles Gore and the Hon. Robert Gore, brothers of the Duchess of Inverness; the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the Right Hon. T. D'Eyncourt, Sir B. Hall, Bart, M.P.,; the Hanoverian Minister, Count Kielmansegge, the Chevalier Hebel, Colonel Fox, M.P.; Mark Milbank, Esq.; H. Tuffnell, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Captain Croft, D. Salomons, Esq.

FREEMASONS OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

THE historian and the reader have equally to regret that the records of the Masonic order have not been preserved with sufficient care; had it been so, the one could glean with certainty those materials from accredited sources, which would have proved of the deepest interest to the other.

The following account of the Princes of the Royal House of Brunswick who have entered Freemasonry, will show that we have not been altogether unsuccessful in tracing their introduction into the mysteries of the order.

KING GEORGE THE FIRST.*

KING GEORGE THE SECOND. †

* A most enthusiastic Mason, whose ancestors were conspicuous in the times of the rebellion of 1715, with some MSS. forwarded many years since to Dr. Crucefix, stated that he could all but prove this monarch to have been a Freemason; and on this and other important points a correspondence was going on, when the party was seized with serious illness, and died in a few days. It was in the third year of the reign of this monarch, that the Masonic system was rallied, and Masonic toasts were revived shortly afterwards in 1719. Bro. Matthew Birkhead's song of the "Entered Prentice," has a line which goes far to prove the probability of the king's connexion with the order.

† In a very early edition of the *Irish Constitutions*, published in 1730, by Bro. John Pennell, dedicated to Lord St. George, will be found a very interesting ceremony of the laying the foundation of the Parliament House, on the 3rd February, 1720-9, by the Lords Justices, &c., wherein KING GEORGE THE SECOND is designated as a "Mason-King, whom God preserve."

H. R. H. FREDERIC, PRINCE OF WALES, son of King George the Second, was initiated on the 5th November, 1737. An occasional Lodge was held at the Prince's palace at Kew, near Richmond.

Present—The Rev. Dr. Desaguliers, formerly G. M., as Master.

Mr. Wm. Gofton, senior, attorney-at-law, and Mr. Erasmus King, junior, mathematician, as Wardens.

The Right Hon. Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, the Hon. Colonel James Lumley, the Hon. Major Madden, Mr. De Noyer, Mr. Vraden.

The Lodge being formed and tiled, his Royal Highness was introduced in the usual manner, and made an Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft. Our said royal Brother was made a Master Mason by the same Lodge, that assembled there again for the same purpose; and ever after, both in the Grand Lodge and in particular Lodges, the Fraternity joyfully remember his Royal Highness, and *his son, our present Sovereign.**

KING GEORGE THE THIRD.†

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK, brother to King George the Third. ‡

H. R. H. WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, brother to King George the Third, was made an Entered Apprentice, passed a Fellow Craft, and raised to the degree of a Master Mason on the 16th February, 1766, at an occasional Lodge held at the Horn Tavern, new Palace Yard. Present—The Right Hon. Lord Blayney, Grand Master; Richard Ripley, Charles Tuffnell, Esqrs, Grand Wardens; Horatio Ripley, Esq., as Grand Treasurer; T. Dyne, as Grand Sword Bearer; S. Spencer, Grand Secretary.

H. R. H. HENRY FREDERICK, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, brother to King George the Third, was entered, passed, and raised in the usual manner, on the 9th February, 1767, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, by Colonel John Salter, D.G.M., as Grand Master; H. Ripley, Esq., as Deputy Grand Master; P. Edwards and R. Ripley, Esqrs., as Grand Wardens; R. Berkeley, Esq., as Grand Treasurer; G. Paterson, Esq., as Grand Sword Bearer; S. Spencer, Grand Secretary

* King George the Third. Constitutions, 1784.

† The Masonic annals are silent as to the fact of the initiation of this prince, but there is strong conviction in the minds of many that it actually took place, but that his mother was desirous it should not be recorded, and that her wishes were complied with. The particular reason, if such was the case, is difficult now to account for, but there appears a something in the words above quoted from the Constitution of 1784, that *ever after* the initiation of the *father, his son, our present sovereign*, is very emphatically expressed. The fact of his three brothers having been initiated, tends to increase the probability that King George was a Craftsman. Brother Dunckerly, the natural son of George the Second, was a most enthusiastic Mason. The late Brother Gilkes positively stated that Prince George, meaning King George the Third, was all but initiated, and a Mason of some standing in the present day we have heard entertains the same opinion on some fair grounds, which at present we are not at liberty to state.

‡ The date of initiation we cannot at present record.

The Grand Lodge on the 17th April, 1767, passed the following resolutions:—

“ That the Grand Lodge entertains the highest sense of the honor conferred on the Society by the initiation of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland; and that each of their Royal Highnesses be presented with an apron, lined with blue silk; and that in all future processions they do rank as Past Grand Masters, next to the Grand Officers for the time being.”

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND was proposed as Grand Master on the 10th April, 1782, and elected by a great majority, accompanied by every possible mark of approbation and respect; and proclaimed on the 1st May, when he nominated the Earl of Effingham as Acting Grand Master.

H. R. H. PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, (afterwards King William the Fourth), was initiated March 9, 1786, in Lodge No. 86, held at the Prince George, Plymouth. His Royal Highness, when Duke of Clarence, became, in 1796, Patron of Royal Arch Masonry, on the demise of his illustrious uncle the Duke of Cumberland; and, on the demise of King George the Fourth, became Patron of the United Grand Lodge. He received the apron and rank as Past Grand Master on the 7th April, 1787.

H. R. H. GEORGE AUGUSTUS, PRINCE OF WALES, was initiated at a Special Lodge held for that purpose at the Star-and-Garter, Pall-mall, on the 6th of February, 1787, his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, as Master; whereon the Grand Lodge, in testimony of the high sense it entertained of the honor thereby conferred on the Society, resolved that his Royal Highness be presented with an apron, faced with blue silk, and in all assemblies he should take place next to, and on the right hand of, the Grand Master. He was elected Grand Master, in 1790, on the demise of his uncle the Duke of Cumberland.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK, initiated in the Britannic Lodge, at the Star-and-Garter, Pall-mall, on the 21st of November, 1787; introduced by his brother the Prince of Wales (afterwards King George the Fourth), who, with his royal uncle (G.M.), assisted in the ceremony. His Royal Highness received the compliment of a silk apron, with the rank of a Past Grand Master.

H. R. H. PRINCE EDWARD (afterwards Duke of Kent) was initiated into Masonry in the Union Lodge, Geneva, in 1789. His Royal Highness became Provincial Grand Master of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Patron of the Knight Templars of Scotland, in 1790. His Royal Highness received the silk apron, and rank of a Past Grand Master.

H. R. H. PRINCE ERNEST AUGUSTUS (afterwards Duke of Cumber-

land and now King of Hanover) was initiated on the 11th of May, 1796, at the house of the Earl of Moira; and in the evening, in Grand Lodge, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales announced the same, whereon the badge and rank of Past Grand Master was conferred on Prince Ernest.

H. R. H. PRINCE WILLIAM OF GLOUCESTER (nephew of King George the Third) was initiated in the Britannic Lodge, in April, 1796, and received the apron and rank of Past Grand Master; became a Royal Arch Mason on the 7th of January, 1797; and on the 11th of the same month was exalted to the degree of Knight Templar.

H. R. H. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK (afterwards Duke of Sussex) was initiated, in 1798, at a Lodge in Berlin, on the 6th of February, 1805; this intelligence was announced in the Grand Lodge of England, when the apron and rank as Past Grand Master were conferred on his Royal Highness. His Royal Highness occasionally attended the Grand Lodge as a Grand Officer, and sometimes officiated as D.G.M. under the more experienced Masons, although, with the rank of Past Grand Master, he was entitled, on such occasions, to have taken his seat on the Masonic throne. On the 13th May, 1812, the Prince Regent appointed him Deputy Grand Master; and on the 13th April, 1813, the Prince Regent having declined to be re-elected, the Duke of Sussex was unanimously elected Grand Master, and installed on the 12th May. On the 31st December, 1813, he was made an Ancient Mason in the Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1, immediately preceding the Union of the two English Societies. His Royal Highness was M.E.Z. of the Grand Chapter, and G. Sup. of the Grand Conclave; but we have not the dates of his exaltation as a Royal Arch Mason, or of his installation as Knight Templar. His son, Sir Augustus Fred. D'Este, then of the 9th Lancers, was constituted a member of Grand Lodge on the 3rd of June, 1818, and permitted to wear the clothing and take rank as Past Grand Warden. His Royal Highness died the 21st of April, 1843, after having completed a Grand Mastership of upwards of thirty years.

ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

EPITAPH.

WHEN dies the Prince, or when the Peasant dies,
How seldom truth the epitaph supplies;
But if of SUSSEX all that's true be told,
Few were his faults—his virtues manifold!

J. LEE STEVENS, P. G. S.

London, May 4, 1843.

M A S O N I C O D E,

ON THE DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX,
GRAND MASTER OF FREEMASONS.

BY BRO. J. E. CARPENTER.

LET our tears be shed, o'er the funeral bed
Where our Prince—our Friend, reposes,
For the darksome gloom of no royal tomb
His honored corse encloses ;
The free fresh air waves the branches there,
Let no false pride upbraid him,
He knew no state but the good and great,
And mid those he loved they've laid him.

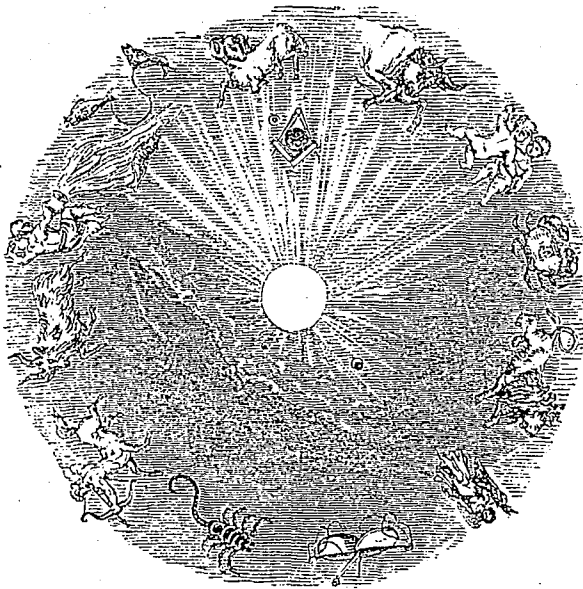
The worldly fame, and the Royal name,
May pass—we claim another,—
In the *mystic band* he'll no more command,
We mourn him as a BROTHER !
May pray'rs ascend for our loved, lost friend,
From our Lodges' deep recesses,
In words of love to the Lodge above,
And from hearts that fervour blesses !

Tho' tears may fall o'er the funeral pall,
Where his earthly course was ended,
Far, far away, shall the Mason pray,
For him who all befriended !
May our minds be *squared* and our souls prepared
Like his, in virtue *centre'd*,
For the "*Lodge of Light*," in those regions bright,
Where we trust *his* spirit's enter'd !

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SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.—MAY 15, 1843.



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FREEMASONS' QUARTERLY ADVERTISER.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.—MAY 15, 1843.

FREEMASONRY.

THE BRIGHT ANNUAL FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF THE

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**FREEMASONS' TAVERN GREAT QUEEN STREET,
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THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABOYNE, IN THE CHAIR.

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" Henry Faudell	J.W. Burlington Lodge	" 113
" W. H. Kilpin	Late of Lodge of Good Report . .	" 158
" W. Rackstraw	P.M. Lodge of Faith	" 165
" Benjamin Webster	J.W. Bedford Lodge	" 183
" John Bevis	Lodge of Union	" 195
" William Wilcockson	W.M. Lodge of Unions	" 318
" Charles Dixon	J.D. Bank of England Lodge . . .	" 329
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FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

At a Meeting of the Committee, held in the Freemasons' Hall, Lincoln, on Thursday, January 19, 1843,

PRESENT,

Bros. Henry Goddard (in the Chair); R. S. Harvey; E. A. Bromhead; J. Nicholson; — Drury; — Taylor; — Middleton; — Webber; — Greathead, and others; it was

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

“That Brothers W. A. Nicholson, Goodacre, and Jepson, be a Sub-Committee, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions among the Brethren in Lincoln and the neighbourhood thereof.”

“That Brother W. H. Adams, Mayor of Boston, W.M. of the Lodge of Harmony, be requested to act in that neighbourhood.”

“That Brother Malim be requested to act at Grantham, and Brother Smedley at Sleaford.

“That Brother R. T. Crucefix, *M.D.*, P. G. Deacon, and Brother J. Lee Stevens, P. G. Steward, be requested to communicate with the various Lodges, Chapters, and Encampments, beyond the province of Lincoln, inviting them to form committees to obtain Subscriptions, and to communicate the result with the least possible delay.”

(Signed) “HENRY GODDARD, Chairman.”

Treasurer to the Lincoln Committee—Brother R. S. HARVEY, Prov. G. Treasurer.

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 R. VINN—East Meon, Hants
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 W. ANDERSON—Oakley, Bed
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 JAMES RUSSELL—Barnsey
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 JOSLIN BULWER—Ramsden
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 ROBT. EVERETT—Westcote
 T. WATERS—Winchester
 S. T. TAYLOR—Dilham, Nor.

T. H. SHEPPARD—Clifton
 W. S. HUTCHMAN—Chipping
 Nor on
 R. BEAMAN—Donnington
 J. M. PAINE—Farnham
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 J. GREENAWAY—Radley
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 H. KNIGHT—Winchester
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 J. BAYLEY—Colingbourn
 T. BARRY—Middle Claydon
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 H. SIMMONS—Hadlow
 J. KING—Blechningly
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 W. DRAKE—Kingsclere
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 Fire Insurances may be effected for a longer term than One Year, at Reduced Rates, by payment in advance.
 The Premiums for Insurance of **LIVES** are upon an equally moderate scale of charges.
Annual Premiums on Life Insurance for £100.

AGE.	20	30	40	50	60	70
	£1 14 11	2 4 1	2 18 10	4 4 5	6 11 2	10 16 2

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 Prospectuses and Marks for Buildings may be had, of and Proposals for Insurances, &c., be forwarded to, their Agents in their respective districts, or to the Office in London.
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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

1, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Instituted in 1696.—Extended to Life Insurance, 1836.

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The important advantages offered by the plan and constitution of the Life Department of this Society, are:—

That Insurers are protected by a large invested Capital upon which there is no interest to pay, and for which no deduction of any kind is made; which enables the Directors to give the whole of the profits to Insuring Members.

That the profits are divided annually amongst all Members of five years' standing, and applied towards reducing Life Insurance to the lowest possible rates of premium, the abatement for the year 1843 being £45 per cent.; and it is expected that an equal abatement will in future be annually made.

The following table will show the effect of the reduction on Members' Policies that have been five years in force:—

Age when Insured.	Sum Insured.	Annual Premium fo. first 5 years.	Reduction on the 6th Premium.	Premium payable for 1843.
	£	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
27	2000	50 1 8	22 10 9	27 10 11
28	2000	51 1 8	22 19 9	28 1 11
35	2000	59 16 8	26 18 6	32 18 2
43	2000	73 13 4	33 3 0	40 10 4
52	2000	96 8 4	43 7 9	53 0 7
57	2000	114 0 0	51 6 0	62 14 0

This system of reducing the Premiums affords immediate benefit to the Members, or it enable them to insure a further sum upon their lives equal to more than one-half of the present Policy, without any additional outlay.

ROBERT STEVEN, Secretary.

NOTE.—Members' Policies effected before the 24th June next, will participate in the Profits one year earlier than those taken out after that date.

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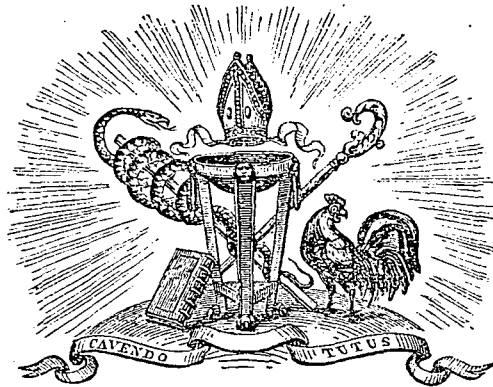
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1824.

A **Third** Quinquennial Division of Profits was made in January 1842, and the **Bonus** then divided, amounted on an average, to **£28. per Cent.** on the Premiums paid.

The Rates of Premium are **lower** than those of most other Offices, particularly for **Terms of Years.**

TABLE OF PREMIUMS FOR ASSURING £100 ON A HEALTHY LIFE.

Age.	For One Year only.	For 7 Years at an Annual Payment of	For the whole Life.	Age.	For One Year only.	For 7 Years at an Annual Payment of	For the whole Life.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
20	1 0 6	1 1 8	2 0 6	44	1 10 10	1 13 7	3 11 0
21	1 0 8	1 1 9	2 1 5	45	1 12 2	1 14 8	3 13 0
22	1 0 9	1 1 10	2 2 4	46	1 12 6	1 16 0	3 15 6
23	1 0 10	1 1 11	2 3 3	47	1 13 5	1 17 8	3 18 0
24	1 0 11	1 2 0	2 4 2	48	1 14 4	1 19 6	4 1 0
25	1 1 0	1 2 2	2 5 2	49	1 15 4	2 1 5	4 4 0
26	1 1 2	1 2 6	2 6 2	50	1 16 11	2 3 10	4 7 3
27	1 1 3	1 2 9	2 7 2	51	1 19 2	2 6 6	4 10 6
28	1 1 4	1 3 2	2 8 2	52	2 1 7	2 9 8	4 14 0
29	1 1 9	1 3 7	2 9 3	53	2 4 8	2 13 0	4 17 6
30	1 2 1	1 4 1	2 10 4	54	2 6 8	2 16 6	5 1 3
31	1 3 0	1 4 6	2 11 6	55	2 8 8	3 0 4	5 5 0
32	1 3 8	1 5 3	2 12 8	56	2 12 4	3 4 4	5 9 0
33	1 4 3	1 6 0	2 13 11	57	2 16 9	3 8 6	5 13 0
34	1 5 0	1 6 7	2 15 2	58	3 0 9	3 12 8	5 17 6
35	1 5 2	1 7 2	2 16 6	59	3 5 10	3 17 2	6 2 0
36	1 5 10	1 8 0	2 17 10	60	3 10 6	4 2 3	6 7 2
37	1 6 5	1 8 6	2 19 3	61	3 14 0	4 7 5	6 12 4
38	1 7 8	1 9 1	3 0 8	62	3 17 2	4 13 5	6 17 9
39	1 8 5	1 9 10	3 2 2	63	4 1 4	5 0 4	7 3 7
40	1 8 9	1 10 4	3 3 8	64	4 6 0	5 8 0	7 9 10
41	1 9 5	1 11 0	3 5 4	65	4 13 6	5 16 3	7 16 9
42	1 9 9	1 11 9	3 7 0	66	5 1 10	6 4 11	8 4 1
43	1 10 0	1 12 6	3 9 0	67	5 9 7	6 14 0	8 12 1

Farther information can be obtained of **G. H. PINCKARD, ACTUARY,**
No. 78, **GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.**

* * The Income of this Society, which is steadily increasing,
now exceeds **£97,900 per annum.**