

THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.

WE will not affect a surprise which we do not feel, at a statement in reference to ourselves in the last number of our Masonic contemporary—but we will go further, and give to the statement a circulation which it never could have obtained had it been confined to the columns of that journal. The following is the precious sentence to which we refer—"The *Freemasons' Magazine*, which has for a long time been in a failing condition, has been bought by the Executive."

It would be absurd to contradict a statement such as this—everybody knows it to be utterly untrue—to be classed with many other assertions of a similar character in which our contemporary for want of better matter indulges himself—for the amusement, we suppose, rather than the information of his readers. It proves, if further proof were wanting, that it is only necessary to differ in opinion with the leaders of a certain party, whose organ the paper is, to be subjected to our share of unmerited and unmitigated slander. We need only refer to the advertisement headed "The *Freemasons' Magazine* and the Craft," in another part of our journal, to show what justification there is for this offensive and insolent statement, which is only put forth with the view of weakening the efforts of our friends to place the *Magazine* in a firm and permanent position.

Upon one part of the subject we desire (not to enlighten our contemporary, because we are aware that at least one of its editors is acquainted with the fact) to state that at no time has the *Magazine* been in so prosperous a condition as at present; and at no time has its circulation been so large and so steadily increasing.

We have only to regret that we did not invite a great many more of our friends to attend the meeting held in January last, and assist us in our work; but the kind proffers of voluntary assistance which we are continually receiving give us every encouragement to hope that,

before many months have elapsed, we shall be in a position to state that the work of the *Freemasons' Magazine* is at least a remunerative labour; and we add the expression of our firm belief that it will live and flourish, an useful organ of the Craft, long after the memory of our bitter and unscrupulous contemporary shall have passed away.

Apologising to our readers for having troubled them with matter somewhat personal to ourselves, we shall now quit the subject, perfectly content to leave the future prosperity of the *Magazine* in the hands of the Craft and of those friends who have so kindly interested themselves to place our labours in a proper position before the brethren.

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#### OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

WE shall not have to go far this week for matter for our Chapter as we have received several communications bearing on the subject.

Our late Bro. Firmin justly boasted in a letter, which was one of his last acts of Masonic zeal, that the Craft in Southampton had always kept aloof from taverns, so far as he could trace back.

The Lodge of Concord, No. 174, dating from 1771, met in the Town Hall, when it became the Royal Gloucester, and had a Lodge-room of its own in East-street.

The present Freemasons' Hall, at Southampton, was built by Bro. Laver, who in the early part of the present century was a most zealous Mason in Southampton. The premises consist of a lobby, candidate's room, a large room used for artistic purposes, large kitchen and larder, Tyler's living and sleeping apartments, and a spacious Lodge-room, in which are held the meetings and banquets of the Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 152; the Southampton Lodge, No. 555; the Royal Arch Chapters, Nos. 152 and 555; and the Royal Gloucester Encampment of Knights Templar. It is also contemplated to hold the meetings of the Lodge, No. 462, in the same hall, most of the members of No. 462 being residents in Southampton. In 1839 the property came into the hands of Bro. Thring, and a tempting offer was made to him to part with the property for other than Masonic purposes. True to his Masonic principles, Bro. Thring preferred to suffer a pecuniary loss rather than the brethren should be driven from their hall. Bro. C. E. Deacon (the present Deputy Prov. Grand Master of the province) was applied to, who, in this, as in every other instance, was ready with purse, time, and influence, for the benefit of the Craft.

In a few hours a sufficient sum was raised to secure the property, which was at once vested in trustees for the benefit of the holders of fifty-two shares of twenty-five pounds each. It is only right to say that this is one of the many standing monuments of Bro. Deacon's and Bro. J. R. Stebbing's Masonic zeal and liberality. Several splendid portraits of eminent brethren adorn the walls, including those of Bro. Machlin, who was Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 152, about half a century ago; Bro. Rugg, W.M., No. 152, a chief supporter of Masonry in the neighbourhood in his day; Bro. Lord Moira, W.M., No. 152; Bro. Penleaze, *M.P.* for Hants, and Prov. Grand Master; Sir W. De Crespigny, *M.P.*, and Prov. Grand Master, Hants. The most attractive picture is the production of Bro. Gaugan, and is a faithful likeness of the deservedly esteemed Bro. C. E. Deacon, D. Prov. Grand Master, Hants, for many years town clerk of Southampton. A splendid Parian bust of her Majesty, presented by Bro. Perkins, W.M., No. 152, and other ornaments, give the Lodge a fair appearance. A framed piece of beautifully executed penmanship records the appreciated services of Bro. H. Abraham, *P.M.*, No. 152, and mentions the fact of his brethren raising the necessary sum to place him on the list of Life Governors of each of the Masonic charities. A Masonic photograph club has been formed, and the portraits of several of the brethren (by Bro. Sharp) are suspended in the room.

Bro. Firmin informed us that at Portsmouth, No. 319 and No. 717, and at Portsea, another part of that town, No. 428, hold their Lodges in their own halls, apart from taverns; we shall be glad of accounts of these halls similar to that we have received from Southampton.

Another valued correspondent, under the signature of "H. H.," gives us most interesting particulars as to Masonic halls, which we report in this part of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, as it will afford a basis for the extension of information by drawing more particularly the attention of correspondents in the towns mentioned:—

"And now, in conclusion, allow me to make a few remarks in correction of your register of Masonic Halls. You mention two such in Jersey. One of these is the property of Bro. Jewel, and was at one time used as a synagogue. Subsequently it was appropriately fitted up, at a considerable expense on the part of the proprietor, for Masonic purposes; but for some reason or other has been abandoned, and is now entirely unoccupied. The other rooms, in Museum-street, belong to Bro. David Miller, and here all the Lodges of the island meet, paying a rent, (including one under the Irish registry), except the Yarborough Lodge, No. 302, which still adheres to the Exeter Inn. It may be remarked that neither of the buildings alluded to is the property of the Masons. The hall which you mention at Kidderminster as the place of meeting of No. 523, no longer exists. The Lodge assembles at the Black Horse Inn, for I took part in the proceedings there in the course of last year. The hall to which you allude was the location of No. 730, the warrant and furniture of which have been transferred to Dudley, and I regret to have to say that this Lodge is now settled at an inn. The mention of a Masonic hall at Worcester, as such, is incorrect. You do remark that it is attached to the Bell Hotel, of which it is in reality the large public

room, and is used by Lodge No. 349 as well as by the Chapter, and for the ordinary purposes of the proprietor in connection with his trade. I believe that I am quite correct in making this assertion, having visited it within a year. A new Masonic hall has just been opened at Birmingham by the Athol Lodge, No. 88, the members of which have recently purchased the building, used for many years (to my personal knowledge more than forty), as a synagogue, lately rendered vacant by the removal of the Jews to a new and handsome edifice. I am told that the brethren of No. 88 have thus obtained possession of a hall admirably adapted for the purpose."

"H. H." gives too, a most valuable account of the mode by which the Howe Lodge has acquired a Hall, and which is a practical example for other Lodges.

We have to chronicle that last week, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bucks and Berks laid, on the 23rd of March, the first stone of a Masonic Hall at Reading, redeeming that province from the stigma of being without a Masonic Hall.

We think it desirable, as we gave some particulars before of the new Masonic Hall at Edinburgh, to record a more detailed account, although we still want full particulars from the architect, Bro. David Bryce.

"The hall, which occupies the area extending from behind George-street to Rose-street-lane, is a spacious and well lighted apartment, upwards of seventy-five feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and with a height of thirty-three feet from the floor to the top of the arched ceiling. It is modelled in the style of an Ionian temple. The ceiling, which is in the form of an elliptical arch, is supported by broad fluted Ionic pilasters, ranged round the walls, and surmounted by an entablature the frieze of which is ornamented by a floral scroll running round the room. The ceiling is divided into panelled compartments with ornamental mouldings. The pediment at the south end of the hall, fronting the entrance is filled up with a sculptured group in white marble, representing St. Andrew, supported by Faith, Hope, and Charity. The figures are of life size, and have been executed by Mr. John Thomas, of London. At the north end, and over the entrance, is placed a handsome balcony, which will be used as an orchestral gallery for balls, assemblies, &c. The hall is lighted by three large windows in the south end, and by a series of glazed apertures in the roof. The large windows are double sashes, the inside sashes being filled with stained glass, after designs prepared and executed by Mr. James Ballantyne. By an arrangement of gas jets between the sashes, these beautiful windows will be as effectively displayed at night as during the day. The hall is entered from George-street, by an elegant porch, and a corridor, whose length corresponds with the breadth of the tenement behind which the new building is placed. From this corridor rise staircases, giving access to the Grand Lodge committee room, the library, the Grand Secretary's and Grand Clerk's rooms, &c., which occupy the three storeys over the shop flat."

It will be noticed as a peculiarity deserving of imitation, and which we were not before aware of, that the sashes are double to stop inner and outer sound, and that by placing gas jets within the inner painted windows are illuminated at night. The extension of the committee rooms and Grand Lodge offices was a most desirable measure.

Bro. William Hunter is another valued contributor, who shows what has been done in Edinburgh besides the new Masonic Hall. We record therefore the following Lodge rooms :—

Canongate Kilwinning, No. 2, in St. John's Street, Canongate.

Lodge of Journeymen, No. 8, described by Bro. Hunter ;

St. David, No. 36, in Hyndford's Close ;

St. James, No. 97, in Writer's Court ;

besides five Lodges meeting in rented Lodge rooms.

We likewise get the date of 1743 for a Masonic hall in Edinburgh, being earlier than any hall in London.

We must now beg our Edinburgh correspondents to give us particulars of the other Lodges.

We are glad to witness that in the colony of Turks Island, in the Bahamas, a Masonic hall is in contemplation. We trust it will receive assistance in this country. The maritime Lodges would, we should think contribute, as their seafaring members are likely to visit Turks Island.

There are, we are glad to see, prospects of a Masonic hall at Dudley.

We have also to register the Masonic hall of St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto, Canada West ; and likewise the appointment of Bro. Frederick J. Rastrick, as Grand Superintendent of Works for Canada, a very suitable appointment ; he is a civil engineer.

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### THORNTON JOHN HERAPATÉ, F.C.S.

AMONG those personal circumstances connected with the Order, of which Masons are justly proud, is the fact that men of science have been enrolled among its members in all ages. Without entering upon remote and controverted periods, we may simply refer to those who, in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, in all parts of the world have not only become participators in our mysteries, but active and zealous brethren among us. Wren, uniting the rigid habits of the mathematician and the various and creative faculties of the artist, may be taken as a type of those men from whom the physical sciences received a new birth—as already the science of mind and the treatment of literature and the drama had been remodelled—as too, at a still earlier period, the fine arts. In the last century, if England were less distinguished for its Masonic philosophers, on the continent there was hardly one man of eminence in physical philosophy who is not known to have entered our ranks ; and that is a period of Masonic history, in which science especially flourished in our Lodges. It was among their brethren, in these Lodges, that some of the most important scientific discoveries were first made known.

It has been remarked by the careful observer that as in other branches of learning, physicians, architects, and musicians are especially to be recognized among the cultivators of our rites, so, in the world of science, the mathematician and the chemist have displayed a great love for Masonry. There are many causes for this, on which it is not needful to dwell at length, causes to be sought for in the idiosyncracies of the men as determined by their habitual studies and consequent bent of mind. By Masonry is the great science of morals for the first time presented to them in such a way as to claim their independent convictions, and in harmony with their own vocation as the priests of science. Hence they are deeply moved to undertake the responsibilities which Masonry proffers to them, and they zealously labour in those highest degrees of Masonic advancement, to which their own proficiency in science invites them. Another circumstance, which greatly moves a man of such a temperament, is, that in the daily pursuit in which he is absorbed, he is constantly making some new discovery, or at least attaining a deeper insight into the mysteries of nature. Thus elevated in mind, he seeks the more eagerly participation in those moral associations which are the dearer to him because, while they nurse the noble impulses of his soul, they are attended not only with no personal degradation of mind to wealth, as in the world at large, but they proffer the recognition of moral claims over wealth, titles, and worldly honours and distinctions.

There is an earnest gratification among Masons in recognizing the intellectual claims of their Brethren; and in many Lodges and Chapters the poor man of science meets a nobler reception than in the best endowed academies. In many countries Lodges have zealously contended for the fraternity of men of intellectual distinction, and Lodges even have been founded for the purpose of enrolling such men. The reception of Franklin is an event of which the Lodges of France and America will never lose the remembrance.

Among those young Brethren who in their Province were looked upon with admiration and hope, was lately Brother Thornton John Herapath—now removed from among us—whose scientific acquirements and personal qualities caused him to be regarded by many of the Brethren of Bristol as a future ornament to the Province. He was a man who was welcome to Masonry, and to whom Masonry promised a noble sphere of exertion. Possessing not only a wide acquaintance with science, but that power of originating new methods of discovery almost akin to invention (and yet far more highly honoured, inasmuch as the discovery of a planet or an element is justly regarded as greater than the invention of a palace or a statue), Thornton Herapath had opened for himself a path to the temple of fame, of which sudden death has debarred us from witnessing the progress. Nevertheless, the early life of such a man is of interest to us as Masons, as well as a record of one who is to be registered in our annals, as a refreshing remembrance to those Brethren who knew him, and as an example to all of us to cherish such men who are among us; for it is only by such lights that

the outer world can recognize our ancient, traditional, and just claims as an intellectual institution in which the hidden mysteries of nature and science have their votaries.

Brother Herapath was the descendant, not only of an ancient English family in the west of England which has been seated there from the thirteenth century at least—but he belongs to a family, which promises to occupy a place among the family groups in scientific biography, like the Cassinis, the Bernouillis, and the Herschels. William Herapath has created for himself a reputation in chemistry on the two continents. To the public he is only known as a toxicologist, because the reports of the application of his technical skill come to them in an accessible form—to the world of science he is known by wider claims; and there is hardly a man in the country who has done so much for the application of chemistry to our arts and manufactures. He has sacrificed present reputation to public usefulness, but hereafter his name will be better known in the annals of science. John Herapath, another member of the same family, is still less known to the popular world; indeed his name may be said to be unknown—and yet he is the author of perhaps the greatest work in one of the highest branches of philosophy which this country can boast of in the present day, or since the time of Newton. That great undertaking the “*Mathematical Physics*” (of which so much fortunately has been already published, and the completion of which only needs the last corrections of the distinguished author), will live as long as the writings of Herschel, Babbage, or Baily, Whewell, Airy, Peacock, or Hopkins, and when some of these will have ceased to feed the popular requirements of the day. The work referred to is one of vast labour and research, not only in those problems of astronomy which have engaged Laplace and Lagrange, but in succession of Newton—embracing the whole range of physical science, even to those elementary substances or properties where the calculator and the experimentalist, the mathematician and the chemist come in contact.

Thornton Herapath, it will be seen, promised to continue in another generation the reputation of his family, which is likewise sustained by his eldest brother, Dr. William Bird Herapath, one of our distinguished physiologists, who would be distinguished as a chemist were it not that his father and brother have already preoccupied public attention so far as regards that science. The present generation have likewise this claim upon Masons that they are in brotherhood with us. Besides the late Thornton Herapath, Bro. William Bird Herapath, W.M. of No. 986, in Bristol, is a very distinguished Mason of that province, and Bro. Spencer Herapath, of the Lodge of St. Alban's, No. 32, is known to many metropolitan brethren not only as a zealous Mason, but as a man of great attainments, and as a successful cultivator of political science. Another Mason allied to this family, Bro. John Studley Leigh, of No. 32, holds high rank as a philologist, and is one of the few men in this country who has cultivated the Northern African groups. His grammar of the Somahuile or Somaule

language is considered of so great importance by the highest authorities, that it is now being published by Her Majesty's government.

Thornton John Herapath was the youngest son of William Herapath, who is a F.C.S., and senior magistrate of Bristol, as well as a zealous philanthropist. Thornton Herapath was born in that city in the year 1830; his chemical education was received in his father's laboratory. He was almost born a chemist—in childhood he dabbled with chemicals; his serious labours commenced at a very early age. At thirteen he began analysis, his first published paper was printed at sixteen, and his first course of public lectures at the age of eighteen. He worked incessantly, not only at chemistry, but also at microscopy, botany, entomology, natural history, and philosophy. At the age of twenty-six he was selected for the appointment of chief chemist of large smelting establishments in Chili for a great public company, for three years, during which time he resided at Herradura, near Coquimbo, in Chili; and in the intervals between his duties, he pursued his researches into the natural productions, manners, habits, &c., of the inhabitants, sending home drawings, specimens, or descriptions, of everything he thought worthy of note. At the end of his engagement he proposed to visit his native land, but on his voyage home he was unfortunately drowned, on December 9th, 1858, at the age of twenty-eight. He was in appearance tall, and very thin. His character was truthful, honest, and conscientious, kind hearted and generous; he was a universal favourite wherever he went. He was devoid of all fear, and in fact, possessed those virtues demanded by Masons, and which endeared him to them. As a proof of the daring character of his ardour in science, he made a long series of experiments on the effects of several poisons, phosphuretted oil, nuxvomica, &c., upon his own system, continuing them as far as could be endured. The following list contains all those published papers which can now be collected.

1. Curious Oxidation of a Lead Pipe.—*Chem. Gaz.*, Nov. 1, 1846.
2. On Native Sulphate of Alumina.—*Chem. Gaz.*, Nov. 1, 1846.
3. Chemical Examination of Bats' dung.—*Chem. Gaz.*, May 1, 1847.
4. On the Composition of the Root of the Radish.—*Chem. Gaz.*, July 1, 1847.
5. On the Inorganic Constituents of Plants.—*Chemist*, Aug., 1847.
6. Letter on the Ashes of Plants.—*Pharm. Times*, Sep. 25, 1847.
7. Letter on Hydriodate of Potash as a test for Lead.—*Pharm. Times*, Oct. 2, 1847.
8. Second Letter on same subject.—*Pharm. Times*, Oct. 16, 1847.
9. Upon the Chemical Composition of Pollen.—*Quar. Journ. Chem. Soc.* April 1847.
10. On the Artificial Formation of Crystalline Oxide Zinc.—*Quar. Journ. Chem. Soc.*, April, 1848.
11. On the Inorganic Constituents of the Berries of the Coffee Plant.—*Chem. Gaz.*, April 15, 1848.
12. Analysis of Calcareous Sea Sand Felspar and Corallines, from the Coast of Devonshire.—*Chem. Gaz.*, Sept. 1, 1848.
13. Chemical Examination of Chalk Stones.—*Chem. Gaz.*, Oct. 1, 1848.



14. Analysis of a Bituminous Coal from Barbadoes.—*Chem. Gaz.*, Nov. 1, 1848.
15. Analyses of the Waters of the river Exe, and of the Bath Water Works.—*Chem. Gaz.*, Nov. 1, 1848.
16. On the Composition and Distribution of the Inorganic Constituents of the different Organs and Component parts of the Mulberry Tree.—*Quar. Journ. Chem. Soc.*, Feb. 7, 1848.
17. On Superphosphate of Lime.—*Chem. Times*, Dec. 23, 1848.
18. Analysis of a peculiar Fatty Matter contained in an Ovarian Cyst.—*Chem. Gaz.*, March 15, 1849.
19. Analysis of a Native Phosphatic Earth.—*Chem. Gaz.*, Feb. 15, 1849.
20. Analyses of the Ashes of some Esculent Vegetables.—*Quar. Journ. Chem. Soc.*, Nov. 20, 1848.
21. On some newly discovered Substances from the African Guano Deposits.—*Quar. Journ. Chem. Soc.*, April, 1849.
22. On some Combinations of Boracic Acid with Oxide of Lead.—*Phil. Mag.*—May, 1849.
23. On the Employment of the Refuse of the Paper Manufacturers as Manure.—*Chem. Times*, May 12, 1849.
24. Analysis of a Medicinal Water from the neighbourhood of Bristol.—*Quar. Journ. Chem. Soc.*, Oct. 1, 1849.
25. Observations upon the Composition of a Calculus from a Monkey's Liver.—*Chem. Gaz.*, Oct. 1, 1849.
26. Letter on Indelible Ink.—*Chem. Journ.*, Oct. 13, 1849.
27. Detection of Carbonate of Ammonia in Cholera Evacuations.—*London Med. Gaz.*, Oct. 12, 1849.
28. An Account of certain Chemical and Microscopic Researches on the Blood, Excretions, and Breath in Cholera.—*London Med. Gaz.*, Nov. 17, 1849.
29. Chemical Examination of Coprolitic Remains from different Parts of England.—*Chem. Gaz.*, Nov. 16, 1849.
30. On the Improvement of Land by Working.
31. On the Jatropha Manure.
32. On a Mode of Extracting Manure from Sewage Water.
33. On an Analysis of a Chalybeate Water from the Neighbourhood of Brecon.
34. On the Existence of Strontia in the Well-waters of Bristol.
35. On the Waters of the Dead Sea.
36. Paper on Soap.
37. On an Improved Colorimeter.
38. On the Combination of Arsenious Acid with Albumen.—(Controversy with Dr. Muspratt.
39. On the Marking Ink of the ancient Egyptians.—*Phil. Mag.*, 1853.
40. On the Waters of Bristol.—*Bristol Mercury*, June 1853.
41. On the Potatoe Disease.—*Bristol Mercury*, Aug. 1853.
42. On Fluorine in the Feathers of Birds.—(Bristol Phil. Soc.)
43. On the Grass Disease.—*Bristol Mer.*, Jan. 1854.
44. On the Discovery by W. Herapath of Prussic Acid in the Body eight months after death.—*Chemist*.
45. On the Estimation of Aconitina.—*Chemist*.
46. On the Poisonous Alkaloids.—(Bristol Phil. Soc., May, 1854.
47. On the Adulteration of Beer with Cocculus.—*Bristol Mer.*, 1854.
48. On the Detection of Pierotosia.—*Chemist*.
49. On a New Test for Formic Acid.—*Chemist*.

50. On the Estimation of Cyanogen, Hydrocyanic Acid, &c.—*Chemist*, Aug., 1853.
51. On the Anæsthetic Principle of the Lycopodon Proteus.—*Phil. Mag.*, 1855.
52. On a Quick Approximative Method of Estimating Iodine.—*Phil. Mag.* 1853.
53. On the Torbanehill Mineral.—*Chemist*, 1853.
54. On the so called Dumb-bell shaped Crystals of Oxalate of Lime.—*Chemist*, 1849.
55. On the Microscopical Examination of the Fruit of the Medlar.—*Chemist*.
56. On the Chemical Examination of the so called Cuckoo Spittle.—*Chemist*.
57. Chemical Tables, No. 1, Specific Gravities.—*Chemist*.
58. Ditto No. 2, Thermometrical Equivalents.—*Chemist*.
59. Ditto and Specific Gravities.—*Chemist*.
60. On a Visit to Caldera, Copiapo, and Chanarcillo.—*Bristol Mer.*, 1857.

The account of his voyage to Chili, and likewise that of his journey to Chanarcillo show great power of observation on a tedious voyage, to which many men of active minds succumb; and it is marked as well by considerable humour as by the application of much scientific knowledge. It was not, however, intended for publication. These contain but a small portion of his labours, as he has left in manuscript an immense bulk of work ready for publication, the principal of which are—

1. Tables of hardness, specific gravity, general and chemical character of all minerals, alphabetically arranged, with the authorities.
2. Tables of temperature, the boiling and fusing points of all known substances, thermometrically arranged.
3. Tables of the solubility of all inorganic substances.
4. Tables of the solubility of most organic substances.
5. Tables of the specific gravity of all known substances.
6. Tables of all known organic substances, alphabetically arranged.

He was a most assiduous contributor to numerous chemical and other scientific journals of the day, and was ready to increase not only the domain of science, but the public acquaintance with its resources. He was initiated in the Royal Sussex Lodge at Bristol, No. 986, in July, 1853; this is the Lodge of which his brother is now Worshipful Master. As will be seen, his Masonic career was brief; he shortly embarked for South America, where it is deeply to be regretted no Lodge was available to him, for no endeavours have been made of late years to make the lights of Masonry available to that country, although there are many Masons scattered about.

The death of our brother on the wide ocean, after a long absence, did not mark his loss so impressively as would have been the case if such a melancholy event had occurred during his residence among us. It is to this reason we must attribute the circumstance that no commemoration, so far as we know, has been made by the Royal Sussex Lodge of this distinguished member. This is one reason for our publishing this brief and imperfect memoir, not with the view of supplying the deficiency, but to stimulate the attention of brethren.

This is a suitable occasion on which a funeral oration should be delivered to the Lodge and the representatives of the sister Lodges in honour of a departed brother; and Bristol, we cannot doubt, must have the men who can honourably discharge such task. The Royal Sussex Lodge, we may further observe, meets in the Freemasons' Hall at Bristol, and in that abode of the Order a tablet might well be inscribed with the name of our brother; for while there are many among us who cannot devote themselves to the study of the hidden mysteries of nature and science as we desire, so those who so devote themselves should receive due honour from the Brotherhood.

### A VISIT TO THE ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

[From a Correspondent.]

It has been remarked that "a nation's customs may be gathered from its proverbs," and among the many quaint sayings of proverbial truth, none is better known than the old saw which tells us, that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business." To no society or association of men can this proverb be more emphatically applied than to our Masonic brethren in connection with the charities attached to the Order. In saying this we hope we shall not be misunderstood, or be supposed of accusing the brotherhood of a want of appreciation of those benevolent institutions—such is not our object, even if it were possible that it should be true (which we are happy to say is not), for on all occasions our brethren are ever ready and willing to put their hands into their pockets for subscriptions and donations, both of which they pay over with alacrity and sincere good wishes; but when they have done this they appear to consider their consciences discharged from all further duties towards the recipients of their bounty, and that it would be an undue interference on their parts with the labours of the various committees and executive officers, should they attempt to demonstrate their sympathy in the cause by occasionally paying the institutions, to which they subscribe a visit.

We have every reason to believe that it is the earnest wish of the committees that the brethren should, each for himself, make themselves perfectly acquainted with the manner in which their *protégés* are treated; and that this should be done by a personal visit, or a series of visits. This desire, on the part of the administrative bodies, does not arise from any feeling of doubt that they have in their own minds as to their management; nor do they believe, for one moment, that they would be any the less trusted; but they do feel, and every zealous officer feels, the want of that personal sympathy which nothing short of actual presence can give. In all the undertakings of life we

each know and experience how great is the moral support given to our endeavours by the presence and countenance of a friend.

Our object is to place before our brethren such an account of a personal visit to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children as we hope will induce many to go and see for themselves; for however much the majority of our Craft may hear respecting this institution in our lodges, yet nothing in the way of description can so forcibly convey to the minds of those interested the inestimable benefits diffused by such a charity, as could be gathered from an hour's personal observation. And as we know many brethren will seek a holiday to refresh themselves from their daily toil during the coming fine weather, we strongly urge upon them to devote one visit to the Girls' School, feeling certain that if they do so they will derive more inward satisfaction for having so well employed their time, than from weeks of leisure and amusement having nothing more than a purposeless aim to kill time and get away from business. So, to our brethren who have not yet visited the Girls' School, we say—bear with us while we endeavour to give an account of our impressions on the first visit we made to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children, at St. John's Hill, Battersea Rise.

Though our locks are sprinkled with grey, we cannot lay claim to be ancient in the Craft; but having heard much of the Masonic charities, and of the Girls' School in particular, we determined, upon our first leisure day, to go and see it for ourselves. The long expected day having arrived, behold us, kind reader, at Waterloo Bridge, wending our way to the South Western railway terminus. A very short space of time having elapsed, the train began to slacken speed, and on emerging beneath a bridge we saw on the left, a large red brick building having a high tower; however, we had but little time to make any observation, for we gradually approached the Clapham station, at which we alighted, when turning to take an observation as to the bearings of our destination, we espied, at some two or three hundred yards, the same red brick building that we had just passed; and that there might be no mistake as to the purpose to which it was devoted, or rather, to what society it belonged, there were the well known emblems of two squares placed on the summit of its vane, glistening in the morning sun, and pointing to the mansions of the blest, where all who square their actions aright may hope to ascend, and enjoy that peace which is to be the reward of virtue, charity, and love, here practised below. This then was the building we were in search of, and our heart beat lustily in our bosom when we saw it, for we were deeply grateful to the G.A.O.T.U., that He had inspired our brethren to raise such a home for the orphan, as well as the daughters of those brethren whose circumstances had dwindled into "the sere and yellow leaf."

Before entering upon particulars, perhaps it will not be deemed out of place to give a short account of the formation of this charity. To our late brother the Chevalier Ruspini (surgeon-dentist to the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George the IV., the first Grand Patron of

our Order), we owe the design and foundation of this institution. The purpose of the founder was to preserve the female offspring of indigent Freemasons from the dangers and misfortunes to which a distressed situation might expose them. Our Bro. Ruspini, from his influence with the members of the royal family, was enabled to interest her late royal highness the Duchess of Cumberland, wife to the Grand Master, his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, who kindly consented to become the patroness, and during whose life the institution was firmly established, and from her royal highness's patronage many of the nobility became interested in the scheme; but it is to the fraternity, chiefly, that it owes its present proud position. "The Royal Cumberland School for the Daughters of Indigent Freemasons," was the title under which the school became established, in the year 1788. On the 1st of January (an appropriate day for commencing a good work 1789), fifteen children were admitted by the trustees, into a house which had been taken at Somers Town; and on various occasions, the number was augmented, until it reached the amount of twenty-eight girls. In 1793, the governors, anxious still farther to extend the benefits of this institution, became the leaseholders of a piece of ground, under the corporation of London, situated in St. George's Fields, Southwark, then literally fields, no houses being near it; on this they erected a school house, at an outlay of two thousand five hundred pounds. The lease of this ground expired in 1851, and could only be renewed at an increased rent, and a very large outlay to accommodate the premises to the wants of the inmates; and the governors wisely determined to remove the school to some less populous neighbourhood. After some time spent in selecting a site, the present locality was secured, upon which has arisen a building that does honour to the Craft, including as it does, every modern appliance for health and convenience, besides being recognised as an ornament to the neighbourhood in which it stands. Pausing a few moments more before we enter its portals, let us for a moment consider the mysterious dispensations of the G.A.O.T.U., and ask ourselves if there is not "a providence that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will." In this very school, by one of those mysterious dispensations of a higher Power, who does all for his own good purposes, the two granddaughters of the founder, not long since found a shelter and a home. From its commencement, more than seven hundred children have been educated, clothed, and maintained, within its walls, and fitted to take their places as respectable members of society.

Returning to our personal experience after the previous long digression—we approached the house which is built in what we term, speaking under correction, the domestic Tudor-Gothic style, which presents a bold front flanked at each extremity by two dwarfed wings, and containing in the centre a bold tower terminated by a campanile. Passing through the gate we came upon a neatly kept garden of shrubs, and, as the door in the centre of the tower was standing open, we read the following inscription:—

" Built MDCCLII.

" Building Committee.

" M.W. Brother, the Rt. Honble. the Earl of Zetland, G.M.,  
 President.  
 " Rt. W. Brother, B. Bond Cabbell, M.P., P.J.G.W., Treasurer. } Trustees.  
 " V.W. Brother, W. H. White, G.S.  
 " Rt. W. Brother, W. F. Beadon, P.J.G.W. }  
 " W. Brother, William Stephenson, P.M., 14, Chairman.  
 " W. Brother, E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B., Deputy Chairman.  
 " W. Bro. J. Barnes, P.M., 30. " Bro. R. W. Mills, G.S.L.  
 " W. Bro. T. F. Barringer, P.M., 229. " W. Bro. R. B. Newsom, P.M., 30.  
 " W. Bro. F. W. Bossy, P.S.G.D. " W. Bro. J. Taylor, P.M., 21.  
 " W. Bro. L. Chandler, P.J.G.D. " W. Bro. J. Tomblason, P.M., 25.  
 " Rt. W. Bro. H. R. Lewis, Prov.  
 G.M. for Sumatra.

W. Bro. F. Crew, P.M., 1, Secretary.

W. Bro. Philip Hardwick, G.S.W., Architect.

We had scarcely had time to peruse the above, when, from the folding doors, a lady approached us, and in the most polite and pleasant tones, inquired if we wished to see the school. We told her that was our express purpose in coming there, and added that we were of the Order, but had brought no introduction, as we wished to see the every day appearance of the children. The lady smiled, informed us that she was Miss Jarwood, the matron, and asked us to make the round of the premises under her guidance, assuring us, at the same time, that every week day was alike in the establishment, and that the children and the house were ever the same, a point which we have ascertained to be no more than the truth on our many subsequent visits. Miss Jarwood, who we have since learned was once a pupil in the school, for some years its schoolmistress, and now the matron, then very kindly conducted us through the establishment, which, for convenience, health, and arrangement, is a perfect model; every comfort and necessary being cared for and having its accustomed place. The finishing and crowning matter for rejoicing, was when we came to see the children themselves; though somewhat shy, we managed to place ourselves on good terms with the majority of them, and to our various questions, we received but one uniform reply—"that each one was happy, and they wanted for nothing." On inquiring into their studies, we found that while the school training of children was carefully attended to, that most important branch of a girl's education, domestic duties, was by no means neglected. The education they receive is a good one, consisting of reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, French, and music. Their domestic duties, which are undertaken, in rotation only by those pupils who are above twelve years of age, include washing, ironing, sewing and mending, and rendering themselves thoroughly conversant with good housewifery. The health and moral tone of the children is beyond all praise, innocent sports and truth appear to be their delight; and well, excellently well, do the committee, subscribers, and officers, minister to these interesting children.

Very much of the good we saw, must of course be traced to the careful, watchful, and affectionate supervision of the matron, the gifted schoolmistress Miss Souter, and her assistant, Miss Kernot, the latter formerly a pupil in the School; and the habits of regularity and cleanliness which are enforced, go far to make up such a happy and united home as is to be found at the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children, which establishment may, in our opinion, and we know something of public schools for girls, take the very first position in the first rank of schools in this country. On inquiry we found the system by which these good effects were produced, to be "a time and place for everything, and everything in its time and place." By the regulations, the—

Children rise (in summer) at	6 o'clock, A.M.
"    "    (in winter)    "	7    "
Breakfast                    "	8    "
School, commencing with	
prayers, (in summer)	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ .    "
"          (in winter)	9    "
School closes	12    "
Dinner	1    "
School reopens	2    "
"    closes	5    "
Tea	6    "
Evening prayers	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Children retire to bed	8    "

Their food, properly of the plainest kind, is, nevertheless, of the best quality, and to show how well they are provided, in this respect, we subjoin the annexed diet table :—

*Breakfast*—Bread and butter, with milk and water.

*Dinners.*

Sunday (Summer.)—Roast beef, vegetables and bread, fruit pies, or bread and jam.

    "    (Winter.)—Stewed beef, dumplings, vegetables and bread.

Monday.—Roast mutton, vegetables and bread, rice pudding, with treacle, or fruit.

Tuesday.—Roast and boiled legs of mutton, with vegetables and bread.

Wednesday.—Beef-steak pies, vegetables and bread.

Thursday.—Roast beef, with vegetables and bread, also plain pudding.

Friday.—Roast and boiled legs of mutton, vegetables and bread.

Saturday.—Stewed meat, vegetables and bread, boiled rice pudding and treacle.

They have also fruit pies, peas and beans, plum pudding, veal and bacon, salt and fresh fish, occasionally.

*Tea*—Bread and butter, with tea or coffee.

Nor must it be supposed that the children are always kept to work, for the schoolmistress very wisely recognises the worth of the old proverb, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," so there are the following holidays observed in the school, viz. :—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, Michaelmas day, Her Majesty's birthday, the Earl and Countess of Zetland's respective birthdays, and from Christ-

mas-eve to Twelfth-night, both inclusive, with half-holidays on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The before-mentioned days are relaxations from school labour, but the children remain at the school. In order that those who have friends to go to should enjoy a stated holiday, there are three weeks set apart at Midsummer, when the children go to their homes or friends, and the parents or friends of children can always visit them once a month, on a stated day.

Many other details were kindly pointed out to us, such as the interest taken in the children by several of the neighbouring clergy, who are always welcome visitors—and it is to be wished that those of our brethren in holy orders, who have the leisure and opportunity, would also manifest a little more interest in behalf of these youthful charges committed to our trust. We regret to state that, while the great body of the committees are anxiously striving to do their duty in providing food, shelter, raiment, and instruction, there is but one reverend brother (the Rev. J. E. Cox) who visits the school often enough to show that among the fraternity there is a clergyman who looks upon the school as a part of his cure. This is the only objection which our visit revealed to us, and when we determined on placing the result before the Craft, it was in the hope that some of the numerous clerical brethren resident in the metropolis would be awakened to a sense of their duty, and not forget their Divine Master's injunction,—“Feed my lambs.”

Should the present imperfect account of a visit to the Royal Freemason's School for Female Children stimulate those brethren who have not yet made themselves acquainted with the working of this excellent institution to go and see for themselves, we are sure of their unqualified approval, that they, like ourselves, will not be content by a single visit, but repeat the same at every convenient opportunity. And should the present paper awaken any interest in the Craft, and the writer be requested to do so, he will have great pleasure in laying before our readers the experience he gathered on a similar visit to the other two institutions connected with our Order. M. C.

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**LODGE FURNITURE.**—We had the pleasure the other day of inspecting the very choice and appropriate furniture, jewels, &c., provided for the Gold Coast Lodge, No. 1075, by Bro. John Mott Thearle, the Masonic jeweller, of Fleet-street. The chairs struck us as being singularly appropriate, and extremely comfortable likewise; a very great advantage by the way, for the majority of Masonic chairs, like chairs of state and thrones, are not always the most comfortable seats in the world. Heartily wishing our Gold Coast brethren success, we advise all new Lodges requiring furniture, jewels, &c., to see to their appropriateness before giving their orders.



## THE PROVINCE OF DEVON.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Right Honourable the Earl Fortescue, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master for Devon, to the Masters of the several Lodges under his jurisdiction :—

*Castle Hill, February, 1859.*

“ SIR AND BROTHER,—I request that you will communicate to your Lodge, at their next meeting, the subjoined copy of a letter, addressed by me to the Provincial Grand Secretary, on the proceedings of the last Provincial Grand Lodge.

“ I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

“ FORTESCUE, PROV. G. M.

“ *To the W. Master of ——— Lodge.*”

(Copy.)

*Castle Hill, February 8th, 1859.*

Dear Sir and Brother,—I have received your letter of the 4th, transmitting to me the proceedings of the Provincial Grand Lodge held on the 5th ult., and I cannot but express my surprise and regret that the application of what is now termed the “Fund of Masonic Benevolence” is so utterly at variance from that originally contemplated, as to preclude me, with the views I entertain, from contributing to that fund.

You will recollect that the fund was first set on foot exclusively for educational purposes; that at the Provincial Grand Lodge of the 20th of October, 1858, a committee, appointed on the 5th of August preceding, recommended that the “Annual dues of members of Lodges and fees of honour should be doubled,” and that “the increased payments of both kinds be specially appropriated to a fund for the clothing, education, and advancement of the children of brethren of inadequate means.” After that recommendation had been adopted (I think unanimously) by a large meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and had been confirmed, as I see it was, by that of the 5th of January, 1859, I certainly did not expect to find it set aside by the subsequent proceedings of that meeting. I do not, however, mean to contest the right of the Provincial Grand Lodge to deal (though they appear to me to have in this case done so somewhat irregularly) with their own funds, but I utterly deny to them that of diverting any subscriptions, by a vote of their body from the specific object for which they are subscribed.

That there may be no mistake as to my views and intentions on this interesting subject, I desire therefore to state the following as the conditions on which my contribution of fifty pounds will be given to a Devon Masonic Educational Fund.

1. That the fund so to be called shall be kept wholly distinct from any other whatever.
2. That the private subscriptions to that fund shall, before the close of this year, amount to one hundred and fifty pounds, independently of my contribution.
3. That the whole of the fees of honour and annual dues from members of Lodges shall be applied to the said fund, pursuant to the resolution of the Provincial Grand Lodge, on the 20th October, 1858, confirmed by that of the 5th January, 1859.
4. That the said fund shall be under the management of a committee, composed partly of subscribers and partly of certain officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

Provided these conditions be complied with, I should be the last person to object to the benevolent proposal of extending the basis of subscriptions to the formation of a fund for the relief of indigent Masons, their wives, and families.

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

(Signed)

FORTESCUE, PROV. G. M.

*W. D. Moore, Esq., Prov. G. Sec.*

## REVIEWS OF NEW MUSIC.

*The Queen and the Craft.* A Masonic Song, words by W. H. COLLE, Esq. Music by MATTHEW COOKE. London: J. H. Jewell, 104, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.—This song is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended—to be sung immediately subsequent to the toast indicated by its name, and will be exceedingly useful at Lodge banquets, for which the services of professional vocalists have not been retained, though we doubt its supplanting the national anthem. The poetry is very loyal and eminently Masonic; reflecting the highest credit on the lyric powers of Bro. Cole, who has entered into the spirit of the subject, with the fraternal philanthropy of the Mason, and the loyalty of an Englishman. Bro. Cooke has well sustained his character as a melodist and a musician in this composition. There is a chorus at the end of each verse, in which the brethren can join at pleasure; and taking it for all in all, a better effort of conjoint minds never found its way into the hands of a music-loving Freemason.

*The Promised Land.* Prize Song. Poetry and Music by CHARLES SLOMAN. London: Robert Cocks and Co., Publishers to the Queen, and the Emperor of the French, New Burlington Street.—Welcome, thrice welcome, Brother Sloman; we give thee happy greeting, for, with the experience of years to guide thee, thou comest upon us with a youthful freshness that almost compels us to believe that the mythologic rejuvenisation of Æson was no fable. Six and twenty years ago the world was astonished and delighted with the appearance of the ballad, the “Maid of Judah,” speedily succeeded by its beautiful companion song, the “Daughter of Israel.” They were sung at concerts and theatres, while musical ladies and vocal gentlemen poured them forth to pleasure seeking audiences at private parties; we caught the airs from hearing them ground upon every barrel organ in the country. The multitude whistled them in the public ways, until you might have imagined the people of the united kingdom had been transformed into Jewish nightingales. Shall we eulogize the production before us? No! Nature needs no eulogy; and so naturally does the melody flow with the verse, that you would almost think them the improvisations of a Jewish shepherd reflecting on the bygone glories of his once great nation, while watching at ease the clouds stealing over the orient sky, obscuring the brightness of both moon and star. We append the words of the first verse:—

“Sigh not, sigh not o’er the hours so fleeting;  
On they float, nor heed our vain command,  
Still advancing, but as swift retreating,  
Tending forward to the Promised Land.  
Land of hope! how oft am I reclining,  
In my dreams, beneath thy palm tree’s shade;  
With an eastern sun above me shining,  
Thus, to her lute breath’d a Jewess maid.  
‘Sigh not, sigh not o’er the hours so fleeting—  
On they float, nor heed our vain command,  
Still advancing, but as swift retreating,  
Tending forward to the Promised Land.’”

† *The Rivulet Polka.* Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Edwin Winder, of Carshalton, by ALFRED PLUMPTON. Birmingham: W. T. Belchier

Ashted Row. London: J. H. Jewell, 104, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.—Emanating as it does from the son of a Mason, and being dedicated to the wife of one of the Craft, we feel the more pleasure in being able to speak in terms of praise of this *brochure*. Not yet numbering twenty summers, the young composer displays great precocity of talent; there is a vein of real dance melody permeating this production, that as Wordsworth quaintly says, “stirs in you like wind through a tree,”—renders you incapable of being perfectly quiescent while listening to it. The legs sway, the arms wave, and the head nods, “keeping time with the tune as it trippeth along.” The arrangement is very creditable—it shows a study of grammatical construction in one so young that is much to be appreciated.

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PROGRESS OF MASONRY.—The published proceedings of the Grand Lodges of the present day, compared with those emanating from the same bodies thirty or even twenty years ago, conclusively demonstrate that Masonry has at length taken its place among the scientific developments of the day; and that, while it retains its social and fraternal character, it has added to it the more elevated one of a philosophical institution. It may, I think, be now indeed said, that the golden age of Masonry has begun. If the scene it now presents at early dawn be so enticing, what must we not expect when the full blaze of its meridian splendour shall, in time not far distant, burst upon us?—*Mackey*.

THE COST OF FOLLY.—We gather from different sources a few facts which, at this season, may be worth repeating. The fourteen balls given at the opera during the carnival realise more than the revenue drawn annually by several of the petty states of Europe. The administration of the opera balls, directed by MM. Strauss and Philippe employ a fixed company of 980 persons; that is to say, 150 musicians, 46 comptrollers and agents, 4 office keepers, 400 door keepers or check takers, 80 machinists, 12 upholsterers, 6 florists, 8 wardrobe keepers, 172 attachés for keeping order, 34 counter women and waiters, 4 dealers in opera glasses and fans, 24 lamp lighters and glaziers. The “Album Illustré des Théâtres,” which contains an exact plan of all the theatres in Paris, with the numbers they will seat comfortably, states, that the opera will accommodate 1,900 persons. At a ball it will hold 8,000 promenaders and dancers; but the mean number of persons present at a ball is about 5,000—that is, 2,400 women, and 2,600 men. There are generally about 1,500 orders issued to artists and members of the press for each ball. As to the expenses of these balls: every lady admitted is supposed to be masked; 2,400 masks at 3 francs each, cost 7,200 francs. Then 2,400 costumes at 10 francs each, with sundries, produce 24,000 francs. Again, 2,400 pairs of pumps or boots, at 10 francs, cost also 24,000 francs. Further, there are gloves to be reckoned, and head dresses, bouquets, fans, and other little matters, which amount to 8,000 francs more. The expenses of the gentlemen are generally formidable. We shall not go through the accounts with the precision of official assignees; but we observe an item of 1,000 francs for false noses, 10,000 francs for costumes, 1,500 francs for beards and hair dressing, 5,000 for pumps, and 1,000 for hats. We have not yet counted cab hire, dressing, and gratuities. The consumption of eatables and drinkables within the theatre, with fees to the waiters, on one evening, produced 13,750 francs. Other items enter into the account, which we shall not trouble the reader with. The total expense of a ball is 133,850 francs, and the total expenses of the fourteen balls of the present season amount to 1,955,560, or above £79,000 sterling. But the expenses of a ball do not end here. There must be the supper, or the breakfast, on issuing from the theatre, cab hire, and other petty expenses. The writers of these statistics say *nothing of head aches and heart aches*, and the apothecary’s bill which has assisted one over a debauch. We are not far wide of the mark when we put it down that the fourteen carnival balls cause an expenditure of £90,000 at the least.—*Critic*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### THE MARK DEGREE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable periodical, which I believe is widely circulated in Scotland, to suggest to the Scottish authorities (now that some of the Scotch Mark Lodges have joined the Grand Lodge of England), the desirability of their declining to grant more warrants for the practice of the Mark degree in England, the continuance of which can only lead to ill feeling between the different bodies, and may eventually entail such dissension as the Craft will have reason to deplore.

Of course the existing Lodges working under Scotch warrants could maintain their allegiance, if disposed to do so; but why, in the name of Masonry, should brethren resort to a foreign authority, when there is a numerous and influential English body?

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours very fraternally;

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### THE GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—There is so much of fallacy in the article on the "Grand Lodge Property" in your last number (16th March), that if it be taken by the Craft as fact, it will inevitably lead to answers in accordance with the views of the writer, but will also lead to disappointment.

The principal error is that of supposing that almost all the eight hundred pounds a year, now received as rent, will be sacrificed, if we take the entire property into our own hands and exclude all other sources of income than those arising from the Craft.

Now, it is ascertained that the tavern keepers receive from all Masonic sources some five thousand pounds a year; but it is also ascertained that their receipts from other sources are nearly three times that sum. It is not the Masonic five thousand pounds that enables them to pay the rent, taxes, repairs, servants, wear and tear, interest on capital, and other incidental but

certain expenses—it only enables them to pay just one fourth of those items.

The legitimate mode of estimating the loss to be sustained is to assume an income, which may probably be increased to some extent by improved accommodation; and, after taking the rate of profit on the mere provisions, to contrast that with the expenses which will be incurred.

The rates, taxes, repairs, &c., will remain as heretofore; the establishment, except perhaps in the less frequent hire of occasional waiters, must be the same in number, with the addition of a manager at some four hundred pounds a year, and an improvement in the quality of the others. The sum that will be absorbed in these items is at least two thousand five hundred pounds a year. This is, of course, without reckoning either for immediate repairs, for any furniture (of which we at present do not possess one article), for the board of servants, or for lighting and fuel. These must be looked upon as amounting to another two thousand pounds a year, and this is still without calculating on any outlay for alterations.

To meet this certain annual expense we shall have the profit of probably six thousand pounds or seven thousand pounds a year, which at twenty-five per cent., would be about one thousand eight hundred pounds a year, so that the sacrifice, instead of being not more than eight hundred pounds, would be over two thousand seven hundred pounds a year; and although that may possibly be reduced by subscriptions to a coffee room, yet that would only be to the extent of a very few hundreds of pounds, and would entail an additional expense in providing suitable accommodation to the subscribers, apart from the item of alterations.

This is the true method of calculating the cost of our whistle; and although the time, I believe and sincerely hope, will soon come when the entire property will be occupied exclusively by the members of the Craft, I still think, as I have always thought, that our eight thousand pounds in hand is not sufficient to prepare the premises for our accommodation, and provide suitable furniture and stock; and until that fund is sufficient for these purposes, and the sustaining of a loss besides, the carrying out of the proposed measures will be premature and hurtful.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

Holles Street, 21st March, 1859.

E. ROBERTS, P.M.

[Nothing can be further from our intention than to mislead our brethren; and we cannot conceive how the article referred to can in any way influence the Craft to come to a wrong conclusion. We had imagined, from a careful perusal of the circular of the Board of General Purposes, that the Craft is not now called upon to decide on the practicability of the scheme, but as to whether such a scheme will be desirable if it can be shown to be practicable; and it appears to us that the questions are so drawn as carefully to guard the brethren who reply to them from committing themselves to any expression of opinion as to practicability. We have gone further, and in discussing that question put forth some ideas of our own upon the subject. The writer of the above letter is, doubtless, in the possession of information which leads him to the conclusion which he has announced—as he gives us no data, but assumes the cost both of building and management, he must forgive us if we think that he has taken an exaggerated and erroneous view. We do not know what may be in the minds of the Board of General

Purposes, but the cost in our opinion, ought to be nothing approaching even to that which appears to be contemplated by our correspondent.—[Ed.]

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### THE LATE BRO. CUQUEMELLE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I lately forwarded, for a place among your records of provincial intelligence, an account of a meeting of Lodge La Césarée, which you inserted in your number of February 23rd. Therein honourable mention was made, not only of the touching and impressive performance of the ceremonies by Past Master Bro. Dr. Cuquemelle, but of his skill and ability in having most faithfully and eloquently translated the English form of ritual for use in the French Lodge. Alas! the fingers by whose instrumentality the thoughts were reduced to writing,—the brain in which those thoughts were formed and arranged—the tongue, eloquent in the expression of them—the lips from which they were uttered—the heart, ever responsive to the kind and amiable feelings by which they were dictated—the hand ever ready and open to assist in deeds of charity and brotherly love—all are now still in death. I know not how it was; it might almost seem to suggest a presentiment of the sad event; but I was on that evening particularly impressed with his calm, yet earnest and solemn manner in imparting to those just passed to the second degree, the lecture on the tracing board, and in explaining the symbolism of the working tools, as if he were aware that he was communicating them for the last time, and that they might bear a suitable reference to himself; that he, by square conduct, level steps, and upright intentions, might soon hope to ascend to those immortal mansions whence all goodness emanates.

It is rarely the case that a Brother, early in life initiated into the mysteries of our Order, retains through a period of nearly threescore years and ten, a sacred and inviolable attachment to everything connected with it; physical capability combined with a will to attend the meetings, and to the last to take an active part in the proceedings; together with mental powers ever ready to be exercised in impressing on the younger Brethren the advantages which Freemasonry is able to confer, the solemn rites by which its principles are enforced, the traditionary histories which explain and illustrate them, the influences which it brings to bear on life and actions, when the study of it is pursued with a true heart and in a right spirit. Such, however, was eminently the case with our departed Brother, notwithstanding the great bodily sufferings to which he has long been subjected, which had become so terrible as to induce him, even at so advanced an age, to endure a surgical operation of a most serious and doubtful nature. Herein he evinced his fortitude and courage, not only in bearing the pain, but in being able calmly to regard death as the probable result, to meet it tranquilly, to talk of it to those about him, to show his faith in his Saviour, and his hope of a happy futurity, to make all arrangements for the settlement of his worldly affairs, as well as for the disposal of his remains, and to express his earnest desire that those of his Masonic Brethren who had cheered his path through life, might accompany him to his resting-place, pay the last honours to his memory, shed a tear of sympathy over the grave of an amiable, good, and consistent Freemason; in a solemn service express their reverence for

the Most High, and celebrate His honour and glory, in full hope that He has now received the spirit of their departed Brother into the mansions of eternal bliss and glory.

May not we who remain behind profit by this solemn warning, and while joining in the celebration of the funeral rites call to mind that we too, after performing our allotted task on earth, must prepare to join the Grand Lodge above? May not we justly feel that the faith and hope which sustained our late brother in his last most trying moments, and enabled him to meet the grim enemy firmly, in humble dependence on the Redeemer, were to no small extent the practical results of his Masonic career, not less than of the religious observances taught by the creed of the church to which he belonged? Doubtless the two went hand in hand together, promoting every sentiment and every action which was good and just and holy. Let us then endeavour to follow in his footsteps, so far as they were in accordance with our principles. As none can be perfect, let us drop a tear of sympathy on his failings, and pour the healing balm of consolation into the bosom of the afflicted; thus may we, with him, hope to reap the final reward.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

Jersey, March 19th, 1859.

H. H.

## THE PROVINCE OF DEVON.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Not being a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Devon, there is no way in which I can express an opinion upon the present movement in the province, in which I take considerable interest, except through the medium of the *Freemasons' Magazine*.

A few numbers back you stated, while professing not to be perfectly acquainted with the scheme, that it was quite evident that the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, the Earl Fortescue, could not approve of its educational character, because he continued his subscriptions to the metropolitan schools.

Now, sir, so far from this being the case, the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master will not admit of any compromise, and consents to bestow his promised liberal donation of fifty pounds to a fund raised exclusively for educational purposes.

When the scheme was first mooted by the Provincial Grand Lodge, it was intended to limit the fund to educational purposes only; and a circular to that effect was issued to all the Lodges in the province. How it was received generally I am not in a position to state positively; but judging from the Lodges that I have attended, and the general favour with which the proposition of a more enlarged benevolent fund was accepted, I am inclined to think that the educational fund by itself would have fallen to the ground.

When the original proposition was brought forward in the Lodges it was not I believe very generally approved. It was thought to be worse than useless, since by encouraging the provincial, it must necessarily withdraw support from the central schools, to the great injury of the unity of the Craft.

Taking it in this spirit, the members of Lodge No. 224 passed a resolution to the effect that they were willing to support a fund that should assist

the poorer brethren in the province, leaving it to the committee of the future institution to apply that fund in the way most suitable to individual cases.

Thus ; should a brother have sons or daughters, they might be educated at any school that might be thought most desirable ; and there is nothing to preclude their being sent to the central Masonic schools—the Provincial Benevolent Fund contributing a part or the whole of the expenses, according to circumstances.

Again ; should a poor brother have an opportunity of placing a child out in life, or wish to emigrate, the means to accomplish his object might, in whole or part, be obtained from this Benevolent Fund.

A resolution comprehending these views was entrusted to Brother Hunt, W.M., who represented the Lodge upon the occasion, and which, upon being moved by him in the Provincial Grand Lodge, carried the members very generally with him.

Whether by mistake, or intentionally, I know not, but this resolution, which ought to have been brought forward as an amendment, was considered rather in the light of a rider to the original proposition ; the result of which is that there exist two rival schemes, which must interfere with one another :—

The original one—supported by the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master—for educational purposes exclusively.

The second—for more comprehensive Masonic charity, and from which education is not necessarily excluded.

The sources from which either or both of these schemes are to derive their funds are those that have not been applied to Grand Lodge charities, and consequently will not interfere with them. Each Lodge will therefore still continue to subscribe as before to the central schools.

The local fund will derive its income—first, from increased fees of honour to Provincial Grand Lodge ; second, from doubled Lodge fees to Provincial Grand Lodge ; third, from fees of honour in Lodges ; fourth, from Lodge subscriptions ; sixth, from private subscriptions.

There is no doubt but that in a province where Masonry is so highly esteemed and thriving, a very large fund will rapidly be accumulated ; unless anything like a rivalry of scheme (a circumstance much to be deprecated) should unfortunately be induced, through any indecision on the part of the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, by an unwise effort to establish the two as distinct and separate from one another—a circumstance that I fear is possible, and from which a failure of both may be the result.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

C. SPENCE BATE.

THE INDUSTRY OF A GENTLEMAN.—A gentleman is bound to be industrious for his own sake ; it is a duty which he oweth to himself, to his honour, to his interest, to his welfare. He cannot without industry continue like himself, or maintain the honour and repute becoming his quality and state, or secure himself from contempt and disgrace ; for to be honourable and slothful are things inconsistent, seeing honour does not grow, nor can subsist without undertaking worthy desigus, constantly pursuing them, and happily achieving them ; it is the fruit and reward of such actions which are not performed with ease.—*BARRER.*



## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

WE are requested to state that the Robert Burns Chapter of Instruction meets every Wednesday evening at Comp. Sheen's, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's-lane, at eight o'clock; and also that an extra night will be given on Monday, the 11th of April, when Comp. Dr. Ladd will deliver a lecture explanatory of the twelve ensigns and the five solids.

WE are informed that the Royal Sussex Chapter, No. 1034, Brighton, will be consecrated early in the month of April.

### METROPOLITAN.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

*Wednesday, March 30th.*—Boys School-Festival.

*Thursday, 31st.*—Lodge, Neptune (22), Radley's Hotel. Special Meeting of Girls School, at 1; Boys School, at 2.

*Friday, April 1st.*—Lodge, Prince of Wales (324), Thatched House Tavern.

*Saturday, 2nd.*—Lodge, London (125), Freemasons' Tavern. General Committee Boys School.

*Monday, April 4th.*—Lodges, Robert Burns (25), Freemasons' Tavern; Unity (82), London Tavern; Royal Jubilee (85), Anderton's Hotel; St. John's (107), Radley's Hotel; St. Luke's (168), Commercial Hall, Chelsea; Joppa (223), Albion Tavern; Unions (318), Freemasons' Tavern. *Chapter.*—Old King's Arms (30), Freemasons' Tavern.

*Tuesday, 5th.*—Lodges, Albion (9), Freemasons' Tavern; Old Dundee (18), London Tavern; United Prudence (98), Albion Tavern; Temple (119), Ship and Turtle; Old Concord (201), Freemasons' Tavern; Euphrates (257), White Hart, Bishopsgate-street; Stability (264), Green Dragon, Bishopsgate-street; La Tolérance (784), Freemasons' Tavern. Colonial Board, at 3. Audit, Girls School.

*Wednesday, 6th.*—Lodges, Westminster and Keystone (10), Freemasons' Tavern; Florence Nightingale (1,008), Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich.

*Thursday, 7th.*—Lodges Egyptian (29), George and Blue Bear; Strong Man (53), Falcon Tavern; Good Report (188), Radley's Hotel; Lion and Lamb (227), Bridge House Hotel; Ionic (275), Ship and Turtle; St. Andrew's (281), Freemasons' Tavern; Yarborough (812), George, Commercial-road East; Crystal Palace (1044), Crystal Palace. *Chapters.*—St. James's (2), Freemasons' Tavern; Moriah (9), Thatched House.

*Friday, 8th.*—Lodges, Caledonian (156), Ship and Turtle; Bedford (183), Freemasons' Tavern; Union (195), London Tavern; High Cross (1056), Railway Tavern, Northumberland Park, Tottenham.

*Saturday, 9th.*—Lodge, Phoenix (202), Freemasons' Tavern.

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

UNITED MARINERS' LODGE (No. 53).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at Bro. Harris's, the Three Tuns Tavern, Southwark. Lodge being opened in due form, the W.M., Bro. Cogdon, assisted by his Wardens,

Bros. Jagels and Johns, proceeded to raise Bro. Wiseman to the sublime degree of M.M. Bros. White and Barrett were passed to the second degree; and Messrs. Kitchener and Ablitt were regularly introduced and initiated into the Order. It was resolved "That the vote of thanks to Bro. Diplock, P.M., be inscribed on vellum, and presented to him at the ensuing Lodge meeting." Bro. R. E. Barnes brought forward his motion relative to the Lodge having a summer excursion. After discussion, it was referred to future consideration. All business being concluded, the Lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. In proposing "The Health of Bro. Cogdon, the W.M.," Bro. Barnes, P.M., adverted to the very excellent manner in which the ceremonies had been performed. It was obvious that the W.M. must indeed have laboured diligently to acquire the amount of Masonic knowledge he had this evening displayed; as his tutor, he (Bro. Barnes) might well be proud of one who in so short a period had made such progress, and he felt convinced that, while the Lodge had so good a Master at the head it could not fail to prosper under his auspices. Bro. Cogdon in reply assured the brethren that he most sincerely tendered them his warmest thanks for the kind manner in which he had been treated by the Lodge. He had done no more than his duty. On being elected to the high position of W.M., he had resolved to use his utmost endeavour to qualify himself for the duties of his office, and if he had met with the approbation of the brethren he was amply compensated. The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Visiting Brethren—Bros. Day, P.M., No. 78; Mariner, W.M., No. 15; Motion, No. 3; Laurie, No. 175; and Packwood, No. 264." Bro. Mariner returned thanks. The next toast given was "The Newly Initiated." The W.M. trusted that the ceremony they had witnessed would be imprinted on their memories, and assured them that the tenets and principles laid down for their guidance were calculated to induce the habits of virtue, and to enlighten the mind. Bros. Kitchener and Ablitt severally returned thanks. The W.M. next proposed "The health of the P.M.s, Bros. Barnes, Turner, Diplock, and Harris," alluding to their respective merits. Bro. Turner assured the brethren it was their earnest desire to do all they could in the cause of Masonry. He had ever regarded Lodge No. 33 as a "happy band," firmly cemented by the ties of brotherly love and their willingness, at all times, to promote the best interests of the Lodge. If Masons would give their time and attention to the precepts contained in the ceremonies and lectures, they would find everything that is to be commended. It was the especial duty of the Past Masters to practise what they taught, and their greatest ambition to render any assistance that may be required by the younger brethren. Bro. Barnes, sen., made an earnest appeal to the brethren in behalf of the Royal Masonic Annuity Fund, urging them to give their support to their aged and infirm brethren who from unavoidable circumstances were compelled to seek their assistance. We are happy to state that it was cheerfully responded to by many of the brethren becoming annual subscribers. The healths of Bro. Barnes, Treasurer, and Bro. R. E. Barnes, were severally given and acknowledged, and the brethren parted at an early hour, having spent the evening in the true spirit of Masonry.

LODGE OF INDUSTRY (No. 219).—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Tuesday, March 22nd, at Dick's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, Bro. Cotterell, W.M., presided, and proceeded to raise Bro. Buswell, and to pass Bros. Mather, Connor, and Chappell. The ceremonies were admirably and impressively performed; and a notice of motion to provide a fund for the charities from the receipts of the Lodge being given, the brethren retired to banquet. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received, the visitors being represented by Bros. Arliss, P.M., No. 237; Walkley, P.M., No. 367; Hardey, No. 3; Great Rex, No. 164; Haskins, No. 168, and Lucas, No. 1051.

UNITED PILGRIMS LODGE (No. 745).—The installation meeting was held on Monday, 21st, at Bro. Wale's, the Manor House, Walworth. Bro. Neats, W.M., presided, who afterwards resigned the chair to Bro. Cooke, P.M., who proceeded in due form to install Bro. Batley as W.M. The brethren having given the customary salutes, the W.M. proceeded to invest his officers, as follows:—Bros. Webb, S.W.; Gerder, J.W.; Norwood, S.D.; Clarke, J.D.; Thornhill, L.G.; and Rice, Ty. er. Bros. Thomas and Farmer were re-invested as Secretary and Treasurer. The

W.M., having elected his officers, proceeded to initiate Mr. Drew into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry, and some other business having been disposed of, the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The W.M. gave the customary loyal and Masonic toasts, "The P.M.s of the Lodge," and "The Visitors," which toast was responded to by Bros. Rackstraw, Stroud, Rivers, Lascelles, and Drysdale. Bro. Thomas, in a very eloquent speech, proposed that the thanks of the Lodge should be recorded on the minutes to Bro. Cooke, P.M., for the very able manner in which he had performed the ceremony of installation, and referred to the period when their worthy brother obtained the knowledge of that ceremony. Then Freemasonry was carried on on a very limited scale, and was not so general as it was at present, neither had they then the assistance of Lodges of Instruction. He felt greatly indebted to Bro. Cooke for having come from Chelsea to perform that ceremony, and he had great pleasure in moving that the thanks of the Lodge be recorded on the minutes to him. The motion was unanimously carried, and the business of the evening was terminated in perfect harmony. The P.M.s present were, Bros. Neats, Cooke, Harris, Farmer, and Thomas. The visitors were, Bros. Stroud, Rivers, Rackstraw, Lascelles, and Drysdale.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM LODGE (No. 1,055).—This Lodge held a regular meeting on Wednesday last, at the Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood. Bro. Coulcher, W.M., took the chair at five o'clock, and opened the Lodge in the first degree, assisted by Bros. Adams and W. Watson, P.M.s, and the officers of the Lodge. Bro. J. D. Allen was then raised to the M.M. degree. Bros. Moss, Woods, C. Hudson, Baker, and King were passed as Fellow Crafts. This was followed by a ballot for Messrs. F. C. Danvers, Edwin Howard, Charles Tucker, and John F. Wuest, who were duly elected and initiated. The visitors were, Bros. Peuson, No. 70; Edward Hogg, P.M., No. 164; and Clement, P.M., No. 25, who paid some deserved compliments to the Lodge for its admirable working. Bro. Woode Banks deserves especial mention for his services at the harmonium during the ceremonies.

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## PROVINCIAL.

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### BERKSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

At the laying the foundation stone of the Masonic Hall at Reading, the gathering of the Masons of this united province on Wednesday, March 23rd, was such as must have satisfied the Provincial Grand Master of the readiness of the brethren to assemble at his bidding.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the Town Hall, and was opened in due form by the most noble the Marquis of Downshire, R.W. Prov. G.M., in the presence of above one hundred brethren.

The minutes of the Prov. Grand Lodge held at Windsor on the 18th of December last, which contained a code of by-laws for the government of the province having been read, Bro. How, P.M. No. 861, moved two amendments in the laws, which being seconded and considered proper by the Prov. Grand Secretary, were adopted, and the minutes confirmed.

The Prov. Grand Master for Oxford, with some thirty brethren of that province, was announced, and was received with grand honours, as were also the D. Prov. Grand Masters for Surrey and Wilts. The Prov. G.M. then called on the brethren to proceed to the election of a Treasurer, and thereupon Bro. How moved that Bro. Charles Cave, P.M. of No. 839, be re-elected to that office, which was seconded and carried unanimously.

The Provincial Grand Master then appointed and invested as Prov. Grand Officers:—Bro. Atley, No. 859, S.G.W.; Bro. Botley, No. 597, J.G.W.; Rev. Bro. J. C. Farnborough, No. 861, G. Chap.; Bro. Moxhay, No. 597, G. Reg.; Bro. J. B. Gibson, No. 597, G. Sec.; Bro. Maddigan, No. 252, S.D.; Bro. W. S. Hopwood, No. 861, J.D.; Bro. Gill, No. 597, G. Dir. of Cers.; Bro. Cave, No. 839, Asst. G. Dir. of Cers.; Bro. James Clacy, G. Supt. of Works; Bro. Lovegrove, G. Sword Bearer; Bro. Tull, G. Org.; Bro. Leaver, G. Purs.; Bros. Weedon, Williams, Burse, Cousens, Prince, and Harley, G. Stewards.

The brethren were then marshalled by Bro. Henry Mugeridge, as Dir. of Cers. for the occasion, and proceeded to the ancient parish church of St. Lawrence, close adjoining, to attend divine service. The evening service was read by Bro. the Rev. Sir John Warren Hayes, Bart., P. Grand Chaplain, and the Rev. Bro. Arthur Roberts, P. Prov. Grand Chaplain, preached a sermon, taking for his text, "By their fruits shall you know them." Matt. vii. 20. The rev. brother began his discourse by observing that in all ages there existed a wide difference between what people professed and what they practised, and he illustrated this by quoting our Saviour's rebuke of the Pharisees—"This people draweth nigh to me with their mouth, and honoureth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me," pointing out the marks by which his disciples might be known. The words in the text, at all times full of meaning, were more especially so when addressed to members of our noble Order. It showed what the world expected from them; and the uninitiated having no other means of forming a judgment of Masons than by their conduct before all men, how essential it was that their life should be consonant with the principles of the Institution. He availed himself of the opportunity of a mixed congregation of hearers to explain the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, and ran through some quotations from our ritual. He noticed that the first sound the recipient heard was prayer, and the first thing his eye lighted upon was that volume which every Christian valued, and which every Mason was required to make his constant study; and having been instructed in his duty to God and his neighbour, he was finally instructed in a knowledge of himself, and how to die. He asked—if these were its teachings, what should cause Masonry to be looked lightly upon? No system that was framed by man could be perfect, but if the instructions a Mason received were carried out, it certainly made the nearest approach to perfection, of any human institution. With regard to the physical proofs of the claims Freemasonry had on society, he referred to the glorious structures that covered our land, as cathedrals, colleges, and churches, memorials of their architectural skill; our glorious institutions for childhood and old age; also, a Freemason was not a stranger in any land—go where he would, far from home and family, he knew that in every clime he would meet one who would give him the right hand of fellowship. On the field of battle even, he feels its benefits—the sword uplifted to destroy had been put back again into the scabbard. Cases frequently occurred where the widow suddenly found herself destitute, it was the Mason's province to offer sympathy and instantaneously relieve her temporal wants. These things showed that Masonry was not an idle name. Wherever a deed of mercy was to be done, there the Mason's heart and the Mason's charity appear. And the world might apply to them the observation the pagans made on the early Christians—Behold how these Masons love each other! He concluded his discourse by exhorting his hearers to steadily carry out the great principles of the institution; to be blameless and harmless in a perverse generation; and besides this 'giving all diligence, adding to faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity.'" Besides the brethren there was a large congregation of the townfolk, and we need scarcely add the sermon was listened to with marked attention.

Service concluded, the brethren, preceded by the excellent brass band of the 36th Regiment playing the air "The Entered Apprentice" then adjourned to the ground laid out for the new Masonic Hall, at the western end of the town, and on arrival there, the brethren separating right and left, the Prov. Grand Master advanced, followed by his distinguished visitors and Grand Officers, and having by his side the Past Grand Chaplain, Bro. Roberts. He then proceeded to place

phia containing coins of our day, and a scroll of vellum recording the event within a cavity of the stone, a suitable address being first given by the reverend brother. Corn, wine, and oil were scattered, and a brass plate covering, the cavity was laid which bore this inscription:—"This corner stone of the Reading Masonic Hall, Lodge of Union, No. 597, was laid by the most noble the Marquis of Downshire, the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master for Berks and Bucks, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of March, 1859." With a silver trowel the Prov. Grand Master spread the mortar, and the upper stone was slowly lowered, the band playing the National Hymn. The stone having been proved by the plumb-rule, level, and square, the Prov. Grand Master pronounced it true, and giving three knocks with his mallet, said—"May the Great Architect of the Universe enable us successfully to carry on and finish the work of which we have now laid the corner stone. May He in his mercy and goodness permit this building to be erected to his honour and glory, and to the praises of his most holy name." The plans of the building were presented by the architect, Bro. James Clacy, Prov. G. Sup. of Works, to the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, who handed them to Bro. Child, the builder. The ceremony was concluded by a benediction from the P. Prov. G. Chaplain.

The brethren now returned in the same order to the town hall, and the business of the Prov. Grand Lodge was resumed. The Prov. Grand Master proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Bro. Roberts for his eloquent sermon, which was carried by acclamation. A like vote was passed to the Rev. Bro. Ball, the vicar, for the use of the Church of St. Lawrence, and also to Bro. Colonel Hort, for the band of his regiment. A committee was appointed to organize a support of the Masonic charities. The Prov. Grand Lodge was then closed in due form.

Soon after five o'clock the brethren, numbering considerably over one hundred and twenty, were assembled at a splendid banquet in the noble hall. The Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire presided, having on his right the V.W. Bro. Gibson, D. Prov. G.M.; the Rev. Bros. Roberts, and Sir John Warren Hayes, Bart.; the V.W. Bros. Woodhouse and Blandy, P.D. Prov. G.M.; and Bro. Francis Crew: on his left, the R.W. Bro. H. A. Bowyer, Prov. G.M. for Oxford; the V.W. Bros. Dr. Harcourt, D. Prov. G.M. for Surrey; and D. Gooch, D. Prov. G.M. for Wilts, and G.S.B.; Bro. Sir Charles Ibbotson, Bart.; Bro. Blenkin, P. Prov. G.W. for Surrey; the W. Bros. Charles Case, Prov. G. Treas.; Jordan, P. Prov. G. Reg.; J. B. Gibson, Prov. G. Sec.; Compigne P. Prov. G.D.C. Franklin, Prov. G.S.D. for Durham, &c. The band of the 36th regiment in the gallery playing lively airs during the banquet. Dinner over, grace was sung by Bros. Ransford, Holmes, and Young. The noble marquis in few words proposed the toast of "The Queen;" and next, his noble friend "The Earl of Zetland," M.W.G.M. of England.

Bro. Bowyer then rose and said, that having permission of the noble brother in the chair, he called on the brethren to join in a hearty greeting to the health of their Prov. G. Master. He had the pleasure of knowing the noble marquis for many years; he possessed all those qualities that should distinguish an English nobleman, and mark an English gentleman. The attention he had given to the interesting ceremony they had that day witnessed, gave assurance of his desire to promote the prosperity of Masonry in every way in his power. He (Bro. Bowyer) was sure the high esteem in which their Prov. G.M. was held by every Mason in the province would cause them to receive the toast with the most cordial feeling.

The Prov. G.M. in reply said, he thanked his old friend for the way in which he had proposed his name, and the brethren for their promptitude in responding to his call. Bro. Bowyer had expressed a hope that the ceremony of the day would be productive of benefit to Freemasonry in the province; the large attendance we have to-day must have that result. A wish had been expressed to found a new Lodge in Oxfordshire, adjoining Abingdon, which will be in close contiguity to their own province; of course, seeing the high compliment the Oxford Masons had paid them in visiting them in such strength to-day, they were bound to reciprocate their kindness in giving the project their support. The noble marquis in conclusion said, he hoped the brethren would overlook any imperfections they might have observed in the conduct of the proceedings on his part; and with regard to the past he would make a clean breast, and acknowledging he had been neglectful, promised

to make up by future diligence, and would henceforth hold a Provincial Grand Lodge in every ensuing year. The next meeting, if the Buckingham Lodge desired it, would be held at Aylesbury.

The health of the D.G.M. Lord Pannure, and the rest of the Grand Officers, was responded to by Bro. Gooch as Grand Sword Bearer. The Prov. G.M. then, in kind and complimentary terms, proposed the "Health of the Prov. G.M. of Oxford," and thanks for his attendance and support, to which Bro. Bowyer in reply said, he and the members of the province had come that day to express in the best way they could those feelings which he trusted would be always reciprocated when the provinces met. The Oxford Masons were delighted to see the prosperous state of the province and the satisfactory way in which the proceedings were conducted.

The V.W. Bro. Dr. Harcourt, by wish of the Prov. G.M., then rose and said, he had the pleasing duty of proposing "The health of the V.W. Bro. Gibson, D. Prov. G.M., who as he himself well knew, was a most important officer, seeing the great duties he was required to perform, to visit every Lodge in the province and observe its proceedings; and as he had the opportunity of seeing the conduct of the D.G.M., he warned the Lodges to prepare for a visit. He felt assured from the zeal and assiduity Bro. Gibson had displayed, he would carry out all the great principles of the institution, but more especially that of charity. With the name of the D.G.M. he would unite the rest of the Grand Officers of the province, past and present.

The D. Prov. G.M. in acknowledgment said, he was pleased that the past officers were included, as to them the present were indebted for the preservation of the Order in the province. They were happy, in the hope that since they had made a beginning, they would ere long, besides a name, have a local habitation. Many of those around could not forget the reception they had met at Oxford, and it had been the endeavour on this auspicious occasion to show they had not forgotten the lesson they there received.

The Prov. G.M. then proposed "The V.W. Bros. Harcourt and Gooch, and the rest of the visitors who had that day honoured the meeting with their presence."

Bro. Dr. Harcourt in reply, acknowledged the kind and cordial reception he and other visitors had received, and he entered somewhat fully into the subject now so rife in the Craft for separating themselves from the tavern, and urged the necessity of all Lodges adopting the example of Reading in erecting halls of their own.

The Prov. G.M. next proposed "The Rev. Bro. Roberts, P. Prov. G. Chaplain," and thanks for the admirable discourse he had delivered in the church, as well as for his able assistance in the day's ceremonial; to which the reverend brother in reply said, he had endeavoured to call the attention of the uninitiated world to the great principles of Masonry. He touched on the celebrated Mason architects of bygone days, who, by their works had handed down to after ages their names and skill, and trusted that though of a somewhat humbler character, the structure commenced that day would be honourable to its builders.

"Bro. Crew and the Charities," was the next toast, to which that worthy brother replied in his accustomed strain of fervent eloquence, acknowledging the support the charities received from many around him.

The healths of the Prov. Grand Treasurer and Prov. Grand Secretary were given, and received most enthusiastically, to which, as it was drawing late, Bros. Cave and Gibson briefly and gratefully replied.

The closing toast, "To all poor and distressed Masons," made an end of the proceedings, which, thanks to all engaged in conducting them, were most satisfactory to every one present. Everything went on smoothly, there was not a single hitch in the whole business.

#### BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, April 5th, Beaufort (220), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Wednesday, 6th, Moira (405), ditto, at 7; Friday, 8th. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7½. *Chapter*.—Thursday, 7th, Hospitality (221), ditto, at 7.

#### CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Chapter*.—Wednesday, April 6th, Fidelity (701), Angel Inn, Birkenhead, at 6.

## DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, April 4th, Bedford (351), Private Room, Tavistock, at 7; Fidelity (280), Three Tuns, Tiverton, at 7; Harmony (182), Swan Inn, Plymouth, at 7; Tuesday, 5th, St. John's (83), Masonic Hall, Plymouth, at 7; Wednesday, 6th, Brunswick (155), Masonic Hall, Plymouth, at 7; Perseverance (190), London Hotel, Sidmouth, at 7.

HUNTSVILLE.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—The first regular meeting of this Lodge was held at the Railway Hotel, Highbridge, on Friday, March 18th, 1859. The ballot was taken for Mr. J. T. Holmes, who was duly elected. It being a particular wish of the candidate that Bro. Bridges, P.M., should initiate him into the mysteries of the Masonic Order, the W.M., Bro. C. Halliday, kindly gave his permission, and Bro. Bridges proceeded with the ceremony in a most impressive manner. The address of the Board of General Purposes in reference to the conversion of the freehold property in Great Queen-street, was read, and the following propositions were moved by Bro. Henry Bridges, P.M. and Sec., seconded by the W.M., and carried unanimously. 1st. That a library, reading and refreshment rooms, are requisite, and would be acceptable to the Craft generally. 2nd. That it is desirable, if found practicable, to devote the necessary property solely and exclusively to Masonic uses. 3rd. That the members of this Lodge are prepared to submit to some diminution of the annual income of the society, for the purpose of keeping such property sacred to Masonry. 4th. Unable to reply certainly: probably some support might be given. Lastly. We do not approve of any money being laid out to extend the premises for a public tavern.

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 1012).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on the 18th March. Bro. the Rev. W. Y. Daykin W.M., Prov. G. Chaplain, in the chair. Bro. Pollard, of Slapton, was passed to the second degree, and Bro. Richard Manning, raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The reply of the G. Sec. to an address forwarded to the M.W. Grand Master on the previous Lodge night was read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. A circular from the office of the *Freemasons' Magazine* was laid on the table for the perusal of brethren. The Lodge was closed with solemn prayer.

## DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, April 6th, Amity (160), Masonic Hall, Poole, at 7; Faith and Unanimity (605), Freemasons' Hall, Dorchester, at 6; Thursday, 7th, Unity (542), Town Hall, Wareham, at 7.

## DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, April 4th, Wear (618), Lambton Arms, Chester le Street, at 7; Union (667), Railway Hotel, Barnard Castle, at 7; Tuesday, 5th, Granby (146), Freemasons' Hall, Durham, at 7; Wednesday, 6th, Phoenix (111), Phoenix Hall, Sunderland, at 7; Thursday, 7th, Tees (749), Mason's Court, Stockton, at 7.

SEAHAM.—*Fawcett Lodge* (No. 959).—The third anniversary of this Lodge was held at Bro. Taylor's, Lord Seaham Inn, Seaham Harbour, on Monday, the 21st instant, on which occasion several of the brethren from Sunderland were present. The business of the day was the installation of Bro. T. H. Rutherford, the W.M. elect. The Lodge was opened in due form, the minutes of the last Lodge read and confirmed, and Bro. Rutherford was presented by Bro. Crossby, P.M. Bro. Levy, P.M., of the Palatine Lodge, No. 114, and also member of this Lodge, officiated as installing officer, and conducted the ceremony in his usual able and most impressive manner. Bro. Rutherford being placed in the chair, was proclaimed and saluted in the usual way in the several degrees. The W.M. then appointed and invested the following officers:—Bros. Naylor, P.M.; Ayre, S.W.; Therman, J.W.; Pattison, Treas.; Candlish, Sec.; Pallister, S.D.; Pinkney, J.D.; Richardson, I.G.; Laws, Tyler; Brough and Smith, Auditors; Atkinson and Brewis, Stewards. Bro. Ayre proposed, and Bro. Naylor, P.M., seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that a donation of one guinea be given to each of the Masonic charities, viz., the Girls School, the Boys School, and the funds of benevolence for Aged Freemasons and their Widows. The Lodge was then adjourned

until five o'clock, when about thirty brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Taylor. After the removal of the cloth, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were heartily responded to. The W.M. also took this opportunity of conveying the thanks of the Fawcett Lodge, to Bro. Crossby, P.M., (the first W.M. of this Lodge), Bro. Levy, P.M. of the Palatine Lodge, No. 114, and Bro. Naylor, the immediate P.M. of this Lodge, for the very able and valuable assistance rendered by them to this Lodge since it came into existence, at considerable personal inconvenience. To their endeavours the Lodge is mainly indebted for its present flourishing condition. The pleasures of the evening were greatly enhanced by excellent vocal music from several of the brethren, and spent with that love and harmony which always characterizes members of the Craft. The Lodge having been called from refreshment to labour, Bro. Crossby P.M., proposed, and Bro. Naylor P.M., seconded, that Bro. J.L. Henry, of Seaham Harbour, collector of her Majesty's customs, late a subscribing member of Lodge, No. 675, Donaghadee, County Down, Ireland, be a subscribing member of this Lodge. The Lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren separated highly delighted with the proceedings.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, April 5th, Sherborne (1004), George Hotel, Stroud, at 5½; Wednesday, 6th, Royal Union (307), Freemasons' Hall, Cheltenham, at 6.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, April 4th, Oakley (395), Black Boy, Basingstoke, at 6 Thursday, 7th, Panmure (1025), Royal Hotel, Aldershot, at 6. *Chapters*.—Wednesday, 6th, Royal Sussex (428), Freemasons' Hall, Portsea, at 7; Southampton (555), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7; Thursday, 7th, Royal Gloucester (152), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Royal Gloucester Lodge* (No. 152).—This Lodge held its usual meeting on Thursday, the 24th inst., at the Freemasons' hall, Bagle-street, Bro. F. Perkins, W.M., in the chair. The Lodge having been opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed, two candidates for initiation were elected. The W.M. then proceeded to pass Bro. Stevens, of this town, to the second degree, after which he initiated one of the newly elected candidates. The Secretary, Bro. H. Clarke, informed the W.M. that he had received from Bro. J. R. Stebbing, Prov. G. Sec., *pro tem.*, notice of the special Provincial Grand Lodge of Emergency, to be holden at Winchester on the 28th. Bro. Payne alluded to a bust of her Majesty, the Queen, in statuary porcelain, of life size, the gift of the W.M. to the Lodge, which forms a most pleasing and prominent ornament in the hall, and moved that the thanks of the brethren be given to the W.M. for that very handsome and appropriate present. Bro. Passenger, S.W., seconded the proposition. Bro. Douglas, P.M., expressed his pleasure in supporting the motion, and complimented the W.M. on this being only one of his many acts of liberality and kindness to the Lodge. The vote was carried unanimously, and acknowledged by the W.M. in a short speech, expressive of his gratification at the display of kind feeling his gift had elicited. Two candidates were proposed for initiation, when the Lodge was closed in harmony at half-past nine. Upwards of thirty of the brethren then sat down to the usual banquet, at which the W.M. presided. Two brethren from Lodges in the East Indies, in responding to the toast of visiting brethren, assured the W.M. how much pleasure it gave them to find, on comparison with English Lodges, that those in other parts of the British Empire were so correct in their working; in fact they could find no difference but what was too trivial to mention.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Lodge of Peace and Harmony* (No. 462).—A meeting of a special committee of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, March 16th, at the residence of Bro. J. R. Stebbing, P.M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of changing the place for holding the meetings of the Lodge and of preparing a reply to the queries sent by Bro. Havers respecting the Grand Lodge property, when the following answer was proposed by Bro. Stebbing,—“That if it be possible to carry out the four first propositions, without limiting the amount of assistance



given during the last nine years to the various Masonic charities, this Lodge agrees to such propositions, enforcing the importance of gradually introducing sleeping accommodation. If the four first propositions cannot be carried out in accordance with the foregoing considerations, this Lodge supports the last or alternative proposition, and considers that the increased accommodation referred to in the said proposition should include a library and reading room. The Lodge is assured by several brethren that they are prepared to subscribe for the privilege of special accommodation, and particularly if dormitories are added." Bro. G. W. Clarke, Secretary, spoke in favour of the resolution, which he considered much wiser than the course adopted by the Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 152, of which most of the brethren present were members. The committee unanimously adopted the proposition. It was further resolved, "That it be a recommendation to the Lodge that application should be made to the trustees of the Masonic property in the town for accommodation to enable the members to remove the Lodge meetings from the Rose and Crown Tavern at Shirley, to the Freemasons' Hall, Southampton; and Bros. Fletcher, W.M., J. R. Stebbing, P.M., and H. Clarke, S.W., were deputed to arrange with the W.Ms. of the Lodges, No. 152 and 555. Bro. G. M. Passenger was greatly in favour of any change which would cause Masonic meetings to be held in Masonic buildings. It was also resolved that the Lodge be recommended to hold its meetings on the third Wednesday of each month, and that the joining fee be slightly increased.

In consequence of the sudden death of the host of the Crown Inn at Shirley, at which place this Lodge has been hitherto held, the regular meeting of members was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, on Wednesday, March 23rd, when Bro. Alex. Fletcher ably presided. The ballot was taken for a candidate for initiation, who was elected. The approaching Provincial Grand Lodge of Emergency was announced. Bro. G. W. Clarke, Secretary, proposed, and Bro. Webb, P.M., seconded, and it was resolved, "That the members of this Lodge have heard with unfeigned and deep sorrow of the melancholy loss which this province has sustained by the death of Bro. Thomas Noreross Firmin, P. Prov. S.G.W., Prov. G. Sec. of Hants, P.M. No. 152, an indefatigable and worthy Mason; a valued citizen, a kind husband, and affectionate parent; and that a copy of this resolution be conveyed to the bereaved widow and family of our departed brother, with every expression of sympathy and regard." Bro. Barford was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. The report and recommendation of the committee appointed to frame the replies to the queries issued by the President of the Board of General Purposes were received and adopted. Bros. Standerwick and Biddlecomb, of Lodge No. 152, were proposed as joining members. Bro. Stebbing, P.M., gave notice of his intention to propose at the next meeting of the Lodge a resolution expressing the feelings of the brethren on losing the society of their worthy Bro. Starling, who is about to leave England. Bro. Stebbing, P.M., proposed, Bro. T. R. Payne seconded, and it was resolved, "That the report of the committee recommending the removal of the Lodge to the Freemasons' Hall be received and adopted." Bro. Stebbing further proposed that the Secretary give notice to the brethren that at the next Lodge meeting a proposition would be made to alter the day of meeting to the third Wednesday of each month. After the transaction of other business, chiefly of a private nature, the Lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. Various Masonic toasts, very aptly proposed by the W.M., gave much interest to the proceedings. Bro. Stebbing, P.M., was unavoidably obliged to withdraw from the banquet early in the evening, much to the regret of the brethren, who look forward to those bursts of Masonic eloquence from him, which give a tone to the Lodge meetings, and are unequalled in force and effect.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Southampton Lodge* (No. 555).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, March 17th. Bro. J. R. Stebbing, W.M., presided, and the Lodge was attended by the W.M., Officers and several of the brethren of the Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 152. The ballot was taken for a candidate, Mr. W. Furber, for many years a highly respected inhabitant of the borough, was duly initiated. The W.M. then vacated the chair, which was taken by Bro. Bromley, P.M. Bro. Stebbing delivered the charge in his usual impressive

manner. A resolution of condolence and sympathy with the widow and orphans of the late Bro. Firmin, P.M., and Prov. G. Sec. Hauts, was proposed by Bro. Stebbing, and seconded by Bro. G. W. Clarke. The W.M. read a letter from Bro. Dr. Norcott, withdrawing his name as a candidate for the chair, on account of ill health. Bro. Bromley, P.M., as the proposer of Bro. Dr. Norcott, consented to his name being withdrawn, and proposed that the Secretary should convey to Bro. Norcott the expression of regret from the Lodge at hearing of his continued illness. The ballot was taken for Bro. G. Langley, S.W., who was declared to be unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. The W.M. congratulated the Lodge on the prospect of a successful and happy year under the presidency of Bro. Langley, who had proved himself on all occasions to be a worthy brother and a zealous Mason. A resolution was passed negating the first four resolutions of the Board of General Purposes, on the grounds of their adoption being likely to limit the amount given to the charities and favouring the fifth proposition, but adding, that if the funds at any time admitted of the large expenditure of the first four propositions, it would afford incomplete accommodation unless dormitories were introduced, however gradually they might be established. A committee having been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for St. John's Day, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment, which was enlivened by the excellent singing of Bros. Welch, F. Perkins, and other brethren.

## ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, April 6th, Yarborough (809), High Street, Ventnor, at 7.

## KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, April 4th, Peace and Harmony (235), Royal Oak, Dover, at 7½; Tuesday, 5th, Adam's (184), Masonic Hall, Sheerness, at 6; Wednesday, 6th, Royal Naval (621), Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, at 7; Invicta (1011), George Hotel, Ashford, at 8; Thursday, 7th, United Industrious (34), Freemasons' Tavern, Canterbury, at 8.

GRAVESEND.—*Lodge of Freedom* (No. 91).—On the 21st inst., the usual monthly meeting of this Lodge, numerously attended, was held; Bros. E. Wates, W.M., T. Pottinger, S.W., J. J. Everist, J.W. One brother was raised and one passed, and a candidate initiated. The Grand Lodge plan for devoting the Hall to Masonic purposes was considered, and resolutions were unanimously passed in support thereof.

## LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, April 4th, Cheetham and Crumpsall (928), Crumpsall Hotel, Manchester, at 6; Thursday, 7th, Affability (399), Cross Street, Manchester, at 6½.

BURY.—*Lodge of Relief* (No. 50).—The monthly meeting of this flourishing Lodge was held on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., at the Hare and Hounds Inn, Bolton Street, when four candidates were initiated into Freemasonry. Several visiting brethren from Bolton-le-Moor were present. The Lodge being duly closed, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment, diversified by several songs and recitations being given. Bro. Matthew Wardhaugh, lessee of the Bury and Longton theatres, was one of the initiates.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).<sup>1</sup>

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, April 3th, Harmony (267), Wellington Hotel, Garston, at 5½; Tuesday, 5th, Alliance (965), Stanley Arms, Roby, at 4½; Wednesday, 6th, St. John's (971), Caledonian Hotel, Liverpool, at 6½; Ellesmere (1032), Red Lion, Chorley, at 6; Thursday, 7th, Mariners (310), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6. *Instruction*.—Tuesday, 5th, Merchants (294), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 5. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 5th, St. John's (245), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, April 6th, St. John's (318), Bell Hotel, Leicester, at 7.

## NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, 4th, Friendship (117), Duke's Head, Great Yarmouth, at 7  
*Chapter*.—Tuesday, 5th, Perseverance (255), Lamb Inn, Norwich, at 7.

NORWICH.—*Perseverance Lodge* (No. 258).—The first meeting of this Lodge after its removal to the Rampant Horse Hotel, was opened on the 15th inst. by the W.M., Bro. James Dawbarn, supported by his officers. The ballot was taken for Bros. Joseph Marshall, Robert Louth, and Henry Underwood, as joining members, and for Mr. Thomas Ballord as a candidate for initiation. The Lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bro. Beaumont Wilson Jolly was passed as a Fellow Craft by the W.M., who very warmly eulogised him for the progress he had made in the royal art. The Lodge was then closed in that degree, and Mr. Ballord initiated by the W.M., both ceremonies being performed in a correct and impressive manner. Bro. Dawbarn proposed, and Bro. E. Hyams, S.W., seconded a gentleman as a candidate. There was a very full attendance of members and visitors, amongst the latter were Bros. E. S. Bignold, J.W. of No. 60; R. Kent, P.M., and T. Bignold of No. 110, and Smith of the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 61, Bath. The W.M. read a letter from Bro. the Rev. S. Tidlow, Prov. Grand Chaplain, announcing the death of Bro. Alexander Webster Smith, late W.M. of No. 60, whom he had attended in his dying illness. After some introductory observations, the W.M. proposed the following resolution: "That the members of this Lodge learn with the deepest pain and regret, that the Great Architect of the Universe has been pleased to take out of this transitory world, in the prime of his life, being only forty-seven years of age, their late most estimable and lamented brother, who, in the space of two short months from his installation has been summoned to appear before that Grand Master to whom all secrets are known, and by whom all actions will be judged." That a copy of this resolution, which is intended as an expression of unmitigated sorrow, a recognition of the Masonic, manly usefulness of our deceased brother, and a tribute to his departed worth, be respectfully forwarded to his sorrowing widow, in the truest spirit of sympathy and condolence, with the earnest prayer that the Almighty Disposer of all things will comfort her, support her in her affliction, shelter her through life from every anxious care or sorrow, and bless her with every earthly comfort. The W.M. then stated, that, as our departed brother was a captain and adjutant in the first, or West Norfolk Militia, he would be buried with military honours becoming his rank, on Friday next; the artillery at the barracks, together with the staff of his late regiment and the recruiting parties stationed in the city, would attend the funeral. He should wish to see the brethren present on that mournful occasion to pay a last sad tribute of respect to one whose worth would be long cherished in the remembrance of his great usefulness and integrity, both in his military and civil duties. The Lodge being closed, the brethren retired to refreshment, dispensing with the usual convivialities as a mark of respect to their deceased brother. The health of a visitor, Bro. Smith, was drunk, who, in returning thanks, expressed his great satisfaction, not only at the mode of working, but also for the warm reception given him, and hoped that if any member of Lodge No. 258 visited Bath, he would not forget No. 61.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, April 4th, Northern Counties (586), Bell's Court, Newcastle, at 7; St. George's (624), Commercial Hotel, North Shields, at 8; Tuesday, 5th, St. David's (554), Salmon Inn, Berwick, at 8; Thursday, 7th, Newcastle (24), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7. *Chapter*.—Friday, 8th, De Sussex (586), Bell's Court, Newcastle, at 5.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, April 4th, Churchill (702), Harcourt Arms, Nuneham.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, April 4th, Royal Sussex (61), Amery's Hotel, Bath, at 7½; Thursday, April 7th, Royal Cumberland (49), Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8; Benevolent (653), Town Hall, Wells, at 7.

**BATH.**—*Royal Cumberland Lodge* (No. 48).—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday evening, the 23rd instant, at the Masonic Hall, Corridor, for the purpose of raising Bro. F. C. Elton, who is proceeding to India. The Lodge was regularly opened in each degree, and Bro. Elton duly raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being most ably performed by the W.M., Bro. T. P. Ashley, Prov. J.G.W. for Somersetshire, assisted by Bro. F. B. Moutrie, J.W. The Lodge was then closed to the first degree, and after the congratulations and well wishes of the brethren had been tendered to Bro. Elton, the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*Lodges.*—Monday, April 4th, St. James (707), New Inn, Handsworth, at 7; Thursday, 7th, St. Peter's (007), Star and Garter, Wolverhampton, at 7; Portland (920), Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent, at 7.

#### SUFFOLK.

**APPOINTMENT.**—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, April 6th, Dorie (96), Private Rooms, Woodbridge, at 7.

#### SUSSEX.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*Lodges.*—Tuesday, April 5th, Royal York Lodge (394), Old Ship, Brighton; Thursday, 7th, Union (45), Town Hall, Chichester.

**BRIGHTON.**—*Brighton Lodge of Instruction* (No. 338).—This Lodge held its first annual festival on Tuesday, March 22nd. Bro. John Scott, W.M., No. 338, presided as W.M. The officers were—Bros. G. E. Pocock, P.M., Nos. 338 and 390, P.M.; V. Freeman, S.D., No. 1034, S.W.; A. Moppett, W.M., No. 394, J.W.; G. Tatham, S.W., No. 338, Sec.; J. Bacon, W.M., No. 1034, S.D.; C. Corder, No. 338, J.D.; Chittenden, Nos. 338 and 394, Dir. of Cers.; John Fabian, Sec., No. 338, I.G. There were upwards of fifty brethren present, including many of the present and past provincial officers. The paraphernalia of this Lodge was exceedingly admired, several of the visitors were quite astonished that the members had been enabled to furnish the Lodge in so excellent a style, considering it had only been established about thirteen months. The Lodge was opened and closed in the three degrees, and the first section of the first lecture was worked by the W.M. and Bro. Corder; the second by the W.M. and Bro. Freeman; the third, by the W.M. and Bro. John Fabian; the fourth by the W.M. and Bro. Gavin Pocock; and the fifth by Bro. Pocock and the W.M. Several of the illustrations were given by Bros. Dixon, Moppett, and Chittenden. The whole of the proceedings gave general satisfaction. After the Lodge had been closed, about fifty brethren partook of supper, at which Bro. John Scott presided with his accustomed ability. After "The Queen and the Craft," &c., the W.M. rose and said "The only other toast which I shall give you this evening is one which will most naturally occur to your minds and commend itself to your judgment—I mean, 'Success to the Brighton Lodge of Masonic Instruction.' We have now been established somewhat over twelve months and in reviewing the past year, I think we have sufficient encouragement to persevere in the work we have begun. The commencement of every important undertaking must necessarily be attended with much difficulty. Mistakes will always unavoidably arise, either in the scheme itself, or in the manner adopted for carrying it out—those mistakes will generally be very roughly handled, and considerable time must elapse before the originators can feel certain of the success of their project; but at the commencement of our second year, after having met with our difficulties, made our mistakes, gone through the diseases of infancy, and suffered from the inexperience of youth, we find ourselves in a healthy and flourishing condition. It is true that the balance in the hands of our Treasurer is but small; but everything must have a beginning, and when it is borne in mind that we have no liabilities whatsoever, and that, too, after defraying our first expenses for furniture, &c., which are always very heavy, we may consider ourselves fortunate in having any balance at all, and may reasonably hope that if we receive the same support in the ensuing year which we have met with in

the past, that at the end of it that balance will be very considerably augmented. It is true also that the attendance of Brethren on nights of instruction is not so regularly numerous as might be desired or expected, but that need be no cause for discouragement. It is a little leaven that leaveneth the whole lump, and if we only remain true to ourselves, accurate in our working—harmonious at our meetings—the influence of this young society will gradually permeate the whole Masonic body at Brighton, and before many years are over we shall have the various Lodges of the town, and perhaps too, of the province, in any matter of difficulty or uncertainty, coming to the Brighton Lodge of Masonic Instruction, for the assistance and information they may require. As regards the real advantages of Lodges of Instruction there can be little doubt, for if Freemasonry is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and Lodges of Instruction afford to every brother the means of ascertaining the correct working and proper discipline of our Lodges, an accurate knowledge of which is the only stepping-stone to distinction and usefulness in Freemasonry. Another great advantage, one which should not be overlooked, is, that Masonic knowledge becomes circulated. It is not well for any society to be left entirely in the hands of one or two individuals. It must be desirable that, while the management of a society can be confided to the few, there should be many competent to fill vacancies as they occur. This is more particularly the case as regards Freemasonry; you all know that we have no recognised manuscripts to which we can authoritatively refer in any disputed or forgotten point; our traditions are handed down, orally, from one to the other, and therefore it cannot but be highly detrimental to the interests of the Craft in any Lodge or province where Masonic knowledge is centered in only one or two individuals, who may be compelled to leave the locality, or who are liable at any moment to removal by death, or one or other of the thousand ills that afflict humanity. Lodges of Instruction, by furnishing numbers of brethren well skilled in the noble science, provide against any such emergency, and though we may occasionally have to deplore the loss or regret the absence of a brother to whom we have been wont to listen with affection and respect, it will be a consolation to know, that the cause which was so near that brother's heart, will not suffer by his removal. Brethren, I will not detain you by any lengthened remarks upon the uses of Lodges of Instruction. They must be patent to every one who will give the matter a moment's serious reflection; and your large attendance here, this evening, is a sufficient testimony of the interest you are disposed to take in this Institution. Its success cannot be a matter of doubt so long as the members of the various Lodges in the town will combine, as they have done this evening, in working the beautiful sections of our lectures, and in endeavouring to promote the interests of a society which is for the benefit of all. I give you this toast most confidently, because I know you will respond to it most willingly—"Success to the Brighton Lodge of Masonic Instruction." The health of the W.M. was proposed by Bro. J. Bacon, Pro. G. Warden.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal Clarence Lodge* (No. 338).—At the monthly meeting of this Lodge, held on Friday, March 22nd, Bro. John Scott, W.M., initiated two candidates into Freemasonry. The circular from the Board of General Purposes was taken into consideration; the brethren unanimously resolved that answers in the affirmative should be sent to the first three questions. It was also unanimously resolved, that the members of the Royal Clarence Lodge, No. 338, having replied to the questions contained in the circular issued by the Board of General Purposes, cannot separate without expressing their grateful sense of the marked candour and courtesy of the Board in that communication, and declaring their own earnest desire to co-operate to the utmost of their power in every effort of Grand Lodge for the credit and welfare of Freemasonry.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, April 7th, Temperance (1041), Masonic Rooms, Newhall Street, Birmingham, at 5.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, April 4th, Semper Fidelis (772), Crown Hotel, Worcester

at 6½; Tuesday, 5th, Harmonic (313), Freemasons' Tavern, Dudley, at 6½; Wednesday, 6th, Worcester (349), Bell Hotel, Worcester, at 6½.

#### YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, April 4th, Union (287), Masonic Hall, York, at 7; Tuesday, 5th, Camolodunnum (958), Freemasons' Hall, New Malton, at 7; Thursday, 7th, Constitutional (371), Assembly Rooms, Beverley, at 8.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Friday, April 8th, Alfred Instruction (334), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 7. *Chapters*.—Monday, 4th, Paradise (162), Masonic Hall, Sheffield, at 7; Thursday, 7th, Sincerity (574), Freemasons' Hall, Bradford, at 8.

DEWSBURY.—*Lodge of Three Grand Principles* (No. 251).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on Thursday evening the 17th inst., under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. J. M. Harrison. The minutes of the previous regular Lodge were confirmed, and amongst these minutes was a vote of ten guineas from the funds of the Lodge to the Boys Institution, to be placed upon the list of Bro. Bentley Shaw, P. Prov. S.G.W., and Bro. Joseph Batley, P.M. No. 342, who have volunteered as stewards for the forthcoming festival. The Secretary, Bro. R. R. Nelson, P.M., Prov. G. Sec., informed the W.M. that he had, in addition, received contributions from several brethren as annual subscribers, which would make up the amount given by the Lodge and its members, together, to this excellent institution to upwards of twenty guineas. The business of the evening consisted of passing Bros. P. Thomson and E. Howgate, and initiating a gentleman into the mysteries of the order. The circular from the Board of General Purposes respecting the property in Great Queen-street, London, being devoted entirely to Masonic purposes, was read, when it was resolved, on the motion of R.W. Bro. G. Fearnley, M.D., D. Prov. G.M., "That so far as this Lodge and its members are concerned, they cordially agree on answering the first three questions in the affirmative, considering that as the want of a suitable place where the brethren can meet in London has been much felt, it would greatly add to the comfort of country brethren were such propositions adopted, and that it would materially add to the dignity of the Order were the premises devoted entirely to Masonic purposes; and that though there might possibly be at the commencement some diminution of annual income, still it would, no doubt, in the end be remunerative. And to the fourth question as to the support which might be expected, it was considered that probably from twelve to twenty members of this Lodge would become subscribers, provided that the subscription was made proportionate between the London and country brethren for the advantages received: and in answer to the last query, this Lodge does not approve of the system of letting the property of the Craft as a tavern, but considers that by so doing it derogates from the dignity of the Grand Lodge, and that the brethren of this Lodge express their full confidence in the wisdom of the Board of General Purposes, feeling assured that they will discharge their trust faithfully in their usual discreet manner.

BATLEY.—*Nelson of the Nile Lodge* (No. 330).—The regular meeting of this Lodge took place on Monday evening, the 14th March. Bro. C. Patterson, W.M., ably passed Bro. Petton to the Second Degree. Bros. R. R. Nelson, P.M., No. 251, and Prov. G. Secretary, James Hunter, S.W., No. 251, John Speking, S.W., No. 251, and Beaumont, P.M., No. 174 were the visitors. Bro. Nelson advocated the cause of the Masonic Charities, particularly the Boys School, to which five guineas were subscribed by the brethren.

DONCASTER.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 298).—The brethren assembled at the Town Hall, Doncaster, on Friday last, Bro. George Brooke, P.M. and Secretary, acting as W.M. The minutes of the former Lodge were read and confirmed, the subject of them being the expulsion from the Lodge of a brother, for refusing to pay his arrears, and for having written a very improper letter to the Secretary. The brethren then proceeded to the election by ballot of the officers for the ensuing year. Bro. Richard Morris, S.W., was elected Worshipful Master, and Bro. Webb was re-elected Treasurer. The Tylers were also re-elected. Before the Lodge ad-

journal the brethren voted a donation of two guineas to the Boys School, to which the W.M. elect added an annual subscription of one guinea, and ten shillings per annum to the Male Amnuty Fund.

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## ROYAL ARCH.

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### METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS.

ROBERT BURNS CHAPTER (No. 25).—The fiftieth annual meeting of this Chapter was held at the Freemasons Tavern, on Monday, the chair being occupied by Comp<sup>l</sup> Carpenter, M.E.Z., who was supported by Comps. Allen, H.; Hewlett, J.; and the following P.Zs. of the Chapter: Tombleson, Watson, Apted, Newton, Robinson, Blackburn, and fifty or sixty other Companions. Comps. R. Haig and S. H. Hart were elected joining members. Bros. Cave, of Newbury (Lodge No. 839); Astley, of Hungerford (No. 839), and Corben, of No. 201, were exalted into the Order—three other candidates being unavoidably absent. The installation of the new Principals and other officers was then proceeded with, the ceremonies being admirably performed by Comps. Watson, and Blackburn, assisted by a more than usually numerous body of Past Principals; and it is worthy of remark that each of the Companions placed in office have been distinguished for the excellence of their work in the other positions they have held in Freemasonry. The officers of the Chapter now stand as follows: Comps. Allen, M.E.Z.; Hewlett, H.; C. R. Harrison, J.; Watson, E.; Collard, N.; Dyte, P. Soj.; Guest and Le Cassick, Asst. Sojs. Comp. Nicholson, P.M., of Lodge No. 201, undertook the responsible duty of Steward, and in the course of the evening proved how excellently fitted he is for the office by the attention he paid to the comfort of the Companions. The various officers having been duly invested, Comp. Blackburn, P.Z., said the pleasing duty had devolved upon him of presenting to Comp. Carpenter a Past Principal's jewel, in testimony of the respect and esteem in which he was held by the Companions, and the admirable manner in which he had discharged the duties of the various offices in the Chapter through which he had passed. Comp. Carpenter having briefly acknowledged the compliment, an application was made for a recommendation to a petition on behalf of a new Chapter in connection with the St. James's Union Lodge, No. 211. Comp. Watson moved and Comp. Blackburn seconded that the recommendation be given, there being upwards of thirty of the members of the St. James's Union Lodge at once prepared to join the new Chapter should the warrant be granted. The resolution was carried unanimously, and the petition to the Grand Chapter duly signed. The Companions afterwards adjourned to a very elegant banquet, and spent an agreeable evening. The toast of the P.Zs. was acknowledged by Comp. Carpenter and the veteran Comp. Tombleson, one of the heroes of Trafalgar and a founder of this Chapter. "The Visitors" was responded by Comp. Cooper, No. 49, and Comp. Gurton, who returned thanks on behalf of the brethren of the St. James's Union Lodge, for the support given to their petition by the Robert Burns Chapter. Bro. Cave acknowledged the toast of the newly exalted Companions; and the Rev. Comp. McLaughlin spoke most eloquently to the toast of "Prosperity to Royal Arch Freemasonry," the beauties of which he stated to be peculiarly apparent to the student of biblical literature, who could not fail to perceive the great truths upon which the Royal Arch degree was founded. Comp. Watson proposed "Success to the *Freemasons' Magazine*" as a most useful organ of the Order, and Comp. Cave expressed his opinion as a country Mason that it would be a great misfortune to the Order, more specially in the provinces, were that journal to cease publishing for want of support. Comp. Henry G. Warren acknowledged the compliment, and a variety of other toasts having been drunk, the company separated. Comp. Matthew

Cooke presided at the pianoforte, and some excellent singing from various Companions added much to the pleasures of the evening.

DOMATIC CHAPTER (No. 206).—The usual convocation of this Chapter was held on Thursday evening, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane. There was a large muster of the Companions, it being the installation meeting. Comp. Thompson, M.E.Z., was supported by Comp. Adams, as H., and Comp. Odell, J. The minutes of the preceding convocation having been read and confirmed, Bros. S. Hart, No. 165; George Smith, No. 25, and W. Ditchman, No. 53, were introduced and severally exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Masons, the M.E.Z. performing the interesting ceremony very ably. The M.E.Z. then resigned his chair to Comp. Adams, P.Z., who, with his wonted judgment and ability, installed Comp. W. Carpenter into the chair of M.E.Z., Comp. Odell into that of H., and Comp. Tyrrell into that of J. Comp. Brett was then appointed P.S., who nominated his Assistants, and Companions Child and Suter having been elected E. and N., the Companions retired to a sumptuous banquet, and the evening was most agreeably spent; Comp. Matthew Cooke greatly augmenting the enjoyment by some excellent music and singing.

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#### PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Chapter of Concord* (No. 555).—The Companions of this Chapter held their usual meeting on Wednesday, March 2nd, Comp. H. Abraham, M.E.Z., presiding. After confirming the minutes of the last convocation the Companions proceeded to ballot for Bro. H. W. Shutten, of Lodge No. 152, who was elected as a candidate for exaltation. Bro. Collis, of Lodge No. 152, was exalted to this sublime degree. The usual lectures were delivered by the M.E.Z. and E. Comp. Bemister, Second Principal. Comp. G. W. Clarke, Scribe E., proposed a suitable vote of condolence and sympathy with Comp. Firmin, who was then suffering from illness. The convocation being afterwards closed the Companions spent the remainder of the evening in harmony together. This new but increasing Chapter held its first meeting in September, 1856, since which date about twenty Companions have been exalted, and several new members have joined.

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#### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

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#### PROVINCIAL ENCAMPMENT.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Royal Gloucester Encampment*.—A meeting of this Encampment was held on Saturday, March 19th, at the Freemason's Hall in Southampton, the E.C., Sir Knt. Bromley, presiding. After the confirmation of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the ballot was taken for two candidates for installation, who were unanimously elected. Sir Knt. G. W. Clarke (Captain of Lines), proposed that the annual subscription should in future be five shillings, which was agreed to. This Encampment had ceased to hold its meetings for some considerable time, and the equipment had become destroyed, but through the zeal of Sir Knt. J. R. Stelling, assisted by Sir Knts. H. Clark, M.D.; G. W. Clarke, and others, it has resumed its meetings, and promises to become a flourishing and important Encampment.



## MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

### THEATRICALS AT BURY.

On Friday evening, the 11th inst., Sheridan Knowles's beautiful tragedy of "Virginius," and Bro. Webster's favourite farce of "Damon and Pythias," were performed at the Bury theatre, under the patronage of Lodges Nos. 50, 150, and 226, for the benefit of Bro. J. Matthews, of the Elgin Lodge, No. 91, (Scottish Registry). The house was well attended by the brethren and their families, who were greatly pleased with the manner in which the pieces were put on the stage. The parts of *Virginius*, by Bro. Matthews; *Sectus Dentatus*, by Mr. McLean; and *Virginia*, by Mrs. Wardhaugh, were all well sustained.

### MASONIC BALL AT GLASGOW.

The annual festival and ball of the Lodge St. George, No. 333, came off on Friday evening, in the King's Arms restaurant, Trongate. About one hundred sat down to supper. Bro. M. Allan, R.W.M., presiding; the duties of croupiers falling upon the S.W., Bro. Marshall, and J.W., Bro. Wightman. After supper had been served in Bro. M'Rae's usual excellent style, the chairman disposed, in a neat and appropriate manner, of the usual loyal and patriotic toasts; after which Bro. Hutcheson Campbell, P.M., of the Star Lodge, No. 219, proposed "Continued prosperity to the Lodge St. George," to which the R.W.M. replied. "The visiting brethren" was proposed by the S.W., and replied to by Bro. Campbell; "The ladies," by Mr. Fyfe; and "The committee," by Bro. Henderson, who called upon Bro. Dalveen, P.M., for a reply. The company retired to an adjoining apartment while the hall was being prepared for the ball, which followed soon after, conducted by Mr. Reid, teacher of dancing in the Trades' Hall, assisted by Mr. Banks pianist, Mr. M'Lewee, violinist, and other able performers. Dancing was kept up until a seasonable hour in the morning, when the company separated.

### MASONIC BALL AT KILMARNOCK.

On the 4th March, the Brethren of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 126, held their annual supper and ball in the St. John's Lodge Room, the use of which had been kindly granted by the brethren of that Lodge for the occasion. The Lodge Room was elegantly decorated with evergreens, hung in handsome festoons round the walls, a portrait of Burns, and a great variety of Masonic insignia. Upwards of thirty couples attended the assembly, including a deputation of brethren from the "Ayr Royal Arch," and "Ayr Kilwinning" Lodges, that had come to take part in the annual re-union. The company began to arrive at half-past seven, and dancing commenced at eight. It is almost superfluous to remark that the brethren were in full Masonic costume, which in itself, with its sash, apron, and other emblems, made no inconsiderable addition to the novelty of the meeting. The programme, so to speak, included the waltz, the merry reel, the fashionable quadrille, the polka, and all the other *et ceteras*. About high twelve the room was cleared for a short time, and the entire company sat down to an elegant supper, provided with taste by Mr. Stewart of the George, and acknowledged by all present to be of the most *recherché* description. At supper a number of toasts were given and responded to, among which we may mention "The Queen and the Craft;" "The Army and Navy;" "The Grand Lodges of Scotland and England;" "The Visiting Brethren," to which Bro. Davidson, R.W.M., Ayr Kilwinning, replied; "the Master of St. Andrew's Lodge," to which Bro. Caldwell replied; "The Ladies," by Bro. Caldwell,

to which Bro. Smith replied. A novel part of the proceedings, and which caused some merriment, was the donning of the ladies by the brethren with their insignia. After supper, dancing was resumed, and kept up with great spirit till an early hour this morning. This annual meeting of St. Andrew's Lodge has been the most successful and agreeable that has been held for some years. The whole affair passed off harmoniously and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

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## THE WEEK.

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HER MAJESTY and her family have been for the past week enjoying the comparative privacy of Osborne, but have just returned to Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Cambridge completed his fortieth year on Saturday, and the Duchess of Cambridge gave a grand entertainment on the occasion. — It is said that a congress of all the great powers will take place either at London or Berlin, to take into consideration the state of Italy. The *Moniteur* last week contained an announcement respecting the proposed congress, differing in some important particulars from the unofficial statements by which it had been anticipated. The *Moniteur* does not attribute the origin of the congress to the efforts of Lord Cowley. As to the basis of negotiations, upon the sufficiency and firmness of which the success of the labours of the plenipotentiaries would before all things depend, nothing certain is ascertained. The *Moniteur* also contains a report by M. Delangle, on the subject of Protestant worship in France. Henceforth, in order to increase the guarantees for liberty of worship, the authority for the opening of new Protestant chapels, meeting places, &c., will be granted, not by prefects, but by the emperor in his council of state. Our Paris letters mention that great uneasiness continues to prevail there. Matters are critical, but the danger has been greatly diminished, as the assembling of a congress would deprive France and Piedmont of a pretext for proceeding to hostilities. The *Moniteur* of Saturday announced that Count Prosper de Chasseloup Laubat had been appointed minister for Algiers and the colonies. It also announced that four regiments of the line intended to form part of the African army, had received orders to depart for their destination. Count de Cavour has arrived in Paris, and has had interviews with the emperor and M. Walewski. — Nothing certain is yet known as to the decision of Austria, but the general belief is that she will also give in her adhesion to the proposal of a congress. Austria is transferring from Trieste to Venice whatever property belonging to the government is deemed valuable. A camp of 40,000 men is to be formed on the east of the Adriatic, to protect Istria and Dalmatia. It is stated, on good authority, that the emperor is shortly to leave Vienna for Italy. A rumour is gaining ground on the Continent that his mental faculties are impaired. The emperor, at times, is stated to be unable to collect his thoughts; while his disposition has become excitable and desirous of change. The spread of the malady is feared by the physicians, since, from the nature of its origin, its cure seems difficult. — On Wednesday the annual commemoration of the Piedmontese soldiers, slain at the battle of Novara, in 1849, was celebrated in the cathedral of Turin. The ceremony was solemnized in the most impressive manner. A Paris letter in the *Nord* states that the Sardinian cabinet has addressed a communication to the five great powers, strongly insisting on being allowed to take part in the deliberations of any congress on the affairs of Italy. The Duchess of Parma, who is at present at Spezzia, intends settling at Genoa, and placing herself under Sardinian protection; she means to demand the evacuation of her dominions by Austria, and in case of refusal to call in the aid of Sardinia. The Modenese government had addressed a note to Count Cavour on the subject of the reception of deserters from the Modenese

service, and who had been enrolled in that of Sardinia; but Count Cavour replied that they were not to be considered as deserters, but as emigrants.

—According to advices from Rome to the 17th inst., General Grammont has again received a note from Cardinal Antonelli, requesting the immediate evacuation of the States of the Church by the French troops.—The King of Naples is believed to be slowly dying. The operation performed on the 10th was insufficient, and a second was determined upon the next day. Meanwhile, the agony he suffers is terrible. The veracious *Giornale Ufficiale*, lately quoted in *Galvani* as the true source of information in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, says, on the 7th, that the King has “happily embarked, and that he has been affected solely by rheumatism, which has given him pains in his right leg.” The cause of the King’s sudden return from Bari to Caserta, while suffering so acutely, is not known; it is supposed to be occasioned by reasons of state.—

The *Levant Herald* of Pera, of the 9th, states that the Scutari monument to the memory of our heroic countrymen sacrificed in the late war has been completed. The formation of an auxiliary financial council, to consider and propose reforms in Turkey, had been announced, and the members named; they had a fine field before them, which it was hoped they would cultivate with energy and good faith.

—Representative institutions appear to be numbered with the things that were, as far as the Ionian Islands are concerned. The new Lord High Commissioner has set up a commission to inquire into all the public departments, for the purpose of recommending such changes as can be “legally” carried into effect by the government. The Lord High Commissioner names himself as president. It is to assemble three times a week, and is composed of gentlemen who will no doubt obey.

—The steamer, *City of Baltimore*, from New York, on the 12th, has arrived at Liverpool. The news is unimportant. The extraordinary session of the senate closed on the 10th. At Oswego, on the 9th, as an immense concourse of people were listening to a discourse on “the last judgment,” in the St. Mary’s Roman Catholic church, a part of the floor gave way, and four people were killed. An attempt had been made to set fire to the Massachusetts State House, by firing a large bin filled with shavings in the basement. Both houses were filled with spectators and members at the time, and the excitement was very great. The fire was extinguished without much damage. The *Europa* arrived at Liverpool on Monday, with dates from New York to the 16th inst. The cabinet had decided upon holding an extra session of congress. The grand jury had returned true bills against Sickles for the murder of Mr. Key.—A telegram received at the India Office, dated Calcutta, February 22nd, affords the gratifying announcement that tranquillity still prevails throughout Oude, and that an immense number of cannon and arms of all kinds have been collected, and seven hundred and fifty-six forts entirely levelled. Nana Sahib is yet at large, and Tautia Toppe, with a small body of rebels, still gives some trouble in Central India, but the career of these miscreants must soon be closed.—

The overland Australian mail has brought us dates from Melbourne to Feb. 5th, and from Sydney to Jan. 27th. There is nothing of political interest; the Victoria parliament was still sitting, though its early dissolution was looked forward to in order to make way for a new parliament, on the basis of the Reform Bill just enacted. The labour market was very dull in Melbourne. The gold market is dull, and the produce decreasing in Victoria, but increasing in Sydney. Little or no change in commercial matters. A portion of the Melbourne and Sandhurst railway (to Williamstown) was opened with great ceremony on the 13th of January.—

The case of the Rev. Alfred Poole reached another stage on Wednesday, by the judgment delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This was the judgment in the appeal which a *mandamus* required the archbishop to hear. The archbishop, assisted by Dr. Lushington, decided, as he had done before, that the Bishop of London acted properly in punishing Mr. Poole. His grace said, he was of opinion that the course pursued by Mr. Poole was not in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, but most dangerous, and likely to produce most serious mischief to the cause of morality and religion.—

At the Surrey sessions, on Saturday, William Kemp, a lawker, was convicted of savagely stabbing a police constable while taking him into custody. The prisoner betrayed his ruffian nature during the trial by

uttering fierce threats against one of the witnesses. He was sentenced to twelve months hard labour, and afterwards to find two sureties in one hundred pounds each to keep the peace for twelve months. At the Mansion House on Monday a deputation waited upon the Lord Mayor, to complain to him of the nuisance created in Bride-lane by the large number of betting men who congregate there daily, and choke up the thoroughfare. The Lord Mayor appeared to doubt whether the law gave him power to interfere; and after expressing his sympathy with the objects of the deputation, he said that he should take time to consider the matter.

—Sir R. W. Carden made his appearance at the Mansion House, to report that the money which had been contributed on behalf of Frances Johnston had been expended in providing a business for that person and her sister. He expressed a hope that those who had taken an interest in her case would become her customers.—In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Wodehouse moved the second reading of the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Lord Dungannon moved that the bill be read again that day six months. He said every woman in England was opposed to these marriages. Lord Albemarle and the Bishop of Cork supported the bill, which was opposed by Lord St. Leonards and the Bishops of Exeter, Oxford, and St. Asaph, and eventually lost on a division. On Friday the Earl of Ellenborough moved for copies of all the notifications issued by the Governor-General in Council, from 1857 to the present time, relative to the terms on which the government of India would receive money on loan. The papers had shown that the condition of the Indian finances was deplorable, and that was the reason he brought the question before the House. The Earl of Derby would agree to produce the papers required, and after some further remarks the motion was agreed to. In reply to a question, Lord Derby said it would rest with the crown to confer any further mark of honour on Baron Pennefather. In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was resumed by Mr. Wilson, who opposed the measure. Sir Bulwer Lytton followed with one of the most brilliant orations ever delivered in the House of Commons. He reviewed the provisions of the measure, and insisted that they offered a liberal and impartial extension of the franchise. The worst enemy of moderate reform, he said, was not the conservative gentleman, but the demagogic adventurer. In the most eloquent language he deprecated any attempt to Americanize the English parliament, and sat down amidst tremendous cheering. Mr. S. Herbert announced his intention to vote against government, and after many hon. gentlemen had talked an infinite deal upon both sides of the question, the Solicitor General (Sir Hugh Cairns) delivered the other great speech of the night. He traced all the principal features of the bill to measures heretofore advocated by members who now opposed it, and referred to passages in their former speeches to prove the change which their opinions had undergone. Sir Hugh demanded what measures the opponents of this bill would substitute in its place. Lord John Russell's conduct he dissected in the most powerfully sarcastic terms, and described the noble lord's course of procedure as a crafty and catching device to confuse, and if it may be, to dislocate parties, and amid that confusion and dislocation to secure his own political aggrandisement and private advantage. On Wednesday the second reading of the Edinburgh, &c., Amenity Tax Bill was moved by Mr. Black, and opposed by the Lord Advocate, who intimated that the government were preparing a bill on the subject. The second reading was, however, carried. On Thursday, the Reform debate was continued. Among the crowd of speakers we may notice that Mr. Locke King and Mr. W. J. Fox were against the measure. Mr. Beresford Hope supported the government and was followed by a very humorous speech from Mr. Bernal Osborne, who denounced the bill and was very funny upon what he was pleased to call the government "fancy franchises." The country, he said, wanted no "political millinery." Mr. Bright was the last speaker of the evening, but his oration fell somewhat flat. He contended that the Bill would disfranchise 50,000 of the best electors of the kingdom. "Does any one suppose" (continued he) "that this is the sort of Bill that the Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks is the best adapted for the country? No! this transference of the power from the boroughs to the counties, this refusal to grant an extension of the franchise to the boroughs—not one of these things comes from his own

heart and his own convictions. He knows that the bill is framed to satisfy the scruples, the convictions, if you like, of the one hundred and fifty country gentlemen who sit behind him." He added that large employers in the north of England, who had much to lose, were in favour of a very great extension of the suffrage; and he warned the house that resistance is not always conservative. He asserted that the principles he had always advocated were in effect, conservative, though advocating progress, and concluded by saying that a real and substantial measure of reform would add authority to the decisions of parliament, and shed a lustre, which time could never dim, on the benignant reign under which we have the happiness to live. On Friday, Mr. W. O. Stanley gave notice, that in case the government reform bill failed to be read a second time, he would move a vote of want of confidence in her Majesty's ministers. The adjourned debate was continued by Sir Stafford Northcote, who defended the government measure, as did Messrs. Drummond and Dent; and Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Caldwell, Lord Harry Vane, and Mr. Packe having spoken in opposition, Lord Palmerston rose and announced his intention to support Lord John's resolution. The present was no vote of censure on the government; it was an amendment strictly appertaining to the subject, and brought prominently forward what were the leading features of the bill. There was one speech to which he would particularly allude, he referred to the hon. gentleman Sir H. Cairns, who had infused personalities into his remarks, and who had overstepped those bounds of forbearance which had been adhered to by honourable gentlemen on his side of the house. On Monday, Mr. Edwin James re-opened the debate in an able speech. Sir James Graham said that the Reform Bill of 1832 was an experiment, and a most successful one. He had long deemed it a final settlement, until he found finality no longer tenable. The object of all Reformers should be to render further reform impossible; whereas Lord Stanley had made it one of the merits of this scheme that it made further change easier. He challenged the government to say that he had given them any factious opposition. The course of liberals is clear; to support the resolution, and reject the second reading of the bill. Sir John Pakington made a very spirited reply to the speech of Lord Palmerston. He explicitly and indignantly, on the part of the government, repudiated the advice offered. The House must either negative the resolution or lose the Bill. He also defended the right of the Crown to appeal to the country.—A public meeting was held on Monday last for the purpose of organizing a movement to relieve the London Mechanics' Institution from the incubus of debt which presses upon it. Lord Carlisle, who presided, made a graceful appeal. The printed lists of subscriptions announced the receipt of more than one thousand six hundred pounds, and there can be no doubt that the object of the meeting will be accomplished.

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#### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

At the Princess's Theatre "Henry the Fifth" has been selected by Mr. Kean as the last of his Shaksperian revivals, and the performance on Monday night shows that he has devoted more than his usual amount of care and thought, to render it worthy of the great reputation he has achieved as an illustrator of our immortal poet. Mr. Kean in fact stands unrivalled as a manager; Shakspeare's plays have been illustrated with more or less success by his contemporaries, but he has out-done all previous efforts in this direction. He may indeed be said to have elevated stage management to the height of an actual science, by demonstrating in what manner theatrical representations may best be made an efficient educational agency. The play was exceedingly well cast, and every part was enacted with surprising spirit, from the manager himself down to the lowest supernumerary. The part of *Chorus*, which has hitherto been represented in the character of *Time*, is given in the present revival in that of *Olio*, the muse of history, by which means an admirable part is provided for Mrs. Kean, who, we need hardly say, delivers the splendid poetry with unrivalled point and felicity of diction. The three chief features in the play are the siege of Harfleur, the marching away of the

English army to Agincourt previous to the great fight, and the king's triumphal entry into London. Mr. Kean in the present instance has surpassed all his previous attempts, successful though they were to an eminent degree. The strictest attention has been paid to ensure accuracy of costume and correctness of detail in every particular. Thus we have the English archers with their long bows and formidable arrows, a yard long, which committed such havoc in the ranks of the French at Agincourt, and the primitive ordnance of the period, quaintly shaped and fixed on its low carriage, vomiting destruction in the shape of showers of stones into the beleaguered city. The thunder of the artillery, the rush and tramp, and shouting of the soldiery, the rapid flight of deadly arrows, the clash of arms, and the brazen voices of the trumpets—the smoke—the vast breach in the city wall through which the English swarm to be repulsed, only to mount again with renewed ardour—present a mimic scene of war so perfect as to delude the spectator, and is altogether without parallel. Then the marching of the English army to Agincourt. The effect of this unique scene is perfectly surprising, and is, perhaps, even more telling than the preceding one, or than the episode of the victorious monarch's return to London, between the fourth act and the fifth. Mr. Kean could not represent the whole of the royal progress; he has selected its most prominent incidents, and thrown them together in one locality, the approach to Old London-bridge. The street is crowded with sight-seers; the bells ring a joyous peal, and the people, all on the tip-toe of expectancy, shout and hurrah right vigorously, while boys and men clamber up to elevated positions to obtain a good view of the pageant. The Lord Mayor and the corporation are in waiting to do honour to the monarch, and an entire army of boys, arrayed in white, and crowned with laurel, chaunt the actual "song on the victory of Agincourt," sung on the occasion; the army enters, and touching recognitions take place between the warriors and their wives and children, and at length King Henry himself appears on horseback, and is received with every demonstration of joy. The whole scene is admirably planned and carried out. Apart from the performance of Mr. Kean, as the valiant monarch, terrible in wrath, calm in danger, philosophical in adversity, with now and then,—as in the courtship scene with the *Princess Katharine*—a spice of humour and gaiety betraying itself, points which Mr. Kean brought out most admirably, Mr. F. Matthews as *Pistol*, and Mr. Meadows as *Fuellen*, may be mentioned as having acted with great spirit and with a due appreciation of these difficult parts. The house was crammed to inconvenience, and Mr. and Mrs. Kean were most enthusiastically applauded. The success of this last revival is unquestionable.

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## Obituary.

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BRO. CUQUEMELLE, M.D., P.M.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of this much respected brother, which took place at the little town of Saint Heliers, Jersey, on the 9th inst., in consequence of exhaustion, after undergoing the terrible operation of lithotomy. He had reached the age of sixty-seven years. The *British Press*, a local paper, says:—"Louis François Benjamin Cuquemelle was born at Montebourg, near Cherbourg, on the 12th July, 1795. His father, Peter Francis Cuquemelle, was a collector of taxes under the Republic. Louis was by him placed at the College of Valognes, where he was educated. At the age of fifteen he entered the guard of the King of Rome, as a sous-lieutenant. He formed part of the *grande armée* of Russia, was at Moscow, and went through all the horrors of that celebrated campaign. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he obtained a company, and served upwards of two years longer, after which he left the army, for political reasons, in the year 1819. He then applied himself to the study of medicine, under the celebrated Dupuytren and other professors of celebrity. His studies extended

over a period of seven years. Leaving Paris, he came over to Jersey, where he has chiefly practised in the rural parishes. He lived at St. Peters up to the year 1855, when he took up his residence in St. Heliers." Bro. Cuquemelle's loss is felt most severely by the brethren of the Lodge *La Césarée*, of which he was one of the oldest and ablest Past Masters. In compliance with the wish of the deceased his remains were interred with Masonic solemnities, a dispensation having been granted for the purpose by the R.W. Bro. J. J. Hammond, Provincial Grand Master for the Channel Islands. The funeral took place on the 21st instant. At our departed brother's late residence the religious service of the Roman Catholic church, of which he was a member, had previously been performed by the Abbé Morlaix. The body was then delivered into the custody of the Freemasons and conveyed to their rooms, where, as well as at the cemetery, the different officers of the Craft, supported by the members generally, conducted the remaining part of the services, which were all in strict accordance with Masonic observances and ritual, and at the same time consistent and in harmony with Christian principles. The brethren began to assemble at the rooms in Museum-street soon after twelve o'clock, every arrangement having been previously made to add to the solemnity by all the outward demonstrations possible under the circumstances; the coffin containing the remains of the deceased brother was placed in the centre of the Lodge, covered with a pall. The R.W. Prov. Grand Master, after the opening of the Lodge, received a deputation which was sent to invite his presence. He accordingly entered, accompanied by his Deputy Prov. Grand Master, V.W. Bro. Cross, the two Prov. Grand Wardens, the Sword Bearer, the Stewards, and the immediate Past Grand Senior Warden of the Province of Warwickshire. The Prov. Grand Master then most ably and impressively conducted a solemn funeral service according to ancient Masonic custom, which was rendered the more effective by appropriate music on the organ, accompanied by a choir. These being concluded, the mournful procession was formed of upwards of two hundred brethren. First in order was an efficient band, performing a dead march, then the Lodges of the province in succession, the last being *La Césarée*. The brethren of this Lodge each bore in his hand a white wand and a sprig of acacia or a bouquet of flowers. Then came the immediate attendants on the Grand Master and his Deputy, and lastly these high Officers themselves. The coffin, covered with light blue, and over all a black pall, also trimmed with light blue, by the especial wish of the deceased, was borne on the shoulders of six men, and upon it were placed the insignia and other decorations, also bouquets of flowers. The pall bearers on the right were Brothers Hayes, Gallichan, and Du Jardin, and on the left, Brothers Millar, Schmit, and Hocquard. The procession was closed by about fifty relatives and non-masonic friends as mourners, anxious to assist in paying the last honours to one whom they had known, and esteemed for his many public virtues, not the least of which was his kindness and charity to his poorer patients in the exercise of his profession. The whole array must have occupied considerably more than a quarter of a mile in length, and, as may be supposed, was highly imposing, from the great amount of decorum and seriousness with which all concerned appeared to be impressed. On arriving at the General Cemetery, the members of the Masonic body formed in order around the grave, and the Provincial Grand Master addressed to his brethren a short charge, followed by prayer. The body was then duly lowered into its place, and Bro. Ratier, a dear friend of the deceased, addressed the assembled multitude. After recounting his history, his Masonic style and titles, his claims to the respect and gratitude of the fraternity, and other particulars respecting him, he pronounced a eulogium in his honour, and concluded by a solemn exhortation to those around, and a touching adieu to the mortal remains. This address, delivered in a calm and impressive style befitting the occasion, but evidently with deep feeling, was listened to with profound attention, and could not but excite the sympathies of those who heard it. At its close, the wands were broken and thrown into the grave, likewise the sprigs of acacia, as each brother took a last look at the coffin and breathed a long farewell. The Provincial Grand Master closed the proceedings in a few words, the procession was again formed, and the Freemasons returned in order to their Lodge rooms.

## NOTICES.

THE Brethren and others are requested to notice, that George W. Bower has no connection with the *Freemasons' Magazine*; and all persons are cautioned against paying him anything on our account.

Advertisers will oblige by forwarding their favours at the latest by 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

We shall be happy to receive essays or lectures on Masonic subjects returning them (should they not be accepted) if desired.

Emblematic covers for the last volume of the Magazine for 1858 are now ready, price 1s.; or the volumes (containing twenty-six numbers) may be had bound, price 14s. 6d., or with gilt edges 15s. 6d. Brethren can have their volumes bound at the office if they desire it, for 1s. 6d., or with gilt edges 2s. 6d.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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"Z. Z." The Rural Philanthropic Lodge, No. 367, takes in three *Freemasons' Magazines*; one is reserved entirely for the use of the Worshipful Master and Secretary.

SOUTHAMPTON.—By an error in last week's impression, Bro. Geo. W. Clarke is described as being Secretary of Lodge No. 492. It should have been No. 462 (Peace and Harmony).

WE have been favoured with the following list of Lodges, &c., in Liverpool and neighbourhood which regularly take in the *Freemasons' Magazine*:—No. 35, St. George's Lodge of Harmony; No. 245, Ancient Union Lodge; No. 263, Harmonic Lodge; No. 267, Lodge of Harmony; No. 294, Merchants' Lodge; No. 310, Mariners' Lodge; No. 310, Mariners' Lodge of Instruction; No. 368, Lodge of Sincerity; No. 368, Chapter of Liverpool; No. 701, Mersey Lodge; No. 845, Lodge of Harmony; No. 864, Downshire Lodge; No. 965, Alliance Lodge; No. 971, St. John's Lodge; No. 980, Sefton Lodge; No. 1026, Derby Lodge; Keystone Lodge of Mark Masters.

"Δ." There is no rule upon the subject; but certainly the course adopted in your district is the most general one. You may, however, consult your own convenience as regards it.

"L.L." Send a Post Office Order.

"OLD CONCORD."—The by-laws may be taken into consideration at a Lodge of Emergency, should notice of intention to do so be given in the summons. No business can be entertained at such a Lodge without notice.

"N. C."—It would be decidedly illegal.

"Y. Z."—We will reply by letter, so soon as we have ascertained the particulars.