

THE  
MASONIC MIRROR:

SEPTEMBER, 1855.

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THE "SUSSEX WING" OF THE ROYAL FREE  
HOSPITAL.

It is something like twelve years since our late highly respected G.M., H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, was called from this sublunary world to the Grand Lodge above, where we fervently hope, his spirit is at rest; and yet it is only within the last month that the foundation stone of a memorial, which from its nature we trust will exist to the end of time, has been laid. The memorial fund was originally raised with the view of erecting a statue of H.R.H., in some prominent position of the metropolis, or a mausoleum in Kensal Green, the resting place of the mortal remains of our illustrious and lamented brother. When the funds, however, had been got together, and found to amount to something like 1400*l.* or 1500*l.*, the committee, as we think, wisely determined to apply them to an object more worthy of the man it was designed to honour, and aid in the extension of some great public charity, and after due consideration, the "Sussex Wing," (designed to receive one hundred patients), of the Royal Free Hospital, was determined upon. We could have wished, perhaps, that the fund had been employed for the purpose of endowing one of our own charities or assisting in building a school-house for our boys, which yet remains unprovided for; but next to these we know of no charity more worthy of support than the Royal Free Hospital, where patients are at all times received, and their cases promptly attended to; they requiring no other recommendation than this—they are in poverty, and in want of medical assistance. A more Samaritan Institution cannot be imagined. It says to the afflicted, no matter from what cause they may have contracted disease, "Fear not, come unto us, and we will receive you, your wants shall be readily administered to, and if human skill can preserve life, or alleviate your miseries, here will you find it." Nor are the spiritual wants of the patients neglected, and many a poor erring mortal has found his or her dying pillow smoothed by the reflection that through the exertions of the excellent Chaplain of the Institution, they have been blessed with the opportunity of making their peace with their offended God, and have felt the inspiration that through the mercy of the Saviour, who died for all, they were about to pass from this to a better world. Those who have had an

opportunity of attending our public Hospitals, know how much of good, how much of holy feeling frequently lies at the bottom of the heart of many an afflicted fellow creature, apparently sunk in the lowest depths of vice and misery, and those who have listened to their dying tale, have not failed deeply to sympathise in their miseries, and to feel that they have indeed been "more sinned against than sinning." For the succour of such as these no better Institution than the Royal Free Hospital could have been devised, and sure we are that could H.R.H. have been consulted as to what would be most gratifying to his own feelings as a memorial, he would have said, "Let me not live in bronze or marble, but in the grateful hearts of our poor fellow-creatures, all of whom I regard as my brothers, through the means of some charity, which adopting my name may relieve their wants and alleviate their miseries." Such as we have stated, we are convinced, would have been the sentiment of H.R.H., and glad we are that they are now being so well carried out, the fund having been held in the hands of trustees until the Hospital Committee could raise sufficient funds to complete the intended wing.

We will not say anything here relative to the rise and progress of this Hospital, because that will be found so fully and eloquently described in the speech of its benevolent founder, Dr. Marsden, in another page of the "Masonic Mirror," that we feel any words of our own, could only tend to weaken its effect. We may, however, be allowed to express our regret that more advantage was not taken by the Joint Committee of the Hospital and the Committee of the Fund—rare opportunity of seeing a foundation stone laid with Masonic honours (especially in the metropolis), to benefit the funds of the Institution. Had more publicity of the intended ceremony been given; had greater preparations been made for the accommodation of visitors; had the procession been allowed to extend over a greater space of ground than about the thirty yards leading from the Welsh School to the spot where the stone was laid; had the ladies of the brethren and other friends of the charity been invited to lay their purses upon the foundation stone; had tickets been sold for the dinner in the evening, aided by the excellent appeals of Br. Dobie, Br. Pritchard, the Rev. Br. Dr. Bowles, Dr. Marsden, and others, at least 1000*l.* might have been added to the funds.

The opportunity, however, has been allowed to pass, but we trust that those brethren who can afford to aid the Institution, will therefore feel themselves the more called upon to forward their subscriptions to the able Secretary of the Institution, our excellent and respected Br. Fenn. We vouch for it they will be thankfully received, and faithfully applied.

We much regret that our beloved G.M. was prevented from being present at the ceremony, in consequence of the severe illness of his excellent countess—whom we pray the G.A. of the U. speedily to restore to health—and that regret was further enhanced by the knowledge that our highly estimable D.G.M. was only slowly recovering from a very serious attack of indisposition, which rendered it impossible for him to be present. In their absence, however, we are convinced there could not have been found a better representative than our Br. Dobie, P.G.M. for Surrey,

and G. Registrar of England, and we are glad to find that his valuable services have been properly appreciated and suitably acknowledged by the Committee of the Hospital, as is evinced by the following extract from the minutes of their proceedings, with which we have been favoured.

“At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Royal Free Hospital, held on the 2nd August, It was resolved unanimously:—

“That the warm and sincere thanks of this Committee are pre-eminently due, and are hereby given to Alexander Dobie, Esq., Provincial Grand Master for Surrey, and Grand Registrar of the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, for the able manner in which he (acting for the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master) conducted the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the “Sussex Wing” of this Hospital, to be erected in memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master. Also for the lively interest he manifested for this Institution, when presiding at the dinner held on that occasion in Freemasons’ Hall.

“That this resolution be fairly transcribed, framed and glazed, and presented to Mr. Dobie.”

We have reason to believe that this acknowledgment has ere this been presented to Br. Dobie, and from a knowledge of the character of our worthy brother, we are sure that no compliment could have been paid to him which he would more highly value. The trowel with which the stone was laid has been forwarded to the G.M., Br. Dobie, only acting as his *locum tenens* at the ceremony. It bears the following inscription:—

“With this Trowel the first stone of the “Sussex Wing” of the Royal Free Hospital, to be erected in memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, was laid by Alexander Dobie, Esq., Provincial Grand Master for Surrey, and Grand Registrar of the Fraternity of Free and accepted Masons of England (acting for the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, the Most Worshipful Grand Master), on the 30th day of July, 1855.”

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### THE MARK DEGREE.

WE have to direct the attention of our readers, to a communication which appears in another page, from Comp. Gaylor, the G. Scibe, N. of Scotland, relative to the spurious Mark Lodge meeting in London. We certainly regret, after the evidence recently published of the illegality of that body, that so highly esteemed a brother as Lord Leigh, who holds the distinguished position of P.G.M. for Warwickshire, should have allowed himself to be installed as its master—and it now behoves him, after the statements made by Comp. Gaylor, to ascertain whether those Comps. with whom he is associated, have ever been legally initiated into the Order in Scotland, as asserted—Comp. Gaylor, distinctly averring, that Dr. Jones, the founder of the London Mark Lodge, has never been registered in the books of the G. Chapter of Scotland. It is clear that the matter cannot be allowed to stop as it at present stands, but that the Bon Accord Chapter of Aberdeen, must be called strictly to account for its proceedings—and with regard to the London Lodge, if it continues to meet in spite of legal prohibition, the G. Chapter of Scotland must call upon the G. Lodge of England to use its power to put a stop to the practice of illegal Masonry by members of its body.

## FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND.

*(Continued from p. 476.)*

In following up our history of Freemasonry in England, and feeling with regret that we are about to leave the chronicles of times replete with sublime conception, and most extraordinary ability in adapting magnificence with utility; for those of speculative masonry as it now is, it cannot but strike our readers as extraordinary, that a church which had done so much to foster it in its infancy, and support it in its youth and maturity, should in later days, not only withdraw that support, but as far as possible, prevent any of the body from entering into its bonds of universal friendship and benevolence. That Gothic Masonry, (according to the accepted term) so replete with fine geometrical imagination, and by the harmonious imitation of nature's works, seeming to lift our ideas to that Great Architect from whom all goodness springs, and without whose divine assistance, all our works are of no avail, was introduced with Christianity into this country, and that it increased in splendour till the reigns of the Tudors, when the excess of ornament became so great, that its sublimity was destroyed, and it seemed to lose that appearance of vigour, which is capable of withstanding the destroying hand of time—will be found in our early numbers.

In the fifteenth century, great advances were made in classical knowledge, scholars were not content with the studies handed down to them by the ancient Latin authors, but made great researches in Greek and Oriental learning, which led to the correction of the volume of the Sacred Law, as in its present state, and finally consummated the Reformation. The church as then established, watched those innovations with a jealous eye; and although, perhaps willing to allow every liberality to a society, when considering it under her own peculiar protection, like a jealous mistress was unwilling to share her favours with universal countenance and support. We find that the re-introduction of the Augustan style into England, was contemporaneous with the Reformation, and as Freemasonry progressed under the new system, its former supporters not only withdrew their countenance, but have since enforced the most cruel laws to destroy it by persecuting its members. This will no doubt fully account for the want of support from the crown during the interval between the death of Charles II., and accession of William III., when the mistaken zeal of James cost him his throne, and in no doubt shortened his life, for a court that could excuse its venality and profligacy by endeavouring to force the lower classes to become religious (according to its own peculiar notions of what religion should be) could, from its entire want of that homely, and too little esteemed faculty of the mind, namely, common sense, hardly be expected to comprehend an institution, whose government is only enforced by moral principle and example.

Upon the abdication of James, and the entailment of the crown on Mary, Princess of Orange, and Anne, Princess of Denmark, and their issue; and these failing, on William, Prince of Orange, in 1689, which

settlement was soon after followed in the kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland, and the constitution we now enjoy was established; but the close of the seventeenth century being very turbulent, and the public mind very much disturbed, Masonry had many difficulties to contend with. In such an unsettled state of politics, particular Lodges could not be attended in the southern part of England, which was the principle seat of action, but were occasionally held where circumstances allowed, and in or near places where great works were carried on.

Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of London, held an occasional Lodge of his brother Masters, at St. Thomas' Hospital, Southwark, to advise with the governors about the best design of rebuilding the hospital in its present style, near which a stated Lodge remained for a long time after. Beside that and the old Lodge of St. Paul, (now the Lodge of Antiquity), there was another in Piccadilly, near St. James's church, one near Westminster Abbey, one near Covent Garden, one in Holborn, one on Tower Hill, and some others which met at stated times.

King William having been made a Freemason, confirmed the choice of Br. Wren, as Grand Master, and under his patronage St. Paul's Cathedral was carried on, and the new part of the palace at Hampton Court completed after an old design by Inigo Jones, and an industrious Lodge was held there during the building. This is considered one of the finest royal houses in England, the site was selected by its original founder, Cardinal Wolsey; for the beauty of its views, the house and parks being surrounded on three sides by the river Thames, and is indeed a work of great beauty and magnificence. The facade, or king's apartment, fronting the privy garden, and Thames, extends 328 feet, the facade, or queen's apartment, fronting the house park, extends 330 feet, the approach to the principal staircase leading to the king's side, is through a beautiful portico about 90 feet long, consisting of a colonade of sixteen duplicated pillars of the Ionic Order.

The king at this time built the little palace at Kensington, and the Military Hospital at Chelsea was completed, the industry and care displayed by Sir Christopher and Sir Stephen Fox conjointly, in the erection and settlement of this excellent public institution, are worthy of the gratitude of the nation; Sir Stephen, a lord of the treasury, attended to the due payment of the works, and the surveyor vigorously forwarded the buildings, and prescribed the statutes, and whole economy of the house, which for its cleanliness, health, and convenience, is considered one of the best in Europe, with regard to adaption to the purpose for which it is intended.

The king also converted the splendid new palace at Greenwich, into an hospital for aged and disabled seamen, and ordered it to be finished after Inigo Jones' original design. Sir Christopher, G.M., was among the first who addressed their majesties to apply those buildings to this pious and charitable purpose, and was most admirably supported by Lord Somers, Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Bridgman, secretary of the admiralty, and Mr. Lowndes, secretary of the treasury. It was originally not only intended for the relief and support of veteran and disabled seamen, but for the maintenance of such widows and orphans, whose parents had lost their lives in the

public service.—Which with its sister at Chelsea, are only acts of justice towards those who have shed their blood, or expended the energy of their early days in the defence of the nation, and those comforts which all classes enjoy. After the grant had passed the great seal, and a commission appointed with full powers to conduct all affairs relating to the building, and the surveyor, (Sir Christopher) nominated a director, and chief architect, this public spirited brother cheerfully undertook the work, gratis. The new fabric was contrived extensive, durable, and magnificent, in conformity with the graceful pavilion which had been erected there by King Charles II., originally for his own residence. The surveyor contributed his time, labour, and experience for several years, with all the expedition the circumstances would permit, preferring in this, as in all other cases, the public service to any private advantage, ever showing the greatest contempt for the acquirement of wealth.

This year, 1698, the noble Br. Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, attending the usual assembly and feast at London, was chosen Grand Master, and approved by the king, Sir Christopher Wren was appointed Deputy Grand Master, and Br. Edward Strong, and his son, Grand Wardens. Sir Christopher was in the following year again chosen Grand Master.

On the death of King William, March 8th, 1702, the Queen Mary being also dead, he was succeeded by Anne, the other daughter of James II. This Queen enlarged St. James's Palace; and after the famous battle of Blenheim, demolished the Royal Castle of Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, and built on its site the noble castle of Blenheim, a residence for the famous British general, John Churchill, Duke of Malborough.

In this reign, the two nations of England and Scotland, after having been subject to the same Sovereign during one hundred and four years, were by the wisdom of both their supreme councils, indissolubly united into one empire, under the name of Great Britain.

At this time, the Queen and Parliament enacted that fifty additional parish churches should be built to meet the increased requirement for religious instruction, caused by the great extension of the cities of London and Westminster. The Grand Master being appointed surveyor, and also one of the commissioners for carrying on the work, gave all the attention that his other public services would permit; and preparatory to commencing, took occasion to convey his views on the subject to a friend appointed on the same commission, in a letter, which is distinguished as much for the ability and experience displayed in recommendations set forth, as for the vigor and plainness of its language.

It consists of eight separate recommendations, of which subsequent is a short extract: First, "that the sites should not be chosen with regard to cheapness, but for the convenience of their congregations."

Second, "that all burials in churches should be disallowed, both as regards the permanence of the building, as the health of the congregation."

Third. That cemeteries be constructed outside the walls, where the dead need not be disturbed at the pleasure of the sexton, or piled four or five upon one and other, or bones thrown out to gain room, and shewing that such receptacles for the dead would form a graceful border to the excessive

growth of the city, which was there encircled with scavengers' dung stalls.

Fourth. That the situation of churches should be as much as possible in the open streets, not in obscure lanes, nor where they would obstruct the passage of coaches; and that the mother church of the parish where it is divided, have a tower large enough for a good ring of bells, and the other churches smaller towers, for two or three bells.

Fifth. The selection of building materials and manufacture of cement.

Sixth. The capacity and dimensions of churches.

Seventh. The situation of the pulpit, so that the preacher may be heard perfectly in all parts of the church.

Eighth. The size of the new churches to be at least 60 feet broad, and 90 feet long; and the pews so arranged that the poor may have equal opportunity of hearing Gospel preached with the rich.

About this time, Buckingham and Marlborough Houses, in St. James's Park; Powis House, in Ormond Street; the Opera House, in the Haymarket; and many others about the Metropolis were built by the Craft, under the direction of the Grand Master; and in the country the Duke of Devonshire's fine seat at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire; Stourton, in Wiltshire; the Earl of Carlisle's seat, called Castle Howard, near York; Hemsley House, or Duncomb Park; Mereworth House, in Kent; Wilbury House, in Wiltshire. And after the peace of Utrecht, many rich officers returning to England, displayed the taste they had acquired during their residence on the Continent, by raising many stately mansions. The Augustan style was most magnificently displayed in the chapel of Trinity College, at Oxford, by Dr. Bathurst, in Christ's Church College, in Peckwater Square, by Dr. Aldridge; in Queen's College, which was elegantly rebuilt by Dr. Lancaster, Allhallow's church, and the new printing house.

The Grand Master, Sir Christopher Wren, the designer of St. Paul's, London, and as master of the work, conducted it from the first stone, had also the satisfaction of seeing the completion of that noble edifice. The first stone was laid in the year 1675, and the works carried on with such care and expedition, that the walls of the choir and side aisles were finished, and the circular north and south porticos, and the great pillars of the dome brought to the same height, in the year 1685. The last stone on the top of the lanthorn was laid 1710, by the Grand Master's son, Christopher Wren, Esq., deputed by his father, in the presence of Br. Strong and his son, Grand Wardens, and other free and accepted Masons, and fellow crafts that had been employed in the execution of the work.

At this period, Masonry made hardly any progress. The advanced age and increasing infirmities of Sir Christopher preventing his attention to the duties of Grand Master, the Lodges decreased, and the annual festivals were no longer held. The old Lodge of St. Paul's, and a few others, still met regularly, but consisted of few members. In order to increase their numbers, it was proposed, and afterwards finally agreed, *That the privileges of Masonry should no longer be restricted to operative Masons, but extend to men of various professions, provided they were regularly approved and initiated into the Order.*

Queen Anne died at Kensington, without leaving any issue, August

1st, 1714. She was the last descendant of Charles I. upon the throne of Britain. The others being Catholics, were excluded by statute from the crown, in consequence of which George, elector of Hanover, descended from Elizabeth, sister of Charles I., and Queen of Bohemia, became King of Great Britain.

King George arrived in London, September 20th, 1714, and not being a Freemason, and entirely unacquainted with the language, the few Lodges in the south of England were greatly in want of an active patron by reason of the inability of Sir Christopher to attend. Therefore, in order to cement under a new Grand Master the centre of union and harmony, the following Lodges, namely, No. 1, at the Goose and Gridiron, in St. Paul's Church-yard; No. 2, at the Crown, in Parker's-lane, near Drury-lane; No. 3, at the Apple-Tree Tavern, in Charles-street, Covent-garden; No. 4, at the Rummer and Grapes Tavern, in Channel-row, Westminster; with some old brothers, met at the Apple Tree, and having placed in the chair the oldest Master Mason, being the master of a Lodge, they constituted themselves a Grand Lodge, *pro tempore*, in due form. At this meeting, it was resolved to revive the Quarterly Communications of the Fraternity, and in compliment to the oldest Lodge, to hold the next annual assembly and feast, at the Goose and Gridiron, in St. Paul's Church-yard, at which meeting to elect a Grand Master among themselves, till they should have the honour of a noble brother at their head. Accordingly, on St. John the Baptist's day, 1717, in the third year of the reign of George I., the assembly and feast was holden at the above-named house, when the oldest Master Mason, and the Master of a Lodge, having taken the chair, a list of candidates duly qualified for the office of Grand Master was read to the brethren; and the names having been separately proposed, the brethren, by a great majority of hands, elected Br. Anthony Sayer, Grand Master of Masons for the ensuing year, who was forthwith invested by the oldest Master, installed by the Master of the oldest Lodge, and duly congratulated by the assembly, who paid him homage. The Grand Master then entered on the duties of his office, and appointed his Wardens, Br. Jacob Lamball, G.S.W., Br. Capt. Joseph Elliott, G.J.W., and commanded the brethren of Lodges to meet the grand officers every quarter in communication at the place appointed in his summons; enjoining them also to recommend to all the Fraternity a punctual attendance on the next annual assembly and feast.

A variety of regulations were proposed and agreed to at this meeting; the principal of which was the following:—"That the privilege of assembling as Masons, which had been hitherto unlimited, should be vested in certain Lodges or assemblies of Masons, convened in certain places; and that every Lodge to be hereafter convened, except the four old Lodges at this time existing should be legally authorised to act by a warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in communication; and that without such warrant, no Lodge should be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional." Previous to which, it had

been the immemorial custom, whenever a sufficient number of Masons met together within a certain district, with the consent of the sheriff, or chief magistrate of the place, they were empowered to make Masons, and practise the rites of Masonry, without warrant of Constitution. The privilege was inherent in themselves as individuals, and this privilege is still enjoyed by two old Lodges now extant, which act by immemorial constitution.

In consequence of this regulation, several new Lodges were soon after founded in different parts of London and its environs, and the Masters and Wardens of these Lodges were commanded to attend the meetings of the Grand Lodge, make a regular report of their proceedings, and forward to the Grand Master, from time to time, a copy of any by-laws they might form for their own government; in order that no laws established among them should be contrary to or subversive of the general regulations by which the Fraternity had been so long governed, and which had been so long governed, and which had been sanctioned by the four Lodges convened as Grand Lodge, in 1717.

In order to shew due consideration and respect to four old Lodges by which the Grand Lodge was originated, it was resolved, "That every privilege which they collectively enjoyed, by virtue of their immemorial rights, they should still continue to enjoy; and that no law, rule, or regulation, to be hereafter made or passed in Grand Lodge, should ever deprive them of such privilege, or encroach on any landmark which was at that time established as the standard of Masonic government." This motion having been confirmed, the old Masons in the metropolis, agreeably to the resolutions of the brethren at large, vested all their inherent privileges, as individuals, in the four old Lodges in trust, that they would never suffer the old charges and ancient landmarks to be infringed. The four old Lodges then agreed to extend their patronage to every Lodge which the Grand Lodge should hereafter constitute according to the new regulations, and while such Lodges conformed to the ancient constitutions of the Order, to admit their Masters and Wardens to share with them all the privileges of Grand Lodge, excepting precedence of rank.

Thus we arrive at a most interesting and important period in the history of Masonry, and from henceforth it assumes a still greater importance. The method of carrying on the work and the tools employed in imitating the beautiful harmony of the Great Architect of the Universe, from this time became the emblems of working the eternal salvation of mankind. The truly speculative Mason sees in every line a communication with Divine wisdom; from every working tool he derives a moral lesson. By the beautiful harmony of the creation, he is taught to regard all mankind as one family, however distinguished by country or religious opinion, all worshipping the same Almighty Parent from whom all good works do proceed, and to whom all look up with reverence and gratitude, whatever their sect or peculiar forms of worship may be. That this feeling of universal love is approved by the Creator and Preserver of all mankind, is amply evinced by the peace and happiness, which, with his assistance,

Freemasonry has been enabled to extend to the remotest part of the habitable globe, by softening the hearts of men, when their vital fluids are condensed by rancour or revenge. Whether engaged in national or private strife, it has been the means of recalling the mind of man to a recollection of him, to whom all hearts are open, and whose attributes are peace and love to all. Still in bidding adieu to Freemasonry as it formerly existed, let us never forget what we owe to those worthies who have left monuments of the inspiration of the Spirituai Great Architect, and whose bodily, as well as mental exertions should be regarded, but as the blessings bestowed on mankind by him who can strengthen the weak, and bless the work of the strong, for little could have been produced without the strong hands, and willing hearts of those who filled the subordinate positions. In those days a perfect unanimity and equality existed between Master Masons and Craftsmen, and from this is derived the perfect harmony of the work. Every encouragement was shewn to native talent, and instead of inducing the Craftsmen to emigrate, every possible means was resorted to to prevent it, and although every encouragement and brotherly love were shown to foreign brethren, the free and independent spirit of the native craftsman was held of the greatest value as a safeguard against the inroads of oppression, in whatever quarter they might occur. The history of mankind proves, that when too great distinction is made between the interests of the governor, and those under his direction, the same results cannot be produced. The decline of all large or small communities, have been from the excess of those members who have done nothing to increase the common stock, and who, from their position have considered it derogatory to work for the common benefit. Labour is the lot of man, and nature punishes all those who are disobedient to its laws, and however excellent the plans or precepts of an institution may be, they are as nothing unless carried out by perseverance and industry. Ancient Masonry did not carry out its wondrous works by the hands of slaves, but by those of willing workmen who felt an equal pride with their director of the work, and it was only by that unanimity of feeling that they achieved those wonderful productions, which even the great attainments of modern science can only imitate. For as a due consideration of the subordinate members of the building alone gives permanent support to the superstructure, so must every institution hold in proper respect its inferior members. For although it is only the surface that meets the eye, and gains the greatest admiration, it must be only the superficial minded who do not remember the amount of ability and industry required to construct those portions which compress and cement the whole structure together, and like the unpublished act of doing good, should be held in greater estimation.

(*To be continued.*)

## BROTHERLY LOVE.

BY ALEX. HENRY GIRVEN, AUTHOR OF "REGINALD SELWYN,"

*(Continued from p. 494.)*

IN some human hearts there is a species of baseness that almost exceeds belief—a foul rankling venom, that would induce a suspicion that there is some fiendish element in the constitution of man—it has many forms, and one name, ingratitude. Of this the imbecile André Buffon was an illustration. The chastisement he had received from Simon, had left a hatred towards his previous benefactor, that exhibited itself whenever the occasion was presented. He had circulated certain stories relative to him, notwithstanding the kindness with which he had been treated on the battle-field, calculated to blacken his character still further. These reached the ears of Jeunegrace in the town; and as detraction and falsehood were strangers to his disposition, he did not suspect that they could originate from calumny. He was a Christian, and the reluctance with which he made his statement to Ida, and his assertion that he was prevented from mentioning what he had learned before, from a fear that he might be supposed to depreciate his rival for his own purposes, convinced her that he was not gratifying any personal feeling.

She heard him with sorrow, but without any other sentiment. She knew that with all his defects there was a better nature struggling in Simon's breast, and she had for some time considered that she had renounced him too hastily, and in an unchristian manner. He loved her, purely, devotedly loved her; and she was the only living thing that he felt had ever cared for him, or brightened the darkness of his early life. And now that she was about to place an inseparable barrier between them, to snap for ever that link of love which bound them together, she could only think of him with tenderness and compassion, and clothed with a thousand endearing and sanctifying associations and memories. When Jeunegrace had concluded his recital, she said:

"He is more an object of pity than censure; for there were none to love him, but many to turn his feelings to bitterness. I know that he has a generous and a tender heart, a better, purer nature than the world that crushed it could imagine."

Jeunegrace respected the feeling that dictated these words; and though it gave him a transient pang to think that another should possess so much of Ida's affection, he made no further observation, and the subject dropped. Here we must request our readers attention to a circumstance that will, in some degree, explain an apparent inconsistency in the act of Jeunegrace's intended marriage with one who he knew was attached to another. He had loved Madame Lefebre before her marriage, and he knew that she reciprocated his affection. But he was poor, and his kinsman was rich. He was aware that in her marriage she was trampling her own feelings for the sake of her parents, the same motive that he was satisfied was actuating Ida in her acceptance of him. He saw, notwithstanding, that she made an amiable and affectionate wife until her husband relapsed into his former

habits. He saw enough of her wedded life to be assured that even then she would have striven to love her husband, if there was the slightest glimpse of reviving affection on his part; and that it was not until indifference and neglect had estranged her feelings, that she became what she appeared, a thing of heartlessness and levity. But he fancied that her manner was a mere mask to conceal the tortured feelings within. He saw that under circumstances similar to those of Ida, she could still discharge her duties: and he knew, from his own feelings, that time will wear away the deepest impressions. These were the circumstances that made Jeunegrace resolve to unite himself to Ida.

Mrs. St. Clair was delighted when she heard from Ida her acceptance of Jeunegrace. She knew that there was no chance of her and her child being thrown beggars on the world. In her exultation she did not notice that Ida's cheek was unusually pale, nor did she imagine that her child was prompted by one pure unselfish motive—namely, to secure a provision for her parent—that she was sacrificing herself—laying her young heart on the altar of filial affection.

It was agreed that the marriage should take place shortly, unless it was delayed by Alfred Beaufrere's wound terminating fatally, and Jeunegrace departed a happy man. He felt his heart throb with delight as he drew near the scene of his ministry, and thought of the lovely and amiable being who would assist him in his works of love and charity, and cheer his peaceful but solitary abode. He paused for a moment as he came in sight of the castle—from whose turret floated a black flag—for he thought of her within its time-worn walls, smitten with sorrow, and around whom he had once deemed that his affections were entwined for life. A strange feeling sprang in his mind. The present faded away, leaving one period of the past vivid and boldly defined. It was when, under the shadow of those mouldering battlements, and by the banks of that stream, rosy with the tints of the setting sun, he had uttered his vows of love—love that was to know no change. He gazed around. There was no visible mutation on anything which he beheld. Time had revealed on that hoary edifice no trace of its crumbling hand; the water was still, as bright, and musical; the grass, as green; the oak, as stately and colossal, even the frail shrubs seemed as unaltered, as when he made those vows—the most perishable object that met his eye had survived his sworn fidelity. There was nothing to call forth remorse or the slightest reproach, but still he felt sad, and he, more than once asked himself, did he love her still.

On reaching his home he found a letter waiting for him. It was from the Marquis de Madelaine, who stated that his father was recently deceased, and that there were some matters in connection with the estate, for information on which, he had been referred by his unfortunate relation, Monsieur Lefebre, who had the management of the Madelaine estates, to him. He requested an interview with him at his earliest convenience. Though Jeunegrace had heard the story relative to Simon Le Trouve's unexpected good fortune, he was not aware that the estate of which he had become the heir, was that of the Marquis of Madelaine, and that, in fact, he was related to him. He went to the castle the next morning, and was

shown into the study, where he found the young Marquis engaged in inspecting some documents. The latter raised his head when he entered, and to his surprise he perceived him to be no other than the stranger whom he had met on the Mount, and still more was he surprised when he heard that he was also Simon Le Trouve, his rival in the affections of Ida.

#### CHAPTER XIII.—THE CONCLUSION.

THOUGH the same passions enter into the constitution of all human beings, the difference in their degrees in individual cases is as numerous as the circumstances of the cases themselves. Some young ladies, situated as Ida was, after the departure of Jeune-grace, would have endeavoured to have banished all remembrance of the unfortunate Simon, and by dwelling only on the future, have forgotten the past. Some young ladies who bear the character of being sentimental, would have acted in this way; but not so, Ida. She made no pretensions to sentiment—her love was not of that fanciful description which is engendered by romance, or was it of that character described by an eminent moralist, as arising from temporary association, and fed by the want of any other object to diversify thought. It was a passion as deep as it was pure and unselfish. It was the growth of childhood, and in proportion to its duration, so was its strength. She could scarcely behold anything which surrounded her without being reminded of Simon, so inseparably was such linked with the uninterrupted intercourse of years. She felt that, however, she might strive with her feelings, it was impossible for anything but years of absence to erase his image, invested with tender thoughts from her mind.

She had made the sacrifice of her inclinations, she had thrown an impassable gulf between herself and Simon, she had given her consent to become the wife of another, and were she free from her promises, she would act in the same way again without repining. But as the time was approaching when she was to pledge love and fidelity at the altar, to utter the words that would bind her irrevocably to another, all her womanly feelings for the object she loved grew more intensified, and she felt she would be violating no law of God or man by devoting the period, intervening between her nuptials to the memory of the past, and to one whom she considered, notwithstanding his defects, she had not treated with the consideration due to the imperfections of human nature, and the deep love he cherished for her.

She performed the household duties that devolved on her with her usual attention and punctuality, but whatever vacant time she passed, was spent in wandering around those places in the neighbourhood where she and Simon had spent so many hours of happiness together. She sought the hut of the poor maniac, and she recalled the pleasure she experienced in visiting that abode of misery, for there, at least, she knew that no unkind word would be spoken of one, whom the world beside only derided or reviled. Then she would stray amid the vine-clad hills, which contrasted so strongly with the barrenness of the maniac's dwelling-place, and as she gazed on the different objects of soft and refined scenery,

where only the beautiful was visible, and which looked alike lovely in the spring, summer, or autumn, budding into vegetable life, or growing sear in the dying summer, she would almost fancy that Simon was by her side, and gazing with her in mute communion on the landscape. She was almost tempted to turn aside to look in his countenance; she expected to feel the pressure of his hand, that told of his presence without disturbing her contemplation. Then she would fancy that his form emerged from the trees, wearing that look of love and sensibility which divested his features of all repulsive expression. But most of her time was spent in a little cemetery, situated in a secluded dell near a Protestant chapel in the suburbs. This had been a favourite resort with them both in the heat of summer, for it afforded a shelter, and here they were accustomed to muse with pensiveness, but not sadly, on the newly-raised turf or some little touching inscription on the sculpture, where the hand of affection or piety had sought to record some amiable characteristic of the departed. And as fancy grew vivid she would almost imagine that she beheld the features of her lover in the mute effigies that mourned in marble over the mouldering remains of mortality. In a mind of less strength than *Ida's*, or with less piety than she possessed, these valedictory visits might have produced a morbid state of mind, but it had a contrary effect with her, for it rendered her more sedulous in the discharge of her duties, as if to make atonement for the temporary estrangement of her thoughts from the present.

An event occurred that, for the time, effectually banished all thoughts relative to herself. This was the arrival of Alfred Beaufriere in a state that left no doubt as to his approaching dissolution. His wounds were fatal, and the fatigue he had undergone in gratifying his desire of dying under the same roof with *Ida*, hastened the advent of his last moments. The avowal he had made could scarcely have failed to render this a trying moment for *Ida*; but the tenderness and affection with which she had always regarded him required no additional stimulus to her sorrow.

*Mrs. St. Claire* had little strength of mind either for joy or grief, and as the one elated her unduly so the other depressed her to an extent that prostrated all her energies. She was so affected by the state of her nephew that she could render *Ida* no active assistance, so that all the duty of attending him devolved on the latter; and to discharge this effectually she devoted all her thought and time. She listened to every word that escaped his lips, and watched his every look as if to discover any wish that he might form, which, when it was ascertained, was promptly gratified. His draughts were administered by her hand, she would allow none but herself to smooth or raise his pillow, or perform those attentions which the sick require, and which are doubly grateful when proceeding from those who are dear. She never left him during the day, and it was only when exhausted nature demanded repose that she could be induced to quit his side. And even during the time allotted to sleep, she would frequently awake and visit his chamber to see if the nurse, to whose care he was temporarily intrusted, attended to him properly. The look of gratitude, the faint pressure of his hand, told how sensible and thankful *Alfred* was for her unremitting assiduity.

During the periods when the patient was asleep, Ida used to avail herself of the opportunity of writing to Jeunegrace, for Mrs. St. Claire could do nothing but weep the whole day through, and so little control had she over the exhibition of her feelings that her presence in the sick chamber was strictly prohibited by the medical attendant. Ida acquainted the young clergyman of the arrival of her cousin and his condition. His letters were frequent, but she fancied that a less fervent tone pervaded them than what she might have expected from the attachment he had so earnestly expressed towards her. He stated that in the Marquis de Madelaine he had found a relative and a previous acquaintance, whose character was most amiable, and whom he was prevented introducing to her, by the melancholy event which had occurred since his departure. But there was one feature in his letters which surprised Ida, and that was his frequent mention of Simon Le Trouve, and his statements that the latter had been most grievously misrepresented, his character having undergone a complete change. He said that his latter life fully proved the existence of that better nature of which she spoke, and which had now fully developed itself, and this he ascertained from an unquestionable source. This commendation of Simon in some degree prepared Ida for what Jeunegrace subsequently stated, which in effect was, that under the circumstances, and being aware that Simon's love for her was undiminished, he would release her from the contract into which she entered, from a sense of duty. In all this, Ida perceived only a generous and self-sacrificing disposition, but not so Mrs. St. Claire.

When that good lady was made acquainted with the contents of this last epistle, not even the affliction of her mind could prevent her giving vent to her resentment against what she regarded as the venality of Jeunegrace, in whose feelings she had little doubt an alteration had been effected, and that when he began to reflect calmly on the pecuniary position of Ida, his worldly feelings predominated, and he repented the offer he had made. She was resolved to write to him, and reproach him with his perfidy. This determination was, however, altered, and a new direction given to her feelings in this affair. This was the arrival of a letter containing her usual quarterly allowance, with an intimation that in future she might expect double the amount, which the donor had secured to her and her daughter, even in the event of his death. The good lady, anxious to escape from her melancholy reflections, began forthwith to indulge in speculation as to the probable effect of this accession to her means in the future prospects of Ida, and she was inwardly pleased that the latter was not to become the wife of a clergyman, whose means were limited, and who, under altered circumstances, she no longer regarded as not entitled to her hand. She also thought of Jeunegrace's statement respecting Simon, towards whom her sentiments had undergone a considerable change since she had heard of his unexpected accession to rank and wealth. Under the influence of these feelings, she addressed the young clergyman in rather a stately tone, assuring him that she had no desire to urge a marriage between him and her daughter, especially as she felt more satisfied than ever of the deep attachment of the latter to Simon, whose

character she was delighted to learn had undergone so great an alteration, and of whose prosperity, though she considered it was of no importance to them, she was truly happy to hear, indeed, she went so far as to allude to her husband's affection for him, and recounted many instances which she had given of the interest she had felt in him when he was uncared for by any one besides. Mrs. St. Claire read over the epistle several times before it was despatched, and each perusal satisfied her that it was a masterpiece. In the first, she had given a proof of what would be regarded as magnanimity in not seeking her daughter's alliance with him, though seemingly so desirable; and then the allusion to Simon, which she expected would reach his ears, not only made a revelation of Ida's unaltered feelings, but was calculated to awaken a sentiment of gratitude towards her father for early kindness and attention. Indeed, we must do Mrs. St. Claire the justice to say that she was entitled to some praise for her letter.

In his next letter to Ida, Jeune-grace said, that contrary to what he had previously stated, he and the young Marquis would visit her in a few days. Ida could not help thinking it was singular that a stranger should select such a time as the present for his visit to a family to whom he was unknown. Another letter followed, in which Jeune-grace stated that he was about to commence his journey, and informed her that the Marquis was no other than the son of the Maniac, and that it was to the latter Mrs. St. Clair was indebted for the pension she had received. As usual, Ida showed her mother the letter, and that lady's surprise exceeded all conception. The intelligence, however, had the effect of making her desirous of seeing and thanking the young nobleman, to whom, of course, she attributed the continuance and increase of his father's bounty.

In the meantime, there was little alteration in Alfred's state, except that he was growing weaker, though suffering seemed in a great measure to have departed. Within the last few hours there appeared to be one wish uppermost in his mind, and that was to see Simon Le Trouve. That name mingled with the broken utterances of his dreams, and was frequently on his lips in his waking moments. The medical attendant said that it was desirable that his wish should be gratified, for that his speedy death was certain, and that the presence of one whom he so anxiously desired to see would cheer him in his last moments. But Ida saw no possibility of communicating with Jeune-grace, through whom perhaps Simon might be made acquainted with the desire of his friend. It was possible, however, that he might arrive in time for that purpose, and she counted the hours with agitation. She had assured Alfred that she would endeavour to acquaint Simon with his wishes, and she knew by the frequent anxious glances he directed to the door that he was expecting his arrival. As the hours wore on, she began to despair, and was obliged to turn her face away from Alfred's inquiring glances, for she saw that he was sinking fast and that his last wish would not be gratified.

We must for the present leave the sick chamber, and turn to a still, sombre scene, where death had been a recent visitant, but under what different circumstances to those which attended the last moments of Alfred. In the one case, there had been a violent death by the hand that

had once been clasped in friendship, and the soul of the dying man was darkened by the last look of him, upon whose family honor he had inflicted an indelible disgrace; while in the other, a young spirit was pining to clasp the hand of the friend who turned from him with aversion, but whom he had lost his life in endeavouring to rescue from destruction. The dead man was rushing before his Maker, without hope or belief—the dying, in the full confidence that he was to exchange a perishable and imperfect state, for one of enduring and unvarying felicity, with feelings purified from human affections, and looking forward with hope that he would shortly be in the presence of a benignant and merciful Saviour.

The reader has already been made acquainted with the feelings of Jeune-grace as he returned to his home, when he came in sight of the Castle Madelaine decked in the sable emblem of death. All his former sentiments towards Madame Lefebre revived, and on analysing his feelings, he became convinced that he still loved her—that his passion was only slumbering, not extinct. The inseparable barrier between them, while it existed had taught him to repress that passion, and aided by religion, he had acquired tranquility, which he mistook for an entire conquest over his attachment. But now that she was once more free, that he might regard her with the feeling of former years, the tenderness of that period re-awakened, and he felt that he still loved her, with a passion as intense as ever, but with more purity, for he had been chastened by the hand of affliction, and his thoughts had grown more holy from the blight which had fallen on his early hopes. Something whispered him that she reciprocated his feelings, and that the seeming heartlessness and levity of her manner were merely a veil assumed to cover the sorrow of a heart still mourning over the ruin of its early hopes, without that kindness from her husband which would wear out the past. But he found himself once more called upon to wrestle with his feelings. However, the conflict in this instance was in some degree brief, for in an interview with Simon, an explanation ensued, and he felt that he could now retract with advantage to Ida, the proposed union between them. Still he had to contend with his incertitude as to Madame Lefebre's sentiments towards him, and hope and fear alternately predominated in his breast.

In two days after Jeune-grace's last letter to Ida, a coach and four dashed through the town in the direction of Mrs. St. Claire's and stopped opposite her residence. Two young men attired in deep mourning alighted and announced themselves to the servant, who opened the door, as the Marquis de Madelaine and the Reverend Monsier June-grace. The domestic, who was a simple rustic girl, and had been at Mrs. St. Claire's only since the arrival of Alfred Beaufrère, was awe-struck at the title, and never having seen a nobleman before, stood gazing at him with astonishment. At last she asked them to walk into the parlor, and rushing up to Mrs. St. Claire's room informed her that the Marquis, *Mad-a-gain*, and the reverend *Jane-grace* were below. That good lady had not expected her visitors so early, for it was little more than 11 o'clock in the morning, and her toilet was not finished. Ida was therefore desired to receive them; and she descended to the parlour. She had scarcely opened the door, than a faint

expression of surprise burst from her lips, and in another instant she was locked in the embrace of Simon. The circumstances under which they met checked their transports, but during a few minutes that Jeune-grace had purposely absented himself from the room, he found time to tell her that he had returned with a love as warm as ever, to lay his rank and wealth at her feet. A look of early days proclaimed her gratitude, but her countenance suddenly changed and the tears burst from her eyes as she pointed upwards to the chamber of Alfred. Simon understood her, and once more clasping her to his heart, he permitted her to leave the room.

We shall not attempt to describe the astonishment of Mrs. St. Clair, when she discovered, in the person of the Marquis, the former object of her aversion, nor the generous manner with which he greeted her, shewing that all traces of unkindly feeling towards her had vanished. It is sufficient to state that she felt quite reassured by his manner that all was forgiven if not forgotten.

The medical attendant had arrived, and announced that the patient had only a few hours to live, and that any desire he expressed might be gratified. It was therefore arranged that he should see Simon as soon as possible. He had just awoke from a protracted sleep, and with that restlessness that so frequently precedes death, said in a faint tone that he wished to be removed down stairs. His wish was immediately complied with, and he was placed in an arm-chair before the window, which was opened at his request. For an instant the fresh fragrance of the shrubs in the garden in front of the house seemed to revive him. He looked enquiringly at Ida, and then towards the door, which on a signal from her was opened, and Simon entered the room. Stealing softly to Alfred's side, he took his hand and enquired in a low tone if he knew him? "Simon," he replied, faintly. He made a gesture to Ida to take his other hand, and then, having looked languidly at both, he muttered, in a voice scarcely audible, "Brotherly Love." He then sank on Ida's shoulder a corpse.

Months rolled away, and one bright sunny morning in spring, two carriages were drawn up before the little Protestant chapel in the neighbourhood, and a crowd of persons were assembled outside the door. In a short time, two bridal parties issued forth, consisting of Simon and Ida, and Jeune-grace and Madame Lefebre, or more properly Madame Jeune-grace. They were greeted with many hearty well wishes for their happiness, and, perhaps, the most vociferous, if not the most sincere among the crowd, was André Buffon, who, ever ready to worship the rising star, had of late been in the habit of extolling Simon to the seventh heaven, and recounting instances of his chivalry and benevolence on the battle-field, which he stated he had witnessed, not one of which was true, except that in which Simon had assisted him, when he lay wounded and was about, according to his own shewing, to perish amid a number of the enemy whom he had slain.

All the spots of interest, including the grave of the Maniac and that of Alfred Beaufrère had been visited, so that nothing remained but to par-

take of breakfast at Mrs. St. Claire's, and in a short time they were borne away from the scene of former associations. But every year, at a certain anniversary, the same parties visited the town, with some additional faces in the shape of rosy cherub-like children, and spent some time in the little cemetery. Nor were they the only visitors there, for it was a favourite haunt for the youths and maidens of the district who would assemble at a tomb around which the flowers of the year, planted and attended by some friendly hand, grew in profusion. And eyes grew moistened with tears as the history of its tenant was related. It was a simple inornate tomb, surmounted by an urn, on which was inscribed, "Alfred Beaufreere, aged 23 years," and underneath "BROTHERLY LOVE."

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FORGET-ME-NOT.

(A PASTORAL.—ORIGINAL.)

When Winter rages,  
 And the winds are pitiless and cold,  
 And past years seems as ages,  
 To the infirm and old.  
 When round the hearth,  
 The inmates of the humble cot,  
 Far happier than the great ones of the earth.  
 Though lowly be their humble lot,  
 With plaintive tale, and sportive song,—  
 Pass the night long—  
 Forget me not!

And when sweet Spring,  
 Comes like the morning's break,  
 And all of nature is awake  
 Lo beauty, and her handmaids bring,  
 The first-born offering of the vale,  
 The simple daisy, and the primrose pale,  
 And the lark upon the wing,  
 Soars to the sky,  
 Wafting his song of praise to the most High—  
 Forget me not!

And when comes Summer gay,  
 With robes of green,  
 And garland of fresh flowers,  
 Sporting the live long day  
 'T' th' forest shade, or by the screen,  
 Of honey-suckle bowers,  
 Shedding her precious dew upon those  
 Children of her pride—the lilly and the rose—  
 Forget me not!

And when comes Autumn mild  
 And pale, with "sear and yellow leaf,"  
 Sighing in all the winds her grief,  
 As o'er the wild,  
 The rude and reckless breeze,  
 Scatters the dying foliage of the trees—  
 Forget me not!

ROBERT McMURRAY,

## MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

### THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

We last month gave a somewhat ample notice of the proceedings at the laying the foundation stone of the "Sussex Wing" of this valuable institution, although from the late period of the month at which it took place, we were necessarily compelled to defer our report of the speeches at the dinner in the evening, and we now publish them with the greater pleasure because the general newspapers have not been able to find space for them.

The dinner took place in the Freemasons' Tavern, the large hall and the approaches thereto, being most elegantly decorated with flowering plants and evergreens. There was also in the hall a good display of plate in salvers, epergnes, &c., which added much to the general effect, while the dinner was of the most *recherché* description, reflecting the greatest credit on the liberality and taste of the caterers, Brs. Elkington & Co. The chair was taken, at the request of the committee of the Hospital, by Br. Alex. Dobie, G. Registrar who had officiated at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, and who was supported by Br. the Rev. Dr. Bowles, P.G.M. for Herefordshire, and formerly Chaplain to the late M.W.G.M., H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex; Br. the Hon. F. Dundas, G.S.W.; Br. Eaton, G.J.W.; Br. H. Lloyd, G.S.D.; Br. C. Elkington, G.S.B.; Br. Ransford, G. Organist; Br. Jno. Hervey, P.G.D.; Br. Spiers, P.G.S.B.; Br. Leech, P.G.S.B.; Br. Jennings, G.D.C.; and many other brothers of distinction.

Upon the removal of the cloth, grace having been first said, the chairman rose to propose "*The health of her Majesty, the Queen.*" He said that the toast was one that required no eulogium from him to recommend it to the company, as they were all aware how eminently distinguished their sovereign was for her public and domestic virtues. They found her ever anxious and ready to help the needy, and they had lately seen her in a manner that could not be sufficiently eulogised, visiting the sick and wounded soldiers, thus setting an example of benevolence worthy of the patrons of the Royal Free Hospital. It was impossible for him to add more in her praise, and he should, therefore, call upon them upstanding, and with three times three, to drink the health of her Majesty. The National Anthem having been sung. The Chairman said, he had great pleasure in proposing the next toast, which was "*The health of H.R.H. Prince Albert, and the rest of the royal family.*" Prince Albert had come as a stranger among them, but he had since his arrival in the country, given the people of England every satisfaction by the manner in which he performed his domestic and public duties—(laughter), and there was little chance of the royal race becoming extinct—(loud laughter). He had, too, evinced a strong interest in the success of the scientific institutions of the country, and had done everything that a person of his circumscribed means could do to improve those institutions, and he hoped that he would go on as he had begun. He would, without farther comment call on them to drink "*The health of H.R.H. Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family.*" The toast having been duly responded to. Br. the Rev. Dr. Bowles said that as he was one who had for many years been honoured with the friendship of the prince, whose name they had that day given to the new wing of the Royal Free Hospital, the governors had requested him to propose to the company the next toast, "*The memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.*" If he were to suppose that his compliance with their request could be looked upon as a common place tribute, he would feel little satisfaction in discharging the duties which they imposed upon him, but when he reflected that they had that day, under the able auspices of his friend in the chair, taken means for the enlargement of an institution which he trusted would be an enduring memorial of departed worth, he did feel great satisfaction in responding to the call they had made upon him, and he ventured to express his sincere conviction that in consecrating the

Sussex Memorial Fund to the cause of charity, they had taken the best possible method of linking it with fraternity and investing the name of the Duke of Sussex with a monument of enduring gratitude compared to which the greatest efforts of statuary or the most beautiful statue which the chisel of his friend Bailey, who had a few moments before been sitting before him, could fashion, must sink into insignificance—(cheers). The one hundred beds which would be placed in the new wards would, under Divine Providence, be the means of affording timely succour to many who might otherwise be numbered with the thousands who, from want of it, yearly sunk into premature graves—(hear and cheers). To those of the company who were Masons he would say that, although charity was eternal, it was on them more than on other men, especially incumbent to make it their constant practice, ever regarding the mysteries and symbols of that Order to which they belonged—(great cheering), and therefore it was, he considered, that the Grand Lodge of England had that day paid a most worthy tribute to the memory of a prince, who, during the greater part of a long existence, had been universally distinguished for his benevolence, and for his virtues. From his (Dr. Bowles) own knowledge of that prince, he could say that, he was strongly impressed with the eternal spirit of truth and justice, looking upon all mankind as his brethren sprung from a common father, and tending to one and the same destiny. As regarded the application of the Memorial Fund, he hoped they did not think that they had done all that was required of them, for he could tell them that they would not complete the good work unless they also attempted to endow the Hospital, and endeavour to give to it the advantage of perpetuity, and he hoped that with the assistance of the members of the committee, and of his learned friend Br. Dobie, their respected chairman, such conditions would be attached to the endowment as would render it incumbent on the authorities of the Hospital to make provision for the salvation of the souls of the patients as they at present did for that of their bodies. They should, he thought, maintain a chaplain, to place the staff of good promise in the hands of the convalescent, to help them on their after way through life and to hold before the dying the lamp of truth, to light them through the dark valley leading to eternity. Should this appeal be responded to, he himself should be most happy to contribute his mite to an endowment fund, and though he had not as yet spoken to Sir John Lubbock, the treasurer of the memorial fund, upon the subject, he had no doubt that he would warmly approve of the project. In conclusion, he should be most happy to receive the contributions of his brethren towards so excellent an object as the endowment of the wing of the Free Hospital, bearing the name of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, whose memory he should now call upon them to drink in solemn silence.

The Chairman in proposing the next toast, "The Army and Navy" said, that when they looked around them in times of war like the present, and saw the security which they enjoyed, they could but attribute it to the protection which they derived from the devotion of both branches of the service. The army had perfectly satisfied the hopes and wishes of the country, and deserved at their hands (hear, hear) the most grateful thanks (great cheering)—and he was convinced that they were all satisfied that the navy was not wanting in prowess or in spirit, but that its action had been delayed by its being circumscribed, the hostile fleets not daring to meet it in deep waters. The army had been more fortunate, and with it the army of France now went hand in hand, and he prayed that they might long continue to do so. He should therefore ask them to drink with him success to the Army and Navy of Great Britain, united with the Armies and Navies of France and the other Allies, and he would join with the toast the health of two gentlemen, then in the room—namely, Col. Wilson, C.B. for the army, and Commodore Lynch, who lately commanded the flotilla in its successful attack upon Rangoon, for the navy. (Cheers.)

The toast having been drunk with all the honours.

Col. Wilson, C.B., in returning thanks on behalf of the army, said that it was now as it had been in the days of Abercrombie, that the army rarely got a good opportunity of distinguishing itself. Great things were expected from it, but it had long been kept lingering in suspense, and, in the delay, losing its energies. (Hear, hear.)

He hoped they would soon have an opportunity of doing that which they were all most anxious to do, of meeting the enemy in the field. The sooner a battle—and that a good one—was fought the better (loud cheers), as they might then the sooner look forward to peace.

Br. Commodore Lynch in replying on behalf of the navy, said that it had long been the pet service of the country, and he was quite sure that it was deserving of the kindest sympathies and attention of the nation; but he was sorry to see that as far as the war had as yet gone, there had not been a more entire union between the two branches of the service. The navy had been kept in a state of inaction, and yet the war was more a naval war than otherwise. He had for thirty years been watching the course of events in the East, and it was with peculiar gratification that he hailed the declaration of war, for it was both just and necessary, and he was perfectly satisfied that the result of it was still in their own hands.

Br. Pritchard, High Bailiff of Southwark, rose to propose the next toast. They had met he said for a solemn ceremonial, and had laid the foundation stone of an addition to an hospital which claimed public support, because of the large amount of misery which it relieved, and because of the philanthropic spirit on which it was founded, and with which they had now for ever associated the name of the Duke of Sussex. If that prince were present in person amongst them as he had often been, nothing would give him greater gratification than to have his name linked with the carrying out of those principles on which the hospital was founded, and which had been during life ever dear to him. They were, he trusted, all united in a common object—the alleviation of human misery, and although they had in the ceremony of the day attained what they had calculated on, they had, nevertheless, been deprived of the presence of a nobleman on whom had fallen the mantle of His late Royal Highness, and who justified that distinction by carrying out the same benevolent sentiments to their utmost extent. They had, he was grieved to say, been deprived of the presence of their Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, and at that absence they all felt a cloud of gloom which they could not shake off, and they felt it the more deeply as it was in consequence of domestic affliction, which he hoped would be only temporary and be soon removed, so that they might again have their Grand Master amongst them. In the name of the Hospital he had to thank his brethren present for the display which they had that day made of true Masonic philanthropy. Having mentioned the loss which they had sustained in the absence of the Grand Master, he could not conclude without adverting to the compensation also. They had felt the deprivation to which he had referred, but they had been blessed in finding in the man ready to take his lordship's place, one for whom they felt no less respect from his qualities as a Br., than on account of the dignified manner in which he had that day gone through the duties of their G.M. With these observations he would call on them to drink to the health of the Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons, and to that of the other grand officers.

Br. Dobie briefly returned thanks.

Br. F. Dundas, M.P., next said that, when they considered the origin of the ceremonial which they had that day witnessed, they could not but feel exceedingly indebted to those who had suggested the erection of the "Sussex Wing" as a memorial of the virtues of His late Royal Highness. In fact, no committee he considered could have acted better than had the committee of the fund, and he should therefore call on the company to drink to the health of that Committee, coupled with the name of the Rev. Dr. Bowles.

The Rev. Dr. Bowles in replying to the compliment said that when first he originated the memorial fund, a great many of the subscribers were anxious to raise a monument to the memory of H.R.H. in some part of the metropolis, and others thought of placing a splendid mausoleum over his last resting-place in Kensall Green Cemetery; but he (Rev. Dr. Bowles) represented to them that as the two most splendid monuments in that burial-place were those of Ducrow and of St. John Long, the quack doctor, they could hardly regard a similar erection as an honour to the deceased prince, and urged on them the propriety of applying the money subscribed to the cause of charity. In that cause he had been aided by the Earl of

Zetland, and the result of their united efforts was the laying of the corner-stone of the *Sussex Wing of the Royal Free Hospital*. In the course of the observations which he had already addressed to the company, he had alluded to the propriety of their endowing the hospital, and he had now to announce that he had already received £32 towards a fund for that purpose.

The Chairman then said, that the next toast on his list was one which needed no words of his to recommend it to them. It was all very well to toast an individual or an institution when either of them were at the top of the tree; but the merits by which they obtained that position should never be overlooked. The Royal Free Hospital had commenced with small beginnings, and had indefatigably battled for the high position which it at present enjoyed, and what noble charitable institution, he would ask, had not similarly originated and succeeded? When, however, they looked upon them and the good they did, they were too apt to forget those who had commenced them, whose hand had plied the labouring oar, and who had stood the brunt of opposition, determined to overcome all difficulties. On the present occasion such should not be the case, for they would recollect that it was owing to the untiring exertions of his friend, Dr. Marsden, and no profession had done more than the medical for the benefit of mankind—that, despite of all opposition, the institution he had referred to had been firmly established. He should, therefore, ask them to pay him that mark of respect which he deserved at their hands, and drink his health, in conjunction with that of the Hospital Committee.—(Cheers.)

Dr. Marsden—who, on rising, was loudly applauded—in replying to the compliment said that, it was due to those gentlemen who knew little or nothing of the Royal Free Hospital that he should give them a short history of that institution. The condition of the Medical charities of London 27 years since, had been totally different from what it was at the present time. At that time, and he spoke especially of the three richest endowed of those institutions, no patient could secure medical or surgical treatment without a letter of a governor, and in the wealthiest of them—St. Bartholomew's—until very recently such had been the case. If the wretched patient was suffering from a loathsome disease, the letter was not accounted sufficient without an undertaking from a householder, that in case the unfortunate sufferer died, he would receive the corpse for interment. There was also for such a case exacted from the patient or from the patient's friends, a fee of £2 2s. per month, so long as the case remained in the hospital. These regulations were a practical denial of relief to that particular class of patients, and the consequence had been that those thus excluded from the hospitals, contaminated others, and so propagated disease. Rules of a similar character regulated the relief afforded at the Bloomsbury Dispensary, and nowhere was the principle of free admission recognised. About that period, he being then a young man, was returning home late one evening from Bartholomew fair, when he found a poor sick girl on the steps of St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, in a dying state. Not having been able to get her into St. Bartholomew's Hospital at once, he had her taken care of for the night, and in the morning procured her a letter of admission into that institution, where she died two days afterwards, without her name ever becoming known. That was the circumstance which had led him to endeavour to found the Royal Free Hospital, as it convinced him of the necessity which existed for such an institution, that those sunk in depravity might not be permitted, un-cared for, to spread the seeds of disease, and that those who were destitute and in want of assistance might obtain it for the mere asking. The establishment of that institution had completely broken down the old exclusive system, for the other hospitals had gradually relaxed their rules. That was in itself a great public advantage, and was sufficient if the establishment of the Royal Free Hospital had led to no other good, to satisfy the aspirations of its promoters; but he found that it gave in the year relief to a larger number of patients than any similar institution in the metropolis, as they had only to walk in, state their complaint, and ask for medical or surgical treatment. At the time that the Hospital was opened, the College of Surgeons issued a circular, refusing to recognise any institution as a Medical School, which had not a certain volume of atmosphere for each patient, and as its wards were not large enough to afford the number of cubic feet of atmosphere required by the College, the founders had been

prevented engrafting on it a Medical School. He had to confess that he was not sorry that such had been the case, for the existence of a Medical School in connection with an Hospital was oftentimes the means of preventing patients going into it.—(Cries of no, no.)—He thought that such was the case, and that operations were in such hospitals too much indulged in.—(Strong expressions of dissent.)—Well, however, that might be, there could be no question that the Royal Free Hospital had been productive of the greatest advantage to the poor and afflicted of the populous district in which it was situated. Some opinion might be formed of the extent of the relief which it administered when he informed the company that the bill for the supply of drugs for the last year amounted to £1,200, and that that sum was insignificant taken in comparison with the number of sick to whom they had been administered, for he found that last year they numbered 36,900. With regard to what the Rev. Dr. Bowles had stated, he might be allowed to say, that he doubted whether they could yet obtain an endowment fund, as it would require a capital of £100,000 to yield, at 3 per cent., a sufficient income for the maintenance of the 100 beds which this wing was destined to accommodate, and they must, therefore, mainly depend on the public for annual subscriptions and donations for its support. At the same time, some £500 or £1,000 was required for the completion of the sum necessary to finish the building, which he urged them to endeavour to raise before thinking of an endowment fund.—(Cheers.)—With regard to what had been stated by the Rev. Doctor relative to the spiritual wants of the patients, he might observe that, the hospital had a salaried chaplain attached to it, and that free ingress was given to clergymen of all other denominations to visit patients who wished to see them. In conclusion, Dr. Marsden made an eloquent appeal to the company for support, which was loudly cheered.

Br. Jennings, G.D.C. then said, that as alliances were the order of the day, the banner of the Grand Lodge had that day waved in the cause of charity, in union with that of the friends of the Royal Free Hospital, to support which, there was a strong desire among all classes of the community, even the poorest, as was demonstrated by the large sums, annually deposited in pence and half-pence in the poor-box in front of the building. These in 1854, amounted to £347, and this year to more than £100. These facts showed that the poor were grateful for the benefits conferred on them, and satisfied with the good management of the institution, for which they were indebted to the President, the Vice-President, and the other officers of the Charity; and he therefore begged to propose the health of those gentlemen.

Br. Fenn, Secretary to the Hospital, returned thanks, and read an extract from the will of the late Wm. Bennett, E-q., of Newport, just proved, leaving a legacy of £1,000 to the hospital; and several gentlemen present handed in their names as subscribers for various amounts, making an aggregate, as far as we could understand, of about £300.

Br. Alderman Spiers, D.P.G.M. in proposing the thanks of the company to Br. Tomkins, W.M., of the Lodge of Antiquity, for the loan of the Mall of Sir Christopher Wren, to be used in the ceremony of the day, after referring to the satisfaction which he felt in seeing the corner-stone of the Sussex Wing laid with masonic honours, proceeded to say, that of all the uses to which that instrument could be applied, there was none which could prove more gratifying to the spirit of Sir Christopher Wren than that the relic of one Grand Master was used to raise a memorial to the memory of the Grand Master of their order, and he could well imagine that those whom he saw around him would never forget that they had taken a part in the ceremonial, the recollection of which was calculated to bring to their minds the cause of charity, which they, as Freemasons, were bound to support, and he hoped that the subscriptions of the evening would show that they acted up to their principles. For his own part, it afforded him the greatest possible pleasure to put down his name for ten guineas.

Br. Tomkins briefly expressed his thanks, and said that the officers of the Lodge as custodians of the Mall, never saw it better employed than in laying the foundation stone of a memorial to the late Duke of Sussex, which they hoped would be productive of a large amount of good to the poor.

The Chairman then gave as the finishing toast, "The Press."

Br. H. G. Warren acknowledged the compliment, and stated that of the eight gentlemen who attended that banquet as representatives of the Press, no fewer than five were Freemasons—a fact which could not be otherwise than most gratifying to the Craft—as evincing the interest the Members of the Press took in its prosperity. He had been the means of resuscitating a Lodge, which, three years ago, was almost in a dying condition, but which now numbered upwards of thirty members, nearly half of whom were gentlemen connected with the Press. For those gentlemen, he would say that they were ever anxious to promote the cause of charity, whether Masonic or otherwise, and actuated by the same motive, he had himself taken part in establishing a Masonic journal (*The Masonic Mirror*) which should ever maintain the welfare of the order, and advocate the cause of all useful charities which were felt to be honestly conducted.—(Cheers.)

Dr. Marsden then took the chair, and under his rule, the festivities of the evening were kept up until a late hour, when the company separated, delighted with all they had witnessed and partaken of.

The musical arrangements were conducted by Br. Donald King, who was assisted by Br. Francis, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Weiss. Mr. Benjamin Banks, jun., was an efficient toastmaster.

The following is the prayer delivered by Br. Cox, the G. Chaplain, on the occasion of the opening:—"Great Architect of the Universe, at whose creative fiat all things sprung into existence, and without whose mercy and loving kindness, the wants and distresses of Thy Servants can meet with no alleviation, deign to bestow a blessing upon the work of our hands, and grant that when the superstructure is raised, of which we have made this beginning, it may be the means greatly to relieve the sorrows, and to assuage the sicknesses of those inmates, who shall seek for medical treatment within its walls. We desire to lay this foundation-stone, upon which a house, perfect in all its parts, and honourable to the builders, may be reared to carry forward, in obedience to Thy command, that most excellent of all virtues—charity, upon which our laws are based, and our actions regulated. We likewise perform this work in memory of one, honoured as a ruler of our Craft, who in his day and generation was foremost in good deeds, based upon the precepts of the Volume of Thy Sacred Law; and humbly do we supplicate that Thy choicest blessings may be with us, not only in the work itself of this day, but in its completion, and that, so long as this hospital shall stand as the means of doing good and distributing to the necessities of our poorer fellow-creatures, it may have the favour of Thy presence, and the light of Thy countenance. Hear us, O Most High, in these our humble supplications, and grant an answer in accordance with these our petitions, and after the counsel of Thine own Will, that we may have the assurance of Thy presence, both now, henceforth, and evermore."

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## LONDON LODGES.

**BRITANNIC LODGE (No. 38).**—At the usual monthly meeting of this Lodge held on the 10th of August, Brs. Watkin, Hawkins, and Craven, were passed to the second degree, and Mr. John Massey and Mr. George Foster were initiated into the mysteries of the Order.

**THE BEADON LODGE (No. 902).**—This Lodge held the usual monthly meeting on the 15th ult., at the Star and Garter (Br. Adams), Ke' Bridge, on which occasion the W.M. Br. William Watson with his well known ability, installed Br. Mathew Tiley as his successor, for the ensuing year, whereupon that worthy brother made the following disposition of the subordinate offices, Br. Goodman, S.W., Br. T. Scott, J.W.; Br. Haywood, Sec.; Br. Murray, S.D.; Br. Supp, J.D.; and Br. W. Adams, J.S. The newly appointed officers having taken their proper positions in the

Lodge, Br. Head, W.M., No. 5, said that he attended as a member of the Caviac Lodge, No. 205, at present meeting at the King's Arms, Kensington, to ask the sanction of the Beadon, the district Lodge, to change the place of their meeting from the establishment to which he had referred, to the house in which they were then assembled. Br. Watson, P.M., said that there was no rivalry in Masonry except the rivalry of seeing who could best act up to the grand principles of the Order, and he had therefore great pleasure in moving that the Beadon Lodge would sanction the removal of the Caviac Lodge from the King's Arms, Kensington, to the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. Br. Potter briefly seconded the motion, which was duly put from the chair, and unanimously agreed to. Br. Head having returned thanks for the gracious favour accorded to his Lodge, the Masonic business of the day terminated, after which the brethren, about forty in number, sat down to an elegant banquet, plentifully and sumptuously provided for their entertainment by the worthy host, Br. T. W. Adams, over which the newly installed Master ably presided. In the course of the evening, the W.M. proposed the health of the P.M., Br. Watson, and in doing so said that, it was a fortunate thing for the Beadon Lodge that it had had so early in its career the advantage of being presided over by one of the best Masons in the Craft, and who deserved from them the highest meed of thanks and praise for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his year of office. The toast was drunk with all the Masonic honours. Br. Watson, in returning thanks for the compliment, observed that he scarcely merited the praise bestowed upon him by the W. M., as he had merely done his duty. It was, however, true, that he regarded the Lodge as a child of his own, and so regarding it he felt an affectionate attachment to its members, and should ever take a warm interest in its welfare. It might so happen that for the future he might not be able to attend their meetings as frequently as heretofore; but the brethren he hoped, would not on that account, for a moment, suppose that his absence in any way indicated an abatement of his affectionate regards to them, or of his interest in the prosperity of the Lodge. He should, however, endeavour to make it a point to show himself among them on the occasion of each installation. Again returning them thanks for the manner in which they had responded to the toast, he should for a moment borrow the gavel of his worthy successor, and call upon them to drink the health of their excellent Master. Br. Tiley briefly expressed his acknowledgments. Several other toasts followed, and the brethren concluded the festivities of the evening at an early hour. Amongst the visitors present were Br. Head, W. M. No. 5, and 205; Br. Mahomed, W. M. 183; Br. Williams, No. 11; Br. Dr. Parkes, Br. Archer, Br. Nicholson, Br. Ward, &c.

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## PROVINCIAL LODGES.

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### DEVONSHIRE.

**LODGE OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, PLYMOUTH (No. 83).**—This Lodge assembled on St. John's day for the especial purpose of presenting to Brother Pollard a testimonial, as a mark of the respect and esteem in which he is universally held. Brother Gambell, in a neat speech, expatiated on the many excellencies of character, which had endeared Br. Pollard to the members of 83 in particular, and to the craft in general, concluding by presenting him with a very handsome silver tea-pot, on which the following, with Masonic emblems, were engraved—"Presented to Brother Thomas Pollard, P.M. of 83, and P.P.G.T. of Devon, on St. John's day, 1855, by members of Lodge St. John the Baptist and other members of the Craft."

The meeting was also addressed by Brothers Julian, J. W. and Gover, acting S. W., both of whom bore witness to the high moral and social attainments of the worthy brother, and to his readiness to afford that assistance and instruction which he is so competent to give.

Brother Pollard in a very feeling reply, returned thanks for the great favour conferred upon him—he observed, that in his masonic experience of nearly thirty years, he could find no parallel to the present happy occasion, he was only too glad to be of assistance to the craft at any time, and the thought that he endeavoured to do his duty had always been a sufficient reward.

Lodge having been closed, the brethren retired and partook of a collation, served in Mr. Chubbs best style; and the evening, which will long be remembered with pleasurable feelings by those who were so fortunate as to be present, was passed in social comfort.

The Lodge held their usual monthly communication on the first Tuesday in August, and a master mariner, a native of Holland, was most ably initiated into the first degree, some routine business was also disposed of—the brethren separating after spending another pleasant evening.

LODGE OF FORTITUDE, PLYMOUTH (No. 122).—The members of this Lodge held one of emergency on the 18th July, when Br. Phillips the W.M. most ably initiated Dr. Andrews, surgeon, of H.M.S. Alarm, into the first degree of the science. Labour finished, refreshment, in shape of Br. Killingby's *recherche* supper followed, to which we need scarcely say prompt justice was done.

On the 8th of August, the Lodge again met, and balloted for Br. Lieut. Edmund Joseph Squire, who was unanimously received with much pleasure by the brethren. An emergency meeting also took place on August 20th, when Br. John Andrews, surgeon of H.M.S. Alarm, was passed to the degree of a fellow craft by the W.M., in a manner that should make many of our purple friends look to their laurels. Lodge closed in peace and harmony at 8.45, the brethren retiring to refreshment, thence to their homes at a seasonable hour. [Our account of the annual pic nic of the members of this Lodge is unavoidably postponed until our next.]

#### DORSETSHIRE.

It is very gratifying to the brethren of the province of Dorset to find that the R.W. G.M. has appointed as his Deputy, Richard Hare, Esq. of All Souls Lodge, Weymouth, a more zealous or a more worthy Brother could not have been chosen for the office. This is the right man in the right place, one who will with his gentlemanly deportment and integrity of purpose, promote Masonry throughout the province by superintending the various Lodges with fervency and zeal.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Freemasons of the province of Dorset, was held at Poole on Wednesday August 15. The brethren assembled at the Town Hall, at about 10 o'clock, which was fitted up as a Lodge Room, and under the presidency of the Right Worshipful Grand Master, Henry Ralph Willett, Esq., of Mereley House, transacted the business of the province.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the brethren proceeded to attend Divine Service at St. James's Church, the officers being severally adorned with their splendid insignia, and all the brethren habited in their proper costume.

The following is the Order of Procession:—

Eyer's Brass Band,

Tyler with drawn sword.

Visiting Brethren not Members of any Lodge.

Visiting Lodges.

Lodges of the province preceded by their banners.

Tyler with drawn sword

Lodges of the province:—

No. 905, Lodge of Cuthberga, Wimborne; No. 802, Rural Lodge, Chardstock; No. 694, Lodge of Friendship and Sincerity, Shaftesbury; No. 640, Lodge of Science, Bourton; No. 605, Lodge of Faith and Unanimity, Dorchester; No. 542, Lodge of Unity, Wareham; No. 459, Lodge of Benevolence, Sherborne; No. 199, All Souls' Lodge, Weymouth; No. 160, Lodge of Amity, Poole.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF DORSET.

	Grand Tyler.	
	Grand Pursuivant.	
	Grand Organist.	
	Grand Architect.	
	Grand Director of Ceremonies.	
	Grand Deacon.	Grand Deacon.
	Grand Secretary, with the Book of Constitutions on a Velvet Cushion.	
	Grand Treasurer.	Grand Registrar.
	Past Provincial Grand Officers.	
	Senior Grand Warden.	Junior Grand Warden.
	Visitors of Distinction.	
Steward.	Banner of Provincial Grand Lodge.	Steward.
Steward.	Volume of the Sacred Law on a Velvet Cushion.	Steward.
	Grand Chaplain.	
	Grand Sword Bearer.	
Steward.	R.W.P.G.M., Henry Ralph Willett, Esq.	Steward.
	The Provincial Grand Tyler.	

On arriving at the church door, the procession filed off right and left, the P.G.M., Provincial Grand Lodge, and the whole procession passing up the middle and entering the church, the band playing the National Anthem, and the noble organ sounding an admirable voluntary till the whole of the assemblage was seated—every part of the sacred building being densely crowded.

The service for the day was read by the Rev. T. Pearce of Morden, P.G.C., and a most excellent Sermon preached by the Rev. B. Maturin, of Ringwood, from the 4th c. 1 Epis. of St. John, 11th v.,—"Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another." On leaving the church the procession, with its provincial banners, and those of the several Lodges in the province, was re-formed, and returned to the Hall, where the usual business of the Lodge was transacted. The following Brethren were then appointed Provincial Grand Officers for the year ensuing:—

Br. R. Hare, No. 199, Weymouth, Deputy Provincial Grand Master; Br. C. J. Stone, No. 160, Poole, Senior Warden; Br. S. Harvey, No. 694, Shaftesbury, Junior Warden; Br. C. Scott, No. 905, Wimborne, Chaplain; Br. R. Brounker, No. 905, Wimborne, Registrar; Br. W. Hannon, No. 694, Shaftesbury, Treasurer; Br. J. Maunders, No. 199, Weymouth, Secretary; Br. T. Patch, No. 605, Dorchester, Organist; Br. J. Saunders, No. 160, Poole, Standard Bearer, Br. W. Phippard, No. 542, Wareham, Pursuivant; Br. J. J. Drew, No. 542, Wareham, Br. C. Yearsley, No. 542, Wareham, Br. J. Blandfield, No. 160, Poole, Br. G. Meaden, No. 160, Poole, Stewards; Br. O. Maggs, No. 640, Bourton, Senior Deacon; Br. Wm. Bryant, No. 199, Weymouth, Junior Deacon; Br. G. Evans, No. 805, Wimborne, Superintendent of Works; Br. W. Maskell, No. 694, Shaftesbury, Director of Ceremonies; Br. T. W. Dominy, No. 199, Weymouth, Assistant-Director of Ceremonies; Br. J. B. Brown, No. 160, Poole, Sword Bearer.

After these appointments, donations of 2 guineas each were granted to the Institutions for Aged and Decayed Brethren; to the Widow and Orphan Fund; to the Boys' School, and to the Girls' School.

The respective officers were each invested with his jewel of office, and Br. Hare, the newly-appointed Deputy P.G.M., took the opportunity of stating that the office of P.G. Secretary had given him the means of becoming acquainted with the working and wishes of the Lodges of the province, and he hoped in the exercise of the duties with which he had been honoured, to be enabled at an early period to visit each and every Lodge. All communications on Masonic business transmitted to him should have his best attention, and where necessary, be immediately laid before the right Br. Worshipful Provincial Grand Master.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor and Corporation of Poole for the use of

the Hall, to the churchwardens of St. James's for the use of the church and to the organist and choir for their efficient services. The Lodge was then closed in due form.

The brethren to the number of nearly eighty, shortly after re-assembled at the Antelope Inn, where a most excellent dinner was laid before them by Br. Knight.

The Right Worshipful P.G.M. presided, supported by the D.P.G.M. and principal past and present Grand Officers of the province. The Vice-chair was ably occupied by Br. Stone, Grand S.W. and W.M. of the Poole Lodge.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been disposed of, the D.P.G.M. Br. Hare, rose, and having the permission of Right Worshipful P.G.M., begged to propose a toast; it was one he was sure the brethren would hail with pleasure—the respect they entertained for the individual being heightened by the office which he held—that of Provincial Grand Master of the county of Dorset (cheers); and he would here remark, that it had pleased Providence to afflict him with severe illness during the past year, and that that affliction had prevented his carrying out his intention of visiting the Lodges in the province in his official capacity. He was past G.W. of the Grand Lodge of England, which appointment showed the respect he was held in by the Earl of Zetland, and was a proof of his high Masonic attainments. As Grand Secretary of the province, he (Br. Hare) had had the honour of being in constant communication with him, and he could say that upon all occasions his correspondence had received from him the most prompt attention. In his present state of his health, therefore, he deserved the thanks of the province for his attendance in the Grand Lodge that day.

Brother Willett thanked the brethren for the kind way in which his name had been received, and said he could assure them, that notwithstanding he had lately suffered much from a severe rheumatic affliction, yet he had looked forward to that day with the highest expectation, and by the blessing of the G.A.U. he had been enabled to attend—in indeed every mile that he journeyed seemed to increase his animal spirits and infuse new vigour into him, and it was truly one of the happiest days of his life. If his health was still spared, he would use his best efforts and do everything on his part to advance the interests of Masonry in the province.

The Chairman then called upon the brethren to charge, as he was about to propose the health of a most excellent, worthy, and experienced Mason, who had done him the honour to accept the office of Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and from whose extensive Masonic knowledge, as well as zeal, and earnest and effective efforts for the welfare of the Craft in general, he anticipated the greatest benefit. He called upon them to drink the health of the D.P.G.M. Br. Hare.

Br. Hare returned thanks for the honour done him, and he begged most sincerely to thank the officers of the P.G. Lodge and the brethren collectively and individually for the kind way in which he had been received by them that day. He would repeat what he had said in an earlier part of the day's proceedings, that he had served an apprenticeship, as it were, by the office he had held of P.G. Secretary, and during the period he had so held office he could not but become acquainted with the wants and requirements, and workings of the various Lodges in the province better than most others. He did not undertake the office, however, till after due consideration, and his humble abilities would be used untiringly for the benefit of Masonry, and of this province of Dorset in particular. He would beg to remark that, as the Rev. W. P. G. Master was not so well able to attend to written communications as himself, he would request that all matters connected with the province should be communicated to him, and he would submit them to the proper authority. He respectfully invited the co-operation of the W.M.'s of the various Lodges, and their assistance in performing the duties connected with his office; and would further address himself to the Masters, and say, that he intended to visit each and every of the Lodges in the Province, and trusted to be received in these visits in the same kind and friendly and fraternal manner he had been received in, and for which he again thanked them.

The Chairman next proposed the health of the P.G. Chaplain, the Rev. Br. Maturin.

The Rev. gentleman, in responding to the toast, thanked the brethren for the warm, and he would say, enthusiastic manner in which they had received his name. It gave him very great pleasure on receiving the summons of their Secretary to respond at once to their wishes, and to afford them the assistance of his services. He felt great pleasure in meeting the brethren; their reception of him was so kind, their attention so marked during the solemn services of the sanctuary, that he trusted that pleasure to himself would be accompanied with profit to them. It was indeed a happy day to him thus to meet with an assembly of kindred spirits; it refreshed his soul amid the toils and labours necessarily connected with the charge of a large and important parish; it was refreshing to his spirit to be permitted the free and friendly interchange of feeling amid a company of brethren, knit together in unity, and who had greeted his presence with such a warm and fraternal reception.

“The thread of our life would be dark, heaven knows,  
 If it were not for friendship and love intertwined;  
 And I care not how soon I may sink to repose,  
 When these blessings shall cease to be dear to my mind.”

But it was not because he loved and valued their society that he was present among them, but because he admired the principles of that venerated Order of which they had the honour and happiness to be free and accepted members. Masonry was indeed a venerable Order—to be honoured for her antiquity—“Her hoary head was a crown of righteousness.” The student who loved to explore amid the arcana of the past, or to follow up the stream of time till it conducted him far beyond those ages that were wrapt in darkness;—the antiquarian that loved to turn over the dusty and time-worn tomes of the mighty dead—would each find in Masonry a theme and a subject of surpassing interest. Existing in the dark ages of antiquity, frowned upon at one time, caressed at another, still unscathed, unchanged by time, her secrets preserved inviolate, she still lived and flourished in her virgin pride and purity; and of her it might be said, “Thou goest forth dread, fathomless, alone!” Masonry was a soul-exalting science; the subjects of her contemplation were the works of nature’s God; amid these she loved to conduct her students, and to impress their mind with feelings of deepest veneration for the Great Architect of the Universe. From nature’s works, she ascended to the contemplation of nature’s first great cause. The vaulted roof of heaven, the sun, the moon, the stars, the laws of gravity and of order that regulated the system of creation—each and all subjects of kindred interest, engaged the enlightened attention of her members; while, at the same time, by the peculiar laws of the Order, they impressed the heart with significant lessons of moral worth. Masonry was a benevolent institution. Her design was noble; to bind together the sons of men in one happy fraternity of unity, and harmony, and love; to assuage the sorrows of humanity; to do good and to communicate; “to pity the distressed inclined, as well as just to all mankind”—this was the noble design of Masonry, and as such she acted as a graceful handmaid to Christianity. In the prosecution of this noble object, Masonry was a fine traveller—mountains, seas, or continents obstructed not her progress. On the burning plains of Africa, the frozen regions of the north, or favoured and sunny spots of the south; with the unlettered Indian and the untutored Laplander, the savage or sage, this unwearied traveller was found prosecuting her noble designs of benenolence and love. Masonry was a fine linguist, she spoke in all languages, the interpretation of tongues was hers. She called no man a “Barbarian,” but understanding the hidden language of the heart, grasped him with the hand of friendship, and embraced him as a brother. Masonry was a good neighbour as well as a kind inmate. In the home circle she presided as a queen, shedding her benign influence around, inculcating lessons of unity and love, teaching mankind to be forbearing and forgiving, and bringing the neighbourhood in a family circle of happiness and harmony. The good Mason must be a good father, a good husband; hence they would find that although the ladies were not privileged to be members, they were for the most part ardent admirers of the Order.

The health of Mrs. Maturin having been drank and responded to by her husband, The Chairman proposed the health of Rev. Br. Pearce, and that gentleman having suitably replied to the compliment, the P.G.W. Br. Stowe, and the other P.G. officers were toasted with all the honours.

The Chairman then proposed the Mayor (Br. Adey) and the corporation of Poole, and thanked them for the use of the town-hall.

Br. Adey on behalf of himself and in the name of the Corporation, begged to say that the hall had never been granted for a more noble purpose than it had been that day. As an old Mason, he could, if time permitted, enter largely upon the benefits derivable from a connection with the Order. Among other incidents in his own experience was one where he had received the greatest kindness from the captain of a French privateer, because his father had been equally well treated by a captain who had also sailed from Poole, and to whom the right hand of fellowship had been held out at a moment the least expected.

The R.W.M. said there was another worthy magistrate in the borough whose health he would propose, Br. Ledgard, who had been Mayor when the last Provincial meeting was held in Poole, and on that occasion he showed great kindness to the Craft, and therefore deserved their thanks.

Br. Ledgard thanked the R.W.M. and brethren for their kindness. He always felt great interest in the principles and progress of Masonry. It should never be forgotten that the province of Dorset was ever noted for its zeal and Masonic proficiency. Many of their Provincial Grand Masters were of great celebrity in the Craft, and held in the highest estimation by the late Duke of Sussex, and by his successor, the Earl of Zetland. He need scarcely revert to names so well known as those of Br. W. Williams, or his worthy successor, Br. Eliot, or of their late Br. Tucker, and he was sure that under the guidance of their present worthy Grand Master, the science of Masonry would lack nothing of its wonted energy. He could not but regret that among the Lodges that had been enumerated that day, he did not find the names either of Bridport or Blandford, as having Lodges at present. He could remember when both these places had excellent Lodges, and persevering and skilful hands to carry out the principles of Masonry. He hoped yet to see both revived; and if Br. Pearce would but take the matter up, as he was so near a neighbour and so good a Mason, Blandford at least would not long be without a working Lodge. He again thanked them for their kindness, and hoped the hints he had taken the liberty to throw out would have the desired effect.

The Chairman then proposed, as the last toast of the evening, "To all poor and distressed Masons throughout the world."

The brethren then separated, delighted with the proceedings of the day, having spent their time in a mutual interchange of kindly feeling and brotherly love.

#### KENT.

LODGE OF FREEDOM, GRAVESEND (No. 91).—The usual monthly meeting of the brethren of this Lodge was held at Watt's Hotel, under the presidency of their W.M., Br. R. Spenser, who in a masterly style initiated three gentlemen into the Order, passed four to the fellow-craft degree, and raised one to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. An agreeably spent evening concluded the proceedings.

#### EAST LANCASHIRE.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

We last month gave a brief notice of the proceedings of this meeting on the 25th July, which came to hand too late for a more extended report, which we now proceed to lay before our readers.

Early in the morning, the pealing of the Bury Parish Church bells announced to the inhabitants the gathering together of the brethren. The "Union Jack" floated on the top of the principal buildings, and from the windows of the principal hotels. The bells continued at intervals their merry peals, and altogether the streets soon assumed a very animated and cheerful appearance.

The business of the Lodge was transacted in the Town Hall during the forenoon.

An immense concourse of people thronged the streets at two o'clock, eager to watch the procession of the brethren, which would have paraded the streets had the weather permitted, previous to going to church. Rain continued to fall, but the crowd, eager to satisfy their curiosity, did not leave the streets. At twenty minutes to three the procession of the brethren was formed, they wearing their full Masonic costume, according to their respective offices and rank, and headed by the Bury Borough Brass Band, went along Market-street, up Broad-street, Silver-street, and then into the church. The Rev. P. C. Nicholson, P. G. Chaplain, delivered an excellent discourse to the brethren from the words contained in the third and fourth verses of the third chapter of Proverbs.

After divine service the procession was again formed, and, headed by the band, proceeded direct to the banquet-room—the lecture-hall of the Athenæum—where a dinner had been prepared under the auspices of the landlord of the White Horse, Br. L. Park.

At the head of the room was suspended a large flag bearing the inscription, "The Queen and the Craft." In other parts of the room were hung the emblems of the order; and the platform, with its vases, tables of flowers, &c., presented a pleasing picture.

The banquet commenced by the Rev. P. G. Chaplain saying grace. A little before seven o'clock, the repast being ended, "Non Nobis" was beautifully sung by the choir. Br. John Fawcett, Mus. Bac., P.G.O., of Bolton, presided at the pianoforte. The band was also in attendance. The doors were then opened to admit the ladies—the wives and daughters of the brethren—the admittance being by ticket. The ladies occupied the gallery, and a platform which had been purposely raised at the entrance to the hall. The presence of the ladies added greatly to the beauty of the scene. At the table on the platform were seated the following persons:—Br. Stephen Blair, P.D.G.M., chairman; Br. John Bell, P.S.G.W.; Rev. P. C. Nicholson, P.G. Chaplain; Br. W. Barlow, P.G.T.; Br. John Tunnah, P.G.S.; Br. J. F. Wolfenden, P.P.G.S.; Br. J. Lambert, P.P.G.D.; Br. J. W. Pitt, P.G.D.C.; Br. J. Wilting, P.G.S.B.; Br. W. Hutchinson, P.P.G.P.B.; Br. James Parkinson, P.S.G.B.; Br. J. Redfern, E.P.P.G.P.; and Br. H. Greenbalgh, P.G.P.

After an air had been played by the band,

The chairman rose to propose the first toast, "The Queen." Brethren, said he, a day scarcely passes over our heads but we are forcibly reminded of the goodness and virtue which is exhibited in the life and character of our beloved sovereign who sits upon the throne of this country. In almost every copy of a newspaper, we read of some good action having been performed by her kind and beneficent hand. He referred to the act of our Queen in providing apartments in Hampton Court for the comfort and happiness of some of her soldiers who had been wounded in the Crimea. He had no doubt every Mason loved the Queen, and that all present would rise as one man to drink the health of their sovereign, loyally.

The toast was drunk with loud cheers.

The National Anthem was then sung in solo and chorus, the audience joining in the chorus.

The Chairman then proposed "Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." He had great pleasure in proposing this toast, because he was one of those who believed that the Queen made a good choice in selecting Prince Albert to be her Royal Consort. He spoke of the interest which had ever been manifested by him in the arts and sciences, also in agriculture, and the army of the country. He expressed a hope that the Prince of Wales would imitate the goodness which shone in the lives of his illustrious parents. He concluded by proposing the toast, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. The glee, "Hail, Star of Brunswick," was sung by the choir.

The Chairman again rose, and said that he had another toast to propose, which he had no doubt they would respond to heartily, as it was the health of one of the brethren, "The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. of England." He spoke highly of the character of the noble Earl, eulogised him as a Mason, and concluded again by moving the proposition, which was heartily and cheerfully responded to by the brethren. The glee "Prosper the Art" was then sung by the choir, and encored by the audience.

Br. Thos. L. Crompton, of Bury, rose to propose the next toast, "The Earl of Yarborough, R.W.D.G.M." He had great pleasure in proposing this toast, and spoke of his character in civil life, and highly eulogised him, not only as a man, but also as a Mason. He spoke of him as a commercial man, he being the chairman of an extensive line of railway. Every Mason ought to feel proud of the association of the Earl of Yarborough, and honour the name. He had the greatest pleasure in proposing the toast—(Cheers). An air was here played by the band. Br. J. W. Pitt sang a song entitled "Worthy Masons all," the brethren joining in chorus; and Br. Fawcett entertained the company with a piano performance. After which

Br. John Bell rose and proposed "The Earl of Ellesmere, R.W.P.G.M.E.L." He regretted the absence of the noble Earl through sickness, for he was sure it would have delighted his heart to have seen such an assembly of Masons as were then present. The best province of Free Masons was that of East Lancashire, over which the noble Earl was P.G. Master. He proposed his health, which was drunk with loud cheers and applause as usual. "Honour to Masonry," a glee, was then given in good style by the choir.

Br. B. Hollinshead rose to propose a very different toast from any that had yet been brought before their notice, "The Memory of the Fallen Heroes in the Crimea," which was drunk in deep and solemn silence. Calcott's beautiful glee, "Peace to the souls of the heroes," was sung in a most impressive manner.

Br. J. W. Pitt then proposed "Lord Viscount Combermere, R.W.P.G.M.C.," and spoke of the earnestness in the good cause shown by the noble Viscount. He had been for more than twenty years grand master of Cheshire, and during the whole of that time he had never once absented himself from a single meeting. The Masons as a body ought to be proud of such a brother, and he had great pleasure indeed in proposing his health—(Great applause). The band then played "The Alma March."

Br. Blakeley then rose to propose "The Ladies," which was drunk with vociferated cheers. Br. Walton then sang the song "The Maids of Merry England," which was demanded by the company a second time, and given accordingly.

The Rev. Br. P. C. Nicholson then rose to propose the health of the Chairman, "Br. Stephen Blair, V.W.D.P.G.M.E.L." He spoke in very high terms of the character of this gentleman. He was known in Bury; he was known in Bolton, Manchester, London, and all over the country. Everybody who knew him was attached to him for the good deeds he had performed during his lifetime; and as a Mason no one could be more zealous in the good cause, always ready to attend to business in connection with the Order, always ready to answer any communications on the subject dear to his heart, viz., MASONRY. He could not find words to do him justice; he, however, with the greatest pleasure proposed the toast, which was received and drunk amid deafening and repeated applause. Br. Wrigley then sang the Masonic version of "The Old English Gentleman," the brethren joining in full chorus.

Br. Stephen Blair then rose to propose "The P.G. Chaplain," which he did by first acknowledging and responding to the last toast, which had been received so warmly. He then paid in very suitable terms a high tribute to the character of the Rev. Chaplain. Referring to the sermon which they had heard from his lips, he was quite sure that all who listened to it must have been highly edified. He thought he was just the man for his office; and that he was a good Mason they all knew: he had therefore the greatest possible pleasure in proposing his health, which was drunk with the usual applause.

The Rev. Chaplain rose and acknowledged the honour they had done him. The fine glee, by Muller, called "Spring's delights," was sung and encored.

Br. F. Broughton, Goods' Manager, E.L.R. of Bury, then rose to propose "The Visiting Brethren," which was done in a very able and pleasing manner, and drunk with applause.

Br. W. P. Woodcock, of Bury, proposed "The Masters and Wardens of Lodges," which was responded to in an enthusiastic manner. Shore's arrangement of "O, Willie brew'd," was then sung by the choir.

The Chairman then proposed "The P.G. Stewards," which was responded to by Br. A. H. McDonald, of Bury.

Br. Ramsbottom then rose to propose the last toast; "To all poor and distressed brethren, and a speedy relief to all their misfortunes." He referred to his experience in the capacity in which he was employed in a feeling and interesting manner, and recommended charity as a virtue worthy of the notice and practice of every good and true Freemason. The toast was drunk in the usual manner. "Cheer boys, cheer," was then played by the band, and the company separated about ten o'clock.

LODGE OF FIDELITY, BLACKBURN (No. 336.)—The celebration of the monthly meeting of this Lodge took place at the Angel Inn, on 3rd of August. There were very few brethren present, and Br. Stocks, P. M. officiated in the chair (in the absence of the W. M.) with the assistance of Brs. Whewell, S. W., and Wm. Harrison as J. W. (in the absence of the J. W. of the lodge.) The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the Secretary reported as to returns, &c. After which the brethren worked in the first degree and adjourned for refreshment, and afterwards they broke up a most pleasant meeting at an early hour.

LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE, BLACKBURN, (No. 432.)—The regular Lodge night was held on Monday evening, the 30th July, at 8 o'clock. The Lodge having been duly opened with solemn prayer, and the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed, several important matters connected with the Lodge were discussed and arranged, and measures were taken for the formation of a Masonic library for the use of the members. The installation of the W.M. was postponed till next Lodge-night, owing to the business of the evening having occupied a long time. The brethren present (among whom were several visiting brethren) then adjourned for refreshment, and spent a very pleasant evening. We are happy to say that this Lodge gives signs of animated exertion to rank high in the province, for all that should distinguish a Masonic Lodge. A Lodge of Instruction in connection with No. 432, Lodge of Perseverance, Blackburn, is now held every month, on the Monday evening next to the regular Lodge-night at 8 o'clock, at the Lodge-rooms, at the Old Bull Hotel.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The town of Newport was on Wednesday last the scene of a most interesting event in the annals of Monmouthshire, when the foundation stone of the New Masonic Hall was laid with all the *eclat* which the presence of the Grand Lodge of the Province, and the attendance of a large number of the brethren from Bristol and South Wales could impart to the ceremony. At an early hour the brethren of the Siberian Lodge met at their rooms in High-street, when, having opened the Lodge, they formed a procession to St. Paul's Church, where an excellent sermon was preached for their edification and instruction by the P.G. Chaplain, after which a collection was made in aid of the Masonic Charities. The procession then re-formed in the usual order, and proceeded to the site of the intended structure, when those in front, halted and dividing to either side, formed an avenue through which the Grand Officers, and the brethren carrying the lights, columns, cruses, and the Lodge jewels, entered upon the grounds. The P.G. Chaplain having invoked the blessing of the G.A.O.T.U. upon the structure, the stone, under which had been placed a bottle hermetically sealed, containing the current coins of the realm, and a record of the proceedings of the day, was lowered into its place, when the R.W. the P.G.M. Br. Col. W. Tynte, M.P., proved its position, and, with the usual formalities, poured upon it the oil, wine, and corn. The R.W. brother then addressed the assembled brethren, and having alluded to the great interest which he felt in the welfare of the Craft, expressed an ardent hope that the proceedings of that day would contribute to its advancement. In the evening the brethren again met, when they partook of a banquet not only rich in all the delicacies of the season, but rendered still more pleasing by the harmony and good fellowship which prevailed at the table. [A more detailed report will be published in our next.]

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Wednesday, the 15th August, the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand

Lodge of the Province of Northumberland and Berwick-on-Tweed, was holden in the Lodge-room of St. George's Lodge (No. 624) the George Tavern, North Shields. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in form by the Rev. Edwd. Challoner Ogle, the P.G.M., assisted by the P. G. Officers. The minutes of the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, holden at Morpeth last year, were read and confirmed. Some alterations in the bye-laws of the Provincial Grand Lodge were agreed to. The P.G.M. then proceeding to appoint and invest the following brethren as Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—Brs. J. W. Mayson, P.G.S.W.; B. J. Thompson, P.G.J.W.; the Rev. John Bigge, Prov. G. Chaplain; the Rev. Clement Moody, Vicar of Newcastle, P. G. Treasurer; Thos. Fenwick, P.G. Registrar; G. P. Birkinshaw, P.G. Sec.; Wm. Dalziel, P.G.D.C.; D. W. Spence, Asst. G.D.C.; John Cook, P.G.S.D.; Robt. Shute, P.G.J.D.; Wm. Richardson, P.G. Pursuivant; Alex. Dixon, P.G. Tyler; Stephen Owen, P.G. Sword-bearer; Wm. Preston, P.G. Standard-bearer. Provincial Grand Stewards.—Brs. Fred. Shaw, Newcastle-on-Tyne Lodge, 24; James Wilson, St. David's, 554; Robt. Fisher, Northern Counties', 586; —Henzell, St. George's, 624; Hy. Sewell, St. Peter's 706; and Octavius Bell, De Loraine, 793. The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed.

The brethren afterwards dined together, the Rev. Ed. Challoer Ogle, P.G.M. presiding, supported on his right by J. W. Mayson, P.G.S.W.; J. S. Challoner, P.P.G.J.W.; G. P. Birkinshaw, P.G. Sec.; and J. Barker, P.P.G.J.W; and on his left by the Rev. Richd. Buckeridge, P.P.G. Chaplain; and the Rev. C. Moody, P.G. Treasurer. The vice-chairs were ably and agreeably filled by Brs. Wm. Berkeley, P.P.G.S.W.; and B. J. Thompson, P.G.J.W. Amongst the brethren we observed Brs. Wm. Dalziel, P.G.D.C. for the province; Thos. Fenwick, W.M. St. George's Lodge, 624, and P.G. Registrar; John Cook, P.G.S.D; Geo. Weatherhead, P.P.G.J.W.; Wm. Johnson, P.P.G.S.W.; John Tossoch, Mayor of South Shields; Richard Atkinson, W.M. St. David's Lodge, 554, Berwick-on-Tweed; J. Winlow, P.P.G.J.D.; John Hopper, P.M. 614; Wm. Blackwood, P.M. 624; Wm. Richardson, P.G. Pursuivant; Alex. Dickson, P.G. Tyler; J. G. Pulloch, S.W. 624; S. Owen, J.W. 624, and P.G. Sword-bearer; W. E. Franklyn, J.W. 56; Wm. Preston, S.D., 614, and P.G. Standard-bearer; P. Haswell, P.G. Organist; Robt. Fisher, S.D. 706; and Octavius Bell, De Loraine, 793. The P.G.M., rising, said the first toast he should give them needed no words, it was the health of one who lived in the hearts of her people—"the Queen."—(Cheers). Anthem—"National."—"Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family." "Rule Britannia."—"The Earl of Zetland, G.M. of England"—(Cheers). Masonic honors.—"The Earl of Yarborough, D.G.M. of England." "The Dukes of Athol and Leinster, G.M's. of England and Ireland." Tunes—"Blue Bells of Scotland," and "Garry Owen," followed in succession.

Br. J. W. Mayson, P.G.S.W. then rising said—it gave him peculiar pleasure to have the honor on that occasion to propose a toast which would meet a warm response from the hearts of all the brethren present—he meant the health of their much respected and beloved P.G.M., the Rev. Ed. Challoner Ogle—(Cheers). He (Br. Mayson) had put himself to some little inconvenience in order to be present on this very interesting occasion, and he was amply rewarded in having the honor to propose the P.G.M's. good health—(Hear, hear). He (Br. Mayson) rejoiced to know that the province never was in a more prosperous state than at the present moment. No society could long prosper unless supported by the good and the great. How happy they all felt on this occasion in being presided over by a minister of the Christian Church—a brother whose name was enshrined in the inmost recesses of their hearts! He begged to give them the health of the P.G.M. (drunk with enthusiasm and Masonic honors).

The P.G.M. on rising, was received with the deepest marks of respect; he said, he returned to all, his most grateful thanks. He was not able to respond to the toast as it deserved, more particularly after the very many flattering remarks of the P.G.S.W. Br. Mayson. Since the honor of the P.G. Mastership had been conferred on him, he had on each occasion been received by his brethren with the warmest marks of affection. Nothing could be more pleasing to dwell upon, than that day's proceedings, when such brotherly feelings prevailed. He (the P.G.M.) must tell them that he took

a warm interest in Masonry in general, but in each Lodge in particular—(Cheers). Masonry must progress. How could Masonry fail, seeing that it was having continually infused into it, young warm blood? He knew not how much our countrymen might require the blessings of Masonry in foreign lands, to save them from death, if but by “a cup of cold water.” This was a time when all true hearts must hope for an increase in the ranks. At this momentous period when nation waged war against nation, how inestimable were the blessings of Masonry! The shipwrecked on a foreign strand, and the wounded on the battle field alike found its blessings, for their benevolent Order had saved many, many lives. He (the P.G.M.) might add before concluding, that nothing had occurred in the province during the year to call forth any strong marks of disapprobation. On all occasions he found some brother at hand ready “to pour oil on troubled waters,” and none more so than their worthy D.P.G.M. Br. Medcalf—(Hear and cheers). He (the P.G.M.) again begged they would accept his sincere thanks—(Cheers). Song by Br. J. G. Pullock—“The fine Old English Gentleman.”

The P.G.M. again rising, said they had such an opportunity now as might perhaps never occur again in drinking the toast he was about to propose. England and France forgetting their old rivalries, were now joined hand in hand for the good of humanity, the freedom of the world, the salvation of the oppressed—(Cheers). He (the P.G.M.) begged to give—“the Grand Lodge of France,” and they would also drink the health of the Emperor of the French—(British cheers). Tune—“Partant pour la Syrie.”

Then followed “the health of the P.G.M. of Durham, Br. Fenwick,” replied to by Br. Hopper.

The P.G. Treasurer, rising, said he had had given him permission to propose a toast which they would all warmly welcome, the health of a brother who used his best endeavours for the promotion of Masonry, he meant Br. Mayson, the newly appointed P.G.S.W.—(Cheers). Br. Mayson was “Mayson” by name, and “Mason” by Masonry—(Hear and laughter). (Br. Challoner here remarked that Br. Mayson enjoyed the extraordinary privilege of making his wife a Ma(y)son, upon which Br. Dalziel with equal wit, remarked “No, the parson did it.”)—(Much laughter).

The P.G. Treasurer then gave “the health of Br. Mayson, P.G.S.W.—Drunk with enthusiasm. Song—“The Englishman,” by Br. Spark.

Br. Mayson, on rising to return thanks, was most warmly received, he had the same kindly feeling towards Masonry that he had ever had, and hoped they would accept his sincere thanks for the great honor done him in proposing his health, and drinking it in the very hearty and brotherly manner they had done.

The P.G.M. then rose, and said he thought they would really be ungrateful did they not return their grateful acknowledgments to the Grand Officers who had so zealously and faithfully performed their duties during the past year. He (the P.G.M.) would give “the Provincial Grand Officers of the past year, and couple with the toast the health of Br. Wm. Berkley, P.P.G.S.W.—(Cheers).

Br. Berkley, on rising to reply, was received with that cordial and hearty reception given to him on all occasions, he said he rose to convey to them the grateful thanks of the P.P.G. Officers, and could assure the brethren, that whatever little services he could render to Masonry were always at their command.

Br. J. S. Challoner, P.P.G.J.W. then rose, he said, with peculiar pleasure to propose the health of Br. Medcalf, the D.P.G.M., who was universally beloved, who was one of the kindest hearted of men, and the most brotherly of Masons. Drunk with enthusiasm and Masonic honors.

The P.G.M. then gave the several Lodges in the province:—“Newcastle-on-Tyne Lodge, 24, with the health of Br. W. Johnson, W.M.” In the absence of Br. Johnson, Br. Hopper, S.W. 24, replied. “St. David’s Lodge, 554, with the health of Br. R. Atkinson, W.W.” Br. Atkinson, made a neat reply, and said he had been desired by the brethren of St. David’s Lodge to invite the P.G.M., the D.P.G.M., the Grand Officers and other brethren to a “pic-nic” on the Banks of the Tweed on an early day. This announcement was received with a round of applause. “Northern Counties Lodge, 586, with the health of Br. W. Dalziel, W.M.” Br. Dalziel, in reply, said he returned his most grateful thanks, and could assure the R.W.P.G.M. that the brethren of Northern Counties Lodge had as warm

a feeling towards Masonry, as those of any Lodge in the province. "St. George's Lodge, 624, with the health of Br. Thos. Fenwick," who was now W.M. of the Lodge for the third year. Br. Fenwick returned grateful thanks, and assured the P.G.M., that although the Lodge had applied for a dispensation to allow him (Br. Fenwick), to occupy the chair for the third year, yet there were now in the Lodge numerous young and aspiring Masons who, he doubted not, would fill the chair of St. George's Lodge with much credit.—(Hear, hear). Br. Fenwick, in conclusion, said he hoped the R.W.P.G.M. would long be spared to preside over them. "St. Peter's Lodge, 706, with the health of Br. John Cook, W.M." Br. Cook, made a neat and appropriate reply. "Lodge De Loraine, 793, with the health of Br. J. L. Donald, W.M." In the absence of the W.M., who was prevented attending by domestic affliction, Br. G. P. Birkinshaw, P.M., 793, replied. "Lodge De Ogle, 919, with the health of Br. Robt. Shute, W.M." In the absence of Br. Shute, Br. Geo. Weatherhead, J.W. of the Lodge, replied.

Thus ended one of the most pleasant of meetings, but we cannot conclude without a meed of praise to Br. Coxon, the worthy host, for the very sumptuous entertainment, splendid dessert and *recherché* wines, provided on the occasion.

ST. PETERS'S LODGE, BYKER, near NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (No. 706).—On Monday the 9th July, the brethren of this Lodge, assembled in their Lodge-room, at Br. Allinson's, the Hope and Anchor Inn, Catterick's Buildings, Byker, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, it being the day fixed upon for the installation of Br. John Cook, as W.M. of the Lodge, and for the appointment and investiture of the other officers for the ensuing year. The brethren had shown their high estimation of Br. Cook by re-electing him their W.M. The ceremony of installation was ably and impressively performed by Br. W. Dalziel, P.G.D.C., for the province of Northumberland, and W.M. of Northern Counties Lodge, No. 586. The W.M. then appointed and invested the following brethren as officers for the year, viz.:—Brs. H. Bell, P.M.; W. J. Neimitz, S.W.; E. French, J.W.; J. Clay Gibson, Treasurer; J. Ranson Lanther, Secretary; R. Fisher, S.D.; J. Sewell Cook, J.D.; W. Short, S.S.; John Horn, J.S.; Alex. Dickson, J.G.; John Miller, Tyler. The Brethren afterwards dined together in the Lodge-room, the W.M. presiding, supported on his right by Brs. W. Berkley, P.G.S.W. for Northumberland, and Wm. Punshon, P.M. 586, and on his left by Brs. Hy. Bell, P.P.G.J.D. for Northumberland, and Wm. Dalziel, P.P.G.S.W., and P.G.D.C. for Northumberland. The vice-chairs were ably filled by the S.W. and J.W. Amongst the brethren present we observed Brs. W. Johnson, P.P.G.J.W. for Northumberland, and W.M. 24; J. Clay Gibson, P.G.S.D. for Northumberland, and P.M. 706; F. P. Jonn, P.M. 56; H. L. Monro, P.M. 56; Wm. Preston, S.D. 614, and J. G. Tullock, S.W., St. George's Lodge, 624, North Shields; Geo. Weatherhead, P.P.G.J.W. for Northumberland, and P.M. 24. The toasts, "The Queen;" the "Earl of Zetland, G.M. of England;" the "Earl of Yarborough, D.G.M. of England;" the "Dukes of Athol and Leinster, G.Ms. of Scotland and Ireland;" the "Rev. Ed. Challoner Ogle, G.M. of the Province," and "Richd. Medcalf, D.P.G.M.," were given in rapid succession, and drunk with appropriate honours. The W.M. then rose and said,—he trusted for the next toast they would all charge a bumper. It was with great difficulty that he could find words appropriate to express his high admiration of the character of the brother whose health he was about to propose, he meant Br. Berkley, P.G.S.W. for Northumberland and Berwick-on-Tweed; Br. Berkley and he were schoolfellows, and since those happy days when their breasts were warm as the breasts of youth, he said since those happy days, that friendship which subsisted between them had been cemented by Masonry, and rendered doubly dear. Br. Berkley had attained the highest honours in Masonry, and had always performed his duties well. He begged then to give them "the health of Br. Berkley, P.S.W. of St. Peter's Lodge,"—drunk with Masonic honours. Br. Berkley, in reply, said, he should be guilty of affectation did he not tell them that he did indeed feel proud of the honour done him on this occasion. If any services of his could conduce to the well-being of Masonry, he should be happy to render them. If each and all would put the shoulder to the wheel, the bright star of Masonry would shine with a still brighter refulgence than it had ever done hitherto in the northern provinces. He

must again express his gratitude for the great honour done him, and particularly to the W.M. for the many warm expressions of his regard (cheers). Br. Punshon then rose and said, last year the wet weather prevented his paying a visit to St. Peter's on the occasion of the installation, for he (Br. Punshon) was an old man, and not so strong as he once was. He was proud to tell them he was a Mason of forty years' standing. He thanked God he was still able to pay his respects to the W.M. of St. Peter's Lodge, the more so as the W.M.'s father and he were schoolfellows, and he hoped good fellows, he believed, happy fellows. That warm feeling which he had towards the father of the W.M. he now entertained to the W.M. himself. He was proud and happy to propose the health of the W.M. who had had the honour of being re-elected, and who, he felt, would continue to perform his duties well (cheers). Drunk with Masonic honours. The W.M. on rising to reply, said he could not find words to express to them his gratitude. To Br. Punshon his warmest thanks were especially due. Br. Punshon had gone far back into the past with his warm-hearted expressions, he had also dwelt very kindly on the present. It was true his brethren had honoured him by re-electing him their W.M. During the past year, he (the W.M.) had done all he could for St. Peter's Lodge, and he trusted during the present year he would equally, or better perform his duties. (Hear, hear, and cheers). St. Peter's had long been the pet lodge in the province, and he trusted St. Peter's would still be blest with prosperity and true brotherly feeling. In conclusion, he warmly thanked Br. Punshon, and his other brethren for the honour done him, and could assure all who were not members of St. Peter's Lodge that they would still have at St. Peter's a real hearty welcome. (Cheers).

The health of Br. Dove was then proposed in flattering terms by the W.M., who said that Br. Dove was once secretary of St. Peter's Lodge, and had also been one of its best treasurers; in fact, Br. Dove was treasurer of St. Peter's at its birth, and to his good and wise management St. Peter's owed much of its present prosperity. (Hear, and cheers). Br. Dove made a neat reply. The health of the W.M. of Lodge 24 was proposed in appropriate terms by the W.M., and Br. Johnson, W.M. 24, replied in a neat and happy speech, in which he said the brethren had only done their duty in conferring the honour of re-election on Br. Cook. The health of Br. Dalziel, P.P.G.S.W., and D.C., for the province was then given in eulogistic terms by the W.M., who characterized Br. Dalziel as "the father of St. Peter's," a man who had done more for Masonry than perhaps any other man in the north. (Drunk with Masonic honours.) Br. Dalziel, in reply, said never had he risen with warmer feelings of gratitude than on that occasion. The W.M. had spoken of him (Br. Dalziel) in very flattering terms; he feared the W.M. had spoken of him very, very far above his deserts (No, no). He was proud to see St. Peter's grow more prosperous year after year—never had it had such a tide of prosperity as under the now re-installed W.M., Br. Cook. (Hear, hear). He (Br. Dalziel) in conclusion, returned his warmest thanks for the very flattering marks of their regard—(Cheers). "The S.M., and J.W., and other officers of St. Peter's Lodge" was given, and neatly replied to by Br. Neimeitty, S.W. "The health of Br. Pullock, S.W., St. George's Lodge, 624;" "The health of Br. Henry Bell, P.M., 706;" "The health of Br. J. Hopper, P.M., 614;" "The health of Br. H. L. Monro, P.M., 56;" and several other toasts were given and replied to. Several beautiful songs by Mrs. Dalziel, Pullock, and Hopper were given at intervals with hearty good will, and with happy effect. We cannot conclude this report without a meed of praise to Br. Alinsson for the very sumptuous entertainment and etceteras on this very happy occasion.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Annual Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Somersetshire was held on the 7th ult. at the Highbridge Inn, Hunstspill, under the presidency of the R.W. the P.G.M. Br. Colonel Tynte, who stands second to none in the admiration and affectionate regards of the Craft. The Lodge having been opened in ample form, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the returns from the subor-

dinate Lodges of the Province received and registered. These showed that the spread of Masonry was on the increase in the Province, and that the brethren therein resident were fully alive to the beauties and excellencies of the science, and carefully acted up to the injunction given to them upon entering the Craft.

The R.W. the P.G.M. having expressed the satisfaction which he felt in presiding over a Province in which Masonry was so well understood and so faithfully practised, nominated as his deputy for the ensuing year Br. J. Randolph. He also appointed Br. the Rev. W. R. Crotch, W.M. of the Lodge of Unanimity and Sincerity (No. 327), his P.G.S.W.; Br. Broadley, P.G.J.W.; Br. A. P. Browne, P.G. Secretary; Br. Dr. Falconer, P.G. Treasurer; Br. Rev. W. Codrington, P.G. Chaplain; Br. Williams, P.G.S.D.; Br. Dix, P.G.J.D.; Br. Hollard, P.G. Registrar; and Br. Mitchell, P.G. Pursuivant. The newly appointed officers, after their investiture, repaired to their proper places in the Lodge, when the brethren voted several sums of money out of their funds for the relief of the distressed; after which they attended divine service in the parish church, where an admirable sermon, inculcating charity and the other Masonic virtues, was preached for their edification by Br. Codrington. In the evening they again assembled at the Highbridge Inn, where an excellent banquet was served up for their refreshment by Br. Butson in a style highly creditable to his establishment.

RURAL PHILANTHROPIC LODGE, HUNTSPILL (No. 367).—This lodge met on the 27th of July, at Br. Butson, Highbridge Inn, for the installation of Br. W. Harwood as W.M. for the ensuing year, and he having invested his subordinate officers, the brethren were called off for refreshment, and spent a very happy evening around the provision board of their worthy host.

TAUNTON.—The foundation stone of the new Shire Halls was laid on the 14th of August, and never was Taunton much more gaily decorated. Flags of all colours were displayed from the houses of almost every tradesman, who appeared to vie with each other in their efforts to show off to the best advantage. The public buildings were profusely decorated; and the influx of visitors was, as large as on any previous public occasion. A procession of the inhabitants and local authorities having paraded the principal streets of the town, entered the grounds, and Lord Portman having arrived opposite the foundation-stone, desired his Chaplain, the Rev. F. B. Portman, to implore the Divine blessing. A bottle, containing a written account of the ceremony, was then deposited, together with a brass plate, on which was the following inscription: "This stone was laid on the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1851, as a foundation for the administration of the laws of this country, by Edward Berkeley Lord Portman, Custos Rotulorum of the county; Richard King Meade King, chairman of the committee of magistrates, W. B. Moffat, architect; Richard Carver, county surveyor; and George Pollard, builder." The stone having been laid, Lord Portman said—I have much pleasure in telling you that this stone is perfectly laid. We have all done our work rightly, and I trust that this will be the foundation of great good to this county. We all know that among the many vicissitudes of life, one thing remains eternal as the sun, and that is the love of justice throughout the civilised world; and if there is one thing to which an Englishman is attached more than another, I believe it is to the maintenance of justice. In the building we have this day assisted in erecting, by laying this corner stone some of us may hope to see the judges of the land administering justice, and I trust, as in the old assize courts of this county strange things have happened in the olden time, which in our days are mere matters of history, such scenes may never again be enacted in this county; but that there will be a pure and independent administration of justice, according to the laws of the land which are the great pride as they are the boast of every Englishman. I am glad that the town of Taunton has thought fit to meet the authorities on the occasion of laying the first stone in the erection of this building; and I trust that the youngest among us may ever remember the events of the day when this foundation stone was laid, which will probably be counted as one of the greatest days in the annals of this county, by the thousands assembled on this occasion. I am proud of the invitation of the inhabitants to attend here to-day; and although I am more mixed up with military matters in this time of war than with civil duties, yet the High Sheriff has permitted me to take part in these proceedings; I am proud to belong to the county of Somerset, and re-

joyce that I have been allowed to participate in the interesting event of this day. I will add one word more: I hope and trust that God will bless and prosper the county of Somerset, and enable you successfully to finish the work which is this day begun. Cheers were then given for Lord Portman, the High Sheriff, the County and Borough Members, the Archdeacon of Taunton, and the Chairman of the Building Committee, Mr. King, and the ceremony terminated. [It is to be regretted that in Somersetshire, where Masonry is duly appreciated, that the ceremony above mentioned was not confided to the hands of the P.G.M., Brother Col. Tynte, M.P.]

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Freemasons of Staffordshire took place on Tuesday, July 31, in the Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent. Additional importance was attached to the meeting in consequence of its being understood that the interesting ceremony of consecrating the Portland Lodge, No. 920, would be performed. The brethren mustered strongly from all parts of the province, and during the working of the lodge about 140 were present. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened about half-past twelve o'clock, by the Right Worshipful Brother Lieut.-Col. George Augustus Vernon, Prov. G. M.

The circular convening the meeting, and the minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Walsall last year, having been read by the Prov. G. Secretary, as well as several letters from distinguished brethren who had been invited, expressive of their regret at being unable to attend, the business of the meeting was at once proceeded with.

The brethren of the Portland Lodge (who had retired) were admitted in due form, headed by their W.M. Br. Stone, who being an old and expert mason, contributed materially to the correct performance of the rite. The Prov. G. Secretary having read the warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, authorising the formation of the Portland Lodge, the beautiful and impressive ceremony of consecration was most ably gone through by the Rt. W. Prov. G. M. and his officers.

The next business was the appointment of officers, when the following brethren were appointed for the ensuing year, viz.:—Br. Lloyd re-elected Prov. G. Treasurer; Br. Col. Hogg, Prov. G. S. W.; Br. Newsome, Prov. G. J. W.; Br. the Rev. W. H. Wright, Prov. G. Chaplain; Br. the Rev. E. Gwynne, Assistant Prov. G. Chaplain; Br. W. James, Prov. G. Registrar; Br. Dee (re-elected) Prov. G. Secretary; Br. Warner, Prov. G. S. D.; Br. T. Mason, jun., Prov. G. J. D.; Br. Davenport, Prov. G. Super. of Works; Br. J. James, Prov. G. D. C.; Br. E. Clark, Assistant Prov. G. D. C.; Br. John Good, Prov. G. S. B.; Br. Mammott, Prov. G. Organist; Br. D. Dilworth, Prov. G. Purs.; Br. Carlo Bregazzi, Prov. G. Standard Bearer; and Br. Henry Bagguley (re-elected), Prov. G. Tyler.

The brethren then formed in procession, headed by the Longton Brass Band, each Lodge being represented by its respective banner, and after walking through the principal streets of the town, proceeded to the parish church, where a most excellent sermon was preached by the Prov. G. Chaplain, his text being the 17th verse of the 17th chapter of Proverbs: "A friend loveth at all times, but a brother is born for adversity." The Rev. H. Duck kindly officiated in the reading desk, assisted by Br. the Rev. E. Gwynne, Assistant Prov. G. Chaplain. A collection was made after the sermon, amounting to the very handsome sum of £14 7s.

From the church the brethren returned to the lodge room for the conclusion of business. On the motion of the Prov. G. M., the amount collected in church was made up to fifteen guineas from the Grand Lodge fund, and ordered to be distributed as follows:—Ten guineas to the Royal Benevolent Institution for aged and distressed Masons, and five guineas to the Stoke National Schools. A vote of thanks was given to Br. Wright for his excellent sermon, with a request that he would allow it to be printed, which was at once given.

The business being concluded, the lodge was duly closed, and the brethren adjourned

to the Covered Market to partake of the banquet. The banquet was provided by Brother Rogers, of Hanley, and partaken of by about 120 of the brethren. The Chairman, the Prov. G. M., was supported on the right by the Rt. W. Br. Capt. Bowyer, the Prov. G. M. of Oxfordshire, the Rt. W. Br. Thomas Ward, D. Prov. G. M. of Staffordshire, &c.; and on the left by the Prov. G. Chaplain, and W. Br. C. J. Vigne, past P. G. S. W. for Dorsetshire. The vice-chairs were occupied by Rr. Col. Hogg, Prov. G. S. W., and Br. Griffin, of the Portland Lodge. The room was nicely decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers.

The cloth having been withdrawn, the Chairman, with a few suitable remarks, gave "The Queen," which was most loyally received, all the brethren joining in the National Anthem.†

The Chairman next gave "The Consort of Her Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family."

The Chairman, in proposing "The Army and Navy," alluded to the important events now transpiring, and eulogised the gallant services of those brave men by whom the honour and dignity of our glorious country was upheld, and doubted not but that they would continue to deserve well of their country. The toast was received with great applause, the band playing "Rule Britannia."

The Chairman said he was convinced the toast he was about to propose would be well received by the brethren present, not only because the subject of it was the faithful ally of our Queen, but also because he was a Freemason. After passing a suitable encomium on the gallant French army and navy, the Chairman gave the health of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and our gallant allies. (Loud cheers).—The band played the French National Air.

In proposing the first Masonic toast, the Chairman said he need offer but few remarks on, as the ruler of the craft in England was so well known to them all, if not personally, at least by name. They knew how their Rt. W. Grand Master loved the brotherhood to which they had the honour to belong, and how he laboured to promote the art of Masonry. He was not less esteemed as a mason by the body than he was by all who had the pleasure personally to know him by his many private virtues. He gave them health, long life, and happiness to the Earl of Zetland.

The health of the Deputy Grand Master of England, the Earl of Yarborough, and the other officers of the Grand Lodge of England, was next proposed by the Chairman and duly honoured.

The Rt. W. Br. the Prov. G. M. of Oxfordshire returned thanks as one of the officers of the Grand Lodge.

Rt. W. B. Ward then gave the health of their worthy Chairman, feeling assured that one so worthy and so well known to all of them did not require many remarks from him. He had much pleasure in asking them to do honour to the toast, and trusted he might live many years to preside over them. (Loud cheers.)

The Prov. G. M., in returning thanks, said he was proud to stand in the position he did. He had felt an additional pleasure in coming amongst them that day, which might be accounted for by the anticipations of the interesting ceremony connected with the business of the Lodge. He had never presided over a more numerous body of his brethren than he had that day seen before him, and he trusted that the remembrance of the rite they had witnessed would long be remembered by them, and not only be remembered by them, but that much good might spring out of it. He hoped the brethren of the Portland Lodge would strive to become proficient in the art of Masonry, and be an honour to the fraternity. He begged to thank them for the honour they had done him.

The Chairman called on the brethren to fill a bumper to the next toast, for he had to propose the health of one who was endeared to them all as a most worthy brother, well versed in the art of the Order. His R. T. W. Deputy was, he believed, upwards of half a century old as a Mason, and he could assure the brethren that he placed the greatest confidence in him, and he knew that if at any time he (the chairman) was prevented from attending their meetings the duties would be most efficiently performed in his absence. He knew this from experience. The talents of his worthy friend and deputy had been tested. He trusted their Rt. W. Brother Ward would

long be spared to occupy the position he now so ably filled. The toast was received with great applause, the band playing "The fine old English gentleman."

Brother Ward returned thanks, and said if he did not deserve all that their worthy Chairman had said about him, he endeavoured to do so. It was true he felt the greatest zeal for the craft, and he was desirous at all times to deserve well of his brethren. So long as he continued to hold the office he had the honour to do, it would be his study to promote the interests of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and nothing could give him greater pleasure than to see the increased prosperity of Masonry in the province. He was desirous that the brethren should always feel as kindly towards him as he did towards them.—(Cheers.)

Brother Mammott, Prov. G. Organist, gave, in a most excellent speech, and at some length, the health of the Rt. W. Prov. G. M. of Oxfordshire; which was duly and eloquently responded to by that brother, who said he was highly gratified with what he had that day seen. It could not be otherwise, considering what an able president they had got. He hoped that would not be the last time he should attend a provincial meeting in that province.

Several other toasts followed and were duly responded to, and the brethren separated at an early hour. Several excellent songs were sung during the evening.

The bells of the parish church rang merrily during the day, and had the weather permitted, the procession of the brethren would, no doubt, have been extended.

NOAH'S ARK LODGE, TRIPTON (No. 435).—At the meeting of the brethren of this Lodge, held on the 20th of July, Br. James Whitehouse, son of Mr. Henry Whitehouse, the well-known iron-master, to the skill and enterprise of whose establishment the bridge over the Virginia Water forms a lasting memorial, was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, by the W.M. Br. the Rev. E. H. A. Gwynne, in a manner at once impressive and correct. Amongst the visitors present were Br. Deneson, P.M. No. 313, and Br. Rev. A. Davies, W.M. of the Rt. Standard Lodge, Dudley, No. 370.

## SOUTH WALES, EASTERN DIVISION.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Provincial Grand Meeting of this ancient and loyal body was held on Thursday, August 9, in Swansea, under the Provincial Grand Master of the eastern division of South Wales, Edward John Hutchins, Esq., M.P. In addition to the members of the Swansea Lodge, a considerable number of brethren from the Neath, Merthyr, and other neighbouring Lodges, were present, and took part in the proceedings of the day.

The brethren met at the Lodge room, at the Assembly Rooms, on the Burrows, when a Grand Lodge was held, and whence, preceded by a band, under the direction of Mr. Jullien Edwards, and escorted by the police, they proceeded to the Parish Church, duly marshalled in the following

### ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Tyler, with drawn sword.

Music.

Neath Lodge (472).

Swansea Lodge (288).

Merthyr Lodge (127).

Cardiff Lodge (43).

(each with its respective standard and Sword Bearers).

Past Provincial Officers, according to their ranks.

Visiting Brethren of Distinction.

Present Prov. Grand Tyler, with drawn sword.

Prov. Grand Organist.

Prov. Grand Deacons.

Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works.

Prov. Grand Secretary,

Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies  
 A Steward, with blue and gold wand on each side.  
     Prov. Grand Registrar.  
     Prov. Grand Treasurer.  
 Bible, Square and Compasses on a crimson velvet and gold cushion, borne by a Master  
     Mason.  
 Steward, with blue and gold wand on each side,  
     Prov. Grand Junior and Senior Wardens.  
     Deputy Prov. Grand Master.  
     Banner of the Prov. Grand Master.  
 Steward, with blue and gold wand on each side.  
     Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master.  
     Edward John Hutchins, Esq., M.P.  
 Prov. Grand Stewards, with blue and gold wands.  
     Prov. Grand Pursuivant, with sword of state.

On its arrival at St. Mary's Church, the procession halted, and opened right and left, so as to allow space for the Provincial Grand Master and his officers, preceded by the Provincial Grand Pursuivant, to enter the sacred edifice according to the established usage of the craft.

Divine service commenced by the choir singing the 100th Psalm; after which prayers were read by the Vicar, the Rev. E. B. Squire. At the special request of the Brethren, Brother Geo. Allen presided at the organ, and in the course of the service, the united choirs of St. Mary's and Trinity Church sang very effectively the "Venite," Dr. Aylward's chant in F; "Te Deum," Jackson's service in F; "Jubilate," Mornington in B, and Calah's fine anthem (composed expressly for Masonic festivals) taken from the 133rd Psalm, "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren." &c. The concerted parts in this beautiful classic composition were very effectively rendered by Messrs. Snarey, of Bristol Cathedral, W. Bowen, St. Mary's and Jones, Trinity. The solo by Snarey elicited merited and universal praise. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. E. Welby, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Sketty, from Gen. 13 c. 8 v.

In treating this very appropriate text, the reverend gentleman referred preliminarily to the common heritage of man, and to the decree of change and vicissitude which the Creator had impressed upon all things. One generation cometh and another passeth away—nothing abideth—there is one universal law of change. It is with a reflection partaking of the melancholy that we contemplate those convulsions of our planet in past eras in which races of lower animal life have perished, but the thought is far more solemn that successive generations of our fellow men are swept away—re-converted to the parent dust from which they were formed. The contemplation of this mortality of the race of man is an overwhelming thought, and strongly suggests the question in this large waste of human life, what am I, the individual worth? The reverend gentleman then proceeded to connect these and similar reflections with the exhortation embodied in the text, observing that the words inculcate a duty which is, in fact, a commission to exercise a mission of benevolence over the wide-spread family of man. There are two portions in every generation—the good and the bad, the passive or useless, and the active or useful. The former have no love of man—their aim in life is nothing great, but self-seeking. They embark in nothing grand—they coast along this world's shore, leaving no blessing behind them. What a contrast does the career of the other class present—he leaves a track of light behind, and of him it is recorded that he served his generation. The preacher then went on to observe that the brotherly feeling referred to in the text implied the higher feeling of love to God. After an elaborate enumeration of the duties which flowed respectively from these two principles, the rev. gentleman commented, with more immediate reference to the present occasion, on the modes in which our duty to our brethren could be carried out, in doing good. The way of doing good individually is giving, but this should not be estimated solely by its cost in money; kind words and offices, gentle attentions, and little services, go further than the mere dole of money, for they go straight to the

heart—they are laid up in it, and bless him that gives and him that receiveth. Another way of doing good, of serving our generation, is by combination. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to illustrate the force which combination for wise and philanthropic ends confers, and concluded a discourse characterised by comprehensive and benevolent views and power of illustration, by reference to the great characteristics of Masonry—fear of God, loyalty to the Sovereign, and love to the brotherhood, as valuable principles which, it were to be wished, were more widely-pervading influences. In particular, the recollection of our common brotherhood would lead us to do unto others as we would they should do unto us. To take, said the rev. preacher, the highest results, “Are men of one race?” Then in the Bible you have a provision for all. Go, and tell them, “Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Go and assure them whosoever doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother,” &c. Go and proclaim these great duties of love to God and to our brethren of the human race, and by its power, bring them out of the bondage of sin to the glorious liberty of children of God.

On leaving the church, the procession was re-formed as above, and on its arrival at the Assembly Rooms, again opened, the Grand Master, his officers and brethren proceeding to the Lodge Room, where they took their respective places in the Grand Lodge.

The collection usual on these occasions was made for the relief of the poor. It amounted to about £5, and was ordered to be handed to the Vicar of Swansea for distribution.

The following votes of thanks were then unanimously passed :—

To the Rev. M. E. Welby, for his very excellent and appropriate sermon. This vote was accompanied by a request that he would permit the same to be printed at the expense of the Grand Lodge.

To the Rev. E. B. Squire, Vicar of Swansea, for kindly and readily affording the brethren the use of the Parish Church on the present occasion.

The Lodge business having now being brought to a close, a number of ladies were admitted to view the decorations and paraphernalia of the Lodge Room. Brother George Allen contributing, during this inspection, a rich musical treat on the harmonium, in his accustomed masterly style of performance.

All the arrangements of the day were under the able direction of Brother F. D. Michael, the Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies, which honourable and responsible office he has filled for now nearly a quarter of a century.

The Banquet was given at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, and at half past three p.m., a goodly company of the brethren, numbering about 70, sat down to an entertainment which, it is only justice to say, was pronounced by connoisseurs to have been served up in excellent style by the landlord, Brother Viner. So marked and general was the satisfaction, that a vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mrs. Viner for the superior and judicious arrangements made for the occasion.

At the termination of the repast, as is ever customary with this ancient and loyal body, the usual toasts of the Queen, Royal Family, the Army, and Navy, &c., were proposed and retrieved with enthusiastic welcome by the brethren assembled. Then followed, in response, several excellent speeches, by the Worshipful the Grand Master, and by Brothers G. G. Bird, M. Moggridge, O. G. Williams, and Aubrey.

A rich feature in the proceedings of the evening was contributed by the singing of several admirable pieces by Brothers Snarey and Bowen. The party broke up at an early hour, as several of the gentleman had to leave by the evening train.

We understand that the Provincial Grand Lodge will be held next year at Brecon, where a new Lodge has recently been opened, and it may be expected that it will be on a scale unusual both as to extent and magnificence.

#### SUSSEX.

RL. CLARENCE LODGE, BRIGHTON (No. 338).—This Lodge was recently visited by the R.W. the D.P.G.M., who expressed himself highly gratified with the manner in which the ceremonies were performed, and the lectures worked.

SURREY.

CROYDON. FREDERICK LODGE OF UNITY (No. 661). At the usual Monthly Meeting of the brethren of this Lodge, held on the 6th of August, one brother was passed and another raised to their respective degrees; after which Br. Edward Vickers was presented to a Board of Past Masters, and installed W.M. for the ensuing year.

LODGE OF HARMONY (No. 317).—At the meeting of this Lodge, held on the 16th of July at the Greyhound Inn, Richmond, the Rev. Dr. Mazzuchelli was initiated into the Order; and a valuable silver salver was, in the name of the Lodge—his mother Lodge—presented to the R.W. the P.G.M. of Oxfordshire, Br. Bowyer, as a token of their esteem and regard. A similar memorial, in the shape of a silver-gilt snuff-box, was presented to Br. Col. Macdonald.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE, DUDLEY (No. 838).—The usual Monthly Meeting of the brethren of this Lodge was held on the evening of Wednesday, the 29th ult. at the Saracen's Head in this town. As this was the evening fixed for the installation of Br. Harrison, the W.M. elect, there was a strong muster of the brethren present. Br. Jno. Williscroft, the outgoing Master, having disposed of the raisings, mentioned in the notice of meeting, Br. Harrison was presented to a full board of Past Masters and ably installed by his predecessor as W.M. for the ensuing year. The brethren, then repaired to refreshment, and spent a most agreeable evening in harmony and good fellowship.

ROYAL STANDARD, DUDLEY (No. 130).—This Lodge held its usual Monthly Meeting on the evening of Tuesday, the 13th of August, when the W.M. the Rev. A. G. Davies presided for the first time since his installation, and performed the duties of the Chair in a highly creditable manner.

YORKSHIRE.

ALFRED LODGE, LEEDS, (No. 384).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting, at the Lodge-Room, Griffin Hotel, on Friday, the 3rd of August, when Mr. Samuel Addyman, and Mr. George Dixon were initiated into the order by the W. M. Bros. Thomas Dixon. The ceremony was ably performed, and the charge given in a most impressive manner. The officers and brethren of this Lodge are wishful to carry out the principals of Masonry to the fullest extent of their means, and have, during the year, given out of their funds £10 10s. to the Patriotic Fund, and at the Lodge Meeting in May, they granted £10 10s. to the Royal Masonic institution, for clothing and educating the sons of indigent and decayed Freemasons; £10 10s. to the Royal Freemasons' school for female children; £1 1s. to the building fund, with other munificent sums to charitable purposes. And they do not intend relaxing in their labours until their names are inserted on the list of subscribers of all the Masonic charities.

INSTRUCTION.

ASHFORD, KENT.—The brethren held a Lodge of Instruction in the Assembly Room on Monday, the 6th of August. The Hythe Lodge lent its Masonic furniture and decorations for the occasion, and what is technically called "the Working" was performed by members of that Lodge, Brother Wiison, P.M., taking the principal parts. Among the brethren present were Brothers S. Wilson (W.M.), Moneypenny, T. B. Wilson, Bragne, Key, Reynolds, Buss, Foord, of the Hythe Lodge; Brother Hallowes, of Tonbridge; Brothers Chinnery, Tolputt, and Warrington, of Folkestone; Brother Epps, of the Belvidere Lodge, Maidstone; and Brothers Mansell, Thorpe, Sheppard, and Loud, of Ashford. In the evening the brethren partook of

an excellent dinner, which was provided for them at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Charles P. Cooper, Esq., Q.C., the Provincial Grand Master, presiding. Several members of the Craft residing in Ashford and the neighbourhood having expressed a wish to see a Lodge established in the town, the Provincial Grand Master said nothing would give him greater satisfaction than to be called upon to consecrate a Lodge there. It is understood that immediate steps will be taken to procure a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England.

WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.—The brethren of the Lion Lodge (No. 391), have, as we mentioned in our last number, been favoured with a visit by Br. W. Goring, M.P., of Lodge (25), and P.Z. of Chapter (No. 25.), London, whose specific object was to introduce the lectures in Freemasonry as practised in the various Lodges of Instruction in the metropolis and the knowledge of which, in Whitby, as in most of the provincial Lodges, was exceedingly limited; in fact, for any practical purposes might be considered quite unknown. Br. Goring, however, by his unremitting attention during a fortnight spent here, has succeeded so far as to place the whole of those beautiful lectures at the command of the different officers and several members of the Lodge, so that, by following up those impressions by a regular weekly meeting of mutual instruction now held every Tuesday evening, there is every probability of their being retained, and this lodge as effectually worked as any out of London. Whilst the brethren here feel particularly grateful for the very able services of Br. Goring, they would especially recommend a similar step to be taken by many other country Lodges. The great ability displayed by Br. Goring in his method of instruction far exceeds everything that has been witnessed here previously, and surpasses the most sanguine expectations. During his visit, a Masonic picnic was held in Mulgrave Woods, at which he was also present, and contributed much to the enjoyment of the party. The Britannia Chapter here likewise reaped great benefit from his services, and, as in the case of the Craft, so also in Royal Arch Masonry, did our worthy Br. display that admirable ability and wonderful talent which he possesses in such an extraordinary degree to the delight and satisfaction of every companion present. The fortnight thus spent will ever be considered as most important in a Masonic point of view, and will doubtless contribute largely to the future prosperity of both Craft and Royal Arch Masonry in Whitby.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.—QUARTERLY CONVOCATION.

The usual quarterly convocation was holden in the Temple, connected with Freemasons Hall, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday, August 1st. There were present, Comp. Pattison, G. M., acting as Z.; Comp. Lloyd, P.S., acting as H.; Comp. Chron, P. P. S., acting as J.; Comp. Tombleson, P. G. S. B., acting as P. S.; and the following Comps. Tomkins, S. B.; C. W. Elkinton, Standard B.; P. Mathews, D. C.; W. H. White, S. E.; T. Parkinson; G. Biggs; C. Baumer; Farnfield; J. W. R. Potter, G. G. S. B.; J. Howe, P. Z., 593; J. Smith, P. Z., 49; Signet, P. Z., 206; C. Rolinson, P. Z., 8; J. Clark, Z., 206; J. H. Pratchell, Z., 248; H. Gibbin, H., 248; W. Young, J., 11; and H. G. Warren, J., 778. The Chapter having been duly opened, Comp. White reported that he had received a letter from the M.E.Z., expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting, owing to the severe indisposition of the Countess of Zetland. He might also state, though not having been requested to do so that the D.G.Z., the Earl of Yarborough, was also prevented attending, he having had a very severe attack of illness, from which, however, he was happy to say, his lordship was now recovering. The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, a report was brought up from the Committee of General Purposes, from the 18th April to 18th July. At the former date, there was a balance in the hands of the Bankers of £311 8s. 1d., there had since been received £101 15s., making £413 3s. 1d. The expenditure in the same period was £73 19s., leaving a balance in the hands of the Bankers of

£339 4s. 1d. Two petitions had been received for New Chapters—one from the St. John's Lodge, No. 875, Admaston Spa, Wellington, Shropshire, to meet on the first Wednesday in October, January, April, and July; and the other, from the Kybur Lodge, No. 852, meeting at Peshawur, in the province of Bengal, to meet on the first Wednesday in each month. The report was received, and the issue of new Charters asked for, unanimously approved. The acting Z., stated that a young friend of his lately returned from India, where he had been initiated into Freemasonry, informed him that the Craft was making great and steady progress throughout the Indian provinces. The Convocation was then closed in due form.

#### ESSEX.

CHAPTER OF HOPE AND UNITY, ROMFORD (No. 259).—A convocation of this Chapter was holden at the White Hart Hotel, on Friday the 3rd August, when Comp. Wm. Watson acted as Z.; Comp. Pattison, H.; Comp. Raphael Costa, J., and Comp. H. G. Warren, as P. S. Br. Carl Formes, of the Amsterdam Lodge, having been duly introduced into the Chapter, was exalted as an Archmason with the accustomed ceremonies. The Comps. afterwards dined together, the chair being most ably filled by Comp. Pattison, M.E.Z. The evening passed off very harmoniously, Comp. Formes, (the well known basso of the Royal Italian Opera House) mainly contributing to the general enjoyment by his rich fund of anecdote and vocal abilities.

#### KENT.

ROYAL CHAPTER OF ANTIQUITY, CHATHAM (No. 20).—This chapter held a meeting at the Sun Inn, in the above town on Wednesday, the 8th the occasion being that of installing Principals for the next session. Companion William Watson, of the Globe (23), attended, and, with his proverbially kindly feeling, as well as great Masonic ability, performed the ceremonies of installation. Companion Ashley, P.D. P.G.M. for Kent, Companion Fielder, and Companion Isaacs, P.G.S., were placed in the three chairs, and, from the well-known talents of the companions alluded to, a prosperous year is anticipated. It appears that, just ten years since, this excellent chapter was consecrated by Companion W. Watson, who installed upon that occasion Companion Ashley as First Principle. Companion Ashley was re-elected the two following years to fill that important office—thus holding the high position for three consecutive years; and now, for the fourth time, by the unanimous vote of the Chapter, we find him again presiding in the first chair. The business of the evening being ended, thanks were voted to Companion Watson for his able assistance, and the companions separated at an early hour, after spending a delightful evening, which was greatly enhanced by the excellence of the banquet provided by the worthy host of the Sun.

HERMES CHAPTER, GRAVESEND (No. 91).—At the communication of this Chapter held on the 13th ult., Br. Queely, W.M. of the Lodge of Industry (219) was exalted to the Royal Arch Degree.

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### THE HIGH DEGREES.

We are happy to inform our Frs. Knights Templar, that the M.E. and S.G.M. Col. C. K. Kemeys, Tynte, has lately granted a warrant for an encampment to be held at Quebec, in Canada, over which that eminent and accomplished Mason, Fr. Thomas Douglas Harrington, is appointed to preside. As E.C. Masonry generally, is very flourishing in Canada, many new warrants for Lodges to be held in Canada have been lately granted. The Order of Knts. Temp. has excited particular interest there. At Toronto, a hall has been fitted up with very great taste, and at a considerable expense.

The M.E. and S.G.M. has lately appointed Fr. James Randolph, the Prov. Grand Commander for Somersetshire, and Fr. Henry Charles Vernon, the Prov. Grand Commander for Worcestershire.

It may be interesting to all S. P. Rose Croix to know, that a chapter of Rose Croix will be held at Weymouth, Dorsetshire, on September the 25th.

On September the 26th, the Inauguration of Fr. C. J. Vigue, as V.S. P.G.C. for Dorsetshire, will also take place at Weymouth, at which it is expected that there will be a large assembly of the most influential Knights Templar in England.

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## THE COLONIES.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

#### GRAND MASONIC CELEBRATION IN THE TOWN OF ST. ANDREW'S, N.B.

On Tuesday, the 26th June, the town of St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, was enlivened to a degree never witnessed before, by the assemblage from all quarters of members of the most ancient and honourable Masonic Body to celebrate the festival of Saint John the Baptist.

A great number of brethren attended from adjacent parts of the Province and Nova Scotia, as well as from the State of Maine, U.S. The steamer "Creole" brought more than 150 passengers from St. John's, N.B.; the "Queen" conveyed 400 from Calais, Maine: a great number came in the steamer "Nequasset," from Eastport, besides many who came in carriages from the surrounding country.

It is estimated that there could not have been less than 1,000 visitors that day; besides many ladies, who added much to the enjoyment of the scene. At ten o'clock, A.M., a Lodge was opened in the Town Hall, by the W.M. of St. Mark's Lodge (No. 759) the Rev. Jerome Alley, D.D.; and shortly after, the Pro. Grand Master, the Hon. Alexander Keith, was escorted to the Lodge by the P.M. of St. Mark's and two of the oldest Masons, preceded by Companion James Boyd, as Grand Standard Bearer, and supported by the banners of St. Mark's.

On entering the Lodge, the R. Worshipful was received with the honours, and, having taken the Chair, a Grand Lodge was opened: Br. Gowan, Grand Pursuivant; Br. P.M. Thomas of St. John's Lodge, G.I.W.; Br. W.M. Joel Reading of Albion Lodge, G.S.W.

The following is a sketch of the procession, each Lodge having its Marshal Tyler and banners:—

#### BAND.

Union Lodge (No. 886), Milltown, N.B., G.L. England.  
 Albion Lodge (No. 570), St. John, N.B., G.L. England.  
 Sussex Lodge (No. 327), St. Stephen, N.B. G.L. Ireland.  
 Hibernian Lodge (—), St. Andrew's, N.B., G.L. Ireland.

#### BAND.

St. Croix Lodge, Calais, Maine, G.L. U. States.  
 Lubec Lodge, Lubec, Maine, G.L. U. States.  
 Eastern Lodge, Eastport, Maine, G.L. United States.  
 St. Mark's Lodge (No. 759), St. Andrew's, N.B., G.L. England.  
 Provincial G.M. Hon. Alex. Keith, supported by his officers.

The procession moved off with banners waving, bands playing, and the insignia of the Order displayed. The decorations worn were exceedingly tasteful. After a progress through some of the principal streets, it stopped at All Saint's Church, to attend Divine Service, at which the Rev. Bro. Durel, Rector of Calais, Maine, and Rev. Bro. Street, Church Missionry, from Woodstock, officiated, an appropriate sermon being preached by W.M. the Rev. Jerome Alley, D.D., from that truly Masonic text, "Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Prayers having been said, the following Anthem was chanted:—

"Oh! praise God in His holiness, praise Him in the firmament of His power; Praise Him in His noble acts, praise Him according to His excellent greatness; Praise Him in the sound of the trumpet, praise Him upon the lute and harp; Praise Him in the cymbals and dances, praise Him in strings and pipes;"  
Let every thing that hath breath, praise the Lord. Praise the Lord!

An excellent sermon having been preached, and the services concluded, the procession re-formed, and marched to the Town Hall, where the Grand Lodge was closed.

The procession, which at this stage was joined by a number of ladies, then marched down to the Dinner Hall, which was elegantly and tastefully fitted up for the occasion. A large number then partook of the repast, which was excellent. The Rev. Br. Alley presided at the dinner-table, and the following toasts were given and drunk:—1. The Queen; 2. Prince Albert and the Royal Family; 3. The President of the United States; 4. The Army and Navy; 5. The Grand Masters of England, Ireland, and Scotland; 6. The Pro. G.M. Right Worshipful A. Keith.

The R.W. returned thanks, and called for a bumper to the health of the Rev. Dr. Alley, W.M., and the brethren of St. Mark's Lodge, to which the Rev. Br. responded.

7. The Pro. Grand Master of Maine, U. States, The Hon. Br. Talbot. The above toast was responded to by Br. Talbot, of Washington Lodge, Dep. Grand Master, in absence of his father.

8. Our Visiting Lodges and Brethren; 9. Our Absent Brethren all over the world; 10. Masons' Wives, and Masons' Bairsns.

Between four and five o'clock, P.M., the party broke up, well pleased with the day's proceedings.

The day was uncommonly favourable not only for carrying out the celebration, but for viewing the scenery of the town and surrounding country. The salubrity of the air caused by the refreshing sea-breeze, and the general healthiness of the locality, render the town of St. Andrew's peculiarly attractive.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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### THE MARK DEGREE.

#### SUPREME GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF SCOTLAND.

We have received the following letter from Br. Gaylor, G. Scribe N. of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, in reference to the illegality of the Mark Degree as conferred by the so-called Bon Accord Lodge in London.

*To the Editor of the Masonic Mirror.*

*Edinburgh, 17th August, 1855.*

SIR AND BROTHER,—You will pardon me for offering a few remarks on a notice which I find contained in the August number of the Freemason's Monthly Magazine, of the installation of a W. M. to the self-styled "London Bon Accord Lodge of Mark Masters," leading me greatly to wonder how, looking at what has lately transpired, and the glaring amount of ignorance displayed on the occasion by its members, it should so readily have found a place in the pages of any respectable journal.

It were contemptible to refer to the matter perhaps, had I nothing else to notice than the ignorance which is manifested on the part of the W.M. in giving as a toast at the banquet which took place after the proceedings referred to, "His Grace the Duke of Athol, the Grand Z. of the Order for Scotland;" a nobleman and companion who, so far as that office is concerned, is defunct some six or eight years ago. How would the worthy Editor of the Magazine have received notice from Scotland that a similar compliment had been bestowed upon England by the health being given of "Lord Fred. Fitzclarence, the Grand Z. for England?" The difference would only have consisted in this: the one was naturally dead—the other officially.

But I have a more weighty charge of ignorance to prefer; and one on which, by this time, I feel assured the Editor of the Magazine is fully versant, if not also sufficiently convinced.

The toast referred to, it would appear, was given as a prelude to something else of more importance to them, which was committed to the charge of one of their number, Dr. Jones.

Your readers are aware of the circumstances under which the so-called London Bon Accord Lodge of Mark Masters was constituted. I do not again trouble you with details already sufficiently elucidated and proved. Suffice it to say that they are satisfied to work under some pretended warrant granted to them by a Scotch Chapter, holding under the Supreme Chapter of Scotland; much in the same way that, were it attainable, a Lodge of Apprentices or Fellow Crafts might be content to work under warrant from a Lodge of M.M., holding under Supreme authority of England, Scotland, or Ireland. The Chapter whence such warrant emanated was the *Bon Accord* Chapter of Aberdeen, No. 70 on the Roll of Scotland, Comp. Rettie being at the time, and at present, First Principal. This R.A. Chapter, in consequence of so palpable an infringement of the Rules of the Order, and of the regulations of the Supreme Chapter of which it holds, has already been certiorated of the delict committed by it, and commanded to recal the warrant in virtue of which the London Bon Accord pretend to work, under pain of ulterior measures, by which it is contemplated deprivation of Charter may follow if acquiescence is not given. This has caused the so-called London Bon Accord Lodge, who regard Comp. Rettie as their founder and patron, to render him their sympathy, and they offer him, through Dr. Jones, at the foresaid banquet, their united testimony to his Masonic worth and private virtues. Comp. Rettie may be an excellent man and deserving of all that is said of him; he may also be an excellent Mason. But with all these qualities it is yet possible that his zeal may have outran his prudence; or he may have been cajoled or misled into an act of impropriety of which, in the present case, there cannot, on the slightest consideration be the smallest doubt.

The Supreme Chapter of Scotland in the exercise of her functions, and as conservator of the rights and privileges of the Order within her dominion, has thus been called on to perform what was felt to be a painful duty, and have characterised this irregularly-constituted body as *spurious* and *illegal*; epithets which it seems to have been enforcing the work of Dr. Jones to oppugn, in passing the eulogium which he did on Comp. Rettie. He proceeds in the methodical, but not very consistent or Masonic manner of attempting to annihilate first the one and then the other of these charges, forgetting all the while that it was its illegality alone which constituted its spuriousness. He asserts in proof of its purity that its mode of working is identical with that practised in the parent Chapter of Aberdeen. Be it so: this will not constitute its legality. It is well known that some clandestine Masons have the ceremonial of the Order to which they belong most correctly; and their knowledge, too (with shame it is admitted), is found in some instances to excel that possessed by legitimate brethren; but this will not by any means stamp them with the qualities of genuineness or purity. The end and object of the Order is entirely subverted when all recognition of supreme authority fails—the tyro in any art is entitled to assume the position which belongs to the man of science—and the quack or pettifogger is put upon an equal footing with the duly qualified and lawfully ordained practitioner.

Dr. Jones next states that he and certain others forming the London Bon Accord, received their degree in Aberdeen, and none therefore can be more assured than they of its identity with that which must be admitted to be genuine. It had been desirable that Dr. Jones had given the names of the parties who were conjoined with him in this illegitimate fraternity, as it might then have been tested whether they, any more than himself, were entitled to claim legitimacy; for if the Aberdeen Chapter is correct, and has been fulfilling its obligations to the mother Chapter, Dr. Jones is not a member of it, and never received any degree whatever from that source, his name not appearing to be recorded in the books of the Supreme Chapter, which is the only criterion of acknowledged legitimacy. It is to be doubted, therefore, whether the others stand in any different position. They may, as already said, be in possession of all

that is necessary to distinguish them as Mark Masters, and able also to practise it; but they have not that standing in Masonry fitted to place them in any category other than that vulgarly denominated hedge-masons.

Lastly, in proof of the alleged legality of the so-called London Bon Accord Lodge, it is said that one of their number, Br. Brassv Dawson, had not only in consequence of the degree obtained by him in that Lodge, been recognised as a Mork Master in Edinburgh, but had also had conferred on him the 32nd degree there. Had it been stated which Lodge or Chapter had so recognised him, means might and would have been taken to ascertain whether such had at any time been the case, and who was the party responsible for such an act; but this being withheld, the presumption rather is that no such recognition ever took place. With regard to his admission to the 32nd degree, the Supreme Chapter cannot say what qualifications or pre-requisites are necessary there on the part of candidates. Probably the degree of Mark Master in the surreptitious way it was proposed by him was reckoned sufficient. But this they know, that it would not have procured him admittance to any regular Lodge of Mark Masters in Scotland, nor would the degree of 32nd, though lawfully obtained, any more than a connexion with a Lodge of Odd Fellows or Free Gardne, hvebs contributed to a differnt result.

I have thought it right, though at greater length thah I intended, to give you these remarks, lest any cursory glance at the article in the Magazine to which I refer might tend to mislead.

I have the honour to be, Sir and Brother,  
Yours fraternally,

WM. GAYLOR,

Scribe N. for Scotland.

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## SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR AUGUST.

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### THE COURT.

UPON the 6th of the month, the Court was again honoured by a visit from the young King of Portugal, and his brother the Duke of Oporto, on their return home, but the great event which characterized the proceedings of Royalty during the month, was the visit of Her Majesty, attended by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, to the Imperial Court of France, and the meeting of Victoria, and of Napoleon the 3rd, on the quay of Boulogne, is henceforth to be chronicled as equalling in splendour, the interview between Henry the 8th, and Francis the 1st, on the field of the Cloth of Gold, and as surpassing it in cordiality and sincerity—the main ingredients in the preservation of all friendship, whether of individuals or of nations. Her Majesty sailed from Portsmouth, on the evening of the 17th, and landed on the French coast early the next day, and immediately started for the capital, her reception at all the places in her route being of the warmest and most enthusiastic character. On her arrival in Paris, she was met by both the Officers of the Court, the Corps Diplomatique, and the Municipality, and conducted to the Palace of St. Cloud, where she remained in retirement during the next day (Sunday). The whole of the week was devoted to royal visits and receptions, and Her Majesty left for Osborne on the 27th, carrying with her a grateful remembrance of the hospitality with which she had been received, and an assurance that her presence in France had given to the present happy alliance of the two countries, the strength of an enduring existence.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

RESUMING the summary of the proceedings of the Legislature at the point where we left off in our last number, we find that on the 30th of July, the Royal assent was given by commission to several bills of minor importance. On the same evening, in the House of

Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury presented an important petition from Reading, praying that the condition of Poland should be a subject of consideration in all future negotiations for peace; and Lord Brougham enquired into the causes which delayed the progress of the Summary Jurisdiction Bill, and other measures of Law Reform. On the 31st, Lord Brougham complained of the withdrawal of the government grant to the Royal Society, a body which had made the most important addition to literature and science; and the Metropolitan Local Management Bill passed through Committee. On the 2nd of August, the Downing-street Public Offices Extension Bill, having for its object the collocation of the public offices, was read a second time. The Earl of Harrington complained of the power vested in the Government, of fixing the salaries of the County Court Judges. The Turkish Loan Bill, and the Sale of Beer Bill were severally introduced, and read a first time. On the 3rd, Lord Panmure in reply to the Earl of Ellenborough, admitted that there had been mutinous disturbances among the troops under the command of General Beatson, but denied the truth of his reported assassination by them. He also stated, in reply to the same nobleman, that the foreign troops at present at Heligoland numbered 10,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry. The Turkish Loan Bill, after a strong opposition from Lord Ellenborough, who preferred a direct subsidy to a guarantee, and from Lord Hardwicke, who complained of want of activity in the Black Sea, and Sea of Azoff, was read a second time. On the 6th, on the motion of the Marquis of Clanricarde, and by a majority of 25 to 16, the standing order, prohibiting the consideration of any new business in their lordships' House after a certain date, was suspended in favour of the Sale of Beer Bill. The Metropolitan Local Management Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Turkish Loan Bill went through Committee. On the 7th, the Limited Liability Bill was read a second time, its opponents having attempted to defeat it, not on its merits, but maintaining the standing order already referred to, as a bar to its consideration. The division was for the suspension of the order 14, against it 38. The Sale of Beer Bill went through Committee, and the Turkish Loan Bill was read a third time. On the 9th, the motion of Lord Campbell for referring the Limited Liability Bill to a Select Committee, was defeated by a majority of 28 to 11, after which the bill was taken into consideration by a committee of the whole house, and ordered to be reported. On the 10th, the Lord Chancellor stated that it was the intention of Government next session to reintroduce the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill, withdrawn from the House of Commons by the Solicitor General, as he found it impossible to carry it with clause which he had introduced, prohibiting the enclosure of Hampstead Heath. Lord St. Leonards thinking it hard that the owner of that property should be prevented from using it as he wished—His father's will prevents his building on it—suggested that Government should purchase it for the enjoyment of the people. Lord Malmesbury called attention to the severities suffered by the English prisoners of war, in the Russian Military Prisons. The Exchequer Bills (£7000,000) Bill, was passed through Committee. On the 11th, the Limited Liability Bill was read a third time and passed, and the amendments introduced into the Charitable Trusts Bill, were agreed to. On the 13th, Lord St. Leonards, and the other Law Lords vindicated the character of the House of Lords, as a Court of Appeal from the aspersions cast upon it by the Solicitor General in the House of Commons, and Lord Montague presented a petition from Sir Culling Eardley, complaining that the regulations of the University of Oxford, with regard to the granting of degrees, ignored the intention of the legislature in passing the Oxford University Reform Bill of last session. Sir Culling had been a student of Oriel, and had completed his undergraduate course, but was refused his degree, because he declined to subscribe to the 39 articles. This refusal took place many years past. On the passing of the bill referred to, by the provisions of which subscription to the articles is no longer *sine quâ non* to a degree, Sir Culling applied for his, but was again refused unless he declared himself *extra ecclesiam*, or out of the pale of the Church of England, which he declined to do, as he did not consider the fact of his disagreeing with some of the articles, placed him in the category of Non-conformists. The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Harrowby, and Lord Campbell coincided in thinking the conduct of the University at variance with the spirit of the act and *ultra vires*. On the 14th, a Royal Commission gave the assent of the Crown to a large number of Bills,

the more important of which were the Turkish Loan Bill, the Limited Liability Bill, the Sale of Beer Bill, the Exchequer Bills (£7,000,000) Bill, and the Metropolitan Local Management Bill, after which, the Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's Speech, proroguing parliament to the 23rd of October next.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th of July, Sir Wm. Molesworth and Sir Benjamin Hall severally took their seats, on their re-election, for their respective boroughs, Southwark and Marylebone. The Limited Liability Bill was considered in committee; and Admiral Walcot complained that officers like himself, who had distinguished themselves against pirates had been passed over in the distribution of the honours of the Bath. On the 31st, the House resolved itself into a committee of supply, when on the consideration of the supplementary estimate for the navy transport and packet service, the First Lord of the Admiralty mentioned that, since the commencement of hostilities the Government had conveyed 246,000 soldiers (French and English) and 32,000 horses to the seat of war. A sum of 800*l.* was voted for the erection of a monument to the memory of Sir John Franklin and of his crew. The sale of Beer Bill passed through committee, and the Turkish Loan Bill was read a third time and passed. On the 1st of August, the Carlisle Cannonries Bill was considered in committee, and the Union of Contiguous Benefices Bill passed through that ordeal. A message was received from the Crown calling for additional supplies for the prosecution of the war. On the 2nd, Mr. Frederick Peel justified the conduct of the authorities of the Horse Guards in granting a good service pension to Lord George Paget. Mr. Milner Gibson enquired if it were true that the Foreign Legion was being enlisted for in a manner contrary to the law of nations, and was informed that such was not the case. It was illegal for a Government to enlist the subjects of any foreign state within the territories of that state, without the permission of its Government, but there was no bar to its affording them means of emigration to any place under its own rule, where their enlistment would be perfectly legal. The sale of Beer Bill was the same evening read a third time and passed. On the 3rd, in reply to Mr. Milner Gibson, Sir Chas. Wood stated that Admiral Dundas was armed with a discretionary power as regarded the destruction of Russian shipping. Colonel North mentioned that soldiers in uniform had been refused admittance into the strangers' gallery, whereupon the Speaker stated that there was no rule for this exclusion, provided they were not armed. In reply to Mr. Bright, Lord Palmerston stated that until the papers relative to the Mallayhea expedition were printed, Government could not decide on what steps it should take in the matter. On the same evening, a most extraordinary debate took place relative to the Vienna negotiations. Mr. Laing having brought the subject again before the house for the purpose of defending the conduct of Austria from the charge of tergiversation, and of expressing his approval of the course pursued by Lord John Russell; when Mr. Gladstone openly signified his adhesion to the peace party, and made a speech depreciating the resources of this country and giving a highly favourable view of those of Russia, for which he was complimented by Mr. Cobden, who called upon Sir William Molesworth to retract an expression he had made use of on the Southwark hustings, on the occasion of his re-election for that borough. On the 4th, the Exchequer Bills, (7,000,000*l.*) Bill, was read a second time, and several other Bills were advanced a stage. On the 6th, the Criminal Justice Bill providing for summary punishment in the case of petty theft was read a third time and passed, and the Charitable Trusts Bill was committed. During a discussion upon a suggestion for limiting the action of the Crime and Outrage—Ireland—Continuous Bill to an early period of the ensuing year, the proceedings were interrupted by a count out. On the 7th, Lord John Rus-ell brought the present political aspect of Italy before the attention of the House, after which the consideration of the Charitable Trusts Bill was resumed in committee. Mr. Stafford, on the same evening, called the attention of the House to the condition of the Military Hospitals in the East, and Mr. Vernon Smith, as President of the Board of Control, laid before Parliament the financial position of the territories of the East India Company, from which it appeared that the treasury of that country had suffered in the course of the year a deterioration

to the extent—as estimated—of 3,094,770*l.*; first, by a decrease of revenue amounting to 226,245*l.*, and secondly, by an increase of expenditure to the amount of 2,868,535*l.* In the course of his statement, he promised that means should be taken to prevent a recurrence to the system of torture adopted in the Madras Presidency for the exaction of tribute. On the 8th, the Criminal Justice Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill went through committee. On the 9th, new writs were ordered for Kidderminster, Hertford, and Kilmarnock, in the room of Mr. Lowe, Hon. Mr. Cowper, and Rt. Hon. Mr. Bouverie, who had respectively accepted the offices of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Health, and President of the Poor Law Board. Captain Scobell brought the system of naval promotion under the attention of the House, when the First Lord of the Admiralty stated that great difficulties would attend a departure from the principle of seniority. The discussion on the subject was terminated by a count out, there being only 34 members present. On the 18th, the Solicitor-General, on the occasion of the third reading of the Despatch of Business (Chancery) Bill, severely criticised the constitution of the House of Lords as a court of appeal. On the 11th, the Lords' amendments in the Limited Liability Bill were agreed to. The House did not assemble on the 13th. On the 14th, Sir De Lacy Evans called on the Government to pledge itself to a vigorous prosecution of the war during the recess, and as Lord Palmerston was replying to the gallant general's observations, the Usher of the Black Rod made his appearance, summoning the House to the bar of the House of Lords to hear the Royal assent given to several bills, and the speech of her Majesty proroguing parliament. On their return, the Speaker read Her Majesty's speech, and so terminated the session of 1854—55.

#### THE WAR.

THE most interesting events in connection with the war during the past month have been the bombardment of Sweaborg on the 9th, by the Allied fleets, when they succeeded in completely destroying the town, arsenal, and stores almost with impunity, and the defeat of the Russians in the field with the loss of 4,000 on the banks of the Tchernaya, by the French and Sardinian troops. These victories completely restored the public confidence in the success of the war, and must have had a dispiriting effect on the Russians. On the night of the 23rd, the French carried an ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakoff, and turned the Russian works upon Sebastopol. General Torrens, who had been wounded at Inkerman, died on the 24th, at Paris.

#### COMMERCIAL.

At the meeting of the Mariquita and New Ganada Company held on the 27th of July a report was presented which stated that on the profit and loss account of the year there was in hand a balance of £18,849, which would have been applicable to a dividend, were it not that the directors had not been able to issue the full number of debentures for the payment of the sum by which the fixed outlay exceeded the capital of the company. At a meeting of the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, held on the 30th of July, it was stated that 320 tons of ore, realising £1,700, had been crushed, and there was at surface £3,000 worth of quartz, but that the company would be unable to go on unless the directors succeeded in issuing the preference shares. The Berlin Waterworks Company held their half-yearly meeting on the same day, when their engineer reported that the works were fast approaching completion. At the meeting of the Australian Mining Company held also on the 30th, a report was presented which shewed that the income for the past year, £11,616 9*s.* 5*d.*, exceeded the outlay by £1,297 8*s.* 5*d.* On the 31st, the South Australian Mining Company authorised the issue of 20,000 new shares of £1 each, of which 10,000 shares are to be preference shares of 10 per cent. On the same day, the Electric Telegraph Company reported that they now had 5,409½ miles of telegraph in operation, and declared a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum. The Llanelly shareholders met the same day, and divided £3 10*s.* per share for the half year. There had been

it was stated, an increase of £750 1s. 11*d.* in the earnings of the line on the half year. On the 1st of August, the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Company declared a dividend of 2s. 6*d.* per share for the half year on their ordinary stock. At the meeting of the company of the Copper Miners of England, held the same day, it was stated that they had lost £1,017 2s. 4*d.* by the failure of Strahan, Paul and Co. Sir John Dean Paul had been the chairman of the company. The proprietors of the Royal British Bank met on the 3rd, and declared a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum. On the 7th, the Screw Collier Ship Company divided 10 per cent. per annum out of the earnings of the year, leaving a surplus of 17,000*l.* to be carried to the next account. On the 9th, the North of Europe Steam Packet Company declared a dividend of 8 per cent. On the same day the Crystal Palace Company met but made no dividend. On the 10th, the South Western Railway Company met and divided 4*l.* 7s. 6*d.* per cent. On the 13th, the Glo'ster and Dean Forest Railway Company divided 4 per cent. On the 14th, the Blackwall Railway Company divided 2s. 9*d.* per share for the half year; and the North and South Western Junction Company 1½ per cent. for the same period. On the same day, the Ulster Company declared a dividend of 1*l.*s. per share out of the profits of four months' working. On the same date, the Stockton and Darlington Company declared a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum. On the 15th, the London and North Western Company held their half-yearly meeting, when it appeared that in consequence of the competition of the Great Western Company in the conveyance of passengers to the north, there had been a falling off in that traffic to the extent of 29,394*l.* There had, however, been an increase of 36,413*l.* on the goods traffic, shewing a net increase to the extent of 7,019*l.* on the half year. There had also been a saving of 1421*l.* in the working expenses. The net receipts amounted to 495,104*l.* 2s. 9*d.*, which, with 71,270*l.*, the balance from the last audit, gave the sum of 566,374*l.* 1*l.*s., chargeable, however, with 23,559*l.* 1*l.*s. 4*d.* for the renewal of rails, as available for a dividend. A dividend of 2*l.* 7s. 6*d.* per cent. for the half year, equivalent to 535,865*l.* 1s. 2*d.*, leaving 6950*l.* to be carried to the next half year's account. At the meeting of the North London, held the same day, a dividend of 2*l.* per cent. for the half year was declared, and power was given to the directors to borrow 25,000*l.* on debenture. The East Lancashire met the same day, and divided 3½ per cent. on the ordinary stock. On the 16th, Mr. Robt. W. Crawford, chairman of the East India Railway Company, announced to the proprietors that the line would be completed in 1860. The Great Western Company met the same day, and declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the half year. Notwithstanding an increase of 23,880*l.* in the receipts of the company, there was, owing to the increase of working expenses and other causes on the year, a deficiency of 31,953*l.* On the 22nd, the Midland Company met at Derby, and after paying the guaranteed dividends, consolidated the paid up shares with stock. On the same day, the Dublin and Belfast Junction Company divided at the rate of 5 per cent. On the 23rd, the North Eastern Company declared dividends as follows:—On the Berwick stock, 3½ per cent. per annum; on the York stock, 2 per cent.; and on the Leeds preference, 6 per cent. The Bristol and Exeter Company the same day divided 2*l.* 5s. per share for the half-year. At the meeting of the General Screw Steam Company, held on the 24th, the directors reported that, after paying 22,312*l.* to the reserve fund, there was on the half year a nett profit of 96,585, which they agreed to apply to the payment of the outstanding liabilities, thereby reducing them to 53,457*l.* The Great Northern Company met on the 25th, and after the payment of the guaranteed dividends, declared one of 2*l.* 5s. per cent. per annum on the original undivided stock of the company.

#### BENEVOLENT.

The Job and Post Masters' Benevolent Association met at Tattersall's, on the 27th of July, when a very favourable report was presented by the committee of management, in which it was stated that the society now numbered 240 members, and had £14,033 7s. 11*d.* funded capital. In the course of the past year, annuities of £13 per annum each were granted to three ladies, the widows of members, and the sum of £7 was voted to

another for the payment of funeral expenses. The sum of £129 8s. was paid in annuities, in addition to the amount expended in temporary relief to distressed members themselves.

On the 9th ult. a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for raising a memorial to the memory of the late Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P. and P.G.W., decided on handing over £1,200, the sum collected for that purpose, to the managers of the Nightly Refuge, Paddington, an institution in which our lamented brother took a deep interest, and one which, indeed, he had been mainly instrumental in founding.

#### PROVIDENT.

The United Mutual Life Assurance Association met on the 28th of July, when the directors reported to the members that the new business of last year had been larger than that of any previous year since the formation of the Association; and that the premium income at present amounted to about £10,000 per annum.

The shareholders of the St. George Life Assurance Company held their fourth annual meeting on the 31st of July, on which occasion a report was presented and adopted, which stated that the directors had received 548 proposals for assurance, of which they had accepted and completed 339, covering assurances to the amount of £67,535, and yielding a premium income to the extent of £2,095 14s. 4d. per annum.

On the 10th ult., the Eagle Insurance Company held their annual meeting, to which the directors presented a very able report, drawn up by their actuary, Mr. Jellicoe, from which it appeared that their total income for the past year, including new business to the extent of £9,284 12s. 8d. amounted to £139,713 19s. 3d., and that their expenditure, of which the sum of £57,311 had been paid in the liquidation of claims, and that of £3,943 11s. 11d., in reversionary bonuses thereon, had been £90,551 14s. 5d., leaving a balance of £49,162 4s. 10d. to be carried to the surplus fund, making it £265,661 4s. 4d.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 27th of July, Sir William Molesworth was re-elected for Southwark, after a hustings opposition on the part of Sir Charles Napier, who complained of the manner in which he had been treated by the Admiralty in reference to the Baltic fleet. On his re-election, Sir William, in returning his thanks to the elector for the honour they had done him, stated that the proposition of the Turkish Loan had been jeopardised by a "nefarious combination."

On the same day, Sir George Brown, in replying to an address presented to him by the inhabitants of Leamington on his return from the Crimea, stated that he was unfavourable to any alteration in the present system of officering the troops, alleging that it was his opinion that the rank and file followed any young gentleman who might be an officer, with greater alacrity than they would any one in commission who had formerly been in the ranks with themselves.

A succession of hurricanes, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, commencing on this day and lasting during the week, visited Cheltenham and the surrounding districts.

On the 28th, Sir Benjamin Hall was re-elected for Marylebone, without opposition.

On the 30th, Captain Disney, on the grounds belonging to the mansion of Lord Ranelagh, at Fulham Bridge, displayed with success the power and efficiency of his new projectile.

On the same day, a most extraordinary inquiry commenced at Darlington, relative to the death of a Mr. sWodler, who, it was alleged, had fallen a victim to slow poison, administered by her husband.

On the 31st, a new Leviathan steam-ship, 800 feet in the keel, being twenty feet more in length than the Duke of Wellington, was launched at Portsmouth in the presence of Her Majesty, and of a large concourse of people, but with indifferent success, and attended by an accident which threatened the safety of the noble vessel.

On the 1st ult., being the anniversary of the advent of the House of Hanover to the throne of England, there was a sharp contest on the river between the watermen running for the Coat and Badge, annually given by the Fishmonger's Company, in compliance with the Will of the Irish actor, Doggett, in perpetual honour of that event.

On the same day, the East India Company entertained Lord Canning, the newly-appointed Governor-General of India at a magnificent banquet, over which Mr. Elliott Macnaghten as Chairman of the Board of Directors presided.

In the evening, great excitement prevailed at the west end, in consequence of the sudden postponement of a meeting convened to consider the propriety of enrolling a Polish Legion.

An aeronaut fell from a balloon and smashed his head against one of the tombstones in the burial-ground of St. Giles's Parish, Old Pancras Road.

On the 2nd, Sir Peter Laurie, presiding as magistrate in the Guildhall police court, warned the public against having anything to do with the circulars of a person signing himself William Mark, an American Joseph Ady.

On the 3rd, the Bishop of London laid the corner-stone of a new parish church, in Church-street, Stoke Newington.

On the 4th, a police inspector was killed in a riot at Haslemere, Surrey.

On the 6th, the police magistrate of the Southwark police, benefitted society by breaking up a low penny theatre within his jurisdiction, which had then for some time past been a hot bed of crime.

On the 7th, the Duke of Richmond presided at a meeting of the subscribers to the Lord Raglan Testimonial, by whom it was resolved that the purchase of an estate to be entailed on his heirs would be the most appropriate mode of testifying their regards for the deceased peer.

A dangerous mutiny the same day broke out on board an American ship in the Mersey.

On the 8th, Her Majesty, attended by the Court, reviewed the Foreign troops encamped at Shorncliffe, near Dover.

The same day the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, held their annual meeting in Carlow, which was honoured by the attendance of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

In the evening, two important meetings were held in the metropolis. One was a meeting of the Administrative Reform Association for the purpose of reporting progress. Several of the speakers complained that the Association was rather watching events to take advantage of them, than actually engaged in the objects of its mission. The second assembly alluded to was the adjourned meeting, held at St. Martin's Hall, with reference to the enrolment of a Polish Legion. At this assembly Lord Harrington presided, but finding that the meeting, as he thought, was being wrested from its legitimate objects by the friends of the Peace party, he relinquished the chair, and left the meeting in the hands of those who had disturbed it; they passed a series of resolutions condemnatory of the policy of Lord Palmerston and of the manner in which the war with Russia was being conducted. His lordship and his colleagues, were, in the mean time, enjoying their White Bait dinner at Greenwich.

On the 9th, a private of the 11th Hussars was killed by injuries which he received while in a fit of sonambulism in New Bridge barracks.

On the 10th, the Chipping Norton Branch of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway was opened for traffic.

The 11th was rife with fatal accidents. Three persons lost their lives at sea off the coast of Kent, in consequence of a collision between one of the Royal Dover, Calais, and Ostend, Steam Packet Company's vessels and a merchant-ship. Three persons were also killed by the fall of a portion of the Railway bridge at Rochester. There was also a boiler explosion at Sheffield, attended with great loss, both of life and property. A similar accident took place at Bilston, on the 3rd.

The statue of Sir Robert Walpole was this day placed on its pedestal in Westminster Hall.

On the morning of the 13th, there was a destructive fire at Bermondsey, in which four unfortunate beings lost their lives. In the evening several soldiers were severely injured by breaking through a stage in Cremorne gardens, while taking part in a sham fight.

The case of the Rev. M. Boyle, v. Cardinal Wiseman for libel, was compromised at the Surrey Assizes held at Croydon, and the record withdrawn.

On the same day, a woman committed suicide by placing her neck upon the rails of the Ballymena railway just as a train was passing.

On the 14th, Mr. Robert Lowe was re-elected for Kidderminster, and the Hon. Mr. Cowper for Hertford.

On the 15th, there was a large public meeting at the Guildhall, London, in favour of the movement for making Saturday a half-holiday.

On the same day, some of the machinery employed in the erection of a new bridge, Westminster, broke down, and such was the violence of a portion of the windlass, which broke off, as to kill a gentleman, whom it struck in the chest as he was passing.

Great excitement was created in the neighbourhood of Brompton on the 17th, by the discovery of the murder of an old lady, who was supposed to have met her death at the hand of her own daughter.

On the 18th, a public meeting was held in Dublin, in reference to the postal communication between the two kingdoms. On that day too, Sheffield was the scene of another boiler explosion, attended by great loss of property.

A scene of a more pleasing character was at the same time taking place in Knowlesy Park, near Liverpool, the seat of the Earl of Derby, where the members of the Mechanic and Literary Institution of Lancashire and Cheshire assembled at a *fete champetre*, when they were addressed by Lord Stanley, M.P., in a speech of great power, replete with philosophy, political wisdom, and the most liberal views, upon the subject of adult education. This address added greatly to the pleasurable enjoyments of the Company, and has, in the public mind of England, greatly promoted the growing popularity of Lord Stanley.

On the evening of the 19th, a child was found murdered at Bristol. No cause can be assigned for the outrage, and justice has as yet failed to overtake the perpetrator of the foul deed.

On the 20th, Mr. T. Puckle, the Chairman of the Surrey Bench, was presented by his brother magistrates, with a valuable testimonial of their respect and esteem.

The Crumlin extension of the Taffe Vale railway was this day opened for traffic.

On the 21st, the annual festival of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, commenced in the cathedral of the last-named city, and continued during the week. The collection was the smallest on record.

On the same day, the British Archaeological society commenced their annual session at Newport, Isle of Wight. Several very instructive papers were read to the members upon the antiquities of the island.

On the 22nd, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge presented the Foreign Legion at Shorncliffe with colours. The ceremony took place in Sandling Park, the seat of Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P., who gave a grand entertainment on the occasion to a large concourse of guests.

On the 23rd, Cosmo William Gordon, was at the Central Criminal Court convicted of felony for not surrendering in bankruptcy, in obedience to the fiat of the court. Gordon and his partners succeeded in defrauding by means of forged warrants, the bankers and merchants of the city of London to the extent of half a million of money; their transaction well deserving the epithet *Gigantic Swindle*.

On the same day, Mr. Samuel Gurney, who suffered severely in the swindle referred to, gave a fete at Forest gate, to about 500 children belonging to the Spitalfields Ragged schools. In the evening and during the night a violent thunderstorm raged over the country.

On the 24th, a letter from Sir Charles Napier appeared in the Morning Papers, showing that he had planned the destruction of Sweaborg, by the agency of gun-boats, but had been denied the facilities for carrying it out, which had been accorded to his successor.

On the same day, an Essex magistrate called public attention to the circumstance of two brothers in his neighbourhood who had been committed for fourteen days imprisonment to Chelmsford gaol, for leaving hay-making to go and see a military review, and for a remission of whose sentence he had vainly applied for to the Secretary of State, Sir George Grey.

On the 25th, Lord Stanley, in a letter to the morning papers, proposed that the parliamentary session should commence in November and end in June each year, so that the members might enjoy the country during the summer months.

The 26th, being Prince Albert's birthday, was ushered in by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon leading the sanguine, to imagine that Sebastopol had at last fallen into the hands of the besiegers.

Lord Dundonald on the 27th, again called public attention to the neglect of his plans of attack by Government, and quoted Sir Charles Fox as an authority as to their efficiency.

#### AMUSEMENTS OF THE MONTH.

On the 30th of July, Mr. Wright rejoined his old colleagues at the Adelphi, on which occasion he played the part of Paul Pry, with his usual drollery.

The amateurs at Campden House, on the 2nd ult., performed the *Loan of a Lover*, with considerable *eclat*. The great star of the company seems to be the Hon. Mrs. Wrothesley, a daughter of that distinguished officer, Sir John Burgoyne.

On the 6th, the comic piece "The Writing on the Wall," was reproduced at the Adelphi, to give Mr. Wright an opportunity of playing the part of Mr. Ferguson Tootles.

On the 13th, Miss Blanche Fane made a very auspicious debut at the Haymarket as Lucy Morton in Mr. Planche's comedy, *The Covert Favour*.

A new comic piece, entitled "Olympus in a Muddle," has been produced at the Haymarket.

The military spectacle of the Storming of Sebastopol, at Cremorne Gardens, has been the most popular object for the last three weeks with the sight-seeing public.

On the evening of the 27th, a new comic piece, bearing the title "Who is your Uncle?" was brought out at the Adelphi, Mr. Wright and Mr. Paul Bedford sustaining the principal parts. The burlesque is spoken of as full of incident and double *entendre*, but poor in dialogue and void of wit.

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### NOTICES

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#### TO OUR READERS.

Our country friends will continue to receive their copies of the "Masonic Mirror," through the post for Seven-pence as heretofore, though we have ceased to stamp any portion of our impression—the new law requiring us to make such alterations in our appearance, if we avail ourselves of the power of stamping, which we deem to be inexpedient. The number will, however, pass freely through the post by the affixing of a penny stamp, and the alteration of the law will, when deemed expedient, enable us materially to enlarge our size without additional cost to our readers. We are aware that we shall, by the new arrangement, be placed in some little difficulty with our Colonial Readers, inasmuch as the new tariff of book postage does not apply to places beyond the seas. For the present, however, we shall continue to supply those friends whose subscriptions we have received in the usual manner, we bearing the loss that the extra postage will inflict upon us; and for the future we shall, for the accommodation of the colonies, also issue our "Mirror" in quarterly parts, by which three numbers will pass through the colonial book post for one postage.

#### TO THE TRADE.

The trade are requested to notice that in future the "Masonic Mirror" will be published at No. 2, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondents are earnestly requested to address their future communications to the editor, to No. 2, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street. Br. Barton will continue to receive advertisements at his office, 2, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, as usual.

The pressure of Masonic intelligence from the provinces has compelled us to postpone the continuation of Masonic Reminiscences and many valuable communications until our next, notwithstanding we have again increased our promised 48 pages to 60—without additional charge to our subscribers.

567 is thanked.—All letters should be addressed to the Editor at the Office.

*We do not enjoy the confidence of the Grand Secretary, and therefore decline to ask the question, being well assured that we should not even receive a courteous reply.*

P.M. GLASGOW.—*We hope to be amongst you next month, and shall not fail to note how your business is transacted. We consider uniformity of working most essential.*

AN INQUIRER.—*A memoir of the late M.W.G.M., H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, is in course of preparation, and will shortly appear, most probably in the last number of our present volume.*

*We are convinced, from the question, that the gentleman signing himself "an inquisitive brother," is not a Freemason at all, and therefore decline to give him an answer.*

A FOREIGN MASON.—*The "Mark" jewel is not allowed to be worn in the G. Lodge of England, nor ought it to be displayed in the private Lodges acting under the English constitution. We presume it is allowed to be worn in Lodges in Ireland, it being regularly acknowledged in that country.*

J.S.S.—*No.—Study your obligation.*

A COUNTRY BROTHER WHO WANTS INSTRUCTION.—*Br. Goring would doubtless be glad to give you the instruction you require. We believe his terms are £5 a week, and all expenses consequent upon being away from his home. Br. Crawley, Br. Beckett, Br. Longstaff, and others we believe are equally ready to afford instruction. A letter for either of the brothers named, under cover, and directed to the Editor of the "Masonic Mirror" will be sure to meet with attention.*

X.Y.Z.—*Your having been initiated twelve years ago will be no bar to your passing the subsequent degrees and advancement in the order if you can give a satisfactory explanation why you did not proceed at the time, and can get propoed by some well-known brother who can vouch for your respectability, and moral character.*

THE ROYAL ARCH.—*It is certainly matter of regret that all attempts to keep together a Chapter of Instruction for any length of time have hitherto failed. Another attempt will be made in about six weeks, under auspices which, we trust, will insure success. Regular Chapters generally meet too seldom to enable a companion properly to learn the duties of any given office.*

*Éthée is thanked for his continued kindness and well wishes.*

W. P. POOLE.—*With regard to the P.M. jewel, Yes! As regards the cross pens, such a course is not usual, it would be a different thing if the jewel was a present from the Lodge.*

*The regulation allowing Masons in the colonies to be passed and raised at less intervals than one month, will be found in the last edition of the Book of Constitutions. The dispute between the Freemasons and the Roman Catholic Church in the Mauritius is still in statu quo.*

*At a meeting of the Mariners' Lodge, No. 310, held in the early part of the month, Br. Berry, P.M., was presented with a testimonial and a purse of £20, in acknowledgment of his valuable services to the Lodge. The testimonial was beautifully written on vellum, and presented by P.M. Edwards. The notice reached us too late to be inserted in its regular place.*

*We regret that pressure of matter compels us to hold over the excellent letter of our esteemed Br. Samuel Aldridge on the Masonic charities, with other letters on the same subject, until our next.*

*The notice of the Lodge of Industry, Gateshead, arrived too late for our present number. It shall appear in our next.*

A. B. BEEF AST.—*It is no fault of ours that we do not pay greater attention to the proceedings of Irish Lodges. How can we know what takes place, if none of the brethren will take the trouble to keep us informed with regard to the business? Why does not our correspondent set the example by giving in the proceedings of his own Lodge.*

*Br. Farnfield is the secretary of the Annuity Fund. A letter addressed to him at the Grand Secretary Office, Great Queen-street, will be sure to find him.*