

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XXXVI.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER.

Moses, who spoke face to face with the Almighty, and was instructed by the G. A. O. T. U., wrote that "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth, and the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." Thus the earth was in the first ages under the waters. From these theocratical record of natural philosophy, all pantheological theologies have been devised. Thence the great deep, the sun, the moon, the earth, and the stars, as sprung from creation, were described as an immortal progeny, the sons and daughters of the primordial deity under various names, (according to different nations and tongues,) and therefore, as his offspring classed as gods and goddesses.

Vesta, Terra, or the Earth, was described as the wife of Cœlum, the mother of Saturn, and the eldest of all the deities; consequently here is represented the celestial element embracing the terrestrial body. Here also is plainly apparent the symbolism of a covenant betwixt heaven and earth. Nothing is more visibly magnificent, more effulgent, more wonderful, more distant, and at the same time near, in its shining, than the sun. The learned ancients concurred in placing the earth at the centre of the universe. Of this opinion was Varro (*ap. Aug. vii, de Civ.*); Cicero (*De Somno Hecat*); Phurnutius (*Miles, General*); and Ovid, who says (*Fasti*).

"Vesta vi stando dicitur,  
Stat vi terra sua, vi stando Vesta vacatur."

"By its own strength supported Terra stands,  
Hence it is Vesta named."

With these names it ought to be borne in mind, the Greek words *Χθων* and *Γης Εστρε* signifying "the earth," or otherwise Ceres, correspond.

Although we may not agree entirely with the computations of the best astronomers, we will not deny that their most exact calculations make the greatest distance of the sun from our earth (that is in its northern diurnal arch) to be about fifteen hundred and fifty semi-diameters (more or less) of the earth, and its smallest distance from the same, (that is, in its southern diurnal arch,) fourteen hundred and forty-six semi-diameters, from the same centre, of the earth. The sun's diameter is found to be about fifteen semi-diameters of the earth; whence, consequently, the sun is believed to surpass the size of the earth about four hundred and thirty-four times.

The higher a star is above the horizon, and the further it is distant from us, the less is its parallax. The parallax of the sun, unless when it is in the horizon, is ineffective or not sensible, and even then when in that circle, it is with difficulty ascertained, and hardly determinable. By a similar calculation, the farthest distance of the earth's centre from the moon is a little more than fifty-six semi-diameters of the globe, and its nearest distance close upon fifty-one of the same semi-

diameters. The moon's diameter is about a fourth part of the earth's, it follows therefore, that the earth is about forty five times larger than the moon.

The circumference of every circle, compared to its diameter, is as twenty-two to seven. Therefore if the earth be nine thousand leagues in circumference, its diameter must be somewhat about two thousand eight hundred and sixty three leagues; which shows that the distance of any acquired centre of the earth from its circumference, is almost one thousand four hundred and thirty-one leagues. With these pallaxical, or angular and latitudinal admeasurements, we will give, according to the position of the earth at the time, what has been considered a pretty authentic table of the diameters of the planets, and their distances from the sun; yet still, one second more or less different in the variation of a minute in a degree, would make a very extensive alteration of the whole of the figures. Some may suppose that the wonderful accuracy of immediate astronomical calculations must prove such tables to be very nearly perfect, but in decreasing the circumferences and altitude of the heavens or rather their spheres, and allowing for the subtraction, there would be the same correctness in ascertaining a result. But as the moon varies from the same degree of the zodiac with the sun, to ninety and to a hundred and eighty astronomical degrees distant from the sun, can its mean distance be any thing like fifty three million eight hundred thousand English miles? In like manner the other planets have their circular variations of distances in the heavens attributed to them: the sun's distance must be eminently less than fifty-four millions of English miles from the earth.

The following table is, we believe, the revised one of Sir Isaac Newton as respecting the numerals, but of course not as respecting the Georgium Sidus of Herschel;

	Miles in Diameter.	Miles from the Sun:
The Sun .....	494,100	
Saturn .....	43,625	513,540,000
Jupiter .....	52,542	280,582,000
Mars .....	2,816	82,243,000
Vesta, or the Earth	8,262	54,000,000
Luna, or the Moon ...	2,223	53,800,000
Venus .....	4,941	39,096,000
Mercury .....	2,717	20,952,000
Georgium Sidus .....	37,000	900,800,000

When the Almighty Creator said, "Let there be light," the heavens were opened, and something immensely vast and wonderful appeared, and was new under the sun. The earth was uncovered, the planets were revealed, and mortality was made immortal in the image of its maker. The sun, as the supreme luminary may be considered to have existed in the old world, and to have been the same light as in the new order of things. Typically considered it represents the effulgence of God in the Old Testament as the shining light of Christ in the New Testament, or as Heber expresses it:—

"His crown a rainbow, and a sun his head.  
To highest heaven he lifts his kingly hand,  
And treads at once the ocean and the land."

"I do set my bow in the cloud," saith the Lord, "and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth." And, "Even as I receive of my father," saith the Revelation (ii. 27, 28, and xxii. 16), "I will give him the morning star. I, Jesus, have sent mine angel to testify unto you these things in the churches. I am the root and offspring of David, and the bright and morning star."

Even the mighty masters who professed polytheism, the ancient prophets and poets, (Jew and Gentile), deeply versed in the deliquescent and latent systems and theories of metaphysics and religion, ascribed to Apollo, the son of Jupiter (or Baal), by which they signified the sun of heaven, the management and government of all things. Thus then as symbolized of all, and as predicted by the holy prophets, and as made manifest in the Gospels, we read according to St. John:—

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made. In Him was life: and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not. That was the true Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not. He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. But as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name: which were born, not of blood, nor by the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us (as we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth. For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ."

Those initiated into the sacred mysteries of hidden knowledge cannot but know how the Word, the Voice, or Holy Spirit was made flesh, and had been held in expectation by the initiated and well informed Jews. In further allusion to this, St. John the apostle takes up the words of St. John the Baptist, and says:—

"This is the record of John, when the Jews sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask him, Who art thou? And he confessed and denied not; but confessed, I am not the Christ. And they asked him, What then? Art thou Elias? And he said, I am not. Art thou that prophet? And he answered, No. Then said they unto him, Who art thou? that we may give an answer to them that sent us. . . . And they asked him, and said unto him, Why baptisest thou then, if thou be not that Christ, nor Elias, neither that prophet?" Furthermore, John bare record, saying, seeing Jesus coming unto him, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

In particular we are again told, (Rev. xxi. 22, 23) that in the new world, the baptized Jerusalem, or Temple itself of Christ, there was,—

"No need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it: for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof." And John bare record, saying, I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon Him. And I knew Him not; but He that sent me to baptise with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining on Him, the same is He which baptiseth with the Holy Ghost. And I saw and bare record that this is the Son of God."

Who was called the Lamb of God because he was offered in himself the sacrifice of God; for the remission

of sins by repentance, and regeneration; so that Christianity might prevail, be born incarnate, and possess the world. Of the spiritual light which testified of the Holy Ghost, amongst other evidences, we have this:—

"Jesus saw Nathaniel coming to him, and saith of him, Behold an Israelite, indeed, in whom is no guile! Nathaniel saith unto him, Whence knowest thou me? Jesus answered and said unto him, Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee. Nathaniel answered and said unto him, Rabbi, thou art the Son of God: thou art the King of Israel. Jesus answered and said unto him, Because I said unto thee, I saw thee under the fig tree, believest thou? thou shalt see greater things than these. . . . Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man."

Again we read of the Baptist, whose works were to perish:—

"He must increase, but I must decrease. He (that is to say Christ) that cometh from above, is above all; he that is of the earth is earthly, and speaketh of the earth. For he (that is to say Christ especially) whom God hath sent speaketh the words of God: for God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him. The Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hand."

But the words of Christ will at once testify of the Good and Holy and Almighty Spirit of himself.

"For as the Father raiseth up the dead and quickeneth them, even so the Son quickeneth whom he will. For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto him: that all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. He that honoureth not the Son, honoureth not the Father which hath sent him. Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation, but is passed from death into life. Verily, verily, I say unto you, The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live. For as the Father hath life in himself, so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself; and hath given him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man."

This is said with respect to the Word having been made flesh. After the resurrection (Matt. xxviii.) there is a similar divinely gracious and omnipotent averment. True to his appointment, Christ met his eleven disciples, or Apostles on the Mount in Galilee. "And when they saw him," we are told "they worshipped him: but some doubted." Perhaps, in order that the Scripture, or some mystery of the resurrection might be perfected, they were not allowed to comprehend him entirely:—

"And he came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the world."

Had he appeared in so glorious a form as the angel at the sepulchre, whose "countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow," he would by so doing, have cast off his manhood and have been no longer, as described in the Scriptures, the Son of God and the Son of Man, the promised Messiah, who was to save the world from the destroying curse of idolatrous darkness and wickedness, and perhaps from the total withdrawal of the light of the Son of Righteousness.

STRAY THOUGHTS ON THE ORIGIN AND  
PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

BY DIAGORAS.

No. V.

The dismemberment of the Macedonian Empire occasioned the decline of Grecian sculpture. As I have already stated, this decline extended over nearly 200 years, but the fatal blow to the existence of Greek art was given by the success of the Roman arms, 146 years before Christ. The Romans sacked the famous city of Corinth and deprived it of all the art treasures it had accumulated. Athens was also conquered and subdued 86 years B.C., and other cities soon shared the same fate. The glory of Greece faded, and was spoken of as a thing of the past; her glorious works of art were left to the caprice of a people little qualified to appreciate them. The rude and warlike character of the Romans, conquerors of the world, was so little in harmony with the cultivation of the gentler arts of peace, that we cannot be surprised to find the fine arts barely existing under their stern *regime*. Their thirst for conquest outweighed their passion for art; the works of Greece and Etruria, which they possessed, were only valued as trophies of conquest and victory, and were not regarded in the light of instruments by which their moral condition might be improved, or their barbarism, as a nation, modified. In the hands of the Romans the fine arts decreased rapidly; they possessed the finest works of Greece without possessing the genius or enthusiasm of their authors. Attempts were made by Sylla, Pompey, and Caesar to reinvigorate the progress of the fine arts. They collected gems, statues, &c., and invited to Rome the few remaining Grecian sculptors, who adorned Rome and many cities of Asia Minor with their works. During the reign of Augustus the fine arts received a fresh impulse. He carefully collected the various masterpieces of sculpture, and placed them in prominent positions throughout the city. No expense was spared to procure works of merit. The names of all the sculptors who lived during this period were Greek, chiefly Athenian. Pasiteles, Tropirus, and Evander were the most eminent, but although the arts were by these means in a measure revived, no new creative power was exhibited in the productions of this period; every new work served rather to show what had been, than presage any degree of eminence for futurity. From Augustus to Trajan, about 140 years, the principles and practice of the Greeks were closely followed. The taste and energy displayed by Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines caused this period to be accounted the golden era of sculpture in Rome. The distinguishing characteristic of the works of this period is minuteness of finish, displaying the work of the hand rather than the mind. The mechanical dexterity of the artists displayed itself in careful working with the file, the chisel, and the drill, giving an air of studied refinement to the work, to the utter extinction of all characteristic or natural expression. After the death of Hadrian sculpture rapidly declined, though, during the time of the Antonines, works of considerable merit were executed. The best Roman sculpture was that which adorned their public monuments, as the Trajan column, where the exploits of the Emperor are represented, in one continuous relief from the base to the summit, and are crowned by a statue of Trajan himself. The efforts of the Emperor Constantine to restore the feeling of admiration for art, which seemed to have forsaken Rome, were partially successful. He established schools of art and dis-

tributed prizes and privileges to distinguished students. By these means he succeeded in raising several considerable buildings, but in embellishing them he was obliged to have recourse to the sculptors of a former age. He sought afresh in the cities of Greece and Asia those gems of ancient art as were to be found yet remaining. The productions of the artists of his own time, who wrought chiefly in metal, showed but too plainly that the spirit of ancient art was lost. Rome at this period had a profusion of works of art, 11,000 works of Greek and Etruscan sculpture adorned that imperial city. So plentiful were works of art that Petronius, alluding to them, said it was easier to meet a god in Rome than a man. The Goddess of Fortune being almost universally worshipped, her statues were abundant. She was generally represented with a rudder in her right hand, while her left supported a cornucopia filled with fruits and corn—the rudder being a metaphorical allusion to her supposed dominion over the affairs of the world, and the cornucopia, a symbol of the plenty she bestowed on her favourites. After the period of the ascendancy of the Roman Emperors, one of the most common figures on Greek and Roman coins was the figure of this goddess. The Romans erected no less than twenty-five temples at Rome to Fortune. It is somewhat strange that such a people as the Romans, distinguished as they were for manliness and perseverance, should have been the least remarkable of all nations for any originality in genius, especially in art, but their warlike character could not be trammelled down to peaceful pursuits. Sculpture was the peculiar province of the people they had vanquished. They had no respect for art or artists, therefore, and considering them as little better than slaves, they were not likely to admire or practise successfully the art itself. The profusion of works of art in Greece supplied them with abundant means to decorate their buildings, and consequently there was less inducement to employ native artists to produce works which were greatly inferior to those they had at hand. Some writers have said that the date of the beginning of modern art should be fixed at that period when painting and sculpture were made subservient to the illustration of subjects connected with Christian worship. From the time of Constantine the arts slowly revived, and an original school made itself apparent in the rude attempts of the early Christians. In those early days it was not uncommon for artists to unite painting, sculpture, and architecture; but sculpture did not assume a distinct character till the time of Nicolo Pisano. He flourished about 1200 A.D. His works still adorn many cities of Italy. Magnificent marble pulpits in the cathedrals of Pisa, Siena, and Orvieto, enriched with statues and *bassi relievi*, illustrating the facts of scripture, are lasting monuments of his skill. Pisano lived to an advanced age, but, though several of his scholars produced works of more than average merit, it was not till 1330 that a fit successor appeared in the person of his grandson, Andrew Pisano, who executed at Florence a work of great beauty in bronze, illustrating the life of St. John. It forms one of the gates of the baptistry in that city. The first school of design was established at Florence A.D. 1350, and at the close of that century sculpture once more had firm footing in Italy, and Italian artists, wandering over Germany, France, and England, left traces of their genius in many of the sculptured ornaments of the Gothic edifices. Thus did art revive when tenderly nurtured by the mild genius of Christianity, and I trust to be able to trace throughout the whole subsequent progress of the fine arts, distinct tokens of its benign influence.

The fifteenth century holds a distinguished place in history in connection with the fine arts. In the first year of that century six great masters were competitors for the honour of executing the bronze doors of the baptistry of Florence. They were named:—Ghiberti, Brunellschi, Lamberti, Della Quercia, Valdambrino, and Dei Colle. Ghiberti, although only a youth of twenty-three, was the successful candidate, and the work thus assigned to him occupied forty years in execution, and is one of the greatest triumphs of modern art. The southern door of the baptistry had handed down to posterity the name of Andrea Pisano; the northern and eastern doors were destined to exhibit the skill and trumpet the fame of Lorenzo Ghiberti to future generations. The northern door represents the life of our Saviour. The eastern door the principle incidents of the Old Testament history. Michael Angelo is said to have exclaimed when he first saw these doors, "They are fit to be the gates of paradise." Donatello was another famous artist of this period. He worked in every variety of material. His marble statues of St. George and St. Mark, decorating the church of Or San Michele, at Florence, were greatly admired by Michael Angelo, who, after gazing at them, said, "Mark, why dost thou not speak to me?" Respecting this age of art, it may be justly said that modern sculpture had now reached its manhood. A character of faithful simplicity, or truth to nature, is visible in most works of art from the time of Nicolo Pisano, whose own style was remarkable for sweetness and absence of pretension.

#### ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

##### SPOILATIONS AND RENOVATIONS IN HEXHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

One of the monks of Hexham Abbey, writing the Saxon history of the church, said there was nothing to compare to it on this side the Alps. It was the fifth church that was built of stone in England, and was curiously and cunningly contrived throughout its foundations, with subterranean chapels and winding galleries. The statement of the incomparable excellence of the building might be ascribed to monkish exaggeration, but for the description of the peculiarities of the foundations proving to be correct. To this day the Saxon crypt, as built by the founder, Wilfred, in the seventh century, is one of the marvels of the county.

It differs from Norman and later crypts, inasmuch as it consists of several oratories and small chapels, branching out from one of large dimensions, in which there are the marks of an altar at the east end, a stone bracket, and three niches in the walls. Three winding passages in different directions form approaches to these lonely and dark cells. Another piece of corroborative evidence has been fortunately preserved in the Saxon Frid-stool, or seat of Sanctuary, from which to pluck a fugitive was to incur excommunication; and the presence of riches and honours in Saxon times was brought even more vividly to conviction, when the sexton, in 1853, dug up a large bronze vessel full of some thousands of Saxon Stycas, bearing dates of the eighth and ninth centuries.

The Saxon founder of Hexham Abbey, Wilfred, was created bishop, but was not permitted by the monarchs of those days to perform the duties of his office in peace. When his power was at its height—when he was served from vessels of gold—when the sons of princes and nobles were honoured by his notice and instruction—an attempt was made to wrest part of his episcopal privileges from him. Finding all appeal useless, he proceeded to Rome to lay his cause before the pontifical chair. The pope decided in his favour: as he did a second time, a few years afterwards, when Wilfred again journeyed to Rome for redress.

It was probably his familiarity with the arts in vogue beyond the Alps that led to the splendour that was exhibited in the adornment of Hexham Church; a surmise borne out by the old chroniclers, who affirm that the artists employed upon the structure came from Rome.

After the lapse of a century and a half, the bishopric was merged, with that of Lindisfarne, into the see of Durham. Thus denuded of some part of its importance, it fell a prey to the rapacity of the Danes, who were, in the Saxon times, the scourge that the Scots were to the northern ecclesiastical edifices in the Middle Ages—they destroyed both church and monastery. Scornful of the memory of the Venerable Bede, who was first ordained deacon, and afterwards invested with the full order of priesthood within these walls,—unmindful of the memory of Acca, the second bishop, to whom one of the extant epistles of Bede is addressed, and who enriched the monastery with a noble library, and with relics of the Apostles and Martyrs, collected at great cost, and who was, besides, "a heavenly singer," and one of the earliest encouragers of church music,—regardless of the sanctity of St. Cuthbert, who was some time bishop of Hexham,—careless of the many miracles that were reported to be performed at the different shrines, the structure was razed to the ground.

For two centuries the site remained a heap of ruins piled upon the subterranean chambers that thus escaped destruction. Then, when the Early English style was just beginning to prevail in its purest severity, the present building was erected, with all excellence of workmanship, in the form of a true cross; nave and choir being both 100ft. long, measuring from the point of intersection with the transepts. The tower, up to the parapets, was 100ft. high; and 100 lancet windows lighted the edifice. The transepts measure 157ft., and are 66ft. high. The details present the same consummate elegance, lightness, and variety, the same arcadings of lancets alternating with panels, enriched with clustered columns, the same ornamental carvings in the spandrels, as are found at the nine altars in Durham Cathedral, and in the priory churches of Brinckbourn, Lanercost, and Tynemouth. The triforium is surmounted by an unusually rich and imposing clerestory of arcades resting upon arcades of clustered columns, through which runs a continuous passage round the choir and transepts. Eight bells still hang in the tower, attuned to the nicest harmony, bearing dates and legends.

The second destruction of Hexham was effected by the Scots, who, in their ravaging marches between Carlisle and Newcastle, always found Hexham Abbey a well-stored halting-place midway. In 1296 they pillaged the monastery and set fire to the church, which last proceeding resulted in the utter annihilation of the nave—a loss that has never been restored. From that time the church has consisted of the choir and transepts only. The Scots, under King David, again visited Hexham, a few days before the battle of Neville's Cross. They failed not to leave a trail of desolation behind them as on every previous occasion. The battle of Hexham, between the White and Red Roses, which proved so fatal to the Lancastrian cause; and the romantic episode of Queen Margaret's flight with her youthful son, and guidance through the forests, and secretion in caves by a loyal robber, are also circumstances which have invested Hexham with more than common interest.

In the period when the Perpendicular style prevailed, a re-arrangement of the church was effected,—not a restoration; for, instead of re-building the burnt nave, a large Lady chapel was thrown out from the east end. Between two of the arches of the choir a shrine to the memory of a member of the great Northumbrian family of Ogle—Robert Ogle—was erected, and a stone oratory was subsequently placed between corresponding arches on the opposite side, as a shrine for Prior Richard. A rood-screen, richly panelled, carved, and decorated with "the Dance of Death," and oak stalls, were among the minor features of these improvements. Throughout all these changes the Saxon stone *Fridstool*, or *Frithestool*, was punctiliously kept near the altar, and, although in later times it has been occasionally shifted, still it has never been removed from the choir, until the alterations that have just been made; not even

when, by a mutual arrangement, the inhabitants agreed to abandon the parish church, which was in great decay, and to maintain the abbey church in its place. Despite the usual rough usage consequent upon the introduction of large galleries, sash windows, and high pews, the features of the choir were not so much disturbed and spoliated by this parochial arrangement as they have been recently.

The restoration has been in contemplation for some years, and has now been carried out. The re-opening ceremony took place on the 10th ult., when the newly-installed Bishop of Durham was the preacher. The first step towards its execution consisted in the purchase of several old houses that were built against the Lady chapel, and in their demolition. This proceeding disclosed the fact that the walls of this Perpendicular part of the building had been so cut into by the erection of these houses that it was considered advisable to take down and erase all existence of this chapel. The scheme of restoration then resolved itself into the rebuilding of the east end. A plan at first, however, was prepared by a London architect, and approved, and contracts entered into, which converted the splendid ancient choir into a neat modern parish church, and has unfortunately resulted in the loss of the two shrines that occupied two such important places before. So little provision was made for their preservation that the beautiful Perpendicular wood screen-work of the Ogle shrine is broken up and scattered, and the altar picture is now in the possession of the joiner, being claimed by him as part of the *old materials* he was entitled to *per contract*. It is a choice specimen of fifteenth century painting upon panel, and represents, on a surface about 8ft. by 4ft., in three compartments, the Virgin and Child, surrounded by a glory; our Saviour rising from the tomb, surrounded by clouds and stars; and St. John, also surrounded by a glory; the nimbi and ornaments being curiously raised in wax from the surface.

The stone shrine, reputed to be that of Prior Richard de Hexham, the historian of the abbey, has also been removed and re-set up, awkwardly, in the north transept; and at length, the Saxon stone Frid-stool, for so many centuries jealously kept near the altar, is removed to an unconsidered and unprotected place in the same transept. The ancient oak stalls have been plucked from their places by the roof-loft, and set up without their book-boards against the walls of the aisles; all to admit of the crowding of the new plain benches round the communion-table.

We are informed that a Newcastle architect is responsible for the new east end. We much regret that, instead of taking as the theme for his composition the matchless design and details of the choir, or the very beautiful arrangement of the two rows of triple lancets, with panels between each lancet, existing in the north transept, as the basis for this restoration, he has inserted six unnecessarily wide lancets, with a profusion of clustered columns between each, unlike anything in the church, composed from remains at Whitby with carvings from Stone Church, in Kent, and elsewhere.

The absence of proper historic and archaeological feeling in the working committee is apparent from the fact among others, that no competent person has been placed, locally, in charge of the restoration. This absence of supervision has enabled the contractors to use considerable license. On the day we visited the church they were forming a large warm-air drain, 6ft. wide and 6ft. deep, and 120ft. long, through the length of the north transept; that is to say, making a cutting through layers upon layers of coffins and skeletons,—the burials of generations,—the fragments of which were being wheeled out openly to the churchyard; and to form a cover for this drain the contractors were using up fragments of Norman coffin-lids with zig-zag ornaments, and entire gravestones of more modern date, because *the sexton thought the churchyard too full of them, and wanted them put out of his way*. Many sculptured stones were laying about the churchyard, of a very interesting description from their early character and comprehensiveness, of which it would be a great pity to lose sight. For the sake of future reference, and to enable the public to keep an eye upon them, we here catalogue two large stone coffin-lids, complete, with the simple legends—here Latin

and there English—deeply incised in large Early English capitals, respectively thus;—

JOHANNIS MALHERBE JACET HIC.  
HENRICUS DE WALTONA.  
ROBERT DE GISBURNE.  
ROBERTUS DE BEDEDELIDT.  
ROBERT DE KIRKEBRIDE.  
HIC JACET RAD DE TALKAN CANOIO.  
JOHES DE DALTONA.  
HIC JACET MATILDA UXOR LIPPI MENCENARN.

It is to be regretted that a person of antiquarian information, who, if we may judge from the carefully-written *Guide to the Church*, is not wanting, has not been deputed to watch proceedings of so much importance to historians and archaeologists. The lord of the manor and lay rector has given liberal aid to the extent of £5000, or more, towards the removal of the parasitical buildings and the renovation of the Abbey Church, which, we must repeat, might have been treated with more reverence for its historic antecedents.

There is a proposal to divide the diocese of Durham and form a bishopric of Northumberland, to which, it is said, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are favourably inclined. Hexham having already been an episcopal seat, might properly take precedence of Newcastle, Alnwick, Morpeth, or other competing towns, and claim restitution of its privileges as a see. Consider, then, the magnitude of the opportunity that has been lost. If the money just expended upon seating the edifice for this probability had been employed upon seating the large area under the tower and transepts, the Abbey Church would have presented every condition requisite for the various solemnities and ordinances connected with episcopal duties. As it is, this space remains a vacant vestibule to the crowded choir. If it had been taken into consideration we should not have had to deplore the transformation of the venerable choir into a closely-packed parish church, and the removal of historic memorials—the Saxon Frid-stool, the Ogle and Prior Richard's shrines, and the canons' oaken stalls.—*Builder*.

#### GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The old church at Basingham, which for years past has been falling into decay, has been reopened, after undergoing a restoration. The north arcade, which was partly Early English and partly Norman, has been taken down and reconstructed, the old Norman arch, which was in a good state of preservation, being again used. Two new arches have been placed at the side of the old one. The clerestory windows have been restored, and placed in the same position as they were before. The parapets on the nave and aisle have been taken down and restored, twelve new pinnacles being added to the nave, and placed on the old bases. A new chancel arch, with coping and cross on the apex, has been erected, and a new coping and cross have also been added to the chancel. The whole of the windows in the church have been taken out and restored, and reglazed with cathedral glass. A new tower arch has been added. The oak roof of the nave, north and south aisles, and porch, have been taken off and restored. New oak doors have been added to the south and north entrance, and to the tower. The inside of the church has been fitted up with open benches. The whole of the fittings of the nave and aisles are of fir. The nave and aisles have been paved with 6in. black and red Staffordshire bricks, and the chancel with Minton's 4in. square brick. The total cost of the restoration is upwards of £1200.

The parish church of New St. Michael's, Farnsfield, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln. The edifice stands principally on the site of the old church, which was formerly of very limited dimensions, and has been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the lower portion of the tower, and on a scale commensurate with the increased population of the parish. The new edifice is in the style of the fourteenth century, and consists of a nave, 60ft. by 21ft.; two aisles, with span roof, 60ft. by 15ft.; a chancel, with apsidal termination, 21ft. by 19ft.; and a porch and vestry. The tower, which now stands at the west end of the south aisle,



is connected with the same by the opening of the arch. The upper, or belfry stage, has been raised; and in it are four traceried windows surmounted by gables, from the intersection of which rises a plain slated spire to the height of 100ft. from the ground. The windows throughout the church are filled with tracery; and those in the clerestory are elevated by means of dormer gables, so as to appear externally over the ridge of the aisles roofs. These, with all the gables, are surmounted by crosses, of which, in stone and metal, there are upwards of twenty in number. The body of the church is filled with open benches; and in the chancel there is an organ recess, and seats and desks for the choir. The pulpit is of stone, and the prayer-desk and lectern of pierced and twisted ironwork.

St. Clement's Church, Ipswich, has been re-opened, after being enlarged and restored. The works were commenced in April, and include a new chancel and vestry; the site of the old vestry being now part of the church. These alterations, with a rearrangement of some of the old pews, give about 200 sittings. The roofs of the nave and aisles, which were much out of repair, some of the principal timbers being quite decayed, have been reconstructed and covered with slates instead of the old lead. The walls of the clerestory have been refaced with flintwork, and the old patterns of stone tracery over the surface restored; the stonework and glazing of the windows (twelve on each side) being new. The seats in the chancel are formed in open benches of oak, with tracery and poppy-heads; the altar-rail is oak, carved. The ceiling is boarded, and the roof constructed with solid arched principals of timber, resting on moulded corbels, the timber and boarding being stained and varnished. The east window, of five lights, is filled with stained glass, and below it is a new stone reredos.

The new Roman Catholic Church of Holy Cross, situated at the junction of Standish-street with Great Crosshall-street, Liverpool, has been opened for divine service. The edifice forms part of a pile of buildings erected from designs by Mr. Pugin, architect. They consist of a church, capable of accommodating about 800 persons, and a presbytery, &c., affording accommodation for a numerous community of the priesthood. At present the only noticeable portion of the exterior of the church is the western front, which is in the Gothic style. The general design consists of a rose window set in relieve 5 feet deep, the sill terminating in a cornice, beneath which are four windows with lancet-headed lights, these being partly intersected by the double gables which cover the two principal entrances. These details are bounded by two buttresses, which rise to the height of 60 feet, and divide the front into three compartments, indicating the positions of the nave and aisles. The apex of the main western gable is surmounted by an open bell-turret of stone, about 45 feet in height. The ecclesiastical style of the church merges into the domestic architecture of the presbytery, though both are brought out in the same line. The interior of the church consists at present only of nave, north and south aisles, and small chancel, the latter in reality being part of the nave; but it is intended, we believe, to add either a chancel with the aisles or a chancel and transept, making the building cruciform. The confessionals are recessed into the thickness of the south aisle wall instead of protruding into the body of the church. The nave is 102 feet long, 70 feet high, about 30 feet wide, and is separated from the aisles by six Gothic arches on either side, resting upon columns of polished Drogheda marble, with foliated capitals, sculptured in Caen stone, each capital being of a different design. The church is lighted principally by the clerestory windows, of which there are six on each side; they are Gothic, of four lights, with cusped tracery. Metal coronæ of gaslights, are suspended from the apex of each of the nave arches. The church is fitted throughout with benches formed of ornamental standards of cast-iron, with polished pitch-pine seats and kneeling boards. The altars are but temporary erections. The reredos is surmounted by a canopy and tabernacle work in Caen stone, polished red marble, and Derbyshire alabaster. The presbytery is entered from the church both at the eastern and western ends, and comprises a refectory, &c., on the basement; a library, parlour, and reception-room on the first floor; and numerous bedrooms, together with a cloister, on each floor.

The Roman Catholic Church of Penrith, dedicated to St. Catherine, has recently been enlarged. The dimensions of the church, as erected in 1850, were 18 feet by 40 feet. In 1860 the dimensions were more than doubled—the nave gaining an addition of 30 feet, with the apse, and the north and south transepts being 15 feet by 20 feet. The style of this latter addition is the Early English, besides the main altar enclosed by a screen within the apse. The south transept forms a “chapel of the Blessed Virgin;” and the north, a “chapel of St. Joseph.” Above the main altar there is a triangular window fitted with Cherubim. The two windows have two lights each in the north and south side of the apse, containing monograms of the four Evangelists, and are filled up at their heads with emblems of the *Agnus Dei* and the Pelican. The two-light windows above the “altar of the Blessed Virgin” in the south transept contain, one a figure of our Saviour, and the other that of Mary Magdalene. Between these lights is a figure of the Virgin, executed and painted by artists in Munich. The stained glass above the “altar of St. Joseph” is plain, bearing monograms of Joseph and our Lord. Between these lights is a figure of Joseph. The three light windows in the south transept contain seven passages of the history of our Lord. Above the screen is a large crucifix, and figures of the Virgin and St. John. The forty panels of the ceiling are filled with emblematical figures and monograms and inscriptions of our Lord, the Virgin Mary, the Apostles, Mary Magdalene, and of St. Catherine, the patroness.

The first stone has been laid of new schools about to be erected in connection with St. John's Church, Moulsham, at a cost of £1500. The building will stand immediately contiguous to Moulsham church, with an elevation towards Moulsham-street. It will include a boys' school, 39ft. 6in. long by 18ft. wide; a girls' school, 33ft. 6in. long by 18ft. wide; and an infant school 34ft. long by 17ft. wide, each room being 12ft. high to the plate. The entrance to the boys' school is by a porch, with hat-room attached on the south side; that to the girls' school, which has also porch and bonnet-room, being on the north side. The interiors of the school-rooms are to be faced throughout with white brick with bands and patterns in red brick. The roofs are open timbered and boarded, and in the centre of the boys' school rises a bell-turret, which also serves the purpose of ventilation. The boys' school is the principal elevation towards the street—two, three-light pointed windows, with double gable over, and the bell-turret rising between, forming the chief feature. The exterior is to be faced with yellow bricks, with bands and ornamental patterns in red and black bricks, and the roofs will be slated with blue and red Bangor slates in alternate bands.

The gigantic dock at Birkenhead is approaching completion, and it is expected that the water will be let into it in the course of a fortnight's time. The total water space of the Great Float is 110 acres, and the lineal space round it is upwards of four miles. The depth of water will be about nine feet below the old dock sill at Liverpool—amply sufficient for the requirements of the largest vessels.

ANCIENT COIN FORGERS.—The increasing taste for archaeological pursuits has sharpened the ingenuity of those knaves who prepare antiquities for the unwary collector. Two forgers are in the field with cleverly executed coins, struck from dies engraved on purpose, and they realise some times large sums at the expense even of the numismatics, who are thrown off their guard by the devices of these swindlers. At the present moment, there are persons travelling the country in all directions, with small parcels of Greek and Roman coins, chiefly genuine, among which they introduce a *very few rare specimens*, and call upon collectors, offering the entire lots for sale. They generally succeed by this artifice in realising a pretty good sum for a worthless batch of coins.

FIGURES PRODUCED BY SOUND.—If a drinking-glass, or a funnel of about three inches diameter at the edge, be filled with water, alcohol, or ether, and a strong note be made by drawing a violin-bow on the glass, a sound-figure will be formed on the surface of the liquid, consisting of nothing but drops of liquid. If the vessel gives the fundamental note, the figure forms a four-rayed star, the ends of which extend to the four nodal points; but if the note which the vessel gives be the second higher, the star will be six-rayed; and if the vessel gives still higher tones, other more numerous rayed stars are produced.—*Poggendorff's Annalen.*

## Literature.

### NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Amongst the works suitable for the approaching season, Mr. Hotten will shortly publish a new Christmas book by Dudley Costello, entitled *Holidays with the Hobgoblins; A Garland of Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern*, including several never before in any collection; a new edition of *The Biglow Papers*, with coloured illustrations by Cruikshank; and a most quaint volume by Balzac, *Contes Drolatiques*, containing a great number of most extraordinary and fantastic illustrations.

Coventry Patmore, in his new book, *Faithful for Ever*, attempts to palm the following prosy slip-slop upon the public for poetry:—

“For your sake, I am glad to hear  
You sail so soon. I send you, Dear,  
A trifling present; 't will supply  
Your Salisbury costs. You have to buy  
Almost an outfit for this cruise!  
But many are good enough to use  
Again, among the things you send  
To give away. My Maid shall mend  
And let you have them back.”

There is excellent domestic economy in the above extract; but Coventry Patmore deserves to be “sent to Coventry” for perpetrating such miserable attempts at poetry. Nor is the following a whit better:—

“I write to say  
Frederick has got, besides his pay,  
A good appointment in the Docks;  
Also to thank you for the frocks  
And shoes for baby.”

We can assure the writer, that it will be better for himself, better for society, that he should black shoes and clean knives for an honest livelihood, rather than impose such rubbish as the above on English readers for poetry.

Signor Zobi (whose able work on Tuscany during the Austro-Lorraine dynasty, published a few years ago, has taken high rank amongst historical writings) has published, at Florence, *Memoirs Economical and Political; or a Treatise on the Losses inflicted by Austria on Tuscany, from 1737 to 1859, proved from Official Documents*. It appears that, *maugrè* the pretence of the late Tuscan government to throw open the archives to all students, the important public documents on which Signor Zobi has founded these *Memoirs* were jealously kept from literary men, until the flight of the present ex-Duke. The revelations of Austrian spoliation and perfidy are so incredulous, that the Cavalière Antonia Zobi has deemed it necessary to publish the documents themselves, in proof of the truth of his assertions. We hope the work will soon be made known to English readers, by means of a faithful translation.

James A. Brown, a private in the Royal Artillery, has published a little work on *The North-West Passage and the Fate of Sir John Franklin*. It was at first delivered as a lecture to Mr. Brown's fellow-soldiers. The *Athenæum* in noticing the book says: “Independently of the precision and abundance of the information it contains, the book is remarkable for the excellence of its style, which is at once clear and eloquent.”

Mr. W. E. Hickson, in a letter to the *Athenæum*, dated October 16th, writing of a *Sothic* period, (“so called from Sirius, the Dogstar, for which the Egyptian name was *Solhis*”) says, that it may be of interest to notice an old and “serious mistake connected with this term, in reference to the nature of a *Sothic* period, which has commonly been described by historians, in a long succession, (one writer copying the statement of another), as a cycle of 1461 years. No such cycle of years is known in astronomy; but the figures have another and a very obvious origin. Read “days” for “years,” and we see at once what the Egyptians meant. A year consists of 365½ days, which, multiplied by four, gives the 1461 days of our modern Bissextile or Leap Year cycle. A *Sothic*

period, we may conclude, corresponded with an Olympiad; and the primitive object of the Olympic festivals, held every four years, was, we need not doubt, the intercalation and popular recognition of the day which we now, for the adjustment of solar time, add on every fourth year to the month of February.” And the writer adds:—“This is one of the numerous facts that have led me to respect the existence, on the part of the ancients, of a knowledge of the motions the heavenly bodies (or such of them, at least, as may be seen without telescopes), and, including the earth's rotation on its axis, much greater than has been generally supposed.”

Mr. H. Jennings has in the press a work on the Rosicrucians entitled *Curious Things of the Outside World*,

Mr. Findlay's *History of the Greek Revolution from 1821 to 1813* is finished, and will soon be in the hands of the printer.

Mr. James Hannay's contributions to the *Quarterly Review* will shortly appear in a collected form.

Mr. Dickens is writing a new story for *All the Year Round*, to be commenced at the beginning of December, when Mr. Lever's *A Day's Ride, a Life's Romance*, will be concluded.

A hundred and seventy-two years after the mortal remains of the immortal tinker, John Bunyan, had been buried in the vault of his true friend, the grocer, Mr. Stradwick, in Bunhill Fields burial grounds, and seven years after, the publication of the carefully collated collected edition of his works by his indefatigable, biographer and editor, Mr. George Offar, the English reader will be surprised and delighted to learn that an hitherto unpublished poem of the great allegorist is about to be issued by Mr. Hatton, with editorial notes by Mr. George Offar. We hope, in a future issue, to furnish some further particulars of this poem; for every fact connected with John Bunyan is interesting alike to the Christian, and to the literary world, “Bunyan,” says Macaulay, “is as decidedly the first of allegorists, as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakspeare the first of dramatists. Other allegorists have shown great ingenuity, but no other allegorist has ever been able so to touch the heart, and to make abstractions objects of terror, of pity, and of love.”

A mezzotint engraving of Mr. John Philip's picture, *A Prison Window at Seville*, has just been finished.

A new work, *A Memoir of the late Joseph Watson, Esq.*, is now in the press, from the pen of the Venerable Archdeacon Churton, the able author of *The Early English Church*, and other works of great research.

The Rev. Herbert Haines, M.A., has a work in the press which will be interesting to antiquaries, *A Manual of Monumental Brasses, comprising an Introduction to the Study of these Memorials, and a List of those remaining in the British Isles*. It is published under the sanction of the Oxford Architectural Society.

Mr. Richard Wright Procter, of Manchester, author of *The Barber's Shop*, and for many years well-known, especially in the north of England, for his genial writings, in prose and verse, under the signature of Sylvan, has issued a pleasant gossiping volume, entitled *Literary Reminiscences and Gleanings*, chiefly relating to Dr. Byrom, John Collier (better known as Tim Bobbin), Bolton Rogerson, Sam Bamford, J. C. Prince, and other Lancashire celebrities. “Many of the facts and figures here recorded,” says the author, “have been searched out with diligence, as Old Mortality searched out the epitaphs of the Covenanters, and though lacking the picturesque white pony and blue bonnet, the mallet and the chisel, of that pious pilgrim, I have tried to restore some fading names to the memory of the public, so notoriously treacherous and over-crowded. Our half-forgotten bards will be found blended with our established favourites; the weak being thus supported by stronger links of the same chain.” And he continues:—“Judging by experience, the graves most difficult to find are those of authors and artists. Generally speaking, parish clerks do not know them; and if by dint of questions put to obliging newspaper editors, and by patient research in silent consecrated acres, you succeed in finding the stone—if stone there be—which covers the departed man

of mind, it is possible his name will be absent; or, if present, be introduced in characters so small and insignificant, that you marvel the merit which drew you so far from your path can be so poorly represented. On the other hand, the graves easiest to trace are those of successful traders. Enter any churchyard or cemetery you may, these favourites of fortune will be found sleeping beneath the weight of the largest tombs, and the eulogy of the longest inscriptions. Yet, after all, these elaborate monuments can win merely the passing glance of curiosity, while the simple stone, when bearing a notable name, attracts the pilgrim from afar. So the spirit of justice hovers above the churchyard, and the spirit of freedom keeps her company. Here is no shrinking from the empty purse or the unfashionable form; freed from the trammels of pride, mind mingles with mind in a communion purely spiritual, dispensing with the formality of an introduction, or even the presentation of a card."

The demand for American Books in Italy is becoming of some commercial importance. The house of Daille & Co., of Milan, has effected an arrangement with Mr. Charles B. Norton, of New York, for the supply of American books and periodicals. A specimen copy of every journal in the United States has been ordered by the house referred to.

On of the Few Ripe Scholars that France can boast of—M. Eichoff, Inspector of the University—has published a new work, being a comparison between the Indian epic, the "Ramayana" of Valmeeki, with the epic poetry of the ancients, illustrated by means of a French translation and imitations in Latin verse. This valuable addition to classic literature and philology entitles its author to take rank by the side of Bopp and Max Muller among the *savants* of the day.

In the Budget of Holland for next year, 4000 florins are put down for the encouragement of learning and science. Among other undertakings to be patronised are a general dictionary of the Dutch language, and a work containing a description of all the insects in the country, and the best means of destroying them.

The first elaborate history as yet written of the Russian army, from the pen of Captain von Stein, a Prussian officer, resident for some time past in Russia, is on the eve of publication. The subject is treated on a large scale, and the work will comprise many volumes, with plates, illustrations, &c. As the author writes in German, the book will be at once available for professional men in England. An excellent history of the Cossacks, by an anonymous writer, has just been issued at Leipzig.

Some curious statistics have been lately published in Germany respecting Homœopathy. According to these it appears that there are 3,254 homœopathic doctors, of whom 1,612 are Americans. In France there are 403, in England 244, in Spain 94, in Belgium 26, in Holland 7, in Switzerland 34, in Italy 141, in Russia 67, and in Portugal 47.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### THE PROVINCES AND THE CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—It has long been a great cause of regret that our charities do not receive better support from the provinces, and my attention has been again especially drawn to this lamentable fact by the list of subscriptions and donations to the Boys' School for the year 1859, which has just come into my hands. I must own I was startled at the total absence of some counties, and the great deficiency of many others, and the enquiry naturally suggests itself as to the cause of this want of support. Does it arise from the lukewarmness of Prov. Grand Masters and their deputies, exercising an influence over Worshipful Masters of lodges and the brethren generally? Or does it arise from a lack of information, or an indifference to that "distinguished characteristic" which is so forcibly paraded, if not im-

pressed, on an initiate? I fear that to one or other of these causes must be attributed the meagre list of provincial assistance now before me, for surely it cannot be from a general wish of lodges to hoard up money, and I would fain hope it is not from a too liberal and too frequent use of the knife and fork, though a novice might suppose that these were the working tools, and "The Banquet" the "Rough Ashlar." From whatever course it may proceed, it is worth the enquiry of every Freemason as to how it can be remedied, and my object in this letter is to call attention to the fact, leaving it in the breast of every brother, who feels he has not acted his part, to at once make up for shortcomings. I turn from the list of subscriptions and donations, to the list of candidates for the last election, and I find that out of thirteen candidates, nine were from the provinces, as were also five out of the seven elected. Let us see how the case stands with these, and what claims the towns and counties from which they are sent, have on the funds of the Boys' School.

At the head of the poll, by a large majority, stands the candidates from Stockton-on-Tees in the North Riding of Yorkshire, of which the Earl of Zetland is Prov. Grand Master. This town is not named in last year's list of subscriptions, but the province figures for ten guineas. The second successful provincial candidate is from Bedford, but in vain we search the subscription list for the town or the county—are there no Masons there? The third successful Prov. candidate is from Hull, the only subscriptions being from lodge No. 65, of two guineas; this also is in the Grand Master's province, as well as the first. The fourth is from Walsall, the Lodge No. 786, subscribes one guinea. The Province of Staffordshire, twenty guineas. The fifth successful candidate is from Cleckheaton; the lodge there (No. 1052), gives five guineas, the Province of West Yorkshire, 319 guineas, verily it may be said, the last shall be first, and the first last.

Of unsuccessful candidates from the provinces, taken in rotation of numbers polled, the first is from Huntingdon; neither town nor county in the subscription list. The second is from Devon, the county subscribes ten guineas. The third is from Monmouthshire, which subscribes two guineas. The fourth is from Northampton, which subscribes eleven guineas.

I have given the above figures from the subscription list to show how little, with one or two honourable exceptions, is subscribed by those provinces who sent candidates to the Boy's School at the last election. The subscriptions from many other counties are equally small, but as they sent no candidates, I forbear naming them, but I trust one and all will see the necessity of putting their shoulders to the wheel, so that not only this charity, but the others, may ere long be enabled to admit all applications *without election*. One thing strikes me very forcibly on examining the list of successful candidates at the last election, and which I shall be glad if some brother, well up in working elections, would explain, I mean the difficulty which the West Yorkshire candidate appears to have had, and the ease with which two other candidates seem to have ridden in on the back of the Grand Master.\* I must own that I am puzzled with this, seeing the disproportions of the subscriptions in the two provinces. There must be something in a *name* after all, even for charity. Is there such a thing as helping that province, to carry favour in Grand Lodge? However be, this as it may, my object will be gained, should this letter stir up the provinces to increased labour, so that all may be admitted; the London brethren do their duty, let us do likewise.

I am Sir and Brother, truly and fraternally yours,

P. PROV. G.W.

P.S.—I gather from the balance sheet before me, that the new buildings for the Boy's School are completed; will some brother, through your columns, kindly inform those at a distance of their accommodation and usefulness. Information respecting the various charities might be frequently given in this way, without our having to wait for annual reports, which sometimes are long in reaching us.—P. PROV. G.W.

\* We believe that the Grand Master takes no part in the elections, but the members of the province look after their own business, and are fortunate in having a good working representative in London, who never neglects the interests of his friends.



## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

A new lodge, the Victoria Rifles (No. 1,124) was consecrated at the Queen's Arms, Kilburn Gate, on Thursday next, when the ceremony was performed by Bro. S. B. Wilson, P.G.D. Bro. W. L. Collins was installed as the first master, and Bro. Burton, P.M., of No. 9 and 292, invested as Secretary.

We hear that a warrant is about to be applied for, for a new lodge under the title of the South Western to be held in the Railway Mechanics' Institution, Nine Elms.

Application is also to be made for a warrant to hold a new lodge at Stony Stratford, Warwickshire.

A new lodge, entitled the Ranelagh, is to be consecrated at the Windsor Castle, Hammersmith, on the 13th inst. Bro. Purbroke, P.M. of the Crystal Palace Lodge, will be the first Master.

The *Freemasons' Calendar and Directory* for Ireland, for the year 1861, is announced for publication on or before St. John's day, December 27th.

### METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF INDUSTRY (No. 219).—The second meeting for the season of this large and influential lodge was held on the 23rd of October, at Bro. Quelch's (Dick's Coffee House), Fleet-street, Temple-bar. We are happy to perceive that this lodge sustains the career of usefulness and prosperity which it has for some years achieved. There were four initiates, three passings, and two raisings, and we are informed that the number of candidates for admission is considerable. There are several members of this lodge who have attained reputation as officers of other lodges, as, for instance, the Master of Lily Lodge of Richmond, Bro. Fairbairn, and the recently installed Master of St. Luke's Lodge, Chelsea, Bro. Platt. The Worshipful Master (Dr. Nolan) took occasion to propose a toast to the prosperity of these lodges, as having claims upon the especial fraternity and good wishes of the "Industry." Several distinguished visitors made the occasion very agreeable. The banquet was served in Bro. Quelch's best manner. Bro. Ford, of the Christy's Minstrel's, and several other musical gentlemen of reputation, gave also peculiar interest to the evening by their harmony. As a hive is the appropriate crest of this industrious lodge, we may suitably express the wish that the members may continue to be "busy bees," and that the result of their labours may prove as agreeable and profitable as heretofore.

### INSTRUCTION.

ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE (No. 85).—A very numerous meeting of the members of this lodge, was held on Sunday evening at Bro. Ireland's, the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane, for the purpose of working the fifteen sections of the lectures. Bro. Rogers (of the Lodge of Confidence, No. 228) presided. The business of the evening was thus distributed:—First Lecture—First section, Bro. Gilchrist; second, Bro. Palmer; third, Bro. Frankling; fourth, Bro. Swincock; fifth, Bro. Moss; sixth, Bro. Robins's seventh, Bro. Sissons. Second Lecture—First section, Bro. W. Southall; second, Bro. fifth, Bro. Druker; third, Bro. Farmer; fourth, Bro. Anslow; and second, Bro. Ireland; and third Bro. Moss. The lodge having resumed Druker. Third Lecture—First section, Bro. H. Thompson; to the first degree, a cordial vote of thanks was passed, and ordered to be recorded on the minutes to Bro. Rogers, for the ability he had displayed in discharging the duties of the chair that evening. Bro. Rogers acknowledged the compliment, and the lodge was closed in due form.

CONFIDENCE LODGE (No. 228).—The usual weekly meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday evening at Bro. Wadson's, the Bengal Arms Tavern, Birch-lane. Bro. Burch presided as W.M. The ceremony of initiation and the last four sections of the lectures were worked, after which Bro. Jackson, P.M. of the parent lodge, proposed that a second donation of ten guineas should be made from the funds of this lodge towards the Aged Freemasons' Amnity Fund, to be placed in the hands of Bro. Haydon, W.M. of the Domestic Lodge, for which he will act as steward at the coming festival. The motion was unanimously agreed to. This lodge is now doubly life governors to the Aged Freemasons' Fund, the Widows' Fund, and the Boys' and Girls' School.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### DURHAM.

GATESHEAD.—*Lodge of Industry* (No. 56).—This lodge held their regular monthly meeting at the Grey Horse on Monday, Oct. 22, there being present, Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., as W.M., the W.M. being unable to attend from illness; Bro. A. Clapham, P.M.; Bro. Bryden, S.W.; Bro. Alexander, P.M., as J.W.; and a full attendance of the brethren. Bro. Cowan was passed to the second degree by Bro. A. Clapham, P.M. Bro. W. Morrow, P.M., explained the working tools, and Bro. Winter, S.W., 793, gave the charge. Mr. Little, who had been previously ballotted for, was presented and initiated into the mysteries of the Order by the acting W. M., with his usual earnestness. The S. W. gave the charge, and explained the working tools. Before the lodge was closed the W. M. reminded the brethren that he was a steward of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, and distributed subscription papers amongst them, hoping to receive them back well filled. Business being over, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, where the regular loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and responded to, and the brethren separated at ten o'clock.

#### KENT.

##### PROV. GRAND LODGE.

We last week published the proceedings in Prov. Grand Lodge, and we now proceed to report those at

##### THE BANQUET.

At six o'clock the brethren re-assembled in the Assembly Rooms, Harmer-street, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, to partake of an elegant banquet. On the removal of the cloth,

The PROV. GRAND MASTER rose to propose the toast which was first honoured at every meeting of Masons—a toast which, both as Englishmen, proud of a Queen of whom it was their good fortune to be subjects, and as Masons, proud of the Craft to which they belonged, he called upon them to drink with all the customary honours—the old toast of "The Queen and the Craft." (Loud cheers.) The union implied in this toast appeared to him most significant. Let despotic monarchs, if they would, place Freemasonry under a ban in the dominions over which they ruled—it was the boast of the Masons of England that Her Majesty had no more loyal subjects than these who belonged to the craft; and he therefore called upon them to drink the toast with that cordiality with which it was always received. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was enthusiastically drunk, the band playing the National Anthem.

The GRAND MASTER next called upon the brethren to do honour to a toast which he was sure would be most cordially received. It was the peculiar good fortune of the Masons of England to be presided over by a nobleman so distinguished as the Earl of Zetland. (Cheers.) Courteous to all, ever ready to receive with brotherly kindness those who approached him, whether in Grand Lodge or in private life—a Mason well versed in the mysteries of the Craft, and assiduous in the discharge of the onerous duties of his high office—his lordship had won the respect and confidence of the numerous Order over whom he presided. (Cheers.) As Masons, therefore, as brethren to whose prayer his lordship had recently turned an attentive and compliant ear, he called upon them to drink a bumper to the health of "The Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland." (Loud cheers.)

The GRAND MASTER proposed as the next toast, "The Deputy Grand Master of England, and the Grand Officers, present and past." In Masonic lodges, as in every other association, some must rule and govern, and some must be ruled and governed; and it argued no small skill and capacity on the part of the past and present Grand Officers of England that Freemasonry was at this time in so flourishing a condition. (Cheers.) Amongst those included in the toast, there were gentlemen who would confer lustre upon whatever position they might be called upon to occupy, and therefore any eulogiums which he might make must be alike superfluous and weak. Amongst the Grand Officers who had honoured the brethren of Kent with their presence he was happy to notice the Rev. Bro. Bowyer, the Grand Chaplain of England, who, in addition to his other claims upon their notice, had assisted in the solemn services of the Church that day, and with whose name he would couple the toast. (Cheers.)

The G. CHAPLAIN in responding, said that before he applied himself to the duty of returning thanks for the officers of the Grand Lodge, of which he was the senior Officer present, he must congratulate them upon the glorious spectacle which had been witnessed that day. (Cheers.) He never saw the duties of the lodge performed with more talent, tact, or good taste; and he was never present at a larger or more respectable assembly of Masons than this of the

brethren of Kent. (Cheers.) He believed the proceedings of that day would have the effect of raising the position of Masonry in Kent, and that ere long this province would prove to be second to none, either in number or influence, in the kingdom. (Cheers.) Under the presidency of the nobleman who had that day been solemnly installed as Prov. G.M., he doubted not that Freemasonry would advance to the highest state of prosperity; and, by advancing their own prosperity, they would promote that of the Grand Lodge of England, on behalf of the Officers of which he begged to return them his most cordial thanks. (Cheers.)

The D. Prov. Grand Master said—I have a very pleasant duty to perform, which you will all readily anticipate. Many of those present have heard me speak in this room before, but I do not know that I ever rose with more peculiar feeling of gratification than on the present occasion. It has been said that the G.M. of England performs his duties well. I think we shall all give a hearty response to that, when we remember that his lordship promptly attended to the wishes unanimately expressed by the members of the lodges of Kent, on both sides of the county, with respect to the appointment of Prov. G.M. (Cheers.) Nothing could more plainly show that the insinuations which have appeared in some newspapers or periodicals, as to certain influences prevailing in the Grand Lodge, partly in reference to political, partly in reference to other matters, had no foundation whatever in fact, than that the G.M. of England immediately responded to the wishes of the province, and appointed as our G. M. a nobleman who, though politically opposed to him, he knew to be a worthy member of the Craft—(cheers)—one who would act in accordance with the feelings and inclinations of the Masons of Kent, and use his utmost endeavours to promote the prosperity of Freemasonry in the province over which he ruled. (Loud Cheers.) I know there are many members of the Craft present who, coming as they do from long distances, will be obliged to leave early, and therefore my remarks must necessarily be brief. My lord (continued the speaker) you are a young man and a young Mason, but the members of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Kent look with perfect confidence to you in every respect. (Cheers.) We believe you have Masonic principles at heart—we know you have all the courage of an Englishman—(loud cheers)—we therefore anticipate that while your conduct will be firm and dignified to every member of the province, yet that these qualities will be combined with that courtesy which always becomes an English nobleman, and with that kindness which always characterises an English gentleman. (Loud Cheers.) I would direct your attention to the motto over the entrance to this room—“*Constantia et Virtute.*” When I came here this morning an indefatigable member of the decorative committee, Bro. Johnson, drew my attention to the fact that this motto is that of our Grand Master’s family. (Hear, hear.) I may also say that it is a Masonic motto. What do we mean by “*constantia*?” We mean, and know, my lord, that you will preserve the ancient landmarks of our order. (Cheers.) What do we mean by “*virtute*?” We mean, and know, that your lordship will conduct yourself in every capacity through life both as a man and a Mason; and I trust, my lord, that should your term of office be extended to the space of fifty years, though many of us present will then have entered the valley of the shadow of death, your jubilee year will be celebrated by such another meeting as that we have witnessed this day, and that you will then receive the same congratulations, the same kindness and esteem from the Masons of Kent as have been tendered you on this occasion. (Loud cheers.) It is the earnest aspiration of the Provincial Grand Lodge that you may long be spared to preside over them, and we are convinced you will do so with all that kindness and gentlemanly bearing which you have displayed this day. (Cheers.) Knowing the name you bear, we are confident that nothing will induce you to swerve from the strict paths of rectitude, and should you ever be tempted to do so, we are assured that the memory of those ancestors who have won for themselves so distinguished a place in their country’s annals will at once check any feeling approaching the base or grovelling, and that you will maintain unsullied the proud name you bear, as well as the fair fame of Masonry in Kent. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Prov. GRAND MASTER, whose rising was the signal for a renewed burst of cheering, responded in the following terms:—I really can scarcely find words to express adequately the deep sense I entertain of the very kind manner in which those present, including many distinguished members of the Craft, have responded to the health of one called to preside over this province, although so young. (Cheers.) It will be long before I shall—nay, I never can, even though it pleased Providence to extend my life to the term mentioned by Bro. Dobson, and all through that time I were to do my duty to the Craft unexceptionably—merit the kindness you have this day shown towards me, untried as I am and comparatively unknown in this province. (Cheers.) I would yet again thank you for the large attendance at this, my inaugural festival; for I can

assure you, if I may be allowed to do so, I take it as no slight compliment to myself. (Cheers.) Many of you, I know, have come from long distances in order to be present to-day, and in so doing you have given another proof of your devotion to the Craft. (Cheers.) The circumstances under which I am called to this chair are exceedingly grateful to me—both because it was at the unanimous prayer of the provincial lodges, and because the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England so readily gave effect to that prayer. (Cheers.) I feel the acceptance of this office to be no slight and trivial charge, and I trust the flattering anticipations of Bro. Dobson may be realized. (Cheers.) Of one thing I can assure you—I am as determined as Bro. Dobson himself could wish not to deviate from the ancient landmarks of the order—(cheers)—and it will be my earnest endeavour never to disgrace the chair which has been occupied by so many eminent predecessors. (Cheers.) I hope the good cause we all have at heart will not stand still in Kent—that our numbers will be increased year by year—that, as the province over which I have the good fortune to preside now comprises no fewer than seventeen lodges, so each succeeding year may see one added to the list, and the members of those already in existence largely augmented—and that when the time arrives for me to resign this office, Freemasonry in Kent may be ten times as flourishing as at present. (Loud cheers.) It is only by your hearty and unanimous support—such a support as that which you have so kindly rendered me to-day—that I can hope to carry out the duties of Provincial Grand Master to your satisfaction. That support I feel confident I shall not solicit in vain; and in again thanking you, I can only say that it is from the very bottom of my heart. (Cheers.) Perhaps, however, before I sit down, it may not be out of place if I were to make one or two remarks which have occurred to me. I have recently seen some observations as to the mode in which the funds collected in this province for the Masonic Charities are administered, and hopes expressed that some change in this respect should be made. Now to me the present system, giving as it does to each of the present lodges in the province the privileges of a life-governorship for the different charities, appears to be so excellent that I should not be disposed to recommend or support any alteration. (Cheers.) Another subject is, that I have observed several Masons who have attended to-day wearing Mark jewels. It may not be unknown to many of you that I myself hold a higher position in Mark than in Craft Masonry; but at the same time it is my duty to tell you that Mark jewels ought not to be worn in a Craft lodge. (Hear hear.) In saying this, I wish not to be thought speaking anything derogatory of Mark Masonry; on the contrary, I think it a graceful addition to the second degree, but still, not being recognised by Grand Lodge, the jewel must not be worn in a Craft lodge. (Hear.) It has been asserted, I know, that the Grand Lodge of Mark Masonry was instituted in opposition to the Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Master would not countenance its members; but no better refutation of these statements can be afforded than the fact that the Grand Master did not hesitate to appoint me to the position I now occupy, although I am the Deputy Grand Master in Mark Masonry. (Hear, hear.) Having thus set this matter on a right footing, it now only remains for me to perform the pleasing duty of drinking all your healths collectively, and to reiterate the hope that while your anticipations with respect to myself may be fulfilled, so may I also experience that friendly kindness and cordiality which I have this day received. (Loud cheers.)

The Prov. GRAND MASTER rose and said:—The pleasing duty now devolves upon me of proposing the health of that distinguished Brother who has this day been invested Deputy Provincial Grand Master. (Loud cheers.) That cheer tells me how popular, and how deservedly popular, is Bro. Dobson amongst the Masons of Kent. (Cheers.) When called to this chair, my first duty was to look around amongst the Masons of the province for one whom I could select as my deputy. I took the advice of many members of the Craft, and I may say the unanimous voice of all pointed to Bro. Dobson as best fitted to discharge the duties of that important office. (Cheers.) Few appointments could have been more consonant with my own feelings, for while I respect him as a Mason, I cannot do otherwise than admire his private virtues. (Cheers.) With his good qualities many present are more intimately acquainted than myself, as for many years he has discharged important civil duties in this borough—how worthily that piece of plate will tell (pointing to a magnificent candelabrum presented to Bro. Dobson by the inhabitants of the town). (Cheers.) I now, therefore, call upon you to drink this toast with every honour, for I am sure that no honour you can give it will be more than that which its subject deserves. (Loud cheers.)

The toast having been most warmly drunk,

The DEPUTY PROV. GRAND MASTER, after thanking the brethren for the compliment said:—The circumstances connected with my appointment to the office I now hold are pretty well known to most

of you. During the interregnum between the resignation of the late Prov. G.M. and the appointment of the present, the G. Reg. of England wrote and asked me to take upon myself the duties of Deputy G.M. for this province. As, by doing so, I thought I might perhaps control the choice and inclination of the new G.M., I hesitated to accept the office, but the proposal was made with so much kindness that after consulting with several brethren, I consented. When his lordship was appointed G.M., it was, of course, very gratifying for me to find that, though he was unaware I had been already appointed by the Grand Registrar, he had determined to name me as his deputy. (Cheers.) As far as I am individually concerned, I have now for a long time—indeed, with the exception of two years, ever since I have joined the lodge to which I belong—held an important post. I can appeal to my brethren whether I have ever betrayed their confidence, whether I have acted other than as a man and a Mason; and from my past antecedents, I trust you will be assured that nothing shall induce me to transgress the landmarks of our Order, but that it will ever be my earnest endeavour to promote the welfare of Masonry throughout the province. (Loud cheers.) There are one or two observations I wish to make. You will doubtless look upon me somewhat in the light of a Prime Minister, as his lordship's various avocations must of necessity take him frequently from the province; but I am more at home, and if masters of lodges in the province require aid or advice in any way, I shall always be most willing and happy to render it to the best of my ability. (Cheers.) I hope also to visit frequently the various lodges of the province, and to make myself acquainted with the individuals of whom they are composed, so that I may be enabled to tender to the Prov. G.M. from personal knowledge, such advice in the selection of Prov. Grand Officers as shall conduce alike to the promotion of Masonry, and the credit of the Prov. Grand Lodge. (Cheers.) There is another subject on which I would say a few words. Social qualities are all very well in their way. No one can more heartily desire than myself that such qualities may always remain a prevailing feature of Masonry, so long as they do not interfere with other and higher virtues. The brethren of my own lodge will tell you that I have always upheld the dispensation of hospitality to our brother Masons of the province—we always keep a shot in the locker for that purpose—and we are proud to have the opportunity of thus entertaining you to-day. (Cheers.) But don't let social qualifications interfere with the higher virtues of brotherly charity and love. There are many ways of looking at this. It frequently happens that a P.M. is presented with a jewel by the lodge to which he belongs. He wears it on his breast, but perhaps it is scarcely treasured by him. Now, this is what we have done, and which I would recommend for your adoption. When we were disposed to show the regard we entertained for Bro. Ashley, who sits there—(cheers)—after a long period of office, instead of giving him a bauble which he could wear for a few years, we contributed enough to purchase a governorship in one of the Masonic charities, giving to Bro. Ashley the right of presentation during his life, with reservation to the lodge afterwards. (Cheers.) It was called the "Ashley Testimonial," and as such it was registered with the Masonic Charity. There it will remain inscribed till time is no more, for I believe the Masonic charities, based as they are upon the principles of truth and virtue, will exist as long as this earth shall last, so that you prove but true to the great principles upon which they are founded. (Cheers.) Let me hold that out as an exemplar for other lodges, and instead of wasting—for I cannot term it otherwise—your funds upon baubles which only appertain to individuals, and which are no use to them or others after their owners have passed through the valley of the shadow of death—instead of this, I say, when you are desirous of evincing your esteem for a worthy brother, let your testimonial take the shape I have suggested, so that, while it is the means of assisting the noble charities in connection with the order, it will also survive as long as Masonry exists. (Cheers.) To turn to another matter, I am afraid that Freemasonry is very often made an excuse for neglecting your domestic duties—that very many of you say at home you are obliged to attend some meeting of the lodge, when such is not the fact. (No, no.) You may think that no harm is done—that it is only an excuse for the moment—but you don't see the depth of it, or consider the way in which it works. A prejudice is created against Masonry—and, God knows, there is enough prejudice against it in the outer world—but a prejudice is created against our Craft in a place which should be one of its most sacred shrines—your own homes. (Cheers.) This ought not to be—your wives should feel as glad and as proud that you are Freemasons as you are yourselves. (Hear, hear.) And if you did not make such excuses as those to which I have hinted—which are made by brethren in this town, and by other brethren in the province—there is no reason on earth why, with such high and holy institutions as ours, the domestic circle should not become one of the strongholds of Freemasonry. (Cheers.) Let me also impress upon you the great importance of

establishing lodges of instruction, in connection with your various provincial lodges. (Hear, hear.) For a long time we went on without a lodge of instruction, and it is a positive fact that for three years after I was a member of the lodge, I never saw the closing down in the third degree. But now, since the establishment of a lodge of instruction, the business is gone through in a proper and orderly manner. Nothing can prove more beneficial to the Craft than the establishment of these lodges, which make the members practical working Masons, unfolding to them the secret depths of Masonry, and explaining the hidden beauties which it veils. (Cheers.) In Gravesend the effect has been to increase the number of members from forty or fifty to an hundred; and under the genial rule of his lordship, with the impetus which this day's proceedings will give to us, I have no doubt that even that number will soon be largely increased. (Cheers.) You must excuse me if I have touched upon tender points, some of you may feel hard hit—all I can say is, let those wear the cap whom it fits. (A laugh.) Those who are acquainted with me know that while I never flinch from pointing out faults, I am always ready to recognise the merits of a brother. The same rule will guide my conduct as Deputy Grand Master; and if I visit a Provincial Grand Lodge, and observe anything which I do not think worthy of imitation or continuance, I shall not hesitate to declare my opinion. (Hear, hear.) In the discharge of the duties of my office, it will always be my endeavour to render Freemasonry conducive to the glory of God, to promoting the welfare of all mankind, and contributing as far as possible to the social comfort of the brethren here, and their eternal happiness hereafter. (Loud cheers.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER then proposed a toast which all would be desirous to honour—it was the health of the Provincial Grand Chaplain, Bro. Hill. (Cheers.) Those brethren present who had attended church in the morning would bear him out in the remark that many and eloquent as had been the sermons preached at various provincial grand festivals, few equalled none could excel, the sermon delivered by Bro. Hill that day. (Cheers.) Few sermons to which he had ever listened were better calculated than this to set forth the intimate connection which existed between Masonry and Christianity—few discourses proved more convincingly that the principles on which Masonry was founded were identical with the highest interests of mankind. (Cheers.) Without further preface, then, I call upon you to drink the health of the Provincial Grand Chaplain. (Loud cheers.)

The PROV. GRAND CHAPLAIN said:—In acknowledging the compliment, I must, indeed, have been of a very cold and indifferent temperament if I could have looked upon the scene at the church to day untouched and unmoved. (Hear, hear.) A more attentive congregation I never had the pleasure of preaching to, and it was a welcome sight to see so many Masons gathered together from all parts of the province uniting in the solemn services of the Church and offering their devotions to the G. A. O. T. U. (Hear, hear.) And here we are this evening, assembled around the social board, and I could almost wish that the outer world might be allowed a glance within this hall to witness the many happy countenances, and the brotherly harmony observable on all sides. Their estimation of Freemasonry could not fail to be elevated by the scene. (Cheers.) I may be excused if I say that it has afforded me great pleasure to listen to the remark of our worthy Deputy Grand Master—containing so much of truth and knowledge expressed in such flowing eloquence that I was reminded of Nestor of old. (Cheers.) I hope and trust that all present will consider carefully and well the words of wisdom to which Bro. Dobson gave utterance, and though the medicine may be bitter at the moment, it will assuredly work a good effect in the end. (Cheers.) Then, instead of the Order to which we are all proud to be long sinking in the estimation of those who are dear to us as our own lives, our wives and children shall say to us—"We honour you, father—I honour you, husband—because you are a Freemason." (Loud cheers.) From the events of this day I hope and believe that a glorious future is dawning upon us, and that ere long the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent will be second to none in the kingdom. (Loud cheers.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER requested the brethren to drink a bumper to the health of one who had come amongst them that day at no small personal inconvenience—he referred to the Right Worshipful the Prov. G. M. of Cambridgeshire, who was kind enough to perform the ceremony of installation. (Cheers.) This was a ceremony which seldom occurred, and the impressive manner in which it had been performed that day by Bro. Hall almost made him regret that Provincial Grand Masters were not like triennial parliaments or other ephemeral creations, so that the brethren might enjoy more frequent opportunities of witnessing this graceful ceremonial. (A laugh.) Seriously speaking, all must have been highly pleased at the manner in which the duties of installing master were discharged by Bro. Hall, and he now begged to propose his good health. (Cheers.)

Bro. HALL, Prov. G. M. for Cambridgeshire, in reply, said: My

humble services to-day are more than amply repaid by the very kind manner in the Provincial Grand Master and the brethren present have just acknowledged them. It has been a source of great gratification to me to be present to-day on every account, not only because, in so doing, I fulfilled the commands of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England, but because I feel certain I was complying with the wishes of every member in the province. (Cheers.) Though the office of Provincial Grand Master is not elective, and I should therefore be incorrect in saying that the noble president was placed in the position which he now occupies by the voice of the brethren, yet I am quite sure that the Grand Master, in making this appointment, only anticipated and fulfilled the wishes of the brethren of the province, and that no other appointment would have been received by you with such unanimous satisfaction. (Cheers.) I have had considerable experience in provincial Masonry, and I know what are the duties of Provincial Grand Master. How those duties are likely to be fulfilled by the noble brother in the chair, you are best able to judge. He has youth, station, education, and the goodwill of the brethren all in his favour, and if he does not make use of those advantages, both you and I will be mistaken. (Cheers.) But I am quite satisfied that his lordship will justify the confidence reposed in him—(cheers)—and that this province, which is so pre-eminent in many other respects; so unequalled in the importance of its geographical position; so unrivalled for its beauty and fertility; so unsurpassed in the manly character, and courage and constancy of its inhabitants, will hold as high a position in respect to Masonry as it does in its natural and artificial advantages. (Cheers.) I say this with some little personal feeling, for though I am neither a native nor an inhabitant of Kent, still I am a freeholder of the county; and as such, and as a Mason, I wish the Provincial Grand Master, the Provincial Grand Lodge, and every brother in the province, long-continued prosperity and success. (Loud cheers.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER next, in brief though appropriate terms, gave "The Visitors," complying with the toast the name of Bro. Beech, P. Prov. G.W., Hampshire, who he was proud to count amongst his personal friends. (Cheers.)

Bro. BEECH, M.P., in returning thanks, said—I am certain that all the visitors who have witnessed the imposing ceremonial of this day must have been highly gratified. At all events, I am sure that fraternal intercourse between different provinces tends very materially to cement those bonds of Masonic friendship, and brotherly love which should at all times prevail amongst Masons—(cheers)—and I hope the Masons of Kent will pay us in Hampshire a visit, thus affording us the opportunity of repaying the liberal hospitality we have experienced on this occasion. (Cheers.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER proposed "The Provincial Grand Officers of Kent" coupling with the toast, in the absence of the Senior Grand Warden (who was obliged to leave for Canterbury at an early period of the evening), the name of Bro. Gardner, whom he had felt much pleasure in appointing to the office of Junior Grand Warden. (Cheers.)

Bro. GARDNER briefly acknowledged the compliment.

THE PROV. GRAND MASTER called upon the Brethren to drink the health of those who had so well sustained the credit of the Craft in times past—the past Provincial Grand Officers of Kent. (Cheers.) One was sitting at his left who, while the oldest in years, was, at the same time, one of the most meritorious Masons in the province—he alluded to Bro. Ashley. (Loud Cheers.) Through a long life he had constantly shown his devotion to Masonry, and he (the Prov. Grand Master) would take that opportunity of tendering to him his most grateful thanks for the assistance he had kindly rendered him that day. (Loud cheers.)

Bro. ASHLEY, who was greeted with renewed applause, said—After the many admirable and eloquent addresses to which we have had the pleasure of listening this evening, anything that I might say would appear tame and weak by comparison. As you have always been kind enough to drink my health in connection with the Past Provincial Grand Officers at these annual festivals, I intended to have made a few remarks, but they have already been so well expressed by various speakers, that it would be waste of time for me to repeat them. It therefore only remains for me to thank you for the honour you have been kind enough to pay me; and I sincerely trust that the G. A. O. T. U. may grant you, my lord, long life, peace, and happiness. (Loud cheers.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER had now come to the names of two of the most important officers of the province, whose healths he would call upon them to drink—the Provincial Grand Secretary and Treasurer. (Cheers.) All were acquainted with the manifold duties devolving upon the Grand Secretary—the trouble he must take, the time he must give up—and he was sure they would coincide with him that few men could have discharged the duties of that office as well, none better, than Bro. Isaacs, who had occupied it for so many years. (Cheers.) It was not in that respect alone that the Grand Secretary was entitled to their thanks, for he believed that

Bro. Isaacs had initiated more Masons than any other brother living in England. (Cheers.) As far as the Grand Treasurer was concerned, his duties were not of a very popular nature—(a laugh)—and it argued no small tact on the part of Bro. Saunders that he should at the same time be a tax-gatherer and not unpopular. (Cheers.)

Bro. ISAACS, in acknowledging the compliment, said:—It is now sixteen years since I received an appointment in the Provincial Grand Lodge, when, in this very town, Bro. Ashley named me Grand Steward. The next year I was appointed Grand Secretary to the province, an office which I have held ever since. I have always endeavoured to discharge its duties faithfully; and though it would be presumption for me to hope that I could give satisfaction to every brother, yet the manner in which you have received my health this evening is a proof that my exertions are not unappreciated. (Cheers.) I have always striven to practise out of the lodge over which I have the honour to preside those precepts which are preached within it. (Cheers.) I can sincerely say that I have never allowed a poor Mason to enter my doors without relieving his distress, consistent with my duty to my family, and so long as it shall please God to give me health and strength, I shall endeavour to promote the prosperity of the order and carry out those great principles which Masonry inculcates. (Cheers.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER next proposed "Lodges 91 and 709," paying a high compliment to the liberal hospitality with which the brethren of those lodges had entertained the numerous assembly of Masons on that occasion. (Cheers.)

Bro. EVERIST appropriately responded.

The PROV. GRAND MASTER gave, in complimentary terms, "The Press," which was responded to by Bro. Cooke, (of the *Maldstone Journal*), who expressed his regret that Bro. Warren, the editor of the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, was obliged to leave at an earlier period of the evening, and remarked that every Freemason who wished to become acquainted with the proceedings of the order, ought to be become a subscriber to The MAGAZINE.

The brethren then separated.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Lodge of Instruction*.—This lodge, acting under warrant of Lodge 24, met at their Masonic-hall, Blakett-street, on Tuesday, 23rd ult., there being present, Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., acting as Lecture Master; Bro. Atkinson, as W.M.; Bro. Stout as S.W.; Bro. Heaward as J.W.; Bro. Evin, S.D.; Rosenberg, J.D.; and a full attendance of the brethren. After the former minutes were confirmed, Bro. Leads volunteered to act as a candidate for initiation, and Bro. Bryden, S.W. of 56, gave the degree. Bro. Heaward explained the working tools. A visiting Bro. volunteered to act as candidate for the third degree, which was given by Bro. Bryden, assisted by the Lecture Master. Bro. Atkinson explained the working tools, and Bro. Banister, P.M., the tracing-boards. Bro. A. Gillespie, W.M. of Lodge 24, was elected Lecture Master for the next meeting. This lodge of instruction is working well, and with the co-operation of the P.M., the junior Masons of this district were likely to excel.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

HIGHBRIDGE, BURNHAM.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367.)—On Friday, October 26th, this lodge held its last regular lodge meeting (for the season) at the Masonic Room, Railway Hotel, Highbridge. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. Joseph Duke, Bro. Henry Bridges, G.S.B., P.M. and Sec. presided. The minutes of the lodge held September 28th were read and confirmed. Bro. E. T. Fernandez, of St. John the Baptist Lodge (No. 46), Exeter, was unanimously elected a joining member. Bro. D. Spink having been examined and found duly qualified, the lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bro. Spink was admitted and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Bro. Fazewell having been examined and found duly qualified, the lodge was opened in the third degree, when Bro. Fazewell was admitted and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The lodge was then closed in the several degrees and the brethren adjourned for refreshment; which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given, honoured and responded to. An interesting conversation then took place as to the desirability of securing a model of the marble bust, that had been presented on the previous day to our Bro. Bridges by the Pleiades Lodge (No. 1012), Totnes, to be fixed in the Lodge, when it was unanimously resolved to appoint Bros. Greenhill, R. Smith, Else, W. H. Holmes, and Swan as a committee to carry out that object with as little delay as possible; the brethren only regretted that they were not privileged to be the first to pay so just a tribute to so excellent a Mason. At the conclusion a collection was made for the Benevolent Fund which was contributed to as usual, and the brethren separated at their usual early hour.

## SUSSEX.

LEWES.—*South Saxon Lodge* (No. 390).—The installation of Bro. Chittenden, W.M. elect of the above lodge, took place at the Freemasons' Hall, Lewes, on Wednesday the 17th ult. There was a very large attendance of the brethren, including many visitors, among whom we noticed the V.W. Bros. G. C. Dalbiac, D. Prov. G.M.; G. E. Pocock, P.M. 338, 390, P.G.S.B. and Prov. G. Sec.; W. Verrall, P.M., Prov. G. Treas.; Banister, Prov. J.G.W.; W. A. Stuckey, P. Prov. J.G.D.; J. Mc Gee, P. Prov. G.D.C.; Tasker, Prov. G.S.B.; Fabian, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Freeman, Prov. S.G.W.; Butcher, P.M., P. Prov. G. Pur.; W. R. Wood, P.M., 390; Tatham, Prov. G. Steward; C. J. Corder, Prov. G. Steward; Woodhead, Levesay, Booty, Treacher, Cherriman, P. Prov. G. Pur.; Buckman, Lunley Smith, 105, J. Rogers, &c. The lodge was opened at four o'clock. The W.M. Bro. Bridger was unfortunately prevented from attending by a domestic calamity. The report of the Finance Committee shows a balance in favour of the lodge. The ceremony of installation was most ably worked by Bro. G. E. Pocock, P.G.S.B. and P.M. The W.M. having been duly installed in the chair of K.S. according to ancient custom, he appointed the following brethren as the officers, delivering a suitable address to each:—Bros. B. A. Hearn, S.W.; Inigo Gell, J.W.; Turner, Sec.; Cook, S.D.; Leney, J.D.; W. G. Wiles, I.G.; Booty, D.C. The lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which took place at the Star Hotel, at six o'clock. The W.M. presided, supported by his officers and the following viz.:—The V.W. the D. Prov. G.M. Bro. G. C. Dalbiac; Bros. G. E. Pocock, P.G.S.B., Prov. G. Sec.; Banister, Prov. J.G.W.; W. Verrall, Prov. G. Treas. and P.M.; J. H. Scott, Prov. S.G.D.; O. Freeman, Prov. S.G.W.; John Bacon, P. Prov. S.G.W.; P. R. Wilkinson, P. Prov. S.G.D.; W. A. Stuckey, P. Prov. J.G.D.; J. McGee, P. Prov. G.D.C.; Fabian, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Butcher, P. Prov. G. Pur.; Kule, Prov. G. Orgaunist; Tasker, Prov. G.S.B.; Lucas, P. Prov. S.G.D.; W. R. Wood, W.M. 27; Capt Woodhead, Lunley Smith (105). From lodge 338, Bros. Tatham, W.M., Prov. G. Steward; Corder, Prov. G. Steward; G. Attree, J. Rogers, Bramwell, Cobbett, Treacher, Willmott, Whatford. From lodge 394: Bros. W. Curtis, S.W.; Marchant, J.W.; J. Bull; Challen, Sec.; H. Masters; E. Burn, S. Saunders, R. Cherriman, P.M., Jones, Walland. Lodge 1034: Martin, S.W. Johnstone, Vincent. Lodge 1113: Boyce, S.W., Livesay, Sec., &c. On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. rose and said:—The first toast I have to propose is "The Queen and the Craft." I am glad that it is so, for it matters not where and when we are assembled, respect and love for our Queen is paramount. Next to that great tie is "The Craft," may further prosperity be added to it. The National Anthem followed. The W.M. said the next toast is "The R.W. the G.M. of England, the Earl of Zetland." Not only is he a nobleman of high standing, but he is a good Mason, and rules the Craft in an excellent way, and his merit and worth deserve to be appreciated. The W.M. said, I now propose to you "Lord Panmure, the R.W.D.G.M. of England, and the Grand Officers, past and present." I have alluded to the G.M. as an excellent Mason, so likewise, is Lord Panmure. All present, I know, have not seen him in the Grand Lodge discharging his duties, but those who have, like myself, can bear testimony to the ability displayed, and the care with which not only the interest of the Craft in general is guarded, but of individual lodges and Masons—may Lord Panmure be spared for many years to discharge the functions of his high Masonic position. It is no wonder therefore brethren, that with so good a head, the Grand Officers are likewise so efficient in discharge of their duties, and it was with great satisfaction to this lodge in particular, and to the Sussex Masons in general, that two years ago our distinguished and excellent Brother Pocock, was appointed to office in Grand Lodge; he has been congratulated so frequently and so heartily on his elevation that I need not detain the lodge with his merits more particularly as he has been unfortunately called away. The present time gives me an opportunity to speak of another distinguished Brother and P.M. of this lodge, viz., Brother Verrall, who though not a Grand Officer, has a great deal to do with Grand Lodge in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Board of General Purposes, a Board of very great importance, and one that should be held in high estimation by all good Masons, seeing how much good ensues and how many evils and difficulties are discovered and avoided by the faithful discharge of their duties. Bro. VERRALL, said: Though not a Grand Officer, I desire to tender my thanks for the manner in which the last toast has been proposed by the W.M., and for the personal mention of myself. Of Lord Panmure, I would say he is a most perfect man of business, combining the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*, and I am sure he would be delighted if he knew how highly his conduct was appreciated by us. The W.M. said:—We now come nearer home, and I have great pleasure in proposing "The Duke of Richmond, the R.W. Prov. G.M. of Sussex." It is true that we see little of his grace, but we should bear in mind that he is and ever has been a good Mason. Age

and other infirmities have, I believe, alone prevented his being more frequently amongst us.\* The W.M. next said: I now call upon the brethren to fill a bumper to "the D. Prov. G.M., Captain Dalbiac and the Provincial Grand Officers of Sussex." Compliments are paid in social life, as well as in Freemasonry, and I must be allowed to say that I feel it a great honour, and deeply appreciate the presence this evening of our respected Bro. Dalbiac, of whom I must observe that I challenge any one to say that he has not most faithfully and ably discharged his duties in a proper, true, and consistent manner. I only hope that such an excellent brother may be long spared to us, and that he may have such good officers as now support him in his arduous duties. The D. Prov. G.M. (who on rising was received with that sincerity of feeling which ever awaits his presence) said: It has frequently been my pleasure during the last three or four years, to be placed in a similar position to the present, that of gratification and duty; gratification to acknowledge your kind mark of esteem; and duty, in acknowledging the fraternal regard received at your hands. You must take a Mason's word that I feel deeply your kindness. It affords me the greatest gratification to see to-night a member of true and tried Masons, met to celebrate the installation of the W.M. of the South Saxon Lodge, and therein, I and all of us may derive a useful lesson, more especially when reminded of the floor cloth of our lodge. Lodges, like individuals, rise and fall, and circumstances occur over which we have no control; at times prosperous, at others the reverse. Twenty years ago, upon my return from India, I will recollect meeting four or five friends who managed and kept this lodge together; going through the working and then retiring for social enjoyment. I wish they were here now to see the present prosperity of the lodge. To the brethren of the Brighton lodges, a deep debt of gratitude is due for resuscitating this lodge. Forty years ago Lewes was an important military station and Freemasonry flourished in the extreme, but time has altered it. To Brother Butcher, as an old and immediate P.M., I perhaps ought to have given place in expressing my pleasure, gratification, and honour, in proposing the health of "Bro. Chittenden, the newly installed Master of this lodge." It is unnecessary for me to say one good word in his behalf, being so well-known to you, but I must add, that I feel satisfied that any lodge under his presidency will succeed and prosper. Bro. CHITTENDEN, W.M. —It is a difficult task to speak of oneself. The D. Prov. G.M. has so kindly and in such complimentary terms alluded to me, that I feel a diffidence in returning thanks. It has afforded me sincere pleasure to become the W.M. of this lodge and I feel the responsibility of the duties which I have solemnly undertaken. Should I fail in properly discharging them, it will be from want of ability alone. When I was initiated by Bro. Stuckey (which ceremony he performed in a most able manner) I well remember the impression it made upon me; and year by year I have regarded Freemasonry with (if I may so speak) increased affection; indeed I look upon it as one of the noblest of orders, daily exemplifying by act and deed those golden rules of brotherly love, relief, and truth. I hope that I shall be enabled to look back to this day, when my year of office has ended, with feelings of satisfaction, and that I may realise the opinion of the D. Prov. G.M. that "any lodge under my presidency will succeed and prosper," more particularly in respect to this lodge. Should I live to be an octogenarian, I shall regard with pleasure the period when I was installed W.M. of the South Saxon Lodge, and the presiding over you my brethren, and ever consider it one of the happiest moments of my life. I hope never to forget the duty I owe, first to the Great Architect, and secondly to the Craft. I have now the pleasure of proposing the health of "The Past Masters." The D. Prov. G.M. has spoken of the lodge in years gone by when it was in adversity. I am happy to say the light of prosperity is now shining upon it. A few brethren, including Bros. Bridger, Butcher &c., combined together, and by their exertions maintained it; all honour to them, for they are true and good Masons. Bro. VERRALL acknowledged the toasts. W.M.: I now give you the "Visitors." It is impossible to enumerate them, for their name is legion, including members of the Clarence, York, Brunswick and Yarborough lodges, &c. So pleased are we to see them, that we know not how to make enough of them, and they will always find a welcome at the South Saxon Lodge. Bros. TATHAM, W.M. 338, and FREEMAN W.M., 390, returned thanks. The W.M. then proposed the "Initiates," which was acknowledged by Bro. Lucas and the officers, observing how truly pleased he was to see the Lewes brethren taking an interest in the lodge, most particularly his brother Gell, the J.W., and hoping soon to see him in the chair. Bro. GELL responded. The Tylers' Toast brought the meeting to a close, and the Brighton Brethren then left for their homes by a special train, much gratified at the proceedings of the evening.

\* His Grace the Duke of Richmond is no more, having departed this Sunday week, at a good old age, and after a life of great usefulness.



## WILTSHIRE.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Wednesday week the Prov. Grand Lodge of Wiltshire was held in the Town-hall, Old Swindon. Previous to the assembling of the Prov. G. Lodge, the Royal Sussex Lodge of Emulation (No. 453), was opened by the W. M., Bro. Thomas Chandler, with Bros. John Chandler, S.W.; R. Bradford, J.W.; E. Mantell, S.D.; J. Toomer, J.D.; J. Wentworth, I.G.; their very neat and appropriate furniture having been removed thither for that occasion.

After the lodge had been opened the Provincial Grand Officers were marshalled in an adjoining chamber, and received in proper style by the assembled brethren.

The following were some of the brethren present:—R. W. Prov. G. M. for Wilts, Lord Methuen; R. W. Prov. G. M. for S. Wales, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.; D. Prov. G.M. for Wilts, Bro. Gooch; and Bros. Colonel Goddard, Stancombe, Allen, Levander, Biggs, Rev. George Campbell, Wilty, Cormac, Crew, Marshall, Oliver, Spencer, Grimes, Morris, *M.D.*, Budd, Matthew Cooke, Bust, Camidge, Shepherd, and about fifty others whose names we could not ascertain.

After the Grand Lodge had been opened in due form the business of the province was transacted. It consisted of reading and confirming the minutes of the last Prov. G. Lodge, and more particularly to the reports of several committees, one of which was respecting the purchase of Grand Lodge clothing, and the other on a fund of benevolence, in which it was laid down that progressive payments should be made by every brother in the province on his accepting office in any lodge, according to the office so accepted, which fund was to be appropriated to the Masonic charities, in order to make the W. M. of each lodge in the province life governors of those excellent institutions.

Among these resolutions was one which, if not positively illegal, is, to say the least of it, very improper, and was to the effect that on any one filling either of the chairs in a Royal Arch Chapter, he was to contribute the sum of 5s. for each such appointment, a dictum which we believe no lodge, either provincial, or the Grand Lodge of England itself, has the power of enforcing, all chapters being under the control of the Supreme Grand Chapter alone.

The resolution, however, was carried unanimously without an objection or remark of any kind.

The next business was the appointment, by the R. W. Prov. G.M., of the Prov. G. Officers for the ensuing year, which were, as far as we could ascertain them, as follows:—Prov. G.S.W. Bro., W. F. Gooch, 453; Prov. J.G.W., Bro. F. O. Hodgkinson, 919; Prov. G. Treas., Bro. Shepherd, 453 (the oldest Mason in the province, re-invested amid great applause); Prov. G. Chap., Bro. the Rev. George Campbell, 453, re-invested; Prov. G. Registrar, Bro. Biggs, 961; Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Spencer, 912; Prov. S.G.D., Bro. Marshall, 420; Prov. J.G.D., Bro. Wittey, 961; Prov. G. Sup. of Works, Bro. Thomas Chandler, 453; Prov. G. D. of Cirs., Bro. Bradford, 453; Assist. Prov. G. D. of Cirs., Bro. Major Prower, 453; Prov. G.S.B., Bro. Levander, 915; Prov. G. Purs., Bro. John Chandler, 453; Prov. G. Stewards, Bros. Bradford, Dore, and Merriman, 856.

On the R. W. Prov. G.M. rising for the first time,

Bro. CREW rose and said: as the Secretary to one of the Charities, he begged to be allowed to express to the R. W. Prov. Grand Master, and the brethren of Wiltshire, the grateful tribute of eighty little girls whom their bounty assists to provide for. The Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children was worthy of their consideration, and he felt sure that it need only be visited to awaken the feelings of every brother. Last week they had admitted seven children to participate in its advantages, and these were open to the whole Craft, as was proved by five of the newly-elected inmates being from the provinces, while two only were from London; therefore, the object of the school was universally to do good, irrespective of locality. He had the pleasure of announcing to them that nearly 800 girls had passed through the school since its foundation, and not one of them had cast a stain on its character. (Vehement applause.) That fact alone spoke trumpet-tongued in its favour. (Hear, hear.) Another circumstance he might remark was that a brother, whose position in life was as good as any of their own, was suddenly taken from his wife and family, and he left them with a bare subsistence, one of his daughters had been received into the school; and it was to the credit of the principles of Masonry that a brother of the deceased's lodge, in no way connected with the family by relationship, stepped forward and paid the school 100 guineas to take another daughter. (Applause which lasted some minutes.) He saw many governors around him, but hoped before he left that lodge he might be favoured by the name of a brother willing to act as one of the stewards at the next festival. Perhaps he might not be thought out of order, but he felt constrained to point out the value of the other charities, and to state that the Annuity was, perhaps, more in want of aid than either of the others. He was anxious to plead

for the Benevolent Institution, as it was a fund where the aged Mason or his widow might present themselves, without the world knowing they were in want. The Boys' School, too, had claims upon them. Seventy-five boys had been admitted, and they were trained, not as charity children, but to reputably fill the station in life their fathers had held. (Hear, hear.) In that province a brother, an intimate friend of his, had the misfortune to be confined in a lunatic asylum, his wife had a large family to support, and he believed one of the children would be provided for in the Girls' School, to the relief of the mother. For these reasons, then, he appealed to the brethren to offer themselves as stewards for the charity he represented; and he should be no less delighted if they gave him permission to hand their names in as well for the Benevolent Annuity Fund as also for the Boys' School, for the beauty of Masonry was to be found in its charitable institutions.

The Prov. G.M. reminded Bro. Crew that they were anxious to close and that there was other business to be transacted.

Bro. Crew then sat down.

Bro. Colonel GODDARD in a few brief sentences expressed his readiness to serve as steward for the Girl's School next year.

Bro. OLIVER, was glad to hear the charities were well supported, but he thought the manner in which the Widows' Fund was managed, was anything but creditable to the Craft. At the recent election there was but one set of figures right out of seventeen, and the Committee had, to remedy a lesser evil, inflicted a greater, by taking on an annuitant without the authority of the subscribers. This state of things arose from the neglect of the scrutineers, who, it seemed, were unable to reckon the difference; one candidate had 2206 less votes, another, 2087 less, one 144 more, 193 votes were not at all accounted for, and out of the whole list, taken from the figures of the Committee themselves, only one candidate was found returned correct. This was not the first time such things had happened, and it was a disgrace to those who were appointed scrutineers, for it had shaken the confidence of the provincial brethren who felt that they must, for the future, delegate some special brother to see their votes properly applied, and he concluded by moving the following resolution, of which he had previously given notice:—  
"That this Prov. G.L. has observed with regret the inaccuracies which prevailed at the late election of annuitants on the Widows' Fund of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and desires to urge on the Committee of Governors the propriety of adopting stringent regulations calculated to prevent the recurrence of circumstances so prejudicial to the Charity."

The motion was seconded by a brother whose name we could not catch, but who remarked that the looseness of the scrutineers was doing great mischief to the fund, and no sane man would support it while under the present system.\*

The R.W. Prov. G.M. expressed himself to the effect that it was a point of more than ordinary importance and one which, in his view, called for a very decided and marked expression of their opinion. His lordship then put the motion which was carried *unanimously*, after which the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed, and all present adjourned to the

## BANQUET.

After the cloth was cleared the R.W. Prov. G.M. said there were no more loyal subjects than Masons, and therefore he should not preface the first toast with any lengthened remarks, but call upon them to drink the health of the Queen.

The D. Prov. G.M. said the Prov. G.M. was obliged to leave soon, his health not permitting him to remain, and he should therefore call upon the brethren to drink his lordship's health in his presence, for which purpose he had the pleasure of proposing the toast of the R.W. Prov. G.M.

Lord METHUEN, in reply, stated that he regretted being obliged to leave on account of his health and other engagements. He was not aware that the proceedings would have taken such a long time, but he felt it necessary to abide by a rule he had made to be at home at an early hour. At all times it was a pleasure to him to meet the Masons of the province, and he hoped in future years to be longer among them, and more efficient in the duties of his office. For the warm manner in which the toast had been received he begged to return his sincere and heartfelt thanks.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then said, considering the hospitality for which the principality of Wales was celebrated, he had to propose the health of one of the most distinguished Masons, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, who so ably filled the office of Prov. G.M. for South Wales, and had a character second to no man for uprightness and honour which might be summed up by saying that he was all that a Mason should be.

The R. W. Prov. G.M. for WALES, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, said he begged to return thanks for the honour they had done him and the pleasure he had experienced that day in seeing so many

\* The Wiltshire lodges are notorious for never having supported that or either of the other charities. Those always complain the most who do the least.

familiar faces. He had the privilege of opening the first Prov. G. Lodge in that province when Lord Methuen's health was so precarious, that he went to his bedside to ask his wishes on the subject. He was gratified beyond measure at seeing his friend comparatively well, and the change was wonderful, considering how ill he had been. He was also glad to see their excellent D. Prov. G.M. come back from the Yankees, and in returning thanks for his own health, as time was short, he should propose the health of Bro. Gooch, who in every sphere was a most worthy and estimable brother. He, Sir Watkin, saw him in connection with the Great Western Railway, where he was an able manager, he knew him in Wales as a capital collier, and in the Province of Wilts he was heartily respected. (Hear, hear.) He felt sure that Wilts was a highly favoured province, for none could be better off in having two such brethren at the head as Lord Methuen and Bro. Gooch, and he called upon them to drink a bumper toast to their excellent D. Prov. G.M. After drinking the toast Lord Methuen and Sir Watkins Williams Wynne left, both being heartily cheered in their passage through the room.

The D. Prov. G.M., Bro. GOOCH, then assumed the chair and said, he had to thank them for the very flattering reception they had given to the toast of his name. He was very well pleased to see such a full attendance of the brethren of the province, and as they had gone somewhat out of order, owing to the health of their Prov. G. M. and his desire to leave early, he should return into the proper track by proposing "The health of the Earl of Zetland," the M. W. G. M. of the Order.

This was followed by "The Healths of the D. G. M., Lord Panmure, and the rest of the Grand Officers."

Bro. GOOCH, D. Prov. G. M., said his next toast was "Prosperity to the Masonic Charities." They had amongst them Bro. Crew, than whom no Mason was more zealous in the cause, and none more respected. Bro. Crew was there as by right of his being a Wiltshire Mason, and he had appealed to the feelings of his brethren of the province, and explained the objects of the charity which had induced their worthy brother, Colonel Goddard, to add his name to the list of stewards for the next festival of the Girls' School, and he hoped they would send up by their steward a noble subscription. He did not ask for large amounts but suggested a guinea from every Mason in the province, and the sum would then be a handsome one. If they once visited the Girls' School there was no doubt of there being any further need to exhort them to contribute to so good an object. It was his pleasing duty to ask them to drink "Prosperity to the Masonic Charities and Bro. Crew."

Bro. CREW rose, and said: He had ridden his hobby very hard that day, and as the R. W. the Prov. G. M. had told him before that he not only rode it well but kept his seat firmly, he was not yet prepared to dismount, and therefore must ask them to bear with him whilst he took his last canter on that occasion. (Laughter.) The charities had no better friend than their D. Prov. G. M., who was ever ready to lend his aid in furtherance of so good an object. He (Bro. Crew) was only about to take a very short ride, and would only detain them a few minutes. Freemasonry now occupied a very different position, in numbers, to what it did some years ago. In the course of one year at Hertford he himself made no less than seventy brethren, including the Marquis of Salisbury, and the effect of numbers had been conspicuous in the prosperity of the institution with which he was connected. In the first year of his secretaryship the festival produced the sum of £750, which was a large amount at that time, but now, when Masons were made by thousands, where it used to be by hundreds, the increase was proportionate in the support they gave to their charities, the last festival receipts being no less than £3,100. (Cheers.) It was the guineas that did it, and he hoped each one would subscribe his guinea, for as their funds increased so did their necessities, and there was as much reason to be urged now, with a larger revenue and larger participation in it, that all who could ought to support the charities, as well, if not better than they did when their funds were less and the recipients fewer. For the honour they had done him in drinking his health he begged them to accept his graceful thanks.

The D. Prov. G.M. had had the pleasure of initiating Bro. Chandler, the W.M. of the lodge in which their proceedings had been opened that day. He was an ornament to the Craft, for he did his work well, and it was important that it should be done well, particularly on such occasions, and it gave him, Bro. Gooch, much satisfaction in proposing the health of Bro. Chandler and success to his lodge.

BRO. CHANDLER, was not prepared for such an unexpected compliment, still he was open to admit that the chair of his lodge had been a matter of Masonic ambition to him, and it had been his good fortune to have achieved his desire and to be well supported in it. He thanked the D. Prov. G.M. and the brethren for their kindness in proposing his health, and begged to propose the health of Colonel

Goddard, with thanks to him, on behalf of the Masons of the province for his accepting the Stewardship at the next festival of the Girls' School, and hoped they would rally round him in strong numbers and show their appreciation of his willingness by sending up with him a general and hearty subscription list.

BRO. COLONEL GODDARD, who was received with great applause, had to thank them for their kindness. He had accepted the office because he thought Wilts should be as forward in the good work as other provinces, and he knew there was no lack of funds amongst them. He must, of course, depend on their co-operative aid, and he did so with a full assurance of hopefulness that they would come forward and support him and the prestige of their province.

The D. Prov. G.M. had kept the best toast till towards the last, and he would not say one word more about it, or the individual it concerned them to propose the Prov. G. Treas. of the Province of Wilts, Bro. Shepherd.

BRO. SHEPHERD, who was hailed with tremendous applause, said: if ever he had the feelings of a man, it must be that they would show themselves on an occasion like that. He had been a member of a lodge for forty-three years, and Treasurer for twenty-seven years. His accounts were true and faithful, and he should be much more pleased if the £60 or £70, which was due from various lodges and brethren, could be got in. He was glad they had a charity fund, which was steadily, and satisfactorily progressing, and he had hoped that they would have found some younger member to have taken his office (No, no); but since they had honoured him by another re-investment, he supposed he must try again for one more year. The hale and venerable brother resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic cheers.

The D. Prov. G.M. said they could not separate without drinking the healths of the Prov. Grand Officers, who had been appointed that day.

Bro. W. F. GOOCH, Prov. S.G.W., returned thanks in a very neat speech on behalf of his brother officers and himself, and said it should be their endeavour to carry out the duties they were each called upon to perform. After which the D. Prov. G.M. left the chair, and the brethren separated.

DEVIZES.—*Wiltshire Lodge of Fidelity* (No. 261).—This lodge met at the Town Hall on Tuesday, October 23rd, for the purpose of holding the Annual Festival, and installing Bro. F. G. White as Worshipful Master. Among the brethren present, were Bros. H. Weaver, W.M.; F. G. White, S.W.; W. Biggs, P.M., 217, 961, and Prov. G. Reg. for Wilts; S. Wittey, P.M.; J. Bart, P.M.; H. C. Levander, P.M.; W. Smith, W.M., 61; J. Holloway, 420; W. A. Grimes, J.D., 915, &c. The ceremony of installation was most ably performed by Bro. Biggs with his usual accuracy. Indeed so well versed is our worthy brother in all that pertains to the working of Freemasonry, whether in its ritual or in practice, that it is always considered by the Devizes brethren a great treat, when the distance at which Bro. Biggs lives from them, and his engagements elsewhere, will allow him to come among them, and give them the benefit of his advice and assistance. The excellent style in which he worked the ceremony on the present occasion, afterwards elicited a well-merited vote of thanks from the brethren. Bro. F. G. White, being duly installed in the chair, invested Bro. Weaver with the P.M.'s collar, and also appointed and invested the following officers:—Bros. H. Calf, S.W. and Treas.; E. E. Guy, J.W.; H. C. Levander, Sec.; D. A. Gibbs, S.D.; J. Guy, J.D.; J. Knight, Tyler. After some business connected with the affairs of the lodge had been transacted, and two brethren proposed as joining members, the lodge was closed. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, which was held at the Elm Tree, in a large room, formerly used as a lodge-room by the old Devizes Lodge of Virtue, (No. 341.) The dinner was served up in good style, and gave general satisfaction. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to with full honours, and the brethren separated at an early hour, after having had a most agreeable meeting.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The following is the report of the Committee of General Purposes, to be presented to the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England on Wednesday next:—

The Committee of General Purposes beg to Report that they have examined the Accounts from the 18th July, to the 16th Oct., 1860, which they find to be as follows:—

Balance, 18th July, 1860	£329 17 2
Subsequent Receipts	161 6 6
	491 3 8
Disbursements, including the purchase of £200 3 per Cent. Consols	276 17 8
Leaving a Balance of	£214 6 0

which balance is in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., Bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

The Committee have also to report that they have received the following petitions:—

1st. From Companions Charles Toby, Z, Henry Wilkinson, H, John Talbot Corum, J, and other members of the Tasmanian Union Chapter (No. 781), at Hobart Town, South Tasmania, praying for a Charter of Confirmation, in consequence of the original Charter having been defaced; the meetings of the Chapter to be held as heretofore, on the first Thursday of every month.

The Petition being regular, the Committee recommend that the prayer thereof be granted.

2nd. From Companions Henry Lumb as Z, John Pepper as H, Hugh Williams as J, and seven others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Mariner's Lodge, No. 310, Liverpool, to be called the "Chapter of Hope," to meet at the Masonic Temple, No. 22, Hope-street, Liverpool, on the second Friday of every month.

The Committee understand that there is at present a Chapter attached to the Mariner's Lodge, but in consequence of its having made no returns to the Grand Chapter since 1850, it has been summoned, with others, to show cause at the Convocation to be holden in February 1861, why it should not be erased. The Committee cannot recommend that any action be taken in respect to the present application until a decision has been come to by the Grand Chapter with respect to the existing Chapter.

3rd. From Companions Gideon A. Boyce, Z, Samuel Gath, H, George D. Cobby, J, and other members of the Chapter of Fidelity, No. 280, Tiverton, praying for permission to remove the Chapter to Cumberland Ope, in the town of Devonport, in consequence of many of the Companions now proposed as joining members being resident in the town and neighbourhood of Devonport.

The petition is regular in form and is supported by the Grand Superintendent for Devonshire, and the Lodge to which the Chapter is attached is about to be removed to the same place. The Committee therefore recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

4th. From Companions Daniel Gooch as Z, John A. D. Cox as H, George England as J, and eleven others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Britannic Lodge, No. 38, London, to meet at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-Street, London, on the second Friday in the months of January, April, June, and October.

This Petition is in all respects regular, but the Committee having upon former occasions offered their opinion that the number of Chapters in London is sufficient to serve the interests of the Order, and their opinion continuing the same: Resolved—That this Petition be submitted to the consideration of the Grand Chapter without further observation.

The Committee have also received a Petition from certain members of the Wellington Lodge, (No. 1086,) at Deal, and other Royal Arch Masons, for a Chapter to be attached to that Lodge.

This petition is regular in form, but, inasmuch as the companions recommended to fill the three Chairs are not installed Masters of Craft Lodges, as prescribed by the regulations of the Grand Chapter, the Committee are of opinion that the charter prayed for cannot be granted.

The Committee have finally to report, that since the meeting of the Committee appointed by Grand Chapter for revising the regulations, and subsequent to the Convocation, when they made their report and certain alterations were agreed to, a considerable number of copies (about 250) of the last printed edition of the work have been found. They, therefore, recommend for the consideration of the Grand Chapter, that the alterations be printed on a slip and inserted in each copy of the work, instead of having a fresh edition printed.

#### METROPOLITAN.

ROBERT BURNS CHAPTER (No. 25).—The companions of the above numerous chapter held their usual meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday, Oct. 23rd, under the presidency of Comp. Hewlett. The business before the meeting consisted in exalting Bros. Taylor and Hurlstone, who, both being present, were admitted to the degree of Companions of the Holy Royal Arch. The chapter being closed, the companions adjourned to the banquet, after which Comp. Hewlett, Z., gave the usual toasts of "The Queen," "The Earl of Zetland, G.Z.," "The Grand Officers," &c. and proceeded to say that the Robert Burns Chapter never met without exalting some brethren into the Royal Arch degree. He hoped the two new companions would never regret having selected the Robert Burns Chapter for the scene of their exaltations, for No. 25 deservedly ranked high, and the ceremonies were administered with as much zeal as it was possible to impart to them, in order that they might impress the candidates with the beauty of the degree, and which beauties, he hoped, would never be erased from their minds until they attained the goal to which they all looked forward.

He, therefore, proposed "The Health of Companions Taylor and Hurlstone." Comp. HURLSTONE said: This being their first evening in Royal Arch Masonry, he hoped their future conduct would carry out the kindness of those who had been instrumental in getting their admission to the degree. He regretted they had not entered Masonry earlier in life, for he saw every step inculcating morality and leaving a lasting impression on the mind. The sentiments were such as to induce a veneration for the G. A. O. T. U., whom they were taught to adore as their Creator, and, next to Him, to revere the virtuous man. He hoped that they both would be a credit to the cause, and concluded by thanking them for the high privilege that the chapter had afforded them in exalting them to that sublime degree. The M.E.Z. said: If the last toast was a pleasing one, the next was no less so; it was "The Health of their Visitors," who, if not numerous on that occasion, were select. Comp. Dr. HIXMAN was a Mason known everywhere, and thoroughly appreciated; Comp. Matthew Cooke, if not a great Mason, was certainly one of the largest of Masons; Comp. Burton-Ford was a Christy Minstrel, and that betokened a pretty wide acquaintance; Comp. Haskins was not a stranger, though somewhat less of a public man than the others. The visitors' healths followed. Comp. BURTON-FORD, as the junior companion, was sorry the duty of returning thanks had fallen upon him, but on behalf of himself and the visiting companions, begged to tender them. Comp. Dr. HIXMAN was certainly taken by surprise at his name being called, but he only knew of the Masonic duty of obedience, and therefore he was glad of the opportunity of returning the best thanks of the companion visitors for the hospitality with which they had been received. Holding a higher place in the degree than the junior companion, he admitted himself in error in not responding at first, but it was frequently the case that all wished to evade a duty at times, and that had been his case that night, not from any disrespect but merely from a momentary fit of indolence. He had been very frequently invited to that chapter, but circumstances had hitherto prevented him. Now that he had seen them working he must admit, his anticipations had been more than realised, for in his experience he had never seen the whole so efficiently performed, and he had derived both instruction and benefit from his visit, which would go far to make him desirous of seeing such improvements carried out elsewhere, for as a whole the ceremony had been that night unequalled, and inspired him with a great respect for the chapter, to which he would add, may the Robert Burns Chapter be as happy and prosperous as its work was good. Comp. W. WATSON, said it gave him very great pleasure to pay a well-deserved tribute to their M.E.Z. who was the 17th Z. that occupied that chair, and he was happy to say they had had very good principals, but none better than the one who now so worthily presided over them. The office of Z. was the most difficult with which he was acquainted, but Comp. Hewlett was so clear, and careful in his duties, so excellent in his exertions, and so well kept up the character of the chapter, that they all owed him a debt of gratitude, and for his own part he could not refrain from acknowledging his thanks in that public manner and wishing him health and long life to enjoy the prosperity of the Robert Burns Chapter, of which he was so bright an ornament. The M.E.Z. Comp. Hewlett, was highly gratified at the graceful compliment that had been paid him. The praise Comp. Watson had bestowed upon him was more than his due, in practice, but not more for his good intentions. He had been a member seventeen years, had seen seventeen first principals of great respectability and had done all in his power to maintain the character of the chapter. Surrounded by so many Past Principals he had much to cheer him on, and hoped that the time which yet remained to him in office would be no worse thought of than his endeavours had hitherto been. For their kindness in drinking his health, they had his cordial thanks. The M.E.Z. next said that they had the veritable fathers in five or six past principals among them. They were indeed pillars of the chapter, and without them the Robert Burns would make but a sorry figure. Comp. Watson was ever ready to do any service. It was no matter whether the office were high or low, or even none at all, there he was quite at home, and willing to be a listener or teacher. Comp. Blackburn and his beautiful manner was ever in their recollection; Comp. Newton was always at his post; Comp. Robinson, careful and obliging; and Comp. Kirby, who had only passed the chair some short time, full of zeal and letter perfect. His zeal was patent to all, for it was not once, twice, but several times that Comp. Kirby had travelled 200 miles to do his duty. Comp. Carpenter too, though last mentioned, was behind none in ability and readiness. With such past Principals no wonder the Robert Burns Chapter was so well supported, and he hoped it would long continue so, and that the companions present would join him in drinking the healths of its Past Z's. Comp. WATSON, on behalf of the Past Principals, begged to return thanks, and could assure them that the most perfect unanimity

marked their intercourse for the happiness and prosperity of the chapter, each looking upon it as a child of his own. Comp. Tomblason had taught him all he knew, and he was ever ready to instruct others and extend the utility of the chapter. As the eldest son of the chapter he rejoiced in its prosperity and the proud position it took among Royal Arch Chapters, and he could assure the companions that nothing should be wanting, on the part of the P.Z's. to continue its present state of efficiency. The M.E.Z. said:—Their ceremonies must flag unless the first principal was well supported. In Comp. Harrison, their H., he had an able coadjutor, who always gave him utmost satisfaction. Comp. Collard J, was not so modest as their H., but was very efficient. He therefore proposed the health of the H. and J. of the Robert Burns Chapter. Comp. HARRISON, H., on behalf of both, was rather bashful, but felt happy to think that they each tried to do their duty and were, to some extent, successful. He hoped to attain to the summit of his profession, and to be rewarded by being the first principal of that chapter. They might depend on their doing their best, and as an earnest of their intentions he referred them to their exertions up to the present time, thanking them for the honour done them in drinking their healths, he resumed his seat. The M.E.Z. then gave the P.Soj., and his assistants, which was responded to by Comp. Le Gassick, and the Janitor's toast brought the evening to an agreeable end.

RICHMOND.—*Lily Chapter* (No. 1122).—The first regular convocation of this new chapter, was held at the Talbot Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the 25th October. There were four brethren exalted, and several admitted as joining companions. The ceremony of exaltation was conducted in a manner much to the credit of a chapter so recently formed, and of principals so lately installed, and detained the commendations of experienced past principals. The present principals, Comps. Joseph Cottrell, Dr. Nolan, and James Fairbairn, have reason to feel much encouraged by the auspices under which this chapter had begun its Masonic career. After the sublime ceremonies of the degree terminated, the companions retired to a banquet served in Bro. Bracher's best style. The evening was enlivened by some excellent speaking and singing. We were particularly pleased with the furniture of this chapter (supplied by Comp. Platt). It unites perfect taste with sedulous economy. The impressiveness of the ceremonial was much enhanced by the perfect keeping and adaptation of the style and appearance of the symbolic emblems.

GATESHEAD.—*Chapter De Burgh* (No. 614).—This chapter was opened on Thursday, 25th ult., at the Gray Horse Inn, by Comp. Hotham, M.E.P.Z., as Z.; Comp. Clapham, H.; and Comp. C. J. Banister as J. The minutes of the last regular meeting were confirmed. The officers for the ensuing year are Comp. A. Clayham, Z.; Alexander, H.; Taneter, J.; Gillespie, E.; Banning, N.; Comp. C. J. Banister, Second Prin. Chal., of 267 Chapter, P.S.; Dixon, Janitor. There being no other business before the chapter, it was closed, and the companions retired to the banquet-room, and after partaking of a good dinner, separated after the last toast of the evening was proposed.

#### ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

WOOLWICH.—*Invicta Chapter of Sovereign Prince Rose Croix*.—This flourishing chapter held its first convocation for the present season at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, under the presidency of the Ill. Bro. Colonel Clerk, 31°, M.W.S., on Friday, October 26th. Among the members present were the Ill. Bros. Carter; Figg, 30°; Capt. King, 30°; Malins; Fairley; W.M. Smith, 30°; Cockcroft, and Matthew Cooke. The visitors were the Ill. Bros. Henriquez, 32°, Brazil; Dr. Keddle, 31°; Dr. Jones, M.W.S. of the Metropolitan Chapter; Swan and Thompson, of the Mount Calvary; and J. How. Bros. F. J. B. Schwarzkoepf; the Rev. E. J. Wade, M.A., and Capt. Coathupe, 72nd foot; being in attendance were unanimously approved and installed Sovereign Princes of the Order, the M.W.S. and his Officers performing their respective parts most excellently. It being the night of election of M.W.S., Treasurer, and Tyler, for the ensuing year, the choice, for the first mentioned Officer fell on the Ill. Bro. Carter, the first General. The Treasurership was again voted to the Ill. Bro. J. W. Figg, 30°, and Bro. Henderson was re-elected Tyler. The business being concluded, the Ill. Sov. Princes adjourned to refreshment at Bro. De Grey's, the Freemasons' Tavern, where they spent an instructive and pleasant evening. After the cloth had been removed, the M.W.S. gave the health of the Queen, that Sovereign who ruled the heart of Masons of every degree in these kingdoms, and who had just safely returned to her kingdom amidst the good wishes and to the delight of all her subjects. The M. W. S. next said that having acquitted themselves of their natural feelings of

allegiance to their ruler they were now called upon to drink the health of those Masonic chiefs to whom they had tendered their voluntary allegiance; he therefore proposed the health of the members of the Supreme Grand Council of the 33°. (Drunk with accustomed honours.) The M.S.W. remarked that in addition to the Supreme Council of the 33°, there were several of those bodies in other parts of the Globe, one under the Orient of France was located in St. Domingo, of which their Ill. visiting Bro. Don Henriquez, was a member in the 32°, and the M.W.S. concluded by giving a toast to the Supreme Grand Councils all over the world, coupling the same with the name of Ill. Bro. Don Henriquez. The latter, in reply, said: M.W.S., and Ill. Princes, it was necessary to be very eloquent to express his satisfaction at the honour which they had done him. From what he had seen of Masonry in England he had already sent home, to the Supreme Council, a report in which he stated how very much he was delighted with all he had seen, and he should now be able to add, with nothing had he been more delighted than his visit to the Invicta Chapter. He was proud to find himself united with such brethren, and there was one duty he owed them for their reception, which was to wish them, and their families, every degree of happiness they could desire. The M.W.S. said it was now his pleasing duty to propose the health of their visitors. On that occasion they were honoured by the presence of Dr. Jones, M.W.S. of the Metropolitan Chapter, which latter they all looked upon as the Mother Chapter from which their own chapter sprung. It was an honour to entertain the M.W.S. of that chapter and from the ready way in which all who sought to see the ritual performed in that chapter, were sure to be treated, he, the M.W.S., felt certain of the reception Dr. Jones would meet with from the Ill. brethren of the Invicta Chapter. There were also the Ill. brethren Swan, Thompson, and How, who they were equally glad to welcome. The Ill. Bro. Dr. Keddle he had reserved to the last, because he (Col. Clerk) had often tried to induce him to stop at Woolwich and had at last succeeded, and also that Dr. Keddle being one of the original subscribers for the warrant of the Invicta Chapter, was deserving of their especial notice. For, and in behalf of that chapter, he bade their visitors welcome and hoped they would go away with sufficient pleasurable impressions that they might see them again. Dr. JONES, rose to reply and stated, that the great pleasure he had experienced in seeing the system of their order so excellently carried out by the M.W.S. and Princes of the Invicta Chapter, was not clouded by a single regret, indeed he considered the whole ritual, appointments, and beauty of expression, were second to none. The M.W.S. was, as in all he undertook, perfect, his officers displayed a healthy emulation, their hall was a credit to them, and he was so delighted that he candidly admitted he hoped to be, again soon amongst them. The Ill. Bro. Dr. KEDDLE, as one of the individuals who signed for the chapter, had been taunted with having gone by Woolwich so often without visiting the Invicta Chapter. That could no longer be said of him, and deeply gratified at he was with his reception yet he could not refrain from reiterating every word of praise that had fallen from Dr. Jones for it was well deserved. He, for his own part, did hope to share again with them in these Masonic duties they had that evening celebrated, and as an ardent lover of Masonry for more than a quarter of a century, he could say he was not yet tired of it, nor of the very beautiful degree they had worked that day. In conclusion, he begged to thank them for drinking his health, and to assure them that, in future, he did hope to stop, on his way, in Woolwich. The Ill. Bro. Dr. JONES rose, and said: It was natural for him, who had known Colonel Clerk as a W. M. of a lodge, as First Principal of a Royal Arch Chapter, and now as a M.W.S., indeed in every degree of Masonry, to speak of him as a valued friend, but he feared many there would contest his exclusive right to such friendship. (Hear, hear.) Still he maintained that, in every position in which their M.W.S. was placed, he shed lustre on the cause, and diffused that heartfelt pleasure around him, which caused everyone to look upon him as an individual friend—(loud cheers.)—and, as such, he hoped they would all join in drinking "Health and Happiness to the M.W.S." After the applause had somewhat subsided, the M.W.S. observed he should say but little. He had always striven to do his best; and the kind words of the Ill. Bro. Dr. Jones, as well as their good opinion, was a strong encouragement to him to go on. This, however, was his last evening as M. W. S., and he hoped his successor would be as fortunate as he had been in securing such hearty co-operation and assistance, and he would strongly urge all to render it by knowing and doing their work efficiently; and, if they did so, the Invicta Chapter must progress. This was but the second year of its existence, yet they were well-supported; but it was not numbers they looked to, but the class of individuals who they esteemed. Better disposed members no chapter could boast; and he was both proud and grateful for the aid which had been so readily afforded him, and, in return, would

only repeat what he had before said, that the chapter, so long as it was composed of such members, should always have his hearty and best wishes. (Hear, hear.) The M. W. S. must next call upon them to drink the toast of the evening. It was a subject of sincere congratulation to instal worthy brethren in their Order, especially members of the clerical profession. Masonry was not religion, but it was a moral institution; and, when they found, as they did on that occasion, a brother in holy orders seek to enter their Order, they might be sure it was not done without previous enquiry, and a satisfaction that they were in the right road. In this degree they had specially left behind them the old, and were working out the principles of the new and better covenant, and it was in the hope that their newly perfected brother had found nothing in it from which he could dissent that he, the M.W.S., was glad to welcome him into their ranks. In Craft Masonry it was the ancient promises which were the pole-star of the institution. In the higher grades it was the knowledge of the hope of universal salvation that was held out to its members. They had besides a clergyman, Bro. Capt. Coathupe and Bro. Schwarzkoft, and as long as they enlisted such recruits the Invicta chapter must flourish. The W.M.S. concluded by proposing the health of the newly perfected Princes Rose Croix. The Ill. Bro. the Rev. J. E. WADE said, We are most proud to address you M.W.S. and Sovereign Princes, for the first time. The ceremony through which we have passed is one of no slight interest and pleasure as it consists of the most striking symbolism. Craft Masonry offers much to instruct the neophyte, but still there is a struggling onward to complete that which the initiate feels is not satisfied, the desire for knowledge is not fully gratified, and there is a want of something beyond to fill up the void. In the degree of Rose Croix this something becomes a palpable matter of fact; it is not an ornament of faith, but a declaration of holy truths unveiled to the sight, though still conveyed by appropriate symbols. This symbolic teaching, he must confess, had very much impressed him with the reality of the principles sought to be established, and it was a matter of very great gratification to him that he, young Mason as he was, had been permitted to ascend so high, and be trusted to work in that degree with such zeal and energy as to evince his appreciation of its meaning and perfection, while, by his example, he hoped to be the means of raising it in the estimation of the brethren of the Craft to that position it ought to occupy in the regard of every Mason. The Ill. Bro. Capt. COATHUPE said he was happy to endorse every remark of his Ill. and Rev. Brother, and to thank them for having admitted him into the Order. The Ill. Bro. SCHWARZKOPT could not enter more fully than he had done into the subject, but would simply add his determination never to cast a slur, or stigma on the Order. The M.W.S. was next called upon to mention the great services of one, at present, their first general, and, as they knew, their M.W.S. for the ensuing year. He had been that evening elected by the brethren to an office of considerable weight, and involving much hard work, but from what he knew of the Illus. Bro. Carter, he had himself determined to support him heartily, feeling assured that he would do his duty admirably, and that the princes would do theirs by the officer of their choice. With these remarks he called upon them to drink to the "Health of their M. W. S. elect." The Ill. Bro. CARTER, in reply, stated his fears that in succeeding so good a M. W. S. that he might fail, but it was his intention to try and do his utmost in the position to which their kindness had called him. He felt sure of their willing aid; and, if he did not come up to the standard of Colonel Clerk, yet he hoped to merit their indulgence, and to be enabled to hand over the chapter to his successor in as good a state as it would come to him. The M. W. S. said they must drink one more toast—"The Officers." Their second General, the Illus. Bro. Figg, who was also their Treasurer (perhaps he ought to say banker), was ever ready to attend to his duties and their requirements. The Ill. Bro. Wm. H. Smith, their Grand Marshal, was invaluable and a constant attendant; their Ill. Bro. Matthew Cooke, their Organist, who was always at his post, and aided the effects of their ceremonies by his talents; these deserved well of the chapter, and he personally thanked them for the support they had uniformly given him. The Illus. Bro. FIGG said his duties were light. As Treasurer, they were more arduous, but he had nothing to complain of. The Invicta Chapter was in a flourishing condition, and numbered twenty-seven permanent members. The Ill. Bro. W. SMITH had nothing to add to the kind mention of his name. He was sorry that the officers were not more perfect that night, but for his own part he was unwell, as was also the Ill. Bro. Matthew Cooke. Still they had the zeal and interest of the Order at heart, and hoped to be in better health at the next meeting. The Ill. brethren separated at half-past ten, each one highly gratified with the courtesy and kindness of the M. W. S., and the unalloyed pleasure they always find amongst the Rose Croix Princes of the Invicta Chapter.

## SCOTLAND.

## LEITH CORN EXCHANGE.

The foundation-stone of a Corn Market and General Exchange for the town and port of Leith was laid on Tuesday, Oct. 15th, by the Duke of Athole, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, with high masonic honours. The proposal to erect this building was first mooted, we believe, in June last year, and so eagerly was the scheme taken up by the merchants and shippers connected with the port, that in a few weeks shares amounting to about £6,000 were applied for.

The trade of Leith in grain has been steadily increasing for many years, and its imports of agricultural produce has, we believe, within a few years, first, reached and then distanced those of both Dundee and Glasgow; and it is now the first port for the importation of corn in Scotland. The negotiations connected with the disposal of the immense quantities of grain brought into Leith from all quarters have been hitherto conducted either in the Edinburgh Corn Market, or (and this has taken place to a large extent) upon the open streets in Leith. The want of a convenient Corn Exchange of their own was therefore much felt by Leith merchants and shippers, and the project from its suggestion has been warmly supported by the magistrates and council, the Leith Dock Commissioners, and the various public bodies and mercantile and other guilds belonging to the town. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, presided over by his Grace the Duke of Athole, when requested to inaugurate the building by laying the foundation-stone with masonic honours, responded in the most cordial manner, and an unusually large number of the Edinburgh, and provincial lodges likewise readily agreed to assist in the ceremony.

From an early hour in the afternoon the town of Leith was evidently in a state of excitement and preparation. Banners were waving from numerous private dwellings, merchants' offices, and various public buildings, and arches of flags were stretched across the streets at various points, particularly in the vicinity of the new building. At two o'clock the Magistrates and Town Council, the members of the Leith Dock Commission, the Leith Chamber of Commerce, the High Constables, the Master and Assistants of the Trinity House, the Mercantile Marine Board, with the shareholders and directors of the Corn Exchange, met in the High School, in one of the apartments of which the Grand Lodge of Scotland was constituted at the same time by his Grace the Most Worshipful Grand Master. The exterior of the High School was gaily decorated with lines of flags and streamers, and the front of the building was embellished with coloured scrolls bearing the mottoes "Persevere," "Education," "Commerce," "Agriculture," &c., surrounded with borders of bay leaves. The various public incorporations and trades—bakers, meters, carters, &c.—with the Masonic Lodges, the corps of Leith Volunteer Artillery and Rifles, and the military and volunteer bands, were marshalled in front of the High School by Mr. Coghill, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and at half-past two the procession started.

It included deputations from Lodge Mary's Chapel, 1, headed by Bro. Kirkwood; Canongate Kilwinning, 2, Bro. Müller; Canongate and Leith, 5, Bro. Stephens; Lodge Journeymen, 8, Bro. Lamb; Old St. John, Lanark, 20, Bro. Frame; Peebles, Kilwinning, 4, Bro. Donaldson; Ancient, Stirling, 30, Bro. Rutherford; St. Thomas, Arbroath, 40, Bro. Godon; St. Andrew, Edinburgh, 48, Bro. Law; St. James, Edinburgh, 87, Bro. Leggat; Edinburgh Defensive Band, 151, Bro. Laing; St. Stephens, Edinburgh, 145, Bro. Mitchell; Roman Eagle, Edinburgh, 160, Bro. Middleton; Trafalgar, Leith, 223, Bro. Pearson; Portobello Lodge, 226, Bro. Scott; St. Johns, Galashiels, 262, Bro. Grey; Celtic Lodge, Edinburgh, 291, Bro. Campbell; St. Clair, Edinburgh, 345, Bro. Taylor; St. Clair, Glasgow, 362, Bro. Thomson; Caledonian Edinburgh, 392, Bro. Hady; Dunearn Burntisland, 404, Bro. Goodsie; Volunteer Rifle Lodge, 405, Bro. Mackenzie; Hawick Lodge, 406, Bro. Gorman; behind these followed, escorted by the Volunteer Rifles with fixed bayonets and preceded by the band of the 78th Highlanders, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, among whom we observed:—His Grace the Duke of Athole, Grand Master; R. W. Bro. Clark, S.G.W.; R. W. Bro. Stephen, J.G.W.; R. W. Bro. Lawrie, G. Sec.; R. W. Bro. Stewart, G. Clerk; R. W. Bro. Rev. D. Arnot, D.D., G. Chaplain; R. W. Bro. Rev. A. Bonar, Asst. G. Chaplain; R. W. Bro. Rev. G. Graham, Asst. G. Chaplain; R. W. Bro. Sir George Beresford, Bart., Grand Sword Bearer; R. W. Bro. S. D. McCowan, S.G.D.; R. W. Bro. Denchar, Grand Bible Bearer; and the Board of Grand Stewards, led by their Venerable President, Bro. Cunningham. Behind the Grand Lodge followed an escort of the 13th Light Dragoons.

The procession extended more than half a mile in length, and from the showy costumes of the masonic bodies, the banners and paraphernalia of the trades, and the mingled uniforms of the 78th, the Dragoons, and the Volunteers, presented a spectacle both striking and picturesque. The weather, which had been wet in



the morning, cleared after mid-day, and continued fair, and sometimes sunny, until the ceremony had been concluded.

Arrived at the site of the building, the Grand Lodge, the Provost and Magistrates of Leith, and other public bodies, formed a circle around the foundation-stone. The Rev. Dr. Arnot, Grand Chaplain, gave out two verses of the hundredth Psalm, which were sung by the whole assemblage uncovered. The Rev. Bro. Graham, Newhaven, then read portions of the 127th and 133d Psalms, and the Rev. Bro. Bonar, Canongate, offered up a prayer. The foundation-stone was then laid with the usual formalities by his Grace the Duke of Athole, Grand Master-Mason of Scotland, assisted by the wardens and officers of the Grand Lodge. Three hearty cheers were given on the conclusion of the ceremony, and at the same moment the first shot of a salute of fifteen guns was fired from Colonel Anderson's battery of Royal Artillery posted on the beach.

The Duke of ATHOLE, M.W.G.M., then said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee of Management,—I beg to congratulate you on the event which has this day taken place—the founding of a new Corn Exchange for the town and port of Leith. When I heard that the Grand Lodge had been asked to lay this foundation-stone, it was a source of a very great gratification to me; and I can assure you that nothing could be more pleasing to my feelings than to perform such a duty as has now devolved upon me as the Master Mason of Scotland. (Applause.) And as I have the honour at present to preside over the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, it is doubly pleasing to me to have had the gratification of laying the foundation-stone of such an important building as I trust the Corn Exchange of Leith will hereafter prove to be. (Cheers.) Mr. Provost and Gentlemen of the Town Council, I must likewise congratulate you upon the event which we are now assembled here to inaugurate—an event which certainly reflects very great credit upon the town and port of Leith, being the third greatest port in Scotland, imports and exports a great deal of corn, and such a building as this has long been much wanted here. I believe there has been no great Masonic demonstration in Leith since the year 1809, when the foundation-stone of the bastion at Leith Port was laid. This I consider to be an equally important occasion, and I beg leave again most cordially to congratulate you upon this most auspicious event, and I trust that every success may attend the work which we have this day executed. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. COCHRANE, Chairman of the Leith Corn Market and General Exchange Company, then came forward, and, after thanking the Duke of Athole, and the members of the Grand Lodge and daughter lodges, the provost, magistrates, and council, the volunteer artillery and rifles, and the various public bodies connected with Leith, for their promptitude in coming forward to take part in the proceedings of the day, proceeded to say:—Leith ranks as the first port in Scotland as regards the quantity of grain imported, and the third in the United Kingdom; and it seems strange that in such circumstances the town should have been so long without a market, when many towns, not possessing a title of the advantages which Leith does, have years ago erected handsome market-places, much to the comfort and convenience of all frequenting them. This want, however, will not long continue, and in a few months a building, which will be an ornament to the town, will be erected where we now stand. (Applause.) It has been resolved, and I think wisely, to combine a public Stock Market with the Corn Exchange. The advantages held out to farmers to send their produce to Leith are manifest to any one who for a moment considers the matter. For many years back the quantity of grain brought to Leith from the Edinburgh market, and also from Dalkeith and Haddington for the consumption of the various mills then existing, for shipment to various quarters, and to be stored for a time, has been very considerable. Now, however, that so many extensive mills have been erected within the burgh, the quantity brought from the Edinburgh and country markets for their use has been greatly increased, and the quantity bought for several years past has been very large, holding out many inducements to farmers along the various lines of railway, as well as the neighbourhood, to send their produce to Leith for sale. I hope and expect ere many months have elapsed to see the streets as crowded with farmers' carts as the Grassmarket or the High-streets of Dalkeith and Haddington on market days. At present farmers are often put to serious inconvenience, particularly in the short days of winter, by, after selling their grain in Edinburgh market, being ordered to deliver it in an opposite direction from Leith to load home with manures or feeding stuffs, almost all the supplies of which are stored here. If they sent their grain to the Leith market, it would generally be delivered in a few minutes—the distances to the principal places of delivery being short—and their carts would be on their way home hours sooner than at present. Leith holds out great advantages also as regards forwarding grain easily to almost any quarter by railway as well as by sea. It has

direct communication with Glasgow and the west of Scotland by rail, and also by canal; with the east coast of England and the north of Scotland by rail as well as by sea; and, when the line of railway between Hawick and Carlisle is opened, it will have direct communication with the Carlisle district—a most important one, for many years past drawing large supplies from the Edinburgh market, a large portion of which has to be carted at considerable expense from the North British Railway Station to the inconvenient station of the Caledonian Railway, at the west end of Edinburgh. It is almost unnecessary to say a word as to the advantage of a regular place and hour of meeting to the factors, merchants, and millers. It will be a great saving of time—which to a business man is money—to say nothing of the inconvenience of doing a large portion of their business in the open street, as at present, often in inclement weather. I hope also to see a regular daily exchange established in the new building. (Applause.) Every town of any importance in a business view, has such a place of meeting, and I am confident, when parties here and for many miles round once get into the habit of attending it, they will find great advantages from so doing. The hall will also be available for public meetings and public dinners, which will be a great boon to the inhabitants generally,

## IRELAND.

CORK.—The members of the Masonic Lodges Nos. 1, 3, 8, 67, 71, 95, and 190, have presented a silver salver, accompanied by a suitable address, to John Lloyd, Esq., Warren's-place, as a mark of their esteem and regard for his many valuable services as Hon. Sec. to the Cork Masonic Female Orphan Asylum for a period of seven-teen years.

## Obituary.

### BRO. SAMUEL STAPLES.

Bro. Samuel Staples, architect, was initiated in the late St. George's Lodge of Unanimity and Fidelity (No. 476), Petersfield, on the 18th of August, 1825. He joined the Lodge of Felicity (No. 66), London, on the 15th of May, 1826, and continued a member up to the time of his death, on the 24th of October, 1860. He served the office of Master of Lodge 66, and was Treasurer for many years. He joined the Lion and Lamb Lodge (No. 227), on the 6th of April, 1826, and continued a member four years. He was exalted in the Jerusalem Chapter (No. 218), London, on the 9th of October, 1827, served the several offices in that chapter, and was a member at his death. Bro. Staples served as steward to the Boys' and Girls' Schools, and was a Governor of each. He also served as Steward to the Asylum for Aged Freemasons twice, and was a liberal contributor to its funds. Our deceased brother, at the time of his death, was aged 64.

## THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty held a dinner party on Wednesday at Windsor. It included the Princess Alice, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Holstein-Augustenburg, the Lady in Waiting to her serene highness, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Earl of Dummore, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert, the Hon. Mrs. T. M. Biddulph, and Col. Dalrymple, Commanding Officer 2d Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards. —The Prince of Wales arrived at Boston on the 17th inst. Much enthusiasm was displayed. The following morning the Prince reviewed upwards of 20,000 troops, and in the evening attended a ball, at which 3000 persons were present. His Royal Highness arrived at Portland on the 20th inst., and was received with hearty cheers. He drove through the city, and embarked at four p.m. for England. —If the enthusiastic reception the Prince of Wales has met with throughout his American tour has been regarded with pride and satisfaction in this country, so will the like feelings be experienced on hearing that in another part of the globe his younger brother, the Prince Alfred, has been received, not only at the capital, but in his progress through the Eastern Province, the Free State, and Natal, in the most enthusiastic manner. The Prince made a good impression on the natives. Moshesh came out with a great company to meet his Royal Highness. Sandilli, chief of the Galkas, and twelve councillors, went down with the Prince in the *Buryalus* to Cape Town. The inauguration of the breakwater, the Sailors' Home, and the public library, with the accompanying festivities, were all brilliant affairs.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Registrar General has got his books made up for the quarter, and the balance shows a result that could hardly have been looked for, considering the dreary, sunless, rainy season, to which the accounts refer. For the quarter, then, the figures stand thus:—Marriages, 87,666; births, 164,062; deaths, 86,423; the first two items being considerably in excess, and the last in diminution of the average. And, in general, from the re-

port it appears that, although the weather has been bad and prices of provisions high, more people have got married, more children have been born, fewer deaths have occurred, and pauperism has declined more than was to be expected from the experience of past times.—By a communication to the Board of Works, the Government has signified to that body its opinion that the low main level sewer should not be carried along the Strand and Fleet Street, but, instead, along the banks of the Thames. The Board have considered the subject, and no doubt the result will be that we shall have the embankment of the river combined with the construction of the sewer, and the great artery of traffic in the line of Fleet Street will not be closed, as was apprehended, for two or three years.—On Thursday night, the 25th ult., Lord Palmerston addressed a very large *soirée* of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society. Education was the subject of the noble viscount's discourse, and comparing or contrasting former times with these latter days in which we live, the difference, he said, as regarded learning was that in past ages there were a few men pre-eminent for their acquirements, whilst the mass of the people lay buried in profound ignorance; but now knowledge was universally diffused through every class of society. In alluding to the well-worn proverb, of doubtful wisdom, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," his lordship said, to be sure it was a bad thing to have only a little learning, but it was a worse thing to have none at all. Altogether, the students of the institute received some sound advice in relation to their studies which they will do well to ponder and carry out into practice.—On Friday his lordship attended a meeting of the Ragged School Society and Shoeblack Brigade of the same town. The meeting, which was largely attended, took place in the Music Hall, and the noble chairman made an appeal on behalf of the important charitable institution, which cannot fail to be followed by beneficial results. The Lord Bishop of Ripon and others also addressed the meeting. In the evening Lord Palmerston drove over to Pontefract, and was met at the outskirts of the town by the local rifle corps, who turned out to honour their distinguished visitor. On Saturday his lordship opened the new Market Hall of Pontefract, when he was presented with an address by the mayor and corporation. At the end of the proceedings Lord and Lady Palmerston set out for Fryston Hall, where they are to be the guests of Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P. for the borough.—On Monday the St. George's rifle corps, who during the past week have been testing their proficiency at the target, met at Burlington House to witness the award of prizes, Sir Hamilton Seymour having undertaken the task of presenting them to the successful competitors. Four silver cups of various values, a gold medal, a Whitworth, a Lancaster, and a Westley Richards rifles, and the Turner plate with accompanying medal, were the prizes distributed on the occasion.—On Saturday night Lord Stanley attended the first annual meeting in connection with the Warrington Mechanics' Institution. In proposing the toast of the evening, his lordship said that, however momentous the question of education was, there was a subject which at the present moment absorbed more than any other public attention—the state of affairs on the Continent. Looking in that direction, and seeing what was passing there, it was well for us that we were looking to our national defences, and well also for us that these were taken up with such unanimity and determination. His lordship offered some very judicious remarks on the nature of the teaching imparted in our public schools, and pointed out the importance of a united opposition to ignorance, the common enemy of all sects and parties.—The trial of Mullins for the murder of Mrs. Elmsley at Stepney, was brought to a close at the Central Criminal Court on Friday, Oct. 26th. At the conclusion of the evidence for the defence, the Lord Chief Justice summed up—occupying two hours and a half in the collation of the facts. The jury, after having withdrawn for an hour, returned into court with a verdict of Guilty. On hearing the result, Mullins, addressing the Court, thanked the judge, jury, and counsel for their patient attention to the case, and called upon God to witness that he spoke the truth in denying some portions of the evidence that had been brought forward against him. The learned judge proceeded to pass sentence of death in the usual form, at the same time expressing his full concurrence in the verdict of the jury. The sentence will be carried into effect at Newgate, on Monday the 12th of November.—The trial of Ann Padfield for the murder of her child is postponed to the November sessions.—Robert George Hunter, a stable-keeper, was tried at the New Court on Saturday for forging and uttering two receipts for the payment of £50. It appeared that a deceased brother of the prisoner had been a depositor in a savings' bank, and that he had succeeded in fraudulently getting the money into his possession. A verdict of guilty was returned, and sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment passed on the prisoner.—On the 7th of September a boy, named Robert Murton, residing at St. Genevieve, near Bury St. Edmund's, died of poison, under circumstances that excited suspicion that it had been wilfully administered. A coroner's inquest was opened at the time, and again resumed on

Saturday, before Mr. Partridge. Much evidence was taken, but no light was thrown on the mystery, and, in order to allow of something more transpiring, another adjournment for a month was agreed to.—The four men committed for burglary, accompanied with much personal violence, on the premises of a miller at Battersea, have been convicted. Mahoney, Barton, and Hayward were found guilty, and sentenced to twenty, fifteen, and ten years' penal servitude respectively; Edward Cecil, the fourth prisoner, was acquitted. An award of £10 was made by the judge to the policeman Barton, who had received such injuries in the encounter with the ruffians that his life was for some time in danger.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**—The Piedmontese army, under King Victor Emmanuel, has come to blows with the Neapolitans. The King had arrived at Teano, and on the 26th, halfway between that place and Sessa, the 4th Corps d'Armée and the Royalists met, and after a combat of two hours the latter fell back upon the Garigliano, leaving a great number of prisoners in the hands of the Piedmontese. It appears that the Neapolitans resolved on the evacuation of Capua as soon as it was ascertained that the Piedmontese intended to besiege it, and it was to cover their retreat that they pushed forward the troops who engaged with Ciadini at Isernia, and the Piedmontese under Victor Emmanuel near Teano, in both of which affairs the Neapolitans were worsted. On the 27th the Royal forces passed the Garigliano, and commenced withdrawing towards Gaeta. Victor Emmanuel arrived at Sessa on the 29th, and after the concentration of his troops the Sardinians made a reconnaissance on the left bank of the Garigliano, and some volleys of musketry and a short cannonade were exchanged between the outposts. Another engagement was therefore imminent, unless the Neapolitans should decline a battle, and succeed in gaining Gaeta, there to make their final stand. On the 27th ult. Admiral Persano, the Sardinian admiral, commenced a cannonade of Gaeta, but, at the command of the French admiral desisted, expressing his regret at the conduct of the French.—The movements of Austria are watched with great anxiety. At Paris the impression is strong that she will immediately push her forces across the Po, which idea is strengthened by the rumoured secret expedition of General Turr. It is asserted in well-informed quarters in Paris that if this expedition should land on the Illyrian coast, and cut across Croatia into Hungary, both Russia and Prussia will support Austria in whatever she undertakes in Italy. Now that the Warsaw deliberations are concluded a short time will probably develop the course which Austria intends to take, and it is certain that her intervention in Italy, to be effectual must be adopted at once.—It is stated that Count Rechberg, according to instructions received by Prince Metternich, has informed M. Thouvenel that Austria will maintain her line of defensive policy, that all her military preparations in Venetia have no other object than that of repelling any attack, and that she has no intention of abandoning the system of non-intervention. With respect to a Congress, Austria does not consider that the assembling of one is likely to bring about a practical solution of the Italian question.—The policy of non-intervention in the affairs of Italy is to be pursued by Spain. Marshal O'Donnell made a positive statement to that effect in the sitting of the Cortes on Monday.—The review by the Emperor of the French in the Bois de Boulogne, on Monday last, was a very brilliant and imposing spectacle. About 20,000 men were present. All the proceedings of an encampment were gone through, followed by the manoeuvres of a field day.

**CHINA.**—Accounts were received at the Foreign Office on the 31st ult., from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, through Trieste, announcing that the Peiho forts were taken by the allies on the 21st of August, and that the British and French ambassadors were at Tien-tsin on the 26th. Other accounts state that the Taku forts were captured on the 21st August, after five hours' hard fighting. The enemy were allowed to march out, leaving munitions, &c. The allies lost 100 men killed and wounded. No British officer was killed. The 67th and 44th regiments and the marines, with 1500 French, were the troops principally engaged.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**AN ENQUIRING BROTHER.**—A brother being a member of several lodges, and having served as W.M. of one only, is not entitled to sign himself as P.M. of all the lodges to which he subscribes, but only of the one in which he has filled the chair.

**R. R.—No.**

A report of the proceedings at the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and other Masonic intelligence is unavoidably held over until next week.

**PLEIADES LODGE (No. 1012).**—The report of the presentation to Bro. Henry Bridges, G.S.B., is postponed, awaiting the completion of the engraving.