

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

We now resume our retrospect of the proceedings at the various Prov. Grand Lodges of the year which we commenced in our number of the 31st August, when we concluded with that of Essex, which brought the month of July to a close, since which several important meetings have been held.

We now, therefore, commence with the Prov. Grand Lodge which was held in the Assembly Rooms, Norwich, on the 2nd August, when, as usual, the various local charities experienced the benefit of the princely munificence of the Prov. G.M., Bro. Cabbell; a collection at the cathedral after an excellent sermon by the Prov. G. Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. Hodgson, also added to the funds of the Jenny Lind Infirmary.

We notice that at this Prov. Grand Lodge most of the officers were re-appointed, a bad practice, as it not only deprives the other brethren of a fair share of the honours, but is apt to make them negligent of their duties, believing that kissing goes too much by favour, and more especially to prevent their attendance at Prov. Grand Lodges. This however, may also be, in a great measure, owing to the fact that there is no D. Prov. G.M., and the age and health of the Prov. G.M. unfortunately prevents his giving that close attention to the business of the province that is requisite to promote its prosperity.

As regards the banquet, enough and too much has already appeared in these columns, and we, therefore, shall not further refer to it, excepting to notice the remarkable fact that the Prov. Grand Master for once forgot the existence of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, and did not honour us by those *kindly* notices to which we have been accustomed.

There was one gratifying circumstance alluded to, though but briefly, that the Prov. G.M. has become the proprietor of the assembly rooms in which the brethren met, and it is believed that he is about to dedicate them solely to the purposes of Masonry. Indeed he went so far as to say "He hoped the time would not be far distant when it might be in his power to provide a place where the brethren might meet without having recourse to public places, their assembly at which led the world, from a want of a due appreciation of the virtues of the Order, to believe that they met merely for convivial purposes." Such a desideratum cannot but conduce to the prosperity of the Order, and will form a noble monument to the excellence of a brother whom—though we have often disagreed with him on questions of policy—we are bound to admit has always proved himself a valuable and sincere friend to the Order and its Charities, which will sustain a severe loss whenever he is taken from amongst us.

On the 7th the brethren assembled in goodly numbers at Ashford, in Kent, to meet their Prov. G.M., Viscount Holmesdale, for the second time, in Prov. G. Lodge. In the course of the proceedings £31 10s were

granted from the Grand Lodge funds for each of two lodges, Deal and Faversham, to make them Life Governors of the Girls' and Boys' Schools. £10 given to the orphan children of a deceased brother. The system of Kent in making their various lodges Life Governors of the different Charities works well—there now only remaining one lodge in the province, that at Erith, which has not been placed on the list of Governors to each of the Schools—and we trust that the Prov. G. Lodge may long continue in the same course. The brethren afterwards proceeded to the church, where a collection was made on behalf of the Masonic Charities and the Ashford Schools, in the premises of which Prov. G. Lodge had been held.

An elegant banquet followed the business of the day, over which Viscount Holmesdale, the Prov. G.M., presided with great good taste, being most ably seconded by his deputy, Bro. Dobson, who, by-the-bye, does perform his duties, and visit the various lodges in order to look into the working, and make a report of the state of the lodges, and the qualifications of the brethren, who, in his opinion, should receive provincial honours.

Where everything went off so well, it may almost appear ungracious to make any complaints; but as Bro. Dobson expressed a hope that if the brethren saw any cause for blame in the appointments they would attribute it to him, we shall take the liberty of asking him upon what principle the Prov. G. Supt. of Works was appointed, as it was certainly not for his knowledge of architecture. We hold that it would be better that the office should be left vacant than that it should be given to other than architects; and we should be glad to be informed how the Prov. G. Supt. of Works would proceed, should the brethren of Kent ever take into hand such a work as that by which the brethren of Bristol have of late so honourably distinguished themselves.

On the following day the Provincial Grand Lodge of Herts took place, when £10 10s. each were voted to the Boys' and the Girls' Schools—not bad for so small a province. The only notable event of the day was the appointment of Bro. Francis, P. D. Prov. G.M. of Surrey, as D. Prov. G.M. of this province, in the place of Bro. Ward, who has resigned after long and honourably fulfilling the duties of the office. Bro. Francis is a good and energetic Mason, and we doubt not that the province will soon feel the advantage of the appointment.

On the 27th there was a most gratifying gathering of the brethren of Bristol—the only city that possesses the distinction of a Prov. Grand Lodge of its own—for a truly noble and Masonic purpose, the laying the foundation (?) stone of the works for the restoration of the Lady Chapel of the noble church of St. Mary Redcliffe, one of the glories of Bristol, which has been carried out solely at the expense of the Freemasons, and what is more, under the personal direction and superintendence of Freemasons: Bro. Godwin, *F.R.S.*, being the architect, and Bro. J. A. Randall (Prov. G.S. of Works) superintending the works, showing that the brethren of

Bristol appreciate and understand the nature and requirements of the office—and the general supervision being entrusted to Bro. Wm. Rice. The necessity of doing something for the preservation of this venerable pile first forced its way on the notice of the inhabitants of Bristol in 1842, and after meeting with many difficulties, the first stone of the new works was laid in 1848, and subsequently the brethren took upon themselves the restoration of the Lady Chapel just so ably completed, as a monument of how well the Freemasons of Bristol appreciate the works of their ancient brethren, and how desirous they are of perpetuating them; and we reiterate the wish the Prov. G. Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. Watson, expressed in his sermon, that the same spirit existed still amongst the Craftsmen in other districts for the restoration and building of temples to the glory of the Most High, as animated their predecessors. The Chuech was originally built by Freemasons ere the order assumed its present form, and it was a fitting tribute to their memory that the restoration should be completed by Masons—and how the Masons of Bristol would have blushed had they found, upon undertaking the work, that the Grand Supt of Works did not even know the use (in something more. than a speculative sense) of the working tools, and was more gifted in man-millinery than in architecture.

Relative to this ceremony the *Bristol Journal* truly observes that "If any one for the future asks what Masonry has done in Bristol, or for Bristol, it will only be necessary to point to the restored north-east portion of this noble parish church for a monument of the good of a body which so substantially confirms its claim to date from the early builders by taking reverend thought for the preservation of their beautiful, but decaying labours." All honour to the Masons of Bristol!

On the same day the Prov. G. Lodge of Devonshire was held—and though their respected Prov. G.M., the Earl of Portescue, was absent through illness, but few, if any, anticipated that in a very few days they would be altogether deprived of his services by his being summoned to the Grand Lodge above. The brethren appear neither to have forgotten the claims of distressed members of the Order, or of the Masonic Charities, on their consideration—and the proceeds of the collection after the sermon preached by Bro. the Rev. Geo. Knowling, Prov. G. Chaplain, were appropriately devoted to the Tavistock Dispensary, the brethren having assembled in that town. In the course of the day the rev. preacher was presented with a Prov. G. Chaplain's jewel, in appreciation of his worth and services.

On the 27th the Prov. G. Lodge of Durham had a happy meeting at Hartlepool, when about 150 brethren assembled in the handsome lodge room of the St. Helen's Lodge. According to the Treasurer's report, the province is in a position which many may fairly envy—so far as they can with propriety do so—having an accumulated fund of something like £1100. We are informed that the various Masonic Charities and individual cases of

distress brought before the Prov. G. Lodge reaped the benefit of the prosperity, but to what extent our correspondent did not report.

On the same day the brethren of Sussex assembled at Arundel, when a resolution was passed, acknowledging the valuable services of Bro. Havers to the Order, as President of the Board of General Purposes, and directing the same to be written on vellum and presented to that brother. £20 were voted from the Grand Lodge funds, for giving a governorship for fifteen years to the Royal Benevolent Institution for aged Masons and their Widows to Lodges No. 64, Arundel, and No. 1034, Brighton, it being announced that next year the operation of making all the lodges in the province governors of that institution would be completed.

The lodges in this province are generally prosperous, but some correspondence that has taken place in the columns of the Magazine will prove that all the brethren of the province are not exactly satisfied by the manner in which the honours of Grand Office are distributed. We have long been aware that a feeling was prevalent in the province that the brethren of the Royal Clarence Lodge, of which Bro. Dalbiac, the D. Prov. G.M., and Bro. Pocock, the Prov. G. Secretary, are members, receive an undue share of the Provincial appointments, but we have abstained from adverting to the circumstance, it being very far from our wish to say anything that should tend to create or increase disagreements amongst the brethren, but as the matter has now been forced upon our attention we cannot altogether shut our eyes to it, and any observations of ours will be rather directed to remove than increase the dissatisfaction which prevails. The truth is, a mistake was made some years since and it has not been altogether remedied. The late Prov. Grand Master, then Duke of Richmond, having apparently ceased to take any interest in Masonry, not only himself neglected to convene a Prov. Grand Lodge, but for several years left the province without a Deputy. When, however, on the representations of the brethren he was induced to appoint the present excellent Deputy Grand Master, Capt. Dalbiac, the difficulty appears to have presented itself both to him and to Bro. Pocock, the Prov. G. Sec., that they knew so little of the members of the province that they did not know how to distribute the grand offices, and nearly all, if not all, were bestowed on members of the Clarence Lodge, with the view, as it was stated, of being equalised in future years. This, however, has never been effected to the satisfaction of the brethren, and Bro. Pocock explains that it has arisen from the fact that many of the offices are those which it is usual to be allowed to be held by the same brethren for several years. Bro. Pocock, as a past officer of the Grand Lodge of England, must know that even in that body, where the difficulty of reconciling the claims to honour of various brothers is far greater than in Prov. Grand Lodges, the system of retaining brethren long in one position has been loudly complained of, and during the last three or

four years to a great extent abandoned. In truth, as a rule, we look upon it that there are but two officers, or perhaps three, in Prov. Grand Lodges whom as a rule it is necessary should be continued in office for more than one year. The Prov. G. Sec., and the Prov. G. Treas. certainly should be changed as seldom as possible, whilst the Prov. G. Chaplain may be allowed to hold the office for a series of years, but even he should not do so after the second year, when another brother equally qualified can be found. There are two offices which should always be confined to certain professions—the G. Supt. of Works should be a architect, and the Grand Org. a musician; and these officers may therefore with propriety, be held for a series of years by the same individual until suitable successors can be found in the province, but not longer; and failing there being gentlemen connected with those professions belonging to the lodges of the province, it were better that the appointments should be left vacant than improperly filled.

On the 29th the brethren of Wiltshire assembled at Salisbury, and, in the course of the proceedings, £10 10s. were appropriated to Lodge 909 for the Girls' School; £10 10s. to No. 914 for the Boys' School; and £10 10s. to No. 856 for the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows. It is but three or four years since arrangements were made for forming a charity fund for the province, and it is most gratifying to find that through its agency every lodge within it is already a subscriber to one or other of the different Masonic Charities—and the plan is to be continued until all the lodges are Life Governors of each Institution. In order to encourage brethren to accept the Stewardship, at festivals of the Charities, it was resolved that the Grand Treasurer be authorised to pay over to such Stewards £10 10s. in the name of the Grand Lodge as a donation to the charity for which the brother acts.

On the 3rd September the Prov. G. Lodge of the Eastern Division of South Wales took place at Swansea, and brought together the largest gathering of the brethren of the province for many years. In this province a fund in aid of the Masonic Charities has been established chiefly through the exertions of Bro. the Rev. Dr. E. D. Burrows, the Prov. G. Chap., with a view of making the Prov. G.M. a Life Governor of the various Institutions. On this occasion £10 10s. were voted to the Girls' School, and £2 2s. to the Cambrian Deaf and Dumb Institution. After a sermon from the Prov. G. Chaplain, the brethren returned to the lodge room, where a collection was made, which was directed to be placed in the hands of the vicar of the parish for distribution.

On the 18th a Prov. Grand Lodge of Gloucestershire was held in Gloucester to lay the foundation stone of a Memorial to Bishop Hooper, who suffered martyrdom in 1555 for his steadfast maintenance of the truths of the Protestant faith; a noble devotion which all true Masons must admire, no matter what their religious opinions, as specially characteristic of that fidelity to their obligations and convictions, under all circumstances of difficulty and

danger, so earnestly impressed upon them in their ceremonies. Beyond this we feel it is not our province to remark, in these pages; on the suggestive ceremonies in which the Gloucester brethren have been engaged, and which, we doubt not, will be brought to a happy termination. It is, however, most gratifying to see the progress which the Order is making in the province under the superintendence of Bro. the Hon. James Dutton, the Prov. G. Master, and his excellent Deputy, Bro. G. F. Newmarch.

On the 28th the usual Prov. G. Lodge was held at Cirencester, when £52 10s. were voted to the Girls' School thus making the Prov. G. M. a Vice-president, and £10 10s. to the Boy's School.

We have now arrived at the end of Sept., but as there are yet a few more Prov. G. Lodges to be held, we defer our concluding remarks until a future occasion.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The dean and chapter of Hereford have just prepared a statement of the work of restoration at this cathedral, already effected, and yet to be completed. From this statement it appears that of the sums borrowed on mortgage (£13,000), under the Hereford Cathedral Restoration Act, from 1850 to 1861, £10,000 have been expended on the external and internal restoration of the north transept and aisles, the south transept, the north aisle of the choir, including Bishop Stanbury's Chapel, the north-east transept, the south-east transept, the south aisle of the choir, the chapter-house and vestibule, the Bishop Audley's Chapel, and the external restoration of the north aisle of the nave, the north porch, the south aisle of the nave, and the great cloisters. They have, therefore, £3000 in hand to meet the balance of existing contracts and the cost of flooring generally (except the choir), repairing and refixing monuments, re-leading part of the roof, repairs of inner stonework, &c. The following additional works are proposed to be executed if funds can be raised for the purpose:—Fitting-up and flooring of the choir, the restoration of the external stonework of the tower, lighting the cathedral for congregational use, and fitting-up of the Layde Chapel for service for St. John's parish. These works are estimated to cost £8000, towards which the dean and chapter have a sum in hand and promised of £3,553 10s. 10d., leaving £4,446 9s. 2d. to be provided. They, therefore, appeal to the public for pecuniary aid, and state that if the funds were supplied the whole of the works in the interior might be completed and the cathedral opened in October of next year.

The parish church of St. Briavel's, Dean Forest, has been restored and re-opened. The church is cruciform and in the Norman style. It was much decayed—the chapel in ruins, the roof rotten, the floor covered with high pews, while the fittings were barbarous. The interior has now been restored: the Norman columns and arches of the original structure are retained, the windows improved, the church entirely rebuilt, and covered with an open-timbered roof, stained and varnished. Open seats for 500 persons have replaced the ancient pews, and thus additional accommodation for 205 persons has been obtained. In 1830 a large square tower was erected, and the church is entered through it. The choir is placed within the piers of the ancient tower at the intersection of the arms of the church near the pulpit; and an organ is placed in the chancel.

The chief stone of the new Independent Chapel has been laid in Horton-lane, Bradford, Yorkshire, where new schools in connection with it have just been opened. The chapel is designed, like the schools, in the Elizabethan style of archi-

ecture. Externally, two square turrets, at the angles of the principal front, rise to a height of 80ft., and these contain the gallery stairs. The central feature of the façade on the ground-floor is a large doorway, decorated, and with subordinate entrances on either side. The centre portion of the design, above the upper tier of windows, is crowned by a cornice, a pierced parapet, and a central niche. The entrances give access to an inner vestibule, from which both the body of the chapel and the gallery stairs are reached; and this vestibule is also connected with the schools by a covered arcade. The interior of the chapel is 100ft. in length and 65ft. in width. On the ground-floor accommodation is provided for 750, and in the gallery for 600 people, making a total of 1350. The seats in the body of the chapel are all elliptical in form, and are approached by a central and two side aisles. The pillars supporting the gallery are continued up to the chapel ceiling, the centre portion of which is raised by an elliptical vault considerably above the level of the side portions.

The new college of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex consists of two large quadrangles. The school-rooms, class-rooms, and library occupy the northern wing, the dormitories the south; the central building being occupied by the rooms appropriated by the provost, masters, &c. It has a cloister running round the entire building. At the north side of the upper quadrangle is the dining-hall, with a temporary chapel under; and at the east end of this portion of the building a new chapel is being erected, of which the chief stone has just been laid. The intended chapel building will consist of chapel and ante-chapel, with south transept and tower at north-west angle seven bays in length. The total size of the chapel will be 120ft. by 37ft., and of the ante-chapel 37ft. by 25ft. The windows are to be of geometric tracings; the roof to have arched ribs and columns coming down to the spring of the windows; total height, 42ft.

Some time back, it will be recollected, it was determined to reconstruct the lantern tower of Ely Cathedral, as a memorial of the late Dean Peacock, in proof of the high appreciation felt by the general public for the great interest he evinced in the recent improvements carried into effect in the cathedral, mainly under his instrumentality. It was decided to rebuild "the lantern;" the cost of this work will be between £5,000 and £6,000. The new lantern, like the present one, will be of oak and cased with lead; but the windows will be more appropriate to the building than the present ones. The roof of the nave of the Cathedral and the inner ceiling is now under repair, and it is completed about half-way. This is necessarily a work of slow process, but will be a great improvement when completed.

Fordham Church, Essex, was re-opened on Tuesday week, after a thorough internal restoration and a substantial external reparation. Originally a tolerable, if not a very elaborate, specimen of the perpendicular style, its distinguishing features had in the course of ages, like many other similar edifices, been disfigured and almost lost under successive accumulations of plaster and whitewash. The interior fittings were still more distorted and obsolete—an unsightly jumble of large high pews and forms, most of them in a very dilapidated condition. The work of improvement commenced with the chancel. Here, under a coating of rough mortar, the external walls were found to be of flint-work in good preservation, requiring only to be cleaned off and pointed. The stone mullions and tracery of the windows were also restored, and all of them re-glazed with cathedral glass, the large east window and a small one on the south being filled with stained glass. While these alterations were in progress the idea naturally suggested itself of effecting a similar restoration of the whole church, including the restoration of the windows, both stonework and glazing, getting rid of damp below by raising and ventilating the floor, cleansing and restoring the stone arcade on either side of the nave, re-opening the north-door, and also an arch into the tower (the lower part of which enclosed by curtains serves for a vestry), and re-seating the whole with low benches of stained deal, affording additional room to the extent of at least fifty sittings. The original accommodation was for 170 adults and 60 children; the church will now seat 224 adults and 90 children. The nave, aisles, and chancel

are paved with red-and-buff Staffordshire tiles. The seats in the chancel are executed in pitch pine, and the elbows with carved poppy heads. The font is not yet fixed, and the small west window is to be filled with decorated glass, the latter a contribution from the builder. The cost of the restoration is rather over £700, towards which a grant was obtained from the Incorporated Church Building Society of £35, and another from the Essex Diocesan Society of £45; while contributions from private sources, including a handsome donation from the rector, amounted to £380, leaving about £300 still to be provided. These figures are exclusive of a sum of £51 raised by rate and specially applied to the restoration of the windows.

St. Leonard's Church, Chelwood, was opened on Tuesday the 23rd ult., by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church, which had been in a very dilapidated condition, has been restored. The structure formerly consisted of a nave, with west tower, chancel, and small chapel on the south side, designated the Popham Chapel. In the improvements effected the latter has been converted into a south aisle, giving an increase in the accommodation of from 70 to 130 sittings. The nave and chancel roofs are entirely new, and the upper parts of the belfry stage and old tower, which were formerly of a debased Roman character, have been rebuilt in the pointed style, the buttresses on the exterior being taken away, and the outside faced with freestone. Open sittings have been substituted for the old high pews, and new pulpit, and lectern provided; stained glass windows in the arches of the tower and chancel, filled with appropriate subjects are by Wailes.

The St. Barnabas' District Schools, Birmingham, are fast approaching completion. The building is intended to accommodate upwards of 500 children. The principal front is towards Ryland-street, two stories high, of plain Gothic design, constructed of brickwork. The centre forming the class-rooms is raised three or four feet to form an area to the basement with three two-light windows on each storey, and gables over the centre windows of the upper floor. On each side are projections forming school entrances—one for boys, and the other for girls. The ground floor is appropriated to the boys, and comprises a large class-room towards Ryland-street, and school-room to the rear, 60ft. by 30ft., and 15ft. high. The girls are placed on the upper floor, approached by flights of stone steps, and have a school-room of similar size to that of the boys with open timbered roof 26ft. high, and class-room 33ft. by 15ft., with movable partition to be thrown open to the girls' school-room, which will form a room 75ft. long and 30ft. wide. A small playground is provided for the boys and girls, with all requisite conveniences. The whole of the buildings are to be warmed with hot water. The whole of the rooms are well lighted, and thoroughly ventilated.

A three-light altar window, with tracery, has been erected in the Asylum Church, Denbigh, North Wales, executed by Mr. Ballantine. In the central light is a figure of Christ as the Good Shepherd. In the other lights are figures of St. Luke and St. John.

A VOYAGE FROM WESTMINSTER TO LONDON BRIDGE.

BY A GHOST OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.*

CAN this be London, the orderly and steady-going capital of the kingdom of "Bluff King Harry; of our Gracious Majesty our good Queen Bess;" and of our royal and learned master King James? Impossible to tell; for old landmarks seem to be all removed. I have called at Charing Cross; all appearance of the beautiful cross erected at Charing to good Queen Eleanor's memory has vanished; but I find the name of "Charing Cross" lettered on a strange-looking

* The ghost of course spoke in an antiquated, though by no means unpleasing manner. Some of the words were so unlikely to be now understood, that we have modernised the narrative.

building, quite unlike any of my day. The "Golden Cross" is close by, but only in name; and oh! the bustle and tumult of this place! Persons in absurd and unfashionable attire move in all directions rapidly along: carriages of the strangest and most remarkable shapes are filled with multitudes of people; the waggons and carts, loaded with merchandise, and drawn by enormous horses, grind along on (what is this?) a flat stone solid pavement. My wonder at all this is increased when I search for the King's Mews, and find in its place a great building, which to me looks to be of noble enough proportions. I enter in: and see—it is full of beautiful and wonderful paintings, most of them by artists unknown to me, either by name or style. On leaving this place, I observe a sort of display of statues and fountains; but so great is the confusion caused by all, that it seems as if it would be a pleasure for me to saunter quietly up St. Martin's-lane, and rest awhile in the open green fields, under the trees. But lo! instead of these there are nothing here but houses, houses, on and still farther on; and a gentleman of somewhat prim appearance, clad in a close-fitting costume of blue, set with silver buttons, and having marked on his collar peculiar figures and letters, tells me that if I go for miles in this direction there will be found nothing but houses still. Perhaps there may be breathing space in Spring Gardens, which, in my time was a beautiful place, thickly shaded with the most luxuriant trees. Here, too, I see, however, that the builder has been at work. I come down what is now called Parliament-street, and miss the two fine gates which formerly stood across the roadway.

The Cock-pit, abutting upon St. James' Park and the Queen's gardens, stretching towards the river, where there used to be a water entrance called Prevy Bridge, are no longer visible. These large structures, called the Admiralty, the Horse Guards, the Treasury, are all new to me.

Here, however, is the Banqueting Hall—the work of worthy Master Inigo Jones—still looking little, if any, the worse for wear. The venerable Abbey, Westminster Hall, and St. Margaret's Church, seem to me like old friends; but how wonderfully is all this neighbourhood changed! What vast masses of building have here been raised. The old Abbey, even, looks dwarfed by lofty towers and turrets. And lo! just where there was a landing place for the watermen, there is one mighty bridge, which has been raised and nearly demolished since my days, and a new one—of singular but seemingly strong construction, has been finished—and stretches across the Thames. I see none of the gay barges of royalty and the nobles, thronged with armed retainers in their gorgeous liveries, and a few smaller boats; but many vessels of large size, which are troubling the waters, blowing out clouds of steam, and with a terrible noise and rattling of wheels, moving rapidly along the river.

Looking with inexpressible feelings at these wonders, I fall into a sort of reverie, and think of the rare doings there used to be here, and at Whitehall, in Henry VIII.'s reign, when the last-named place was tenanted by Cardinal Wolsey.* Here the cardinal received foreign potentates and other persons of distinction. Often the king himself came; when they wanted no preparations or goodly furniture, nor viands of the finest sort that might be provided for money or friendship. At these banquets there lacked no dames or damsels meet to dance with the maskers. There were all kinds of music and harmony set forth with excellent voices of both men and children. The king has been seen suddenly to come in hither in a mask, with a dozen other maskers, all like shepherds, in garments made of fine cloth, and fine crimson satin, and caps of the same, with visors of good proportion of visnomy; their hair and beards either of fine gold wire or else of silver, and some being of black silk; having sixteen torch-bearers, besides their drums; and other persons attending upon them, with visors, and clothed all in satin of the same colours. And at his coming, and before he entered the hall,—it must be understood that he came by water to the water-gates, without any noise,—men and lads charged many chambers; and at his landing these

chambers were all shot off, which made such a rumble in the air that it was like thunder.

There was then some wit shown to deceive each other, and great feasting and dancing, the particulars of which I have not time to describe. I must not, however, rest; although it requires no small amount of courage for a ghost of my date to take a ticket at what they call the steamboat pier at Westminster, and go on board the vessel. This being done, and having embarked, I remember that in my time there was only one bridge across the river at London; now a fellow-traveller reminds me that there are ten bridges between the Tower and Battersea, and that others are projected.

I note great changes on the south side of the Thames. In my days Lambeth Marsh was almost a desert spot; and from near London Bridge to the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace there were no houses closely abutting upon the river. From the Prevy Bridge to York House all is changed. Of this once princely mansion the fine water-gate remains; doing credit to my time by its contrast with the wretched sheds and ill-shaped buildings which are near. This place was originally the Inn of the Bishops of Norwich. It then passed into the hands of the monks of St. Benet Holme, in Norfolk, and, in 1535, to Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. After becoming vested in the Crown, it was presented by Queen Mary to the Archbishop of York. It again reverted to the Crown, and was used by the keepers of the Great Seal. Lord Bacon was born here; and, by the bye, this great man was christened in the picturesque church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. "See sir," says the passenger to whom I had spoken, "this gate is one of Inigo Jones's best works: it shows how well Portland stone stands the atmosphere of London." York House came into the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, who was murdered in 1628; and in 1649 Parliament gave this place to General Fairfax, whose daughter married George Villiers, the second duke; by which act the mansion returned to the Buckingham family. Since those days, this family has, it seems, sold the estate for building purposes; and in the Strand there are streets placed on this site called Charles-street, Duke-street, and Buckingham-street (after Charles, Duke of Buckingham).

I miss the picturesque remains of the Savoy Palace, where this north approach to the most beautiful bridge—they call it Waterloo Bridge—is now. This, to my fancy, was one of the most ancient-looking structures along this part of the Thames. The original of this building is of old date, it having been founded by Peter de Savoy, brother to Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, uncle to Henry III.'s queen, Eleanor, about the year 1245. The palace then went into the hands of the Friars of Montjoy; after which Queen Eleanor purchased it for her son Edmund, subsequently Duke of Lancaster, whose son, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was decapitated in the reign of Edward II., when it became the property of his brother Henry, by whom it was enlarged. John, King of France, died here in 1364. During the insurrection, when Wat Tyler figured as a leader, a party, after attacking Lambeth Palace, directed their attention to the Savoy; and, on the 12th of June, 1381, as it is chronicled, they set fire to it round about, and made proclamation that none, on pain of losing his head, should convert to his use anything that there was, but that they should break such plate and vessels of gold and silver as were found in that house (of which there is great plenty), into small pieces, and throw the same into the River of Thames. Precious stones they should break in mortars, that the same might be of no use: and so it was done by them. One of their companions they burned in the fire because he minded to have reserved one gaudy piece of plate. They found there certain barrels of gunpowder, which they thought had been gold; and, throwing it on the fire, more suddenly than they thought, the hall was blown up, the houses were destroyed, and themselves very hardly escaped away. To the number of two-and-thirty these rebels entered a cellar of the Savoy, when they drank so much of the sweet wines that they were not able to come out in time, but were shut in with wood and stones that mured (walled up) the door, where they were heard calling and calling seven days after, but none came to help them until they were dead. After this affair the Savoy lay in ruins during about 150 years, when Henry VII. commenced transforming the site into an

* Whitehall was a palace as early as the reign of Henry III., when it was the residence of the Lord Chief Justice of England. This king, at his death, left it to the Black Friars, in Holborn, who sold it to the Archbishop of York; and his successors occupied it for three centuries.

hospital; this was not completed until the reign of Henry VIII. Although the structure seems to have again fallen into neglect, and although a chief portion of the ruins were removed to make the new bridge, I am glad to hear that the chapel still remains.

The number of passengers who come to and fro by these "steam-packets" seems to me surprising. I have just passed a bridge of fairy-like lightness, which they call Hungerford, and along which streams of people move; nor is this to be wondered at, when I learn that London now contains close upon three millions of people. I hope they do not joke with a poor old ghost; for this is about as much as half the population of England was in the reign of our good Queen Elizabeth. If this be true, I do not wonder to hear of the immense extent of the metropolis now, or that the new works which we have just passed are intended for a new line of traffic, along which people and goods are carried by an iron horse, fed with burning coal, at the rate of 40 miles an hour. It is not easy for me just at once to comprehend all these strange things, although my old friend the Marquis of Worcester, I dare say, could.

Just by new Waterloo-bridge should be Somerset-place, which was commenced by the Duke of Somerset in 1546. This we always considered to be a noble site; the original area occupied 600ft. from east to west, and 500ft. from north to south. John of Padua, an Italian, was the deviser of the King's Buildings, in 1544; and this was the finest building, in the Italian style of architecture, ever executed in England. There was a more ancient building here, which gave place to that above mentioned. After the death of the Duke of Somerset, who had not used very fair means for the erection of this palace, the "place" came into the hands of the Crown, when it was converted to the use of our young Princess Elizabeth, when she visited at court in Edward's reign. Then it became known as "her place, called Somerset-place, beyond Strand-bridge." She, however, preferred St. James's and Whitehall on her accession to the throne; and the Duke of Somerset's property being partially restored, the dowager duchess inhabited Somerset House. The building of the Italian's design has disappeared, and great is the difference between that and the goodly pile which now fringes the Thames at this point. Over the water the lofty chimneys, the various manufactories, the endless succession of wharfs and houses, seem no less surprising. I can no longer see the flag upon the Globe Theatre, or the places for bear-baiting, which I have known to rival the plays of Master William Shakspeare. I fancy that I can still see some of the gables of Essex House, close to the new library, as I am told it is for the use of the present occupants of part of the Temple. Upon the whole, the Temple is less changed than most other places; here are still the steps which were often used by both the company and the players, when they needed a boat to go to Southwark. But where those immense cylinders, which seem to be hung in chains, now are (for lighting London, they tell me, with smoke!), used to be Whitefriars; and, from my knowledge of the place, I am not sorry that it has been removed. The large space which was before Blackfriars has also been removed; and, instead of the open course of the River Fleet flowing into the Thames, is another bridge, which, to me, looks already old and tottering.

Neither Baynard's Castle nor Bridewell, which used to be such conspicuous places at this point, is now to be seen. Broken Wharf and the great basin of Queenhithe, and other places of note, have also vanished. What has become of famous Old St. Paul's? which seems, however, to have been most worthily replaced. Where are those quaint-looking church-towers, and other objects, once so prominent?—Swept off, you say, sir, by the Great Fire,—most terrible calamity! But of all the changes in this route, there is none more marked than London Bridge. The fall of water there has been altered: no old and tottering houses now stand upon this thoroughfare. And what is all the crowd hurrying along for, on foot and in vehicles of various kinds, as if some great sight were turning out all London? But I am too fatigued to be able to follow them to see the great sight: I have seen so many, too, already; and, in truth, I am stupefied with wonder at what I have already seen, and wish much for the present to rest.—*Builder.*

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONIC GRAVE STONES IN JERSEY.

On the last day of a visit which I paid to the Island of Jersey in the summer of 1859, I noticed in the burial ground of the old church of St. Helier, a head stone, having various Masonic emblems carved in the upper part—the central figure being the Royal Arch, within which was a double triangle enclosing the letter G. The inscription, so far as it is legible, is as follows—the lower part of it being hidden by the soil which has accumulated around it:—

"Near this spot lie the remains
of James Memmure,
Stone Mason from the Parish of Dun,
In the County of Forfar, Scotland,
who departed this life on the
15th of September, 1812, in the
28th year of his age.
Also
the remains of Robert Callan,
Stone Mason from Dumfries,
Scotland, who departed this
Life on the 18th of October, 1812,
In the 35th year of his age.

Likewise
the remains of John Pirnie,
Stone Mason * * * * *
* * * * *

Not having had an opportunity of making enquiries on the spot, and as many of our readers will doubtless, like myself, take an interest in learning the circumstances under which this memorial was erected to these operative members of the Craft, who, dying, left their bones far from their native Scotland, I trust that my worthy friend, and your frequent correspondent, Bro. "H. H.," will be able, as I am sure he will willingly take the trouble to ascertain the particulars and communicate them through the *MAGAZINE*. At the church of St. Laurence, Jersey, there is a Masonic grave stone of the 13th century, which is engraved in Cutt's work on monumental slabs. It has incised upon it a double triangle within a circle, the whole enclosed within a square.—WILLIAM KELLY, D. Prov. G.M., Leicester.

HONORARY APPOINTMENTS IN MASONRY.

The *Book of Constitutions*, I believe, contains no regulation or reference as to the very common practice in private and provincial grand lodges of electing brethren as honorary members. I allude more especially to the appointment of honorary officers in Grand Lodges. In India, as I am informed by a worthy brother who has been so honoured, many brethren, stationed at a distance from the seat of Government, are appointed as honorary Deacons, Wardens, &c., in the District Grand Lodges; and I know that the same practice obtains to some extent in this country, but is it strictly regular, and with whom does the power of appointment or election exist—the R.W. Prov. G.M., or the Provincial Grand Lodge as a body?—D. Prov. G.M.

INSTALLATION OF WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

Can a brother, who has been duly elected to the office of W.M., be legally installed elsewhere than in his own lodge—in the Grand Lodge of his province for instance? I presume not, but shall be glad to have the Editor's opinion on the point. The regulations of R.A. Masonry expressly provide that the Principals of Provincial Chapters may be installed out of their own chapters, under certain conditions; but the *Constitutions* of Craft Masonry imply that no such discretionary power exists as regards the installation of the W.M. of a private lodge.—D. Prov. G.M.

MARTINISM AND RUSSIAN FREEMASONRY.

W. E. appears interested in Russian or Polish Masonry. I have not seen the following noticed in your pages, and thought it might interest many readers; but if too long do not insert it:—[Martinists (were) a sect of Russian dissenters which arose in the beginning of the present century. It derived its name from the Chevalier St. Martin, a native of France, who, while infidel philosophy was exercising almost undisputed sway over the public mind of that country, set himself with his whole heart and soul to diffuse the doctrines of pure, practical Christianity, though un-

doubtedly tinged with a considerable admixture of mysticism. To spread his principles the more widely, he made use of the Masonic lodges, but met with comparatively little success in France, except in the lodges of Lyons and Montpellier. The doctrines of St. Martin were imported into Russia by Count Grabianka, a Pole, and Admiral Pleshcheyeff, a Russian, both of whom were successful in introducing them into the Masonic lodges in that country, where they soon met with very wide acceptance. The Martinists at length became a very numerous sect, including in the list of their members some names of rank and influence. The favourite authors whose writings they chiefly consulted, were, besides St. Martin himself, those of the German Pietistic-school, such as Arndt and Spener. But the object of the sect was not so much to cultivate a speculative as a practical Christianity, by seeking to do good to all within the sphere of their influence, not only performing deeds of charity to the poor, but promoting, as far as possible, the extension of education and literature. The principal seat of the Martinists was the city of Moscow, where they established a typographic society for the encouragement of learning; and to accomplish this important object they purchased all the manuscripts, whether in prose or poetry, which were offered to them, publishing, however, only such as appeared worthy of seeing the light. Their countenance was chiefly given to those writings which had a religious or moral tendency. Many of the works published by this society were translations from foreign languages, but some very valuable original works, literary, scientific, and religious, were issued with their sanction. They established also a large library, chiefly consisting of religious books, to whom all were admitted who were sincerely desirous of acquiring information; a school was founded at their expense; and deserving young men were assisted in carrying forward their studies, either in the country or at foreign universities. To the seasonable aid thus afforded, Karamsin, the talented Russian historian, was indebted for his education at the University of Moscow. Many of the Martinists, unable to contribute money in order to carry out the plans of the society, devoted their time and talents to works of benevolence, and more especially to the alleviation of human suffering. Some of this noble class of men sacrificed large fortunes, and even submitted to great privations, in order to fulfil the designs of this charitable and useful institution. The Martinists became, in process of time, a numerous and highly respected body of men, and their influence was daily diffusing itself more and more widely among the Russian people. Men of all ranks, in Church and State, hastened to join the lodges of this noble band of *Freemasons*, which bade fair, had it been permitted to continue its operations, to be eminently instrumental in promoting the cause of Christianity and true civilisation throughout the whole Russian Empire. But the rapidly increasing fame and influence of this noble sect, and more especially of their typographic society at Moscow, which was working wonders by means of the press, awakened suspicion and jealousies in the mind of the Empress Catherine II. She resolved, therefore, to put forth her utmost efforts to crush the sect; Novikoff, one of its leading and most active members, was imprisoned in the castle of Schlüsselburg; several of the nobles who belonged to it were banished to their estates, and several religious books which it had issued were seized and burnt as being subversive of the good order of the country. At the death of Catherine, the Emperor Paul, who succeeded her on the throne of Russia liberated Novikoff, whose tragic story is thus briefly told by Count Krasinski: "He recovered his liberty, but found a desolate home, his wife was dead, and his three young children were a prey to a terrible and incurable disease. The Emperor Paul, whose mad outbursts of despotism were the results of a mind diseased by a keen sense of wrong, inflicted upon him by his own mother, but whose natural character was noble and chivalrous, demanded of Novikoff, when he was presented to him on his liberation from the fortress, how he might compensate the injustice that had been done to him, and the sufferings to which he had been exposed. 'By rendering liberty to all those who were imprisoned at the same time when I was,' was Novikoff's answer." The labours of the Martinists, as a body, were completely checked by the persecution which they had suffered under Catherine, and they contented

themselves during the reign of Paul with quietly propagating their opinions in their individual capacity. Under Alexander I., however, who was somewhat inclined to religious mysticism, the Martinists recovered, for a time, their influence in Russia, and Prince Galitzin, one of their number, was intrusted by the Emperor with the ministry of religious affairs and public education. The imperial councils were now guided by men of piety and patriotism; bible societies were openly promoted by the government, and religious books published by sanction of the Emperor. But matters completely changed on the death of Alexander. His brother Nicholas, who succeeded him, adopted a different line of acting. He suppressed bible societies, discouraged the progress of liberal religious tendencies, and by his whole course of policy, put an effectual check upon all the operations of the Martinists, and led to the total disappearance from the face of Russian society of a sect or body of men of whom any civilized country might well be proud.—*Gardner's Faiths of the World.*]

ORDER OF ST. JOHN

Towards the latter part of the year 1859, Field-Marshal Count Nugent, an Irishman in the Austrian service, was admitted by the Pope into the Order of St. John, and subsequently raised by the Sovereign Pontiff to the titular dignity of Grand Prior of Ireland. What Order of St. John is this,—is it that of St. John of Jerusalem the Hospitaliers?—†*†

THE CARBUNCLE.

What is the carbuncle which old members of the Mark degree so frequently allude to?—ONYX.

LODGE ORATORS.

In the French lodges there is an officer called the Orator; did we ever have such in this country?—EX. EX.

Φ. B. K.

What degree is the Phi beta kappa as worked in America?—N.—[Not a Masonic one; it is, or rather was, a secret society of students, most of whom belonged to various American colleges.]

JOE SMITH.

Was Joe Smith, I mean the reputed Mormon prophet, a Mason?—FABER.

ROYAL ARCH MOURNING.

We all know how the furniture of a lodge is covered for mourning, but how should the same be applied in a Royal Arch Chapter?—P. Z.

NOTES ON LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the cheque received by Capt. Towke, of the Royal Engineers, for his plan of the Great International Exhibition, represented the neat sum of £5000.

We are glad to learn that the native school of Russian painting, which commenced about the same period as our own, is to be well represented in the Great International Exhibition in London next year. The Russian Academy of Arts has decided on commencing the series of paintings exhibited with those of Lossenko, who was contemporary with Hogart and Gainsborough, but whose fame is so little known in England that his name will be looked for in vain in some of our best biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Mr. W.R. Beverley has painted a new act-drop for the Manchester Theatre Royal, representing the ruins of an ancient city at sunset.

The Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain, by William and Mary Howitt, is the title of a forthcoming Christmas-book.

A new School of Art has been opened in Hull, in connection with the Department of Science and Art.

Mr. Thomas McNICOLL, in his *Essays on English Literature*, lately collected from the *London Review*, is rather severe on his countryman, Thomas Carlyle. The following remarks refer to the Philosopher of Chelsea's *Eatter-day Pamphlets*:—"All is rotteness

and disorder in the social fabric; all is speedily falling back to chaos. With marvellous inconsistency, the man who sees such grace and goodness in every form of human worship—though its incense be the fume of passion and its rites the solemnisation of cruelty and lust—sees only gilded vice and unmitigated folly in every walk and institution of civilised life! Falling from the mad prophetic rant of his former works, he is here exhibited, not as the *Cassandra*, but as the *Thersites*, of the age; standing, in turn, over every silent group of labourers in this earnest century and most earnest country, and voicing his unwholesome abuse equally over all. In these pages every time-honoured virtue that adorns humanity meets with indignant denial or scornful appreciation. Philanthropy is maudlin, and benevolence is weakness, and industry is avarice, and statesmanship is trickery, and liberty is a chimera, and religion cant! England is especially the target of Mr. Carlyle's scorn: the British constitution is the choicest specimen of folly which the sun beholds in all this great 'museum of absurdities.' Indeed, almost the only preference of a positive kind which may be distinctly gathered from this book, made up as it is for the most part of inexplicable hatreds and dislikes, is the author's hearty preference of a good, strong, iron despotism to the most elaborate and well-balanced constitutional government. Nothing seems to irritate him so much as the words 'emancipation,' 'enfranchisement,' 'liberty,' 'voluntary principle.' Prison-visiting and melioration very evidently disgust him; and as to slavery, so cordial is his regret for the decadence of that ancient institution, that he seems to emulate the zeal of poor Boswell, who declared that to abolish the slave trade would be to 'shut the gates of mercy on mankind!'

Sir John F.W. Herschel, Bart., in his contributions to the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, says.—"Hence, then, we come to perceive that the actual configuration of our continents and islands, the coast lines of our maps, the direction and elevation of our mountain chains, the courses of our rivers, and the soundings of our oceans, are not things primordially arranged in the construction of our globe, but results of successive and complex actions on a former state of things; that again, of similar actions on another still more remote. . . . The revelations of geology assure us, further, that in each of those successive submersions and reconstructions of the continents, fresh corresponding races of animals; and a new and different clothing of vegetation have been introduced—the one perishing off as the others have come into existence; nay, that even the denizens of the ocean itself have had no exemption from this great law of change—which, however, has not operated, either by a gradually progressive variation of species, nor by a sudden and total abolition of one race, and introduction of another entirely new, but by a series of overlappings, leaving the last portion of each in co-existence with the earlier members of the newer series. Higher forms of being, moreover, appear at every stage of the process, up to the final and culminating point of humanity, and the existing order of things."

Sir Philip Egerton has been elected president of the Ray Society.

Georges de Kéroulée, attaché to the French Embassy Extraordinary to China, in his *Recollections of the Chinese Expedition*, says:—"We must divide Chinese curiosities into several classes. These are: 1, the jade; 2, the enamels; 3, the lacquer work; 4, the porcelains; 5, the bronzes; 6, the carved woods; 7, the carved ivory; and 8, the various objects which do not belong to any of these classes. Speaking generally (and I am content to declare my principles before giving this brief and insufficient monograph on Chinese trinkets), I deny that any elevated idea, artistic taste, or sense of the beautiful exist among the Chinese. To prove this, I only require the porcelains of China, so well known in France. The colours may be imitable, the paste and the grain of a peculiar form and purity—all this may be to the admiration of ceramic amateurs; but for the artist and the man of taste, the smallest piece of Sevres biscuit, the tiniest Dresden figure, offer harmonious lines and graceful contours which these wretched pieces of pottery have never pretended to possess. Form is nothing to the Chinese; the price of the raw material and the greater or lesser difficulty in working it, therein lies the whole value of the article. . . . With them the patience of the workman holds the place of grace and finish. They will carve inside an ivory ball three or four other hollow spheres, which move independently of each other. . . . The most expensive and precious class of objects in China is the jade. The jade is a very hard non-transparent stone, which mineralogists class among the silicates of chalk. Only a small quantity of it is obtained from the mountains of Hu-Nan (a western province of China), where the quarries are now all but unproductive. For the workmen, the carving of this stone is most difficult, and it is only to be polished with its own dust. As for the varieties of jade, they are very considerable in number, but they may be divided between two colours, of which the others are only varieties—the white and the green. Among the whites those

are most esteemed which—milky and opaline—present on their surface little marbled flame-coloured spots, which anywhere else would pass for defect. The green are all the more prized as their colour approaches that of verdigris; but if in a white and very milky jade, with flame-coloured spots, there are some veins of this vegetable green, then the specimen is of considerable value. Thus I have seen a Chinese pay 400 piastres (£96) for a jade ring of this description found in the Summer Palace. . . . There are simple enamels on copper, and joined enamels, so called because the coloured incrustated matter is always separated from that of another colour by a thread of copper. The simple enamels on copper are very numerous and of small price. A dozen tea-cups with the saucers do not cost more than sixty francs. As for the others, their price resembles that of the jades as objects precious in the eyes of the Chinese. . . . A vase a foot high will sell for 300 francs. It is necessary, however, to examine these things closely before buying them. The Chinese, always artful, often have on hand old pieces, in which the enamel has started from its setting; this they replace with coloured wax; and the skill with which these repairs are executed is such, that the inexperienced eye cannot detect the fraud. The lacquer is of three kinds—of Canton, of Peking, and of Fou-tcheou. The Canton is the black lacquer, so well known in Europe, ornamented with designs of astonishing durability and fineness, when the lacquer itself is of good quality. . . . The Peking lacquer is red. There is old and modern. . . . Two panels of old Peking lacquer a yard square, cost 170 piastres (£40). . . . The Fou-tcheou lacquer is a grey composition, very light, and seldom found among the merchants; but, in spite of its rarity, it is in no great repute. . . . Porcelains begin to disappear in China. Old vases and plates fabricated in the times of the Mings, and which bear the seal of that dynasty on their reverse, became rarer and rarer, and are sold at insane prices. Modern porcelain, from the manufactories in the neighbourhood of Canton, and whose inappropriate and shocking colours become rapidly effaced, encumbers the shops of the toy-merchants."

The following anecdotes are given by Dean Ramsay in the second series of his *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, recently published:—

"In former days, when roads were bad and wheeled vehicles almost unknown, an old laird was returning from a supper party, with his lady mounted behind him on horseback. On crossing the river Urr, at a ford at a point where it joins the sea, the old lady dropped off, but was not missed till her husband reached his door, when, of course, there was an immediate search made. The party who were despatched in quest of her arrived just in time to find her remonstrating with the advancing tide, which trickled into her mouth, in these words, "No anither drap; neither het nor cauld."

At the sale of an antiquarian gentleman's effects in Roxburghshire, which Sir Walter Scott happened to attend, there was one little article, a Roman *patina*, which occasioned a good deal of competition, and was eventually knocked down to the distinguished baronet at a high price. Sir Walter was excessively amused during the time of bidding, to observe how much it excited the astonishment of an old woman, who had evidently come there to buy culinary utensils on a more economical principle. "If the parritch-pan," she at last burst out—"if the parritch-pan gangs at that, what will the kail-pat gang for?"

A new book has been published, entitled *The Letters, Inisfail, and other poems*, from which we extract the following verses. They bear the initials S.E. de V.:—

Winter, that hung around us as a cloud,
Rolls slowly backward; from her icy sleep
Th' awaken'd earth starts up and shouts aloud,
The waters leap

From rock to rock with a tumultuous mirth,
With Bacchanalian madness and loud song;
From the fond bosom of the teeming earth
All young things throng;

And hopes rise bubbling from the deepest fountain
Of man's half frozen heart. Faith trustingly
Rests its broad base on God, as doth a mountain
Upon the sea.

Affections pure, and human sympathies
The summer sun of charity relumes,
That fire divine which charms and vivifies,
But not consumes.

Love, vernal music, charity, hope, faith,
Warm the cold earth, fair visions from on high,
Teaching to scorn and trample fear of death;
For nought can die.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

JERSEY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Such of your readers as peruse the report, sent herewith, of the last meeting of Lodge La Césarée, will perceive a very significant fact, to which I desire to call attention, not with the view of offering any suggestions, but because it is well worthy of the consideration of those in authority in the Craft. A brother, of no mean social rank, as an English barrister, an advocate in the Royal Court of Jersey, and a member of the local legislature as deputy for St. Helier, who formerly took an active part in the proceedings of this lodge, has seceded in favour of a lodge working under an Irish warrant, being influenced in his decision to a considerable extent, by a conviction that the discipline of the Grand Lodge of that country is more conducive to justice and good order than that of the Grand Lodge of England. I am not in a position to state that such is my own impression, and certainly I shall require very good proof ere I can be persuaded to follow his example; but circumstances that have lately occurred here, especially so far as they have been brought without effect before the notice of some of the authorities at head quarters, will doubtless, as tending to diminish confidence, lead some of us to inquire more particularly, and to institute a comparison, which, in one instance, at least, has not terminated in a result favourable to that branch of the Craft with which we are connected. Permit me thus briefly to allude to the fact, reserving a more extended consideration of it till a future occasion, when the steps now in progress in reference to the state of this province shall have produced a definite decision from the highest authority, that is the Grand Lodge of England, for in the *Book of Constitutions* it is stated that "The Grand Lodge has also the inherent power of investigating, regulating, and deciding all matters relative to the Craft, or to particular lodges, or to individual brothers, which it may exercise either of itself or by such delegated authority as, in its wisdom and discretion, it may appoint." Should the existing state of things here, and the measures already adopted be confirmed, it is feared that the effect will be the withdrawal from connection with English Freemasonry, if not from the Craft entirely, of some whose character and conduct have contributed greatly to its well-being and to its influence for good, in this district. So unfortunate a result will proceed from a conviction that the means at the disposal of the members are not adequate for efficiently carrying out the real objects and high principles of the Order, and for awarding honour and rank *only* to such as prove themselves deserving, and who have the confidence of those over whom they rule.

While writing, I may add that I have to day been to see the Masonic monument referred to in the report of No. 860, of which you gave a wood-cut several months ago. It certainly is unique in character and design, and in harmony with the distinctive features of Freemasonry; it is a credit to the lodge, both in object and execution, an ornament to the cemetery, and a puzzle to the "uninstructed world who are not Masons." The architect and the sculptor have well performed their respective parts, and deserve the thanks of the brethren, at whose instance it has been erected. If we may be allowed to criticise, we think that a more elevated and conspicuous spot might have been selected, and that it would have been better if the triangular shaft had been carried twelve or fifteen inches higher.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,
Jersey, September 27th, 1861.

H.H.

THE SERMON AT GLOUCESTER.

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

SIR AND BROTHER.—I read with pleasure the report given in the last number of your MAGAZINE, of the proceedings at Gloucester, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the monument to the brave Bishop Hooper, who was imprisoned by the members of his own church, and burnt at the stake by those of another; and I was particularly pleased with the sketch you give of the sermon preached on

the occasion by our Rev. Bro. S. Roberts. But would not the omission of any allusion, for or against *Essays and Reviews* have been more in keeping with Masonry, as we have brothers amongst us who approve, and others who condemn the publication of that volume. I am not here about to enter into the merits or demerits of that work; but I think we cannot be too guarded, when met together as Masons, not to introduce anything of a political or sectarian character. If this note should have the effect of making other brethren more cautious its object will be accomplished.

I am, dear sir and brother, yours very fraternally,
September 30th, 1861. P.P.

"DEGREES" IN FREEMASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR.—Thanks for your remarks in the latter portion of your answer to the "Freemason's Wife." We who have been in the Craft for years; who entered it with a genuine "desire for knowledge," and to render ourselves more extensively useful to our fellow-men; and who have found, to our great grief, that we could not attain to that standard of excellence to which we had pictured to ourselves an average amount of perseverance and labour would place us (through the ignorance of those to whom we entrusted our "education"); *appreciate your remarks*. We find in them the heart answering to heart. We almost cease to repine at our "happy ignorance," in the hope of the coming rays of light! Your first answer to "our lady" was an answer to the outer world of 1861, this second is a reply to our inner selves.

That such organisation of "discreet and learned" brethren as you suggest is "devoutly to be wished," no one will deny. The study of the liberal arts and sciences (occult and natural) systematically followed out, is the *reform* in our ancient Craft, which is secretly longed for by every well-intentioned member of our Order; and I sincerely trust it will be at once and energetically adopted. What is to hinder a "college of preceptors" (a modern term!) a "board of professors," or what you may like to call them, being formed, who may add initials to their name with some grace, and confer "Degrees" on brethren according to *merit*; and also award jewels which may then be worn with honest pride, as indicating something beyond the £ s. d. by which they are now only to be valued? These are the "higher grades" to which a goodly number of your readers aspire, or I am "much mistaken," and which would be followed more than the "purple" or provincial honours (to which, nevertheless, they should lead, *by right*) and which would elevate our honourable society in the eyes of *all men*, to the position which, by such means, it would most surely attain.

Yours,

A PAST PROVINCIAL.

An occasional month's residence "at college," to read up and pass examinations—attend lectures, and receive licenses to "preach," both to the outer world who are not Masons, and to the mystic few—would indeed be esteemed a happy time, and be a rich treat; and, moreover, be without apprehension of a "breach of faith" from a "Treasury Minute!"
Sept. 28th, 1861.

THE BENEFITS OF FREEMASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Individually I thank you much for your able article in this month's MAGAZINE, being a reply to a Freemason's Wife's letter. You may depend Sir your remarks will go home in the neighbourhood whence the Freemason's Wife writes.

Your remarks upon the subject should not be shut up in a magazine, but should be printed separately, so that every lodge may take sufficient to supply its members, as I consider every Freemason's wife should have the *sister's letter* and *your reply*, for I know in this province many Freemasons *in name* who know nothing of the matters referred to in your answer.

The Hewlett Fund, to which you refer, amounted to £3,372 10s. 6d.—3 per cent. consols.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
Chelmsford, 2nd October, 1861. J.B.B.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

The Right Hon. Earl Howe, *G.C.H.*, Prov. G.M. for Leicestershire has appointed the annual meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge to be held at Leicester, on Tuesday, the 8th of October, in the Freemasons' Hall.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF PROSPERITY (No. 78).—The first meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, September 25th, at the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Bro. O. F. Valentine, W.M., Messrs. J. G. Spilling, Charles Bishop, and Emile Eckhard were initiated. Bros. E. L. Mather, J. L. Mather, and Bishop were passed to the second degree, and Bro. Branner was raised to the degree of M.M.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, HAMPSHIRE (No. 196).—*Installation of W.M.*—There was a large muster of the brethren present at the St. John's Lodge (No. 196), held at the Hollybush Tavern, Hampstead, on the 1st instant, it being the day of installation. The officers present were—Bros. George Hart, W.M.; Pritchard, S.W.; Douglas, J.W.; Aldrich, P.M. and Treas.; Thomas A. Adams, G. Purst, P.M., and several others. The visitors were—Bros. Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Donald Nicoll, ex-Sheriff, 109; Haynes, 984, Bengal; W. Johnson; H. and W. Paxon, both P.M.'s of 196; Bass, P.M. and Sec. 29; Muggeridge, P.M. 227; and Matthew Cooke, S.D. 29, Sec. 23, &c. The business for the meeting consisted of the usual opening of the lodge; various communications from several brethren were read; the report of the Audit Committee submitted; two raisings; initiation of Mr. G. H. Martins; and installation of the new W.M., Bro. Geo. Pritchard, late S.W., by Bro. Thomas A. Adams, which was performed with his usual skill and ability. The W.M. was then pleased to appoint, and delegated Bro. Adams to invest, the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year, viz., Bros. Douglas, S.W.; Rippon, J.W.; Ware, S.D.; Houghton, J.D.; Ashby, I.G. Bro. Cornick was re-invested Treas. by deputy, Bro. Aldrich representing him; Bro. Aldrich, re-invested Sec., when Bro. Adams said it was with great pleasure he returned him the collar and jewel he had so long worn to the satisfaction of the lodge; and it was needless to tell him, who was so zealous a Mason, that the lodge kindly appreciated his exertions, and hoped he might live many years to hear the same sentiments repeated; Bro. Adlard was re-invested Dir. of Cers., and Bro. Bradley re-invested as Tyler. The business of the lodge being concluded, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, when, the cloth having been removed, the W.M., Bro. Pritchard, gave "The Queen and the Craft," remarking that it would be simply ridiculous in his attempting to say anything in praise of a Sovereign so well beloved. "The Health of the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland," followed, and was succeeded by that of the Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Present and Past G. Officers, and coupled with the names of Bro. Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec., and Bro. Thomas A. Adams, G. Purst.—Bro. FARNFIELD, Asst. G. Sec., could assure them that the D.G.M., Earl de Grey and Ripon, took very great interest in everything connected with Masonry. If they would look over the reports in THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE they would see he was no idle ruler of his province of West Yorkshire. The other Grand Officers did all they could to the best of their ability to support the cause of Masonry, and should they ever be found to be required, he was certain they would willingly stand to do the same services again. For Bro. Adams and himself, they were obliged in having their names coupled with the toast for which it was his pleasing duty to return thanks.—The W.M. said, since last they met they had lost Bro. Collins, who should have been that day nominated as J.W. of the lodge, and he called upon them to drink to his memory in solemn silence.—The W.M. said, no doubt their newly initiated brother thought them a strange set of fellows, but as he proceeded he hoped that idea would wear off, and that the impression which had been made on his mind that day would never be regretted.—Bro. MARTINS said he was yet too young to understand what he had gone through, but hoped in due time to become more proficient.—The W.M. was pleased to welcome the visiting brethren, and would propose their health, asking Bro. Donald Nicoll to reply.—Bro. DONALD NICOLL, having been kindly called upon, felt it his duty to obey, although he saw others around him far beyond himself in Masonic seniority. After many years' absence from the Craft he had some diffidence in addressing them,

but he had much pleasure in expressing his great interest in Masonry. It must have been very interesting to his relative, by his side, for the first time to visit a lodge in England he having been made a brother at a lodge in the Himalayas whilst serving his country with credit, though the honours for such services were but scantily dealt out. To him such a meeting must have been attractive, and in his name, with that of the other visitors, as well as himself, he returned thanks for their hospitality and kindness.—Bro. GEORGE HART, P.M., rose to propose "The Health of the new W.M.," who had the good will of every member of the lodge, and who, with their support, was sure to do well.—Bro. PRITCHARD, W.M., thanked them most heartily. He had served every office in the lodge, and had hitherto given satisfaction, a course which he should still endeavour to continue, and study from the P.M.'s how best to ensure the prosperity and comfort of the lodge.—Bro. THOMAS A. ADAMS had been called upon at a moment's notice to present a testimonial to Bro. Joseph R. Smith, P.M. of that lodge. It was only five years since his young brother was initiated, and during that brief period he had done more than many Masons of double that standing. Bro. Joseph R. Smith had served as Steward to all the Charities, and passed the chair in No. 196. Bro. Aldrich introduced him into Masonry, and taught him the three degrees, and he (Bro. Adams) had instructed him in the fifteen sections which the year before last he worked to the credit of himself and the lodge. He considered that he was well deserving, and the lodge had done honour to itself in awarding him the testimonial now before him. (Turning to Bro. Smith, he continued), Bro. Smith, I feel great pleasure in handing over to you this very handsome silver tea and coffee service. I hope that it may long remain as a testimonial in your family, that they and you may enjoy long life, and heaven bless you and yours. (Cheers).—Bro. JOSEPH R. SMITH did not know how to return thanks. If he could do that as well as Bro. George sung, he should be content; but as he could neither do the one nor the other to satisfy himself, they must take such a poor acknowledgment as he was then making. He felt that their gift betokened respect, but was not deserved. He had served the stewardships of the Charities, but he took no credit for doing so, as he could afford it. Still, as they had chosen to mark his services by such a gift, he was grateful, and wished he had more fluent words to express his thanks. [The testimonial was here passed round the table, and bore the following inscription:—"This tea and coffee service was presented to Bro. Joseph R. Smith, by the members of the St. John's Lodge (No. 196), in testimony of his valuable services of Worshipful Master, in 1860, and of their personal regard. October 1st, 1861."].—The W.M. next gave the P.M.'s of the St. John's Lodge; to which Bro. Thomas A. Adams replied.—The next toast was that of the Secretary and Treasurer, the W.M. remarking that Bro. Bro. Aldrich, as Secretary, held no sinecure. The majority of the members could form no conception of his duties. Whenever the W.M. saw him he had always something for the good of Masons or Masonry to bring before him: some poor brother, or cause, to be advocated, or some neglected object, who no one seemed to care for, to be brought forward. The lodge could not do away with such a Secretary without doing away with itself.—Bro. ALDRICH, Secretary, said he was reminded of his duty to thank them for the honour they had done him in drinking his health, with all sincerity and honesty. Why he had been more particularly pointed out he did not know, because, whoever undertook a duty, he held should strictly perform it. The audit board had expressed its satisfaction with his integrity. His principle had been never to turn to the right or to the left, but pursue an even and straightforward course. Very few knew the duties that devolved on a Secretary, but whoever held such an office ought to discharge them zealously, for without it there was no happiness or comfort in the lodge.—Bro. ADLARD then proposed "Success to the Charities," coupled with the name of Bro. Farnfield.—Bro. FARNFIELD would endeavour to give a slight history of the Charities; but there was one great inconvenience which resulted in having to speak at such a late hour. The Charities had all been very fortunate, particularly the Annuity, the youngest of them all. It had an invested capital of £20,000, and would, after next May, number 121 annuitants, at a cost of £2700 a year. It might well be said to have now become so firmly established that it took the lead. The Girls' School had always been considered the pet Charity, but the Boys' had not, hitherto had that advantage, which was of the greatest benefit, for by giving them a good education, they might fairly assume they would eventually become good citizens, and, in many instances, worthy brethren. That institution had to encounter many difficulties, because they had now 70 boys to clothe and feed, where there had before been only 20, and every one must be aware of the difference such an expense entailed. He had been assured that No. 196 would send two Stewards to the Festivals; one of whom would serve for the Annuity, and he hoped the brethren would support them liberally,

so that the St. John's Lodge might not be behind the other lodges in its donation. Thanking them in the name of the Charities and himself, he resumed his seat.—The W.M. informed the lodge he would undertake to serve as Steward for the Annuity Fund, and the S.W., Bro. Douglas, undertook the same office for the Boys' School. A number of other toasts followed, including the Officers, the Masonic Press, and the professional brethren, all of which were duly responded to. The singing of the evening, by Bros. Genge and Bruton, left nothing to be desired.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM LODGE (No. 1055).—This flourishing lodge held its last meeting for the present season at Bro. Stiles' Knight of St. John's Wood, on Wednesday, the 25th ult. The business consisted in raising one brother and passing two others, and was performed by Bro. Robinson, the W.M., in the most creditable manner. Bro. Caulcher, P.M., had a motion on the paper to enact a bye-law that no brother should be elected W.M. of that lodge until he had satisfied the P.M.'s of the same that he could perform certain ceremonies, which, upon being moved and seconded, was carried unanimously. After which the lodge was closed in solemn form. A dinner, such as we seldom see set before a lodge, was then placed upon the table, and ample justice was done thereto by all present. The cloth having been removed, the W.M. observed the first toast in every lodge was the Queen and the Craft. No monarch was ever more sincerely beloved than Her Majesty, and none ever reigned better over a happier people. The Craft would always meet the response it deserved, and the united toast of the Queen and the Craft was the most popular that Masons knew. The W.M. had next to propose the health of the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland, who, as the head of the craft, had evinced great administrative skill, and it was to be hoped might long continue to rule over it. The toast which came next was that of the D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers, past and present, and the W.M. took occasion to observe that it was one usually well received. The D.G.M., Earl de Grey and Ripon, was well known in public life as a statesman of more than ordinary ability, and was sure to bring the same energy to bear in the service of the Craft. The Grand officers were noted for their usefulness, without whose aid the Craft would never be in the flourishing position it was. They had one of that distinguished body present, whose exertions for the good of Masonry had been excelled by none, and it was to be hoped they might continue to see him for many years to come. He assured that brother that the lodge was always happy when he was there, and concluded by giving the toast of "The R.W.D.G.M., the rest of the Grand Officers, and Bro. Thomas A. Adams."—Bro. ADAMS felt very grateful at his name being coupled with the Grand Officers. His abilities were humble, though he was honoured with the purple, and he should be glad to see a member of every lodge distinguished in a similar way. He was proud of the Craft, and was never more happy than when he was in a lodge or chapter, in either of which he was always happy to afford information, indeed he might say, if it was not for such brethren as Watson and himself—where would the Craft learn? Their S.W. he had brought forward in the three degrees, and a good pupil he was. Bro. Watson undertook other parts, but was equally zealous with himself. With all the delights he felt at being with their lodge, he must not forget their sumptuous hospitality, and such was its effect that he was very far from satisfied with his own lodge, whose entertainment could bear no comparison with theirs.—The W.M. trusted the next toast would be received with equal cordiality, it was the Crown Prince of Prussia. He had lent them his name and permitted them to make use of it as the name of their lodge, of which he had condescended to become an honorary member. The Crown Prince of Prussia was intimately connected with the Royal Family, and to some extent must be bound up with the destiny of this country. As such he was entitled to their esteem; in addition he was a brother Mason and a member of that lodge.—Bro. FRASER, P.M., had been entrusted with the gavel of the W.M., and was about to propose his very good health. They had a wholesome custom of entrusting candidates for initiation to the W.M., on his first presiding as the Installed Master. That evening there were no initiates, but the W.M. had commenced his duties by going through the most difficult of all, he had performed the ceremonies of the third degree with great care and precision, and they all felt certain that Bro. Robinson was fully justified in taking that office, and that there were no duties attached to it which he could not perform. Bro. Robinson, however, had other claims to their sympathy and respect which were well known to all, and which he (Bro. Fraser) would not further allude to, but at once come to the point, and propose the health of their W.M., a skillful ruler of the Craft, an upright, quiet, and open-hearted brother. (Cheers).—Bro. ROBINSON, the W.M., was grateful for the honour, the kind manner of the proposition, and the flattering response with which the toast had been received. He felt the very high manner in which Bro. Fraser had spoken of him, and the honour they had done him in so warmly responding to the toast. No effort should

be wanting on his part to fill the high station he held worthily, and he hoped with pleasure to the lodge. He begged to reciprocate all their kind wishes, and thank them for the honour of drinking his health so cordially. Before he sat down he should propose the health of the P.M.'s of the Prince Frederick William Lodge. They had each distinguished themselves by skill in the craft, and able administration of the lodge when under their control. (Hear, hear.) Of Bro. Fraser it required not one word of his, the W.M., to accord that meed of praise due to his merit in working the lodge, or his gentlemanly bearing and brotherly feeling. Of Bro. Caulcher, the father of the lodge, all knew their obligation to him for his persevering attention in bringing the lodge to its highly successful and proud position. It was quite unnecessary to allude to Bros. Watson and Thos. A. Adams, they were both appreciated by the Masons of the entire Craft. To the latter the W.M. was more particularly obliged, for his own instruction and his timidity of accepting such an office had been greatly reduced by Bro. Adams's care in preparing him for it. He should be glad to see every lodge so well provided with P.M.'s, for he was sure theirs were of the very best, and none could boast better. He concluded by giving the toast of the P.M.'s of the Prince Frederick William Lodge.—Bro. P. M. FRASER said the P.M.'s were much obliged for their healths having been so honoured. They all did their duty and always would endeavour to do so. They felt it to be part of that duty to be present at every meeting so as to be ready to aid and assist if required; in the name of the P.M.'s he returned thanks.—The W.M. had a toast to propose which he did with very great pleasure. They had three visitors present, Bro. Nation, W.M., Merchant Navy Lodge; Bro. Cooke, 23, and Bro. Wassner, of the St. John's Lodge, Scotland. They were all Masons of considerable standing. Bro. Wassner he was very glad to see in this country; no doubt he found little details differing from what he had been used to, but he hoped that he saw the full spirit of Masonic feeling fully carried out. The Prince Frederick William Lodge were always glad to receive visitors, and the W.M. called upon the brethren to drink their health, and hoped they would be as happy to come on other occasions as the lodge was to see them.—Bro. NATION, in a short address, returned thanks, and spoke very highly of the welcome they received, and the more than excellent style in which their hospitality was displayed.—The W.M. had a toast to propose to which he was sure they all would give their adhesion with much pleasure. The Press of this country was the guide and instructor of its citizens, and in the same relation to the craft was its own especial organ—THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. It was their monitor and guide, and it was the duty of every brother to aid it by his own individual exertions in becoming prosperous. It had ever guarded the landmarks of the order with fidelity, and he believed there was no reason to doubt its continuance of that policy. It was the advocate of every improvement beneficial to the order, a valuable advocate of the charities, and in every respect well worthy of their consideration. He then proposed success to THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, coupled with the name of Bro. Matthew Cooke.—Bro. MATTHEW COOKE, in reply, said it was such appreciation of the motives and labours of the conductors of the THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE which were the chief incentives to go on in the path chosen. The Magazine, as a speculation, had been a loss to Bro. Warren, but he did not shrink from advocating an honest policy, although a different course might have, for a time, increased its circulation. The remarks of their W.M. would be especially grateful to Bro. Warren, and if they only knew him half so well as he (Bro. Cooke) did, they would feel, complimentary as the W.M.'s remarks were, that they fell far short of his true deserts. He would not take up their time to say much more, but having summed up Bro. Warren's public and private character in a few sentences, which were well received, he, in the name of his chief, tendered them his very best thanks for the toast.—The W.M. said it was of great importance to secure good officers. Those they had would bear fair comparison with any other lodge, by which he intended to say, not that they were superior to any other, but inferior to none. They all evinced great anxiety to further the principles of the craft, were equally well known there, and generally very efficient. He then gave the toast of the Officers and Bro. Stapleton, S.W.—Bro. STAPLETON, S.W., saw two good reasons why he should be brief—the first, the lateness of the hour; the second, being rather shy in the presence of that imposing body—the Press. However, they appreciated the kind commendation of the W.M. When he was below the chair he was ever considerate to his juniors, and now, having reached that dignity, on the part of his gratified brother officers, if they only made a modest approach to his standing they, one and all, felt that they should have performed their duties efficiently.—The W.M. had a toast, of equal pleasure to any that had gone before, to propose—it was the health of the Secretary, Treasurer, Director of Ceremonies, and Wine Steward, to all of whom their warmest praise and admiration were due. Every member knew how admirably their accounts were kept, but all did not know the difficulties con-

nected with the office to carry it out as successfully as Bro. Stacey had done. Bro. Caulcher had been their Treasurer during the three years the lodge had been in existence, and it was gratifying to find they were so triflingly in debt. Those duties had been carefully looked after, and their money matters were in a healthy state, owing to the care and constant attention of the Treasurer. The Master of the Ceremonies and Wine Steward no one could be dissatisfied with. Bro. Watson studied all their wants and comforts as he so well knew how. The toast was "Success and good health to Bros. Stacey, Caulcher, and Watson."—Bro. CAULCHER, P.M. and Treasurer, as founder and parent of the lodge, returned thanks for the trust they had reposed in him, which he considered a very high compliment, and would, he hoped, never fail to discharge to their satisfaction.—Bro. STACEY, from the position he held elsewhere, knew something about presenting a balance sheet, and was obliged to say there was no difficulty to make one to suit any imaginable case under the sun—(laughter). The only difficulty he had yet experienced was to make the Treasurer agree with the balance sheet (great laughter), but somehow they had hitherto agreed, and it should be no fault of his if they did not so long as the lodge chose to continue them in their respective offices.—Bro. WATSON had only to express that it was his desire to please them all. Whatever was required a hint to him, such was the liberality of the lodge, he immediately had provided, and it was a pleasure to minister so successfully to their comforts when everything was so excellently, plentifully, and handsomely prepared by Bro. Stiles.—The Tylers' toast concluded one of the most elegant and pleasant entertainments ever offered to a Masonic Lodge.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 1173).—This lodge held its monthly meeting at the Royal Oak Tavern, Deptford, on the 25th inst. Bro. Dr. Dixon passed Bros. Pembroke and Mills to the second degree. The working was, as might be expected, most excellent. Two gentlemen were ballotted for, and will be admitted on the next meeting. The visitors were W. R. Orchard, J.W. 93, and J. L. Winn, W.M. 172.

PROVINCIAL.

DURHAM.

DARLINGTON.—*Restoration Lodge* (No. 108).—In the month of June last, this lodge was a hundred years old; and the members determined, if they could obtain the permission of the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, to adopt some distinctive badge in commemoration of the event. The required sanction was readily granted, and henceforth the members of the Restoration may wear in lodge a jewel new to the fraternity. The jewel is a very handsome one—silver, in the form of a star, with a blue centre; and is made from a design drawn, we believe, by the late Bro. T. P. Tate, of St. Helen's, Hartlepool. Thus far the permanent celebration; but, of course, in connection with it there was not forgotten the good old English element of happiness, a good dinner. For various reasons, however, this was delayed; and only came off on Thursday, the 26th ult. Lodge was held in the Town-hall, and, having been opened with the usual ceremonies, business was transacted, including various important items, among which were the election of the W.M., Treas., and Tyler for the ensuing year. For the honourable office of Master, Bro. J. E. Mac Nay, was unanimously chosen; Bro. G. J. Wilson, P.M., was re-elected Treas.; and Bro. Gargett, Tyler. In testimony of their respect for the retiring W.M., Bro. Richard Benson, and as a recognition of the faithful services of Bro. Gargett, a centenary jewel was presented to each. Lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to the Sun Inn (Bro. Wrightson's), where an excellent repast was served up to them, in the worthy host's usual style. When the cloth was removed, the loyal and Masonic toasts were given; and, in the course of the proceedings, the Rev. Bro. Simpson, P.M., delivered an eloquent oration, in the course of which he reviewed the history of the century, generally and Masonically, dwelling particularly on the vicissitudes through which the Restoration Lodge had passed. At the unanimous request of the brethren, the Rev. Brother consented to his address being inserted on the minutes, but declined any other method of publicity. A most pleasant evening was spent, the harmony being promoted by the musical efforts of several of the brethren.

GATESHEAD.—*Lodge of Industry* (No. 56).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Grey Horse, Gateshead, on the 22nd ult. The W.M., Bro. William Bryden, took his seat, assisted by his officers, and opened the lodge at 7 o'clock. Mr. Thomas Neilson was initiated into the mysteries of the Order by the W.M. in a very impressive manner. Bro. Jno. S. Hoy was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M., the ceremony being performed by P.M., Bro. C. J.

Bannister, with his usual earnestness. The business of the lodge over, it was closed in due form and with solemn prayer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Gloucestershire held its annual meeting on Saturday, the 28th ultimo, at the Ram Hotel, Cirencester, in the lodge-room of the Cotteswold Lodge (No. 862.) Present, Bros. the Hon. James H. L. Dutton, Prov. G.M.; G. F. Newmarch, D. Prov. G.M.; Bloxham and Luches, G. Wardens; G. S. White, J.D.; W. S. Wallace, D.C.; T. G. Palmer, Treas.; E. Trinder, Sec.; W. H. Gwinnett, Matthews, Cottle, Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart., and other Past Grand Officers. The lodge was opened at half-past four, and the minutes of the last lodge read and confirmed. The roll of the lodges was then called over. Every lodge but one in the province had its representative, especially the New Lodge, the Royal Gloucestershire (No. 1141), and the Foundation, (No. 97), Cheltenham. The returns and reports of the W.M. of the different lodges gave a very satisfactory account of the increase of Masonry in the province. The officers appointed for the present year were Bros. Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart., S.G.W.; T. J. Cottle, J.G.W.; W. S. Wallace, S.G.D.; Geo. Smith, J.G.D.; Ed. Cripps, G. Reg.; J. Nicholson, G.D.C.; J. Cozens, G.S.B.; G. E. Woodward, G. Org; Wiggins and Harman, G. Tylers; E. Trinder, G. Sec., and Thomas G. Palmer, G. Treas. The accounts having been passed, the brethren voted the sum of fifty guineas to the Girls' School, and also ten pounds to the Boys' School, by the former vote paying the Prov. G.M. a very graceful compliment by making him a vice-president of that excellent Institution. The lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to a very well provided banquet at which about thirty sat down, and the evening was spent in the greatest harmony and brotherly love.

CHELTEMPHAM.—*Foundation Lodge* (No. 97).—This lodge met for the second time this session on Wednesday, the 25th ult., at the Masonic Hall, Bro. T. J. Cottle, W.M. There was a very full attendance of the brethren. The lodge being opened, and the minutes of the last lodge read and confirmed, the W.M. proceeded to raise Bro. the Rev. Thomas A. Marshall to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, which ceremony he performed in a very able and impressive manner. After which Mr. Adolph Karl Fred. Schact, Mr. Edmund Atkinson, Mr. Pedro Josh. Dugar, and Mr. Samuel Green, were initiated into Freemasonry, which ceremonies were also most ably performed, assisted by Bros. W. H. Gwinnett, Prov. S. G. W. Gloucestershire, and P.M. of lodges No. 97 and 862, and Bro. the Rev. Thomas A. Southwood, P. Prov. G. Chap. The lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to banquet.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—The first meeting of this lodge after the summer recess, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 19th inst., when among those present, in addition to the W.M. (Bro. Sheppard), were Bro. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Capt. Brewer, P.M.; Davies, J.W.; Spencer, Sec., &c. Visitors, Bros. Underwood Prov. G.T., and Clarke, St. John's Lodge (No. 34S.) Bro. R. P. Green having been examined in the First Degree, was passed as a Fellow Craft. A gentleman was proposed as a candidate for initiation, and two members of the Hall Committee having been appointed, the lodge was closed in harmony.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

HIGHBRIDGE BURNHAM.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—This lodge held its monthly meeting at the Masonic Rooms, Railway Hotel, Highbridge, on Friday, Sept. 13, 1861. The minutes of lodge held July 19th, 1861, were read and confirmed. The Secretary read a copy of the returns made to Grand Lodge, and Provincial Grand Lodge, of brethren entitled to sit and vote in Grand Lodge; also a letter asking for the name of a brother to serve as Steward to the Benevolent Institution for aged Freemasons and their Widows, on Wednesday, 29th January, 1862. Bro. H. Bridges, D. Prov. G.M., stated that if no other brother would volunteer to attend, he would do so. Mr. N. A. Burts was initiated into the first degree of Freemasonry, and received the charge from the W.M., Bro. W. H. Holmes. The W.M. then resigned his chair to Bro. H. Bridges, D. Prov. G.M., when Bro. Herbert was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and Bros. Rowe and Rich raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons. Two brothers were proposed as joining members, and three gentlemen for initiation. The lodge having been closed in due form, the brethren, numbering forty-two, retired to the banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and heartily responded to, and the brethren separated at an early hour, having spent a very pleasant evening.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWCASTLE.—*Lodge of Instruction*.—This lodge, under sanction of lodge 24, was opened, on the 24th ult., by Bro. Scott, S.W. of 614, as W.M.; Bro. Hugall, as S.W.; Bro. Thompson, as J.W.; P.M.'s Bros. Septimus Bell, J. Lymington, T. Alexander, C. J. Banister, and a full attendance of the brethren. Bro. C. J. Banister acted as lecture master. Bro. A. Gillespie was proposed, seconded and carried unanimously as lecture master for next meeting. This lodge, which proves to be of great usefulness in the province, is working well, and fresh members join at every meeting.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

Lodge La Césarée (No. 860).—The usual monthly meeting was held on Thursday, Sept. 26th, at the Masonic Rooms, Museum-street, St. Helier, when the chair was occupied by Bro. Baudains, W.M., that of S.W. by Bro. Robert (*pro tem.*) and that of J.W. by Bro. Le Sueur. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the previous month were read and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. George Messervy presented himself for examination as to his proficiency, preparatory to taking the sublime degree of M.M. The candidate having temporarily retired, during the interval, Bro. D'Allani requested and obtained permission to address the lodge. He said it was well known that for a long time he had absented himself from the meetings, since his professional engagements were such as to interfere with the punctual performance of his Masonic duties. The brethren also knew that he was W.M. of the Justice Lodge, working under Irish warrant, and that this entailed upon him the devotion of a second evening in the month to Freemasonry. Finding that attendance on both was impossible, he felt that he must sacrifice one of them, and therefore had determined to offer his resignation as a member of Lodge La Césarée, mainly, but not entirely, for the reason he had assigned. He would not conceal the fact that he had several other inducements to such a course, which, with one exception, it would not be prudent or in good taste to mention. He would state, however, that he had cause to be dissatisfied, and to object to several matters connected with the operations, order, and discipline of the Craft, as carried out by the Grand Lodge of England; defects which did not exist in that of Ireland, under whose banner he had determined to pursue his Masonic career. Otherwise he wished it to be understood that he entertained no inimical feeling towards Lodge La Césarée, but, on the contrary, believing that the members desired honestly and energetically to perform the duties they owe to the Fraternity, he had the highest respect for it, and trusted that it would continue to prosper as it had hitherto done; but for his own part the two circumstances he had mentioned, added to others which he deemed it right to keep within his own breast, were sufficiently cogent to prevent him from continuing to be attached to it. He, therefore, respectfully requested that his name might be removed from the books of the lodge. The W.M. having placed Bro. Schmitt, P.M., into the chair, Bro. George Messervy was again introduced, and the ceremony of elevation to the rank of Master Mason duly administered. The chair was, at its close, again taken by the W.M. Reference having been made to the resolution adopted at the last meeting to form a Lodge of Instruction, it was announced that the committee, to whom the arrangements for it were intrusted, had appointed Bro. A. Schmitt to the office of Instructor, that the meetings would be held at the Masonic rooms, and that the second Thursday in each month was fixed for the purpose. The committee for the erection of a monument in memory of the late Brothers Dr. Cuquernelle and Asplet, on which it is intended to inscribe the names of others who may, at a future time, be interred under the auspices of the lodge, presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted on the proposition of Bro. Dixon Le Couter, seconded by Bro. Robert:—"In conformity with the resolution of the lodge, the committee appointed for the purpose of carrying out its wishes, met many times with a view to the adoption of the requisite plans, and the arrangements with Mr. Pixley, the statuary, as to the cost and execution. On the conclusion of these preliminary steps, the committee laid their views on these matters before the lodge, by whom they were approved, and authority was at the same time given to carry them out in the best manner possible. The committee has now the duty and the pleasure to inform the lodge that its commission has been brought to a favourable termination, since the monument, admirably executed, has lately been definitely placed near to the grave in which are deposited the mortal remains of those excellent brethren whose loss was so much regretted. Moreover, the committee desires to inform the lodge of the absolute

and indispensable necessity which has arisen to extend the plot of ground in the cemetery by the purchase of three more graves, in addition to the one for which arrangements were previously made, in order to be able to fix the monument in a solid and durable manner. Lastly, the committee would not consider that it had fully performed its task, if, in order to crown the work, it did not urgently recommend the further purchase of four additional graves, to render the plan perfectly solid and harmonious. In this case these eight graves would form an oblong, fourteen feet by ten feet and the committee ventures to suggest the idea that it would be desirable and praiseworthy on the part of the lodge to enclose the plot of ground thus belonging to it by a light iron railing for the sake of the protection of the monument from defacement or injury, to protect the spot from intrusion, and to complete the project, the execution of which you have entrusted to its charge." Considerable discussion arose on the subject, in which Bros. Binet, Le Sueur, Robert, Schmitt, Du Jardin, and Hoeguard took part, the object being to ask and to give more explicit information, the result of which appeared satisfactory to all. It was mentioned in the course of it, that the cost of the monument would be rather more than £23, and that of the extended plot of ground £8. It was determined to solicit additional private contributions from members, in order to meet the cost of the extended number of graves. The question of the railing was deferred to a future day. No other business presenting itself, except a statement of a case of distress, the relief of which was left in the hands of the W.M., the lodge was closed at about ten o'clock, and the brethren adjourned for the usual light refreshment.—H. H.

SCOTLAND.

(From our "Land of Burns," (Ayrshire) Reporter)

The Masonic season may now be said to have begun; and should that just entered upon be pregnant with matters of as great interest to the well-being of the Craft as those engrossing the attention of lodge, chapter, and encampment during the year that is past, brethren ruling in the east, west, or south will find their duties to be of a more onerous character than they have, perhaps, calculated upon. For several years past, there have been a multiplicity of "emergent" meetings, which have operated materially in lessening the attendance at the monthly and quarterly ones; indeed, the frequency of irregular meetings have become burdensome to that class of brethren among which the most active and intelligent members are to be found, and if persisted in must eventually drift them from active participation in the work of the lodge or chapter. Officials should as much as possible discountenance meetings of emergency, if they wish to preserve the permanent good of their lodges. The necessity for such meetings sometimes occurs, and in the case of Navigation Troon and other lodges similarly situated, do very often present themselves, but we believe fully three-fourths of the business designated "urgent," could perfectly well stand over till the stated nights of assembly. The uniformity of the work, and lectures for "instruction," might, with great propriety, occupy a place on the working Master's trestle-board, which has, to a much greater extent than the constitution of the Order warrants, been covered with designs for "initiation, (not instruction) and in too many instances for "refreshment" merely. Two leading officials of Ayr Kilwinning having lately had the Conservator's Degree conferred upon them by Dep. Chief Conservator for Ayrshire and Galloway, the Ancient or York rite will be even more closely adhered to in No. 124 than heretofore, and will very soon recommend itself for adoption in other lodges. Then again, what's to prevent the restoration of sacred music to its legitimate place in the lodge? On one or two occasions last year, Ayr Royal Arch very commendably struck out in this direction, but the practice has again fallen into desuetude. Mother Kilwinning, we are glad to learn, however, continued most religiously to observe this ancient custom, the practice of which undoubtedly gives solemnity to the initiatory service, and unites with the other external aids in leaving an indelible impression upon the mind of the recipient of the degree. Considering the profusion of musical talent floating through the widely-scattered membership of the Craft, the formation of lodge choirs would be a matter of little difficulty, and their introduction once effected, the members would, we doubt not, feeling a pleasure in maintaining them in a state of efficiency. The subject is one worthy of the consideration of the leaders of the Masonic body in Ayrshire. In capitular Masonry, much dissatisfaction prevails in consequence of certain stringent clauses introduced by the Supreme Chapter into their newly published regulations—the members of subordinate chapters thinking they were justly entitled to have been consulted

in the framing of the laws they are now called upon to observe. A few more turns of the screw may have quite a contrary effect from that intended by the application of that instrument: a little firmness on the part of chapters might we think be sufficiently rewarded in causing the relaxation of some of the more objectionable clauses of the new laws. The Lanark Province is at present the scene of controversy between the Knights of the Grand Priory and those of Early Grand: as to numbers, the latter already quadruple that of the Priory adherents, who, however, are generally of a more select class than those receiving the honour of Masonic knighthood at the hands of their rivals; although, properly speaking, the only aristocracy in Masonry is the "nobility of virtue."

PRIORY OF AYR, No. 4.—Highest in point of Masonic rank, so are the Knight Templars the first to open the campaign by the election of officebearers. On Friday night the 18th, the Ayr Priory—Major Thornton, Prior—met for that purpose in the Tam o' Shanter Hall. The delta at all points was well supported, and the encampment beautifully decorated with banners and other K.T. ornaments, with which the chastely picturesque paraphernalia of the Order, gave the apartments quite an enchanting appearance. The constitutional number of stalls being occupied, business was proceeded with. From the report submitted to the Sir Knights, it appears that there have been a more than usual increase of membership during the bypast year—a state of things attributable to the personal exertions of the Prior, and the tact with which he directs the affairs of the priory. Bros. Luchius H. Deering, Dublin, and Alexander J. Stewart, W.S., Edinburgh, have become honorary members; whilst Sir George Beresford, Bart., has been affiliated into the Ayr Priory. The Secretary having read very encouraging letters from the two first-named Sir Knights, and the minutes of last year having been confirmed, Frater Lyon begged to nominate Major Thornton for re-appointment to the office of Prior. During the Major's administration of the powers vested in him as a member of the Chapter-General, the Ayr Priory had participated largely in the advantages accruing from their Prior's exalted Masonic position. They had every reason to congratulate themselves that under the government of Major Thornton, they were increasing in prosperity. The nomination was most enthusiastically responded to by the Knights' re-election of their much respected Prior. The following is the list of officebearers for 1861-62.

Prior—† Major C. E. Thornton, of Lodge St. Andrew in the East, and P. Prin. J. of St. Andrew in the East Royal Arch Chapter, Poonah, India: K.C.T.; K.M.; R.M. H.R.D.M.; Chevalier du Soleil; 30°; Grand Office-bearer of the Chapter General, and member of the Grand Master's Council

Sub-Prior—Andrew Glass, P.M. of Ayr St. Paul, and P.Z. of Ayr Royal Arch Chapter.

Mareschal—James Jones, of St. Paul, and Past Pr. H. Ayr Royal Arch Chapter.

Hospitaller—Sir George Beresford, Bart., of No. 1, Edinburgh, and Cape of Good Hope Royal Arch Chapter, and a member of the 30°.

Chancellor—Donald M'Donald, of St. Paul, and Past Pr. J. Ayr Royal Arch Chapter.

Treasurer—David C. Wallace, of No. 555, Fermoy, and Waterford Royal Arch Chapter.

Secretary—D. Murray Lyon, J.W. of Mother Kilwinning, member of Lodges Nos. 86, 124, 135, 138, 198, 204, and of the Conservators' Association, U.S.; a Dep. Ch. Con.; Junior Prov. Grand Warden, of Ayrshire; and P.R. J. Ayr Kilwinning, R.A. Chapter.

Baucennifer—Robert Lawrie, Dep. Master of St. Paul, and C. of Ayr Royal Arch Chapter.

Vex. Belli—David Brown, Treasurer of Kilmarnock St. Andrew, and C. of Ayr Royal Arch Chapter.

Instructor—John M'C. Williamson, Secretary of Ayr Kilwinning, and C. of Ayr Kilwinning Royal Arch Chapter.

Chamberlain—William Livingston, of St. Paul, and C. of Ayr Royal Arch Chapter.

Sentinel—Robert Limond, of Ayr Kilwinning Lodge and Chapter.

COLONIAL.

WEST INDIES.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF TRINIDAD, ST. VINCENT, GRENADA, TOBAGO, AND ST. THOMAS.

A most interesting meeting of this Prov. G. Lodge was held on the 20th of August, 1861, in the Masonic Hall belonging to Philanthropic Lodge (No. 585), Port of Spain, Trinidad, for the purpose of constituting and consecrating the Prince of Wales' Lodge (No. 1169), and installing its first W.M., Bro. W. Ross, a warrant of constitution having recently been received from the United Grand Lodge of England.

There were present Bro. Dan. Hart, R.W. Prov. G.M.; V.W. Bros. J. O'Brien as D. Prov. G.M.; J. Black as Prov. S.G.W.; M. W. Philip (W.M. 585), Prov. J.G.W.; E. Martin, Prov. G. Treas.; S. W. Gould, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Laughlin, Prov. G.S.D.; D. Hart, jun., as Prov. G.J.D.; J. F. Rat, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; H. Van Buren, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; F. Benitez, Prov. G. Purst.; H. Bedford, P. Prov. G. Purst.; W. J. Bereton and Chas. Sicard, Prov. G. Stewards; J. Fraser, Prov. G. Bard; the W.M., P.M.'s, and Wardens of 585, and a number of visitors, among whom we noticed Bros. Ingram, P.M. 345, Gibraltar (P. Prov. S.G.W. Andalusia); Labault, Norman, Molloy, Llanos, Mayz, and Reid, all P.M.'s of Lodge of United Brethren, G.R. of Scotland, at Trinidad; T. Henle and Thos. Begg, of Caledonia Lodge, G.R. Ireland, at Grenada and Marcovish, of Trap Venezuela.

The Prov. Grand Lodge having been opened in due form, a letter was read praying the Prov. Grand Lodge to consecrate the Prince of Wales' Lodge (No. 1169). The letter was signed by the following brethren, viz., Bros. J. Laughlin, H. Van Buren, S. W. Gould, F. Benitez, G. Martin, M. A. Hart, J. F. Rat, J. Fraser, W. T. Bereton, and W. Budge.

The Prov. Grand Lodge signifying its assent, the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Hart, assisted by his Deputy and the G. Wardens, then proceeded to constitute the new lodge.

The charter or warrant of constitution from the Grand Lodge of England was read, but as the lodge had not met under dispensation, there were no minutes to approve, and in answer to the Prov. J.G.W., Bro. Philip, the R.W. Prov. G.M. stated that the original petition having been forwarded to the Grand Lodge by him without preserving a copy, he was unable to order it to be read, but as Grand Lodge had granted the request, there could be no doubt but that it was in the usual *i.e.* the proper form, and as the names of those signing it were contained in the warrant, the brethren already possessed the exact information which would be communicated by reading the petition. The brethren of the new lodge having signified their approval of the officers nominated in the warrant to preside over them, the lodge was duly and most solemnly consecrated in ancient form.

Bro. Wm Ross was then presented by the D. Prov. G.M. as a brother true and trusty, and having declared his submission to the ancient charges, a board of installed Masters was formed, and Bro. Ross was regularly installed W.M. of Lodge No. 1169, the warrant of constitution having been delivered into his keeping by the R.W. Prov. G.M. with an impressive charge. After receiving customary homage, the new W.M. presented the officers, who were then invested, the R.W. Prov. G.M. and V.W.D. Prov. G.M. delivering the charges alternately.

Bro. Fraser, Prov. G. Bard, here recited an ode composed for the occasion, which does credit to the poetical talents of that brother, but which is (as we understand our Ob.), "not proper to be printed."

The ceremony of consecration being thus completed, the R.W. Prov. G.M. addressed a few words to the W.M., Officers, and brethren of the new lodge. He congratulated them upon their increase in the number of lodges, as it was a proof that the number of Masous who had the good of the Craft at heart was increasing; trusted that in this infant lodge the grand fundamental principles of the fraternity would be carried out in their utmost integrity; would impress upon them the importance of practising true Masonic charity in its more ample sense—of extending comforts and relief in the hour of affliction, not resting satisfied with simple almsgiving. Masonic charity, no doubt, included the duty of rendering pecuniary assistance where necessary and possible, but it also comprised a vast deal more than this; a kind word or a helping hand was often, even in small matters, of greater value than any mere pecuniary help. The R.W. Bro. further dwelt upon the duty of a strict regard to morality—the fraternity had many enemies, and latterly a very strong opposition to it had been organised in this place—it became, therefore, doubly incumbent upon the brethren generally, and more especially so on those who now formed a new lodge to bear in mind that the eyes of the outer world were upon them, that their deeds and words would be criticised, and their very intentions canvassed. They should, therefore, be very circumspect in their lives and conversations, in order that the world might see that their professions of morality and brotherly love were not an idle boast. The R.W. Bro. Hart concluded by wishing prosperity to the Prince of Wales' Lodge (No. 1169).

Bro. PHILIP, W.M. 585, Prov. J.G.W., said that, as W.M. of the only other lodge under the Grand Registry of England working in this town, he claimed the privilege of congratulating them on the establishment of another lodge in Port of Spain. The R.W. Prov. G.M. had, however, so ably expatiated on the duties devolving upon them that he should refrain from making any lengthened remarks—only urging them to impress deeply on their minds what had been said, and reminding them that one of the main points of that exalted morality on which the R.W. Prov. G.M. had insisted was that

which was best expressed by the English word *honesty*. Of course he did not mean by this an ordinary regard for the common laws of *meum* and *teum*; he should be sorry to insinuate a disregard of those in any brother Mason, but he referred to straightforwardness and uprightness of purpose, and unfeigned candour in all the relations of life in which they were thrown with one another. They were too apt to be led away by the maxims of worldly wisdom, and to act and speak with mental reservation, if not with actual equivocation; but let them remember that they were brethren, and while the recollections of the tie that bound them would assist them in thus acting with one another, the habit they acquired would enable them to carry out the practice in dealing with the world at large; in this manner their lives and actions would set forth the beauty of this ancient institution, and redound to the glory of the G.A.O.T.U.

The business for which the meeting was specially convened being ended, Prov. Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

INDIA.

WESTERN INDIA.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

At a meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge of Western India on Saturday the 10th August, at the Masonic Hall, Grant Buildings, Bombay, one of the most interesting ceremonies of the brethren of the mystic tie took place, there being a good muster of the fraternity present to do honour to the much respected R.W. Bro. H. D. Cartwright, P. Prov. G.M., who presided for the past five years over the Prov. G. Lodge of Western India. Among those present were R.W.G.R. Ballingall, Assist. Prov. G.M.; R.W. H. D. Cartwright, P. Prov. G.M.; J. Anderson, offg. Prov. G.S.W.; J. Mackinlay, offg. Prov. G.J.W.; G. A. Summers, Prov. G. Sec.; H. G. Wilcox, Offg. Prov. G.S.D.; Ali Mahomed Khan, offg. Prov. G.J.D.; C. Mackinlay, Prov. G. Sword-bearer; C. Stephens, Prov. G.I.G.; H. Hazells, Prov. G.O.G.; H. Wickham, F. Arthurs, &c. The Prov. G. Lodge having been opened by the acting Prov. G.M. in due form, and the minutes of the former meeting having been read and confirmed, and the other matters of the lodge having been disposed of, the most interesting business of the evening was commenced by the acting R.W., Prov. G.M., rising and addressing the R.W. Bro. Cartwright, as follows, the brethren all standing:—

Right Worshipful Sir and Dear Brother,—A duty now devolves upon me in my official capacity, which, highly gratifying and honourable as it is, is one I should otherwise have hesitated to undertake, feeling how incompetent I am to do justice to it, or to discharge it satisfactorily. The subject is that of presenting you with this address on your resignation of the Prov. G. Mastership of Western India, the duties of which office you have performed with all honour to yourself and such satisfaction to the Craft, so as to have realised the fullest expectations of the brotherhood, and by the universal respect in which you are deservedly held by all classes of the community, for your many public and private virtues, have reflected honour on the fraternity of the province, over which you have presided for the past five years. By your liberal support of the charities of the Order and by your just and impartial decisions, tempered with tenderness and fraternal advice, you have earned the respect and gratitude of the brethren at large; by your constant attendance at all Masonic meetings you inspired an emulating incentive amongst the brethren of the mystic Order; and recording the deepest regret that I, together with the other office-bearers of the Prov. G. Lodge, feel, when looking back to the time when you tendered your resignation of this chair in the east, and commending yourself and family to the tender care of the G.A.O.T.U., I shall now read to you the address.

“TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL H. D. CARTWRIGHT, ESQ., Past Provincial Grand Master of Western India.

“Right Worshipful Dear Sir and Brother,—We feel it incumbent on us, upon your resignation of the office of the Prov. G.M. of Western India, an office the duties of which you have so ably and indefatigably discharged for the past five years, individually, and collectively, to express our deep regret at your relinquishment of that high and honourable post, as also to record our warm and unqualified approbation and admiration of the unwearied zeal with which you laboured in the cause of Masonry; not only in working the Provincial Grand Lodge, but also in aiding with instruction and advice the other lodges subordinate thereto; of the impartiality and sound judgment which characterised all your decisions; of the ready sympathy manifested by you in all appeals of distress; of the urbanity and friendly feeling conspicuously displayed by you on all occasions of your intercourse with us, and of the inspiring incentive afforded to others by your own bright example.

“It is almost superfluous, therefore, to add, that your name will always be cherished by us in grateful recollection; endeared as it hath been by so many pleasing ties and associations, and in expressing these, our heartfelt sentiments of respect and regard, confirmed by the tongue of good report, which hath always accorded to you the palm of excellence, permit us to embrace the opportunity of proffering our best wishes for the future welfare and happiness of yourself and family, all of whom we commend in a humble and prayerful spirit, to the fostering care of the Great Architect of the Universe.

“And remain, Right Worshipful Dear Sir and Brother, yours most fraternally,

“(Signed) G. R. BALLINGALL, D.Prov.G.M.,
“And 22 other office-bearers.”

Masonic Hall, No. 1, Grant Buildings.
15th April, 1861.

The Past Prov. Grand Master, who was greeted by warm and long-continued applause, and was evidently much moved, made in a feeling manner the following reply:—

“Right Worshipful Sir, and Dear Brethren,—The address with which you have just presented me does me great honour, and cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to me upon my retirement from the Provincial Chair.

“Your most kind expressions point to the period of my office as one of usefulness to the Fraternity, and although I almost think that the natural leaning of Masons to a favourable view of a brother's conduct has led you to a higher appreciation of my services than they actually deserve, I accept with most grateful feelings this emphatic mark of your recognition.

“The office of Prov. Grand Master in a province like Western India is no sinecure, and its duties require the exercise of many characteristics which bear with equal force and discipline upon the minds of those who rule, and those who work under authority. It has been my endeavour to adhere to the great and true principles which have regulated the mysteries and the management of our Order throughout all time, and very thankful I am to meet with such proof that I have been successful in my efforts to do my duty.

“But I must not take all the credit. Much, very much, is due to those officers who have worked with me and for me, who have aided me with their experience, and who have so materially assisted me with their counsel. To all those Brethren who held office in the Prov. Grand Lodge, during my five years as Prov. G.M., I feel that I owe lasting thanks.

“Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren.—I trust you will accept my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for all your good wishes, and believe me when I say that your address will be highly cherished by me as an evidence of the possession of the chief treasures of a Freemason, the love, regard, and esteem of his brethren.”

The R.W. Bro. Cartwright, on concluding his remarks, was again greeted by the enthusiastic applause of the brethren, and the reply ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Bro. J. Mackinlay proposed, and Bro. C. Mackinlay seconded the proposition, that the R.W. Bro. H. D. Cartwright be borne on the rolls of the Prov. G. Lodge as an honorary member—carried with acclamation. Bro. Cartwright in very suitable terms, returned thanks.

Bro. SUMMERS, rising, stated, that it was his intention at the last meeting to have placed before the Prov. G. Lodge the proposition he was now about making, but that it had escaped his memory, and as it now appears, for a good purpose, for, by the R.W. P. Prov. G.M., Bro. Cartwright's reply to the address just presented to him, he was not only reminded of his former intention, but was glad to observe, that by it his proposition would receive greater support, for who could bear better testimony of the worth and zeal of brother office-bearers than the presiding officer himself. Bro. Summer observed, that although until lately he was always away from the presidency, yet in his connection with Freemasonry, he had always noticed the P. Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Jordan's indefatigable zeal in the good cause of the Craft; that curiosity led him to enquire, and he found that his predecessor in office, Bro. Jordan, filled the onerous post of the Prov. G. Sec., for the past four years, and discharged the duties of treasurer as well, and it was not until declining health compelled him, that he resigned these offices. That therefore, the R.W. Prov. G.M. and brethren were the better judges, whether some token of respect and esteem, in the shape of a testimonial was not due to Bro. Jordan, that he might, now in his days of quiet, have something before him to carry his memory back in pleasing recollection of the happy moments of the past, and while so musing to feel the self-inspiring gratification, that his brethren were not unmindful of his services.

The R.W. Bro. CARTWRIGHT stated, that it was with feelings of great pleasure, that he seconded the proposition placed before the lodge; that Bro. Jordan held office of Prov. G. Secretary and Treasurer, during his occupancy of the Chair in the East; and

that it afforded him great satisfaction at being able to bear testimony to his unremitting zeal and labour in the cause of Masonry; that he had received great assistance from Bro. Jordan, and that he was fully of opinion that a token of their regard and esteem was well deserved.

It was then resolved on a motion from the acting Prov. G.M., that in the first instance subscriptions be invited from the members of the Prov. G. Lodge for the proposed testimonial, and that after the list was closed the lodge take into consideration the amount to be subscribed out of the funds of the Prov. G. Lodge of Western India.

There being no further business before the Prov. G. Lodge, it was closed in harmony, and with solemn prayer, at 7 p.m.

ROYAL ARCH.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Chapter de Swinburne* (No. 24).—This chapter was opened by M.E.Z., Comp., H. G. Ludwig, Z., at the Freemasons' Hall, on the 25th ult. S. Bell, H.; A. Gillespie, J.; J. Saneter, S.E.; C. J. Banister as N.; Bileo, P.S.; Rosenburg and Lymington, Ass.S.; and M.E.P.Z. Comps. E. D. Davies, Ridley, Tullock, J. Barker, B. Thompson, W. Morrow, A. Clapham, C. J. Banister; also Comps. Steward, Tanson, Brixton, &c. Bros. Jno. Brodie and George Swithenbank were severally exalted to the R.A. degree by P.M.E.Z., Comp. E. D. Davies. This being the annual convocation to install the three principals, Comp. S. Bell as Z., Comp. A. Gillespie as H., and H. Saneter as J, they were each severally presented to Comp. E. D. Davis, who placed each in the chair of their pedestals. The whole ceremonies were delivered with that earnest impressive solemnity which few can equal. The banquet was held at the Turk's Head, presided over by Comp. S. Bell.

SCOTLAND.

The Royal Arch Chapters in Ayr holding of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland held their annual election of office-bearers on Monday, September —both chapters meeting in their respective halls in Academy-street, Ayr. Comp. James Telfer, J., presided in No. 18, while the election in No. 80 was conducted by the retiring Principal Z., Comp. George Good. Those appointed to office in the Ayr Chapter are as follow:—

Principal Z.	William Pollock, Esq., sen.
Principal H.	James Telfer.
Principal J.	Andrew Hunter.
Scribe E.	John Wallace.
Scribe N.	David Bigham.
Treasurer	P. B. Hill.
1st Soj.	William Turner.
2nd Soj.	Henry Smith.
3rd Soj.	John Inglis.
Inner Guard	David Dunlop.
Janitor	John Munn.

The election over, the Companions adjourned to the Star Hotel, and supped together, enjoying themselves very happily till a late hour.

In the Ayr Kilwinning Chapter the election resulted thus:—

Principal Z.	Major Thornton, 30°
Principal H.	George Good.
Principal J.	D. Murray Lyon.
Scribe E.	Wm. Y. Cunningham.
Scribe N.	Henry Murray.
Treasurer	John Park.
Chaplain	John M'C. Williamson.
1st Soj.	William Young.
2nd Soj.	Alexander Main.
3rd Soj.	Archibald Guthrie.
Inner Guard.	J. M'Combe.
Janitor	Robert Limond.

Comps. William Livingston, of Chapter No. 18, and David C Wallace, of the Waterford Chapter, were immediately after the election affiliated into Ayr Kilwinning; and Comps. Captain Charles Brown, of No. 18, and James Martin, of Dalkeith, No. 43, were admitted as Honorary Members. Principal H having congratulated the chapter upon the cordial unanimity which had characterised their proceedings during the past years of its existence, and expressed a hope that that upon which they had now entered might, under the Principalship of Comp. Major Thornton, be in that respect even more marked than any of its predecessors. The chapter was closed in full and ancient form. Thereafter the comps. entertained the Past Principals to supper in the Prince of Wales Tavern—the chair being occupied by Sergeant D. Wallace, assisted as croupier by Bro. Martin, of the Excise. Ayr Kilwinning Lodge was represented by Bro. M'Gaam, who stated

that although not a Red Mason, he, in common with the other members of 124 similarly circumstanced, felt a lively interest in everything appertaining to the chapter with which they were so closely allied; hence his appearance "under the Arch" that night. In the course of the evening, Bro. Guthrie, in a few well-chosen sentences, proposed the health of their new Principal. In Major Thornton, Ayr Kilwinning, Royal Arch Chapter was honoured in having for its chief office-bearer a companion, who, for enthusiasm in the higher degrees of Masonry had few equals, and under the prestige of whose name the chapter's continued prosperity was placed beyond a doubt. Bro. Guthrie's remarks were warmly applauded. In returning thanks for "Mother Kilwinning and the Prov. Grand Lodge, the junior Prov. G.W. (Bro. Lyon) said that although the Mother Lodge had now for half a century been enjoying a green old age free from the cares of government, which for so many centuries she had exercised over Craft Masonry, her fame was still being perpetuated by the erection, in almost every quarter of the globe, of daughter lodges called after her venerated name. And at this moment, he believed, an application was now before the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a charter to a lodge to be raised in the distant colony of New Zealand, under the designation of "Otago Kilwinning," with for its first R.W.M., a 'worthy and well-known companion of Ayr Kilwinning Chapter, viz. James Mills, now of Dunedin, province of Otago, New Zealand. Bro. Mills, though absent, should not be forgotten; he still bore in his memory the Masonic friends he had left behind in the old country, and was solicitous in his inquiries regarding them: let us, then, pledge his health with full Masonic honours. Bro. Goold could not hear their former 1st Principal's name mentioned in connection with Masonry without bearing testimony to his superior skill as a craftsman; and to his exertions were they indebted for having a second R.A. Chapter in Ayr, and that chapter was No. 80. To another member were they under obligations for the prosperity of No. 80; Bro. Cunningham had been unremitting in the discharge of his duties as E, and merited the warmest thanks of the chapter. Many other toasts followed, one of which being given as a hearty welcome to Capt. Charles Brown, who had just returned from New Brunswick on a flying visit to his native place, and whose presence in Masonic circles was ever hailed with unfeigned pleasure. Capt. Brown contributed to the enjoyment of the night by giving, in his own peculiarly happy style, some of the old familiar songs with which in years gone by he was wont to delight the brethren assembling under the shade of the venerable St. Paul. Bro. Livingston's "sweet Afton," glided as lovely as ever, till the strain of song was "disturbed" by the near approach of low twelve, at which hour the happy company dispersed.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH.—*Loyal Brunswick Encampment*.—The regular convocation of the above encampment was held in the Freemasons' Chapter Room, St. George's Hall, on Thursday, the 19th September, 1861. Present the following Sir Knights:—Lord Graves, E.C.; Dowse, P.E.C.; Evens, 1st Capt.; Rodd, 2nd Capt.; Thomas Merrifield, Mills, Brizzi, Wills, Blight, Rains, Gorham, &c. The encampment was opened in due and solemn form at four o'clock p.m. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed; the ballot was then taken for the following Sir Knights, Capt. W. H. Jervis, R.N., P.E.C.; Rev. Wm. Whitmarsh, R.N.; and Lieut. C. A. Gorham, Royal Artillery. The same proving unanimous, they were duly elected joining members of the encampment. The ballot was then taken for the following Companions of the Royal Arch, as candidates for the Order, recommended by P.E.C. Dowse—Comp. John Dupre, of Chapters 83 and 224; and Comp. Thomas Harfoot, of Chapter 83. The same proving unanimous, and they having signed the required declaration, they were introduced in ancient form, and installed Sir Knights of the Royal Exalted Religious and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar. The ceremony being over, and the other business of the meeting disposed of, the encampment was closed in solemn form with prayer at half-past six o'clock.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Royal Kent Encampment*.—This conclave was opened in the Freemasons' Hall, on Sept. 27th, by the M.E.Z., Sir Knt. H. G. Ludwig. C. J. Banister, 1st Capt.; P.M.E.C. Sir Knt. H. Hohen, as 2nd Capt.; P.E.C. A. Gillespie, as Expert. Rev. S. Atkinson, Prelate; and Sir Knts. Williams, Rosenburg, Bell, &c. The new emblems of the Order which had been carved

expressly for this encampment were fixed in the proper places and much admired by the Sir Knights. Business over, the conclave was closed in due form.

Obituary.

BRO. WALMSLEY, PROV. GRAND TREAS. LANCASHIRE WEST.

Bro. Joshua Walmsley, Prov. G. Treas. for the Western Division of Lancashire, and P. Prov. S.G.W., was initiated into Masonry in the early part of the year 1839, in the Lodge of Sincerity (No. 368), Liverpool, and thus continued a subscribing member to the period of his lamentable and untimely decease. When he joined the Order many of the existing lodges in Liverpool were languishing, and he was induced to join the Order in Lodge 368, from his having learned that this lodge, which his uncle, John Walmsley, had been the means of establishing, was likely to become extinct; and soon, through the aid of the late Bros. George Thompson and John Molineux, both of whom filled the office of Prov. Grand Organist (the former succeeding the latter), a new era in Freemasonry among the lodges in Liverpool was the result of their united endeavours. Bro. George Thompson was a veritable patriarch and law-giver among Masons, both by precept and example; and Bro. John Molineux was one of the most zealous and indefatigable Masons, sparing neither time nor trouble, in training his newly-initiated brethren, and fitting them not only to become good Masons and skilled in the working of the various offices in a lodge, but inculcating all the nobler and higher sentiments which adorn and beautify our Order; his benevolence and charity knew no bounds, and his brotherly kindness was universal; in our late Bro. Joshua Walmsley he found a willing disciple, sitting at the feet of this Gamaliel, possessing keen observations, backed by deep reflection and indomitable perseverance, he saw that Freemasonry possessed higher and nobler objects than mere personal gratification. After filling all the offices in the lodge, he was elected W.M. in 1841; appointed Grand Steward in 1842; and, on the resignation of Bro. James Norris, Prov. G. Sec., he was appointed his successor in 1847. The death of Bro. Norris in the same year, leaving his family unprovided for, was often alluded to by our lamented Bro. Walmsley as having first directed his mind to the necessity for the establishment of an institution in the province for the education of the children of Freemasons who might be left without the means of giving them such an education as would fit them to become useful and intelligent members of society. Bro. Walmsley spoke to several influential brethren on the subject, but he met with very little encouragement, nay, it might be said for a while he was almost discouraged, for so little sympathy did he meet with, he being a bachelor, and hence it may be seen how disinterested were his motives, that he was asked frequently "how his pet bantling was coming on," and "whether he ever expected his child's fortune to reach five hundred pounds." Nothing daunted, he persevered and fortunately found an advocate in the Prov. Grand Lodge in the person of our late Bro. Thomas Littledale, Prov. G.W., who boldly gave notice, and subsequently proposed in the Prov. Grand Lodge, that in order to establish such a fund, the sums of five shillings out of every initiation fee, and one shilling out of every joining fee be paid by the lodges in the province, which was supported by a P.M. of Lodge 368, and Bro. Walmsley followed in a truly eloquent speech, the motion, after a long discussion, being carried by a large majority, in 1849; but the rules were not adopted till 1852, and then only after much deliberation as to details. The satisfactory results of the establishment of this institution were shown in your last number of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. These results may be in a great measure attributed to the zeal and ardour of our late Bro. Walmsley, who spared neither time nor labour in advocating its cause on every opportunity; and such was his winning eloquence, that he succeeded in enlisting brethren out of all the lodges around Liverpool to become his colleagues, and to assist as his coadjutors in bringing its merits before the brethren. But his labours were not confined to this alone: he some years since, single handed, directed attention to, and set on foot a fund to relieve the poorer brethren who might come casually amongst the lodges, and though it was not at first as successful as its merits deserved, he was at last enabled to get a permanent Relief Committee established, who have met weekly for more than a year, their duty being to examine and relieve any poor sojourners, and assist them in their distress. The first report of their labours was so satisfactory to the lodges, that they were unanimously requested to continue them. Bro. Walmsley was the Treasurer of this fund. In his Masonic duties, such was his general information and his habits of study, combined with a most retentive memory and good elocution, possessing, too, an aptness for teaching and a strong desire to promote to the utmost of his ability the principles and tenets of the Order, and so regular and systematic was he in all he undertook, that scarcely a lodge in or around Liverpool exists

which has not benefitted by his instructions and advice, and many lodges have been extricated out of great difficulties through his kind intervention. In his intercourse with the various lodges, his attention was especially directed to the necessity for establishing a place of meeting for Freemasons' lodges, other than in hotels and taverns, and though several attempts were made by others to obtain a Freemasons' Hall in Liverpool without success, through his assistance and advice a freehold house and garden have been secured at a cost exceeding £2000, free from debt, and invested in trustees, affording excellent accommodation for Freemasons lodges, at which most of the chapters and lodges in Liverpool meet until funds can be raised for building a new hall, which it is intended shall be of an ornamental character, and contain accommodation for a library, refreshment, and reading-rooms, in addition to the rooms specially appropriated to lodges and chapters.

Bro. Walmsley having resigned the office of Prov. G. Sec., was elected Prov. G. Treas., on the death of the late Bro. Lewis Samuel, in the year 1854, and has been re-elected every year since. Of him it may be said, that the Order has lost one of its ablest and most disinterested members; may his mantle descend on some young Elisha who shall carry on the good work of promoting peace, unanimity, and concord, maintaining in purity and power the holy principles of faith, hope, and charity, and in act, word, and deed extend these principles so as to succour all poor and distressed Masons throughout the globe, and bring speedy relief to them.

The following extract from the *Liverpool Mercury* of the 28th September, will explain the manner of our deceased brother's death:—

"It is with the deepest regret—a regret which will be shared by all classes of our readers—that we have to record the melancholy death of Mr. Joshua Walmsley, bookseller, 50, Lord-street, one of the oldest and most respected of the tradesman of Liverpool,

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Walmsley left his shop and crossed over to the other side of Lord-street. As he left no one in his place of business, it is supposed that he must have been rather in a hurry. As he was crossing over, the Woolton and Wavertree omnibus came down the street; the front horse knocked him down, and both wheels passed over the lower portion of his body. Singularly enough, although surrounded by so many of his friends, he was not recognised, and was first taken to the shop of Mr. Williams, chemist and druggist, Lord-street. Mr. Walmsley's features were so much distorted when taken to the shop of Mr. Williams that the latter failed to recognise him, and, as he could do nothing in the case, he recommended that the injured gentleman should be taken to the Northern Hospital. Mr. Walmsley was then removed to that institution, which he reached before half-past three o'clock. Here he was immediately attended to by the house-surgeon, and it was found that one of his knees were broken, that he was suffering from a compound contusion of the lower part of the back, and severe internal injuries. A short time after he reached the hospital he rallied a little, although from his appearance when admitted the surgeon did not expect that he would live many minutes. The improvement, however, was of short duration, for a little before six a change for the worse took place, and he died at six o'clock, having been unconscious from the time of his admission. The circumstances attending his death will no doubt be fully investigated by the borough coroner.

As we have before said, Mr. Walmsley was one of the oldest tradesmen in the town. More than a quarter of a century ago he succeeded Mr. Thomas Muncaster in the bookselling business then carried on in the shop at the corner of Church-street and Basnett-street, and now forming part of Compton House. When that portion of Church-street was improved Mr. Walmsley removed to Lord-street, and has there ever since carried on business. He was one of the most conciliatory, obliging, and upright of men, and was generally esteemed for his kindness of heart and business integrity. The news of his serious accident and then of his sad death occasioned, so far as it was known, the deepest regret, especially amongst his friends and neighbours, by whom he was sincerely and deservedly respected. Mr. Walmsley was never married, and was about 70 years of age.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Edwin Booth, the son of the Booth who gained some fame as contemporary to the elder Kean, and who has himself gained a reputation in the United States, made his first appearance in England at this Theatre on Monday as Shylock. Mr. Booth's performance of Shylock has one conspicuous merit. His conception of the part is on the whole a truthful one. He brings out the good points of the Jew quite as distinctly as his bad ones, and in doing so he seems to render justice to the poet's ideal of the character. "Shakespears," writes William Hazlitt, "could not easily

divest his characters of their entire humanity. His Jew is more than half a Christian. Certainly our sympathies are much oftener with him than with his enemies. He is honest in his vices; they are hypocrites in their virtues. In all his arguments and replies he has the advantage over them by taking them on their own ground." True, he is passionate, rancorous, fiercely vindictive; but, be it remembered, he is the victim of opinion. He belongs to a race which for centuries has been robbed, maimed, banished, and most foully vilified; but he is not all a demon, for with the resentments which his wrongs have inevitably generated are touchingly commingled reverential regard for his immemorial religion, devotion to his sacred nation, and tender love for his child. The social and sectarian antipathies to which Shylock, in common with all his tribe, were subject were unjust as ungenerous; and there is manifest truth in the remark of an acute critic, that "The Merchant of Venice," while it seized upon the prejudices of the multitude, and dwelt with them as a foregone conclusion by which the whole dramatic action was to be governed, had the intention of making those prejudices as hateful as the reaction of cruelty and revenge of which they are the cause. In making this purpose apparent, and in bringing out whatever there is good in Shylock's character with as much distinctness as its evil qualities, Mr. Booth deserves well of his audience. Nor would it be difficult to mention passages of the play where he acts, if not always with brilliant spirit and profound passion, at least with skill, care, and judgment; as, for instance, the scene in which he bewails the loss of his daughter, that in which he warns Antonio to look to his bond, the interview with Tubal, and the close of the trial-scene, when his assumption of mental anguish and physical prostration is certainly striking. On the other hand, there are occasions, and these not few, where the effect of the performance is marred by exuberant gesture. Mr. Booth will prove, if not a first-rate, a useful addition to our stock of legitimate actors.

The other characters may be dismissed in a few words. Mrs. Charles Young, as Portia, acts with grace and dignity; Miss Oliver, as Nerissa, with ease and gaiety; and Miss Lindley makes a pretty Jessica. Mr. Howe as Bassanio, and Mr. W. Farren as Gratiano, perform their respective parts with spirit and effect; and Mr. Buckstone, as Launcelot Gobbo, plays with a freshness and vivacity of humour delightful to behold.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

It is rarely that we are enabled to record a success so signal and deserved as that which attended the production of Mr. John Brougham's new and original comedy, "Playing with Fire," at this theatre on Saturday evening. A crowded audience returned a verdict of enthusiastic approval, without a single dissentient voice. From the commencement of the first act to the end of the fifth the spectators were incessantly alternating between pleasant expectancy and hearty mirth, and the critical judgment could conscientiously endorse the unmistakably expressed opinion of the multitude. The construction is admirable; in fact, we can scarcely call to mind a play in which the imbroglia is more ingenious, without the least deviation from that clearness of purpose which is essential to the enjoyment of the spectator. The threads of incident are so dexterously entangled that diverting situations are constantly cropping up; but amid all this amusing perplexity, the story marches steadily on towards the full development of its admirable moral. The entire comedy is one colossal equivoque, out of which spring most mirth-provoking scenes, and the skill with which the main plot and the under plot are interwoven, so as to incorporate the two elements into one unbroken story, is worthy of special commendation. The dialogue is throughout terse, natural, and effective; in some passages sparkling into brilliant repartee and witty aphorisms, in others giving voice to more serious emotions with a happy combination of polished elegance and nervous energy.

The piece was in almost every respect capitally acted. The Mrs. Herbert Waverly of Miss Rose Leclercq was a thoroughly charming impersonation. The graceful repose which pervaded her entire performance, the womanly tenderness of some passages, the winning fascination of others, and her quiet but exquisitely beautiful interpretation of the grief of the heartbroken wife, were all alike admirable. Mrs. Weston was extremely artistic as Widow Crabstick, and, as is her custom, gave the fullest possible effect to every point, though her costume appeared to us rather more extravagantly absurd than could have been desired. Mr. John Brougham, the author of the comedy, played Dr. Savage with a polished ease and dramatic power worthy of the warmest praise. As a thoroughly finished and effective performance, full of genial *bonhomie* and quiet humour, it left nothing to be desired, and we may cordially welcome the returned truant as filling a decided vacancy on our stage. Mr. George Jordan, an American actor, made his first appearance in England as Herbert Waverly. He has an excellent appearance, and an extremely musical voice, which he uses well,

and will, no doubt, use better when he has overcome some slight Transatlantic peculiarities of pronunciation. Mr. H. Widdicombe was eminently humorous as Pinchbeck, and manfully resisted all temptation to extravagance. The result was a delightfully artistic performance, which cannot fail to add to his already high and well-earned reputation. Mr. Ryder had not much to do as Uncle Timothy, but what little was allotted to him he did most judiciously. The piece has been faultlessly mounted, the new scenery by Mr. H. Cuthbert being remarkably elegant and appropriate. The drawing-room in the second act, especially, was arranged with a taste which realised the palmy days of the Olympic under Madame Vestris's rule. Mr. John Brougham was called for at the end of the first act; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Mr. George Jordan shared that compliment with him at the conclusion of the third; and when the curtain fell upon the fifth act, after all the principal performers had been summoned before the curtain, Mr. John Brougham was again brought forward to receive a special ovation as author.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN.

M. Blondin's engagement at the Crystal Palace approaches its termination. Advantage will be taken of the fine open weather which so often prevails in England in October to give a few more of his extraordinary representations at the Palace, but as of course the chance of unfavourable days is now much greater than during the summer months, those desirous of witnessing his astonishing feats on the long rope should avail themselves of the first fine day at command.

Besides the twenty-six ascents which Blondin has made at the Crystal Palace during the four months he has been in England, he has made between fifty and sixty other ascents in various parts of the country. It has been estimated that above a million and a half of persons have attended his representations, who have paid more than £50,000 for admission to the various places of public resort at which he has appeared. The enormous amount could not have been raised except for the facilities afforded in England for rapid railway transit, as must be evident when it is stated that M. Blondin has travelled upwards of 6000 miles in England to enable him to fulfil the numerous engagements made on his behalf.

M. Blondin's benefit will take place at the Crystal Palace on Monday next, on which occasion it is anticipated he will outdo himself; there will be two ascents, one at three o'clock in the Centre Transept, and the second at dark over the fountains, the long rope being brilliantly illuminated with various coloured fires, Blondin discharging from his Niagara wheelbarrow a brilliant display of fireworks.

Besides this novelty, Blondin will carry a man on his back over the rope; he will walk on stilts along it; also, with his head and body enveloped in a sack; he will run a race on the rope against time; and, above all, will show his independence of the ordinary habits of life by partaking of a meal at a table balanced by himself on the rope, sitting on a common four-legged chair, also balanced on the rope by himself.

It needs no conjuror to predict that this most extraordinary representation of this most extraordinary man will be attended by a vast concourse of persons.

The attendances generally at the Crystal Palace are considerably larger this year than in former years; up to the end of September they had exceeded one million and a-half in eleven months.

The issue of half-guinea season tickets, admitting up to the 1st May next, has already been attended with much success, and as, during the coming winter season, many unusual attractions are contemplated, the sale of these tickets will doubtless be large.

Tietjens, Giuglini, and other Italian vocalists, commence a series of concerts on Saturday, 12th October.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

The numerous groups of figures of which this old and amusing exhibition consists, and from which it has obtained a world-wide celebrity, have, within the last week, been increased by the addition of an effigy of the Baron de Vidil, who now occupies a conspicuous place in the "Chamber of Horrors," or, as it is at present called in deference to the admirers of euphonious titles, "The Chamber of Comparative Physiognomy, wherein the waxen proxy of the living original has taken its station with the proxies of the most notorious malefactors of the age, and is, from the novelty of the crime for which the Baron himself now picks oakum in his prison, the most attractive novelty of the season. According to those who can, or who pretend that they can, from the features of the face discern the temperament of the mind, the features of this figure are very characteristic of the recent acts of their proprietor, and significant of the crime which has led to his disgraceful punishment. To a common observer the effigy of the Baron is certainly characteristic of a man of strong passions, and of one who has little in his composition of the milder virtues of humanity.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—It is expected that the Court will leave Balmoral on the 22nd; that on the following day the Prince Consort will lay the foundation stones of the Industrial Museum and the New General Post Office, at Edinburgh; and that on the 24th the Royal party will leave the Scottish capital for London or Windsor. The Prince of Wales arrived at Balmoral on Monday.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The weekly return of mortality for the metropolis has been issued, from which we are glad to find that the death rate continues low. The average of the last ten years, adjusted to the population, would give 1329 deaths; the actual mortality is only 1108. The birth rate is about 200 above the average.

—The Board of Trade returns for August, which have just been issued, show a further decline in the exports. In that month the exports were less by nearly £1,200,000 than in the same month of last year. In manufactured cotton goods the falling off is trifling, whilst under the head cotton yarns there is a decided increase compared with August, 1860.—The International Exhibition to be opened next year is already an assured success, so far as the quantity of articles to be exhibited is concerned. So great has been the demand for space that the Commissioners officially announce in Tuesday's *Gazette* that no further applications can be entertained.

—The ancient ceremony of swearing in the sheriffs took place on Saturday in the Guildhall, and Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Twentyman took upon themselves the office. Sir H. Muggerridge has withdrawn from the contest for the mayoralty, the majority of the livery being evidently in favour of the re-election of the present Lord Mayor.—On Tuesday, according to custom, the various medical schools in and about the metropolis were opened for the winter season. The attendance was good, and the professors who were selected to deliver the introductory lectures in each of the schools severally took up and ably handled some important branch of medical science.—The United States Consul at Liverpool has received a note from the American Legation, in London, intimating that persons leaving this country for the States must provide themselves with passports.—A memorial to Lord Russell, signed by many of the leading merchants of London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other important seats of commerce, and urging an Anglo-French intervention in Mexico, was placed in the hands of Mr. Layard on Monday. Lord Russell is at present in Scotland, and the document will be at once forwarded to him.—A highly influential meeting was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday, to promote the movement for placing the metropolitan evening classes for young men upon a collegiate footing, under the designation of the City of London College. The Lord Mayor presided. Resolutions in favour of the objects of the meeting were adopted, and subscriptions amounting to upwards of £1000 were announced.

—A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the County of Wilts, has been held at Salisbury, for the purpose of organising a movement to raise a memorial to the late Lord Herbert. The meeting was well attended, and an earnest desire was manifested by all the speakers to raise a monument, not alone worthy of the great man in whose honour it is to be erected, but also that it should be of such a character as he himself would have desired. With this view it is proposed, not only to have a statue of the lamented statesman, as a personal memorial of him, erected in the chief town of his native county, but also to establish some institution in the nature of a convalescent hospital, to be called the Herbert Hospital, the aim of which would—to use the words of the Bishop of Salisbury—"most entirely express the feelings" of the departed nobleman.—Armstrong guns are rapidly superseding the old smooth-bore ordnance. The gunboats at Chatham are being armed with this weapon; a number of 100 and 40 pounders have been ordered for the ships on the North America and West India stations; and it has been determined to introduce Armstrongs of the heaviest metal on the fortifications of Sheerness and the entrance to the Medway. It is stated that the *Stromboli* and the *Chanticleer* will be sent out to reinforce the West India squadron, "with reference, most probably, to expected operations on the coast of Mexico."—At the Central Criminal Court, William Maloney was tried for the murder of his wife in Westminster. The particulars of the horrid deed, and the singular circumstance of the act having been witnessed by a stranger, must be fresh in recollection. The perpetration of the crime was so sudden, and there was apparently so little to lead up to it, that the jury were unwilling to believe there could have been premeditation, and showed a disposition to reduce the charge to manslaughter. They, however, returned a verdict of guilty of the capital crime, but with a recommendation to mercy.—On Wednesday, in the Westminster police-court, several declarations on the subject of the late murder were handed in to the magistrate for his signature. The object of these declarations was to prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the evidence of Saunders, the principal witness for the prosecution, was contradicted in several

points by the other witnesses. Mr. Arnold expressed his opinion that he had no power to comply with the request; but, eventually, he said that if the authorities at the Home-office thought that he ought to receive the declarations he would do so.—William Cogan was also tried at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of his wife in Newton-street, Holborn, London, under circumstances which will still be fresh in the minds of most of our readers. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, no hope being held out to him of the commutation of his sentence.—Two horrible murders have taken place, both of them in the midland counties. At Bilston, on Wednesday morning, an old man of eccentric habits, who lived alone, was reputed to be wealthy and known to be of intemperate habits, was found strangled in his house, the crime having evidently been committed from motives of plunder, and probably by practised burglars. In the other case, which occurred at Birmingham, an unfortunate woman was killed by her paramour, who, from motives which are still unknown, cut her throat in a most barbarous manner with a pocket knife. He was at once arrested.—Another murder has been perpetrated in Newcastle-on-Tyne, the victim being Mr. Mark Frater, an income-tax collector. It appears that some weeks ago this gentleman, in the discharge of his official duties, made a seizure on the premises of a man named Clarke for an unpaid dog-tax. On Tuesday last Clarke met Mr. Frater in the street, and instantly plunged a table-knife into his cheek and neck, causing almost immediate death. The assassin was at once arrested and taken before the magistrates, by whom he was remanded for a week.—The boy who shot his fellow servant at Barnard Castle, and afterwards made his escape, has been apprehended and brought before the magistrates, who committed him on the charge of manslaughter. The boy's account of the matter is, that he only wanted to frighten the girl, and had no idea the gun was loaded. The magistrates, however, resolved that he should tell his tale to a jury, and they refused bail for his liberation.—A sad colliery accident occurred in the coal mines on Lord Mostyn's property in Flintshire. An explosion of firedamp took place by which ten men and a boy—all that were in the pit—have perished. How the accident occurred is not known. The deadly gas did its work too effectually to leave any alive to tell the tale.—A frightful accident occurred on the afternoon of yesterday week, at York. In that city there is in the course of being erected over the Ouse, a bridge constructed of four iron girders. One of these was being lowered into its place when it unaccountably turned over, and in doing so knocked the next girder, which had been already fixed, out of its place, and this in its turn dislodged the next, so that a large portion of the structure, and the scaffolding employed in the work, were thrown down into the river, and with them all the workmen who were busy on the bridge. The deaths amount to five, and of these the bodies of two remain unrecovered.—A great calamity has befallen Capesthorpe Hall, in Cheshire, the seat of Mr. A. H. Davenport. A fire broke out near the top of the house, and before the engines could be procured from the neighbouring towns the flames had acquired such a hold that the stately mansion and most of its valuable furniture were destroyed. There was a poachers' riot a few evenings ago on Mr. Davenport's estate: there is a suspicious connection, in point of time at least, between the two events.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The *Moniteur* of Wednesday published an Imperial decree dated 1st October, ordering, in pursuance of the commercial treaties with Great Britain and Belgium, the admission into France, through the ports of Marseilles, Nantes, Havre, Boulogne, Calais, and others named, and through the custom-houses of Lille, Valenciennes, Lyons, &c., of every description of English or Belgian manufactured cotton or woollen yarns, and a variety of other articles.—The attention of politicians and speculators in Paris seems to be divided between the King of Prussia's approaching visit to Compiègne and the probable effects of deficiency of the French harvest on commercial and financial affairs. As for the King of Prussia's visit, Parisian politicians seem as unable as German journalists to satisfy themselves respecting its precise political import.—A shocking accident on the Northern Railway has created a great sensation in Paris. It appears that the express train from Lille, on approaching the plain of St. Denis, came into violent collision with a train from Villiers le Cotterêt, which was twenty minutes behind time; and so frightful was the shock that eight persons were killed on the spot, and a large number sustained serious injuries.—The semi-official journal of Madrid asserts that arrangements have been made for the King of Portugal's marriage to a Sardinian Princess.—A formal diplomatic rupture between the governments of Queen Isabella and King Victor Emmanuel has been averted by the intervention of the French government, which has proposed a compromise respecting the delivery of the archives of the Neapolitan consulates.—The King of Prussia's coronation at Königsberg has been officially fixed for the 14th of October, and his "solemn entry" into Berlin for the 22nd. His approaching visit to France has likewise at length been formally announced at Berlin, the *Preussische Zeitung* declaring

that on the 6th of October the King will "return at Compiègne the visit paid him at Baden" by the Emperor Napoleon. The King has invited the members of the representative chamber to attend the approaching coronation ceremonies. The guests are informed that they are to receive a certain specified allowance each day as travelling expenses and for maintenance in Königsberg, and some of the German papers complain that the amount is so small as either to compel members to decline the invitation or to undergo considerable personal expense in order to enjoy the honour of accepting it.—All the public functionaries of the county of Pesth, from the highest to the lowest, have tendered their resignations to the Austrian Government, and thus the Vienna Cabinet has no agents in the metropolis of Hungary except its taxgatherers, soldiers, and police. From the perfect concert and deliberation which mark the policy of the Magyar leaders, we may presume that the example set in Pesth will be generally followed throughout Hungary. The meeting of the Assembly of the Pesth county has been forcibly prevented by the soldiery. The collection of taxes by military execution is to be rigorously enforced. But there is not the slightest token of wavering among the Hungarian population, all, or almost all, the members of the dissolved Diet having been assured that they will be re-elected by their constituents, and the fullest determination being expressed to persevere obstinately in a system of passive resistance till a favourable opportunity shall arise for a resort to force.—Some of the Hungarian and Austrian journals give currency to a statement that the cause of the Montenegrins is to be aided by a Hungarian legion, under the command of General Turr. It is extremely improbable, however, that General Turr would engage himself at present in the cause of the Montenegrins, or any foreign people.—It is gratifying to find that the harvest in Hungary is unusually abundant. This is advantageous to Europe in general, whose inhabitants will want all the food supplies that can be procured, and it is of special importance to Austria, as it has put the Hungarian peasantry into good humour and less disposed to listen to political agitators.—The southern portion of the new Italian kingdom is gradually being restored to a state of order and security. With few exceptions the brigands are now confined to their mountain fastnesses; but this retreat must fail them as winter approaches, when they must either submit or starve. The high price of provisions is, however, giving rise to disturbances in other parts of the country, and serious riots are reported to have broken out at Bologna, Ravenna, and Sugo. The workmen's societies are also likely to give trouble to the government by entering into the arena of politics, if not revolution. At the first sitting of the Congress on Saturday, at Florence, they adopted a resolution to the effect that they should occupy themselves with politics in order to acquire strength to resist the government if it attempted anything contrary to the welfare of the nation, such as the cession of Sardinia, &c. Several members protested and abstained from voting.—A Neapolitan reactionist, Borges by name, claiming to hold a commission direct from the ex-King of Naples, has been defeated, and his band dispersed by the peasantry.—A Mazzinian expedition intended for the Roman States has been stopped by the Italian government. The expedition, composed of about 100 men, sailed from Genoa in a small vessel, which was compelled to put into a Tuscan port, and was there seized by the authorities.—Public feeling at Naples has been greatly excited by the issue of inflammatory handbills bearing the not very intelligible motto, "Italy, Emmanuel at Rome with Garibaldi." Patrols were traversing the streets.

AMERICA.—The interest of the later American intelligence conveyed to us is almost exclusively confined to accounts of engagements at Lexington, in Missouri. We are told that on the 18th ult. General Price, at the head of 30,000 Secessionists, attacked the Federal forces, which previous accounts represented to be intrenched, and to be under the command of Colonel Mulligan. Although the Federal troops numbered no more than 3500 men, we are assured that they "scattered" the Secessionists by a "bayonet charge of the Irish Brigade." This repulse of General Price, on the 18th, seems probably to be the defeat chronicled by a New York telegram of the 19th ult., brought by the *Asia*, which reported that he had been overthrown with a loss of 4000 men, the victorious Federalists' loss not exceeding 800 men. We are now, however, told that the "scattered" Secessionists were to renew the attack on Lexington on the 19th, but that the Federal commander had received a reinforcement of 4000 men, and expected the arrival of other troops, so that "General Price would be cut off." It is said that at another place in Missouri, called Blue Mills Landing, a body of 600 Secessionists has been "routed with heavy loss" by a superior Federal force. Disregarding the requisition of the Kentucky Legislature, a corps of 11,000 Confederates is reported to have occupied Mayfield, and to be engaged in fortifying the place; and the approaching outbreak of civil war in Kentucky is foreshadowed by the Federal party's seizure of the office of the *Louisville Courier*, and arrest of one of its proprietors. The *New York Herald* announces

that some of the regiments assembled in Long Island had already been embarked for an expedition to the Southern coasts, and that several other expeditions were contemplated. The Washington government had prevented the meeting of the Maryland Legislature by the expedient of summarily seizing and imprisoning the members of the Secessionist majority. Most of the arrests were effected at midnight.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Indian news brought by the Calcutta mail contains nothing of striking interest, no change, either in political or commercial matters, being observable. The cholera was spreading far and wide, abating in one district only to make its appearance in another. It had been very fatal in the military station of Meean Meer Lahore, carrying off two-thirds of those attacked. It is feared its ravages will not be stopped till the setting in of the cold weather. The rains have been more than ordinarily severe, and the produce reports, especially those of indigo, are very discouraging. The capability of the country for the production of cotton was still exciting attention.—The news from China, so far as politics are concerned, is satisfactory, the best possible relations still existing between the Chinese Government and the English and French embassies. Trade was much cramped by the injurious action of the Chinese customs under foreign inspectors; and the Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai and Hong-Kong, and other commercial communities, were about to appeal to the Home Government on the subject. The attack on the members of the English embassy at Jeddo is confirmed, and full details of the outrage are now afforded.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Sir George Grey left the colony on the 15th August to resume his government in New Zealand. The authorities in the colony seem to be at cross purposes with regard to the part the colony should take in the succession of the chiefship of their barbarous but formidable neighbours the Zulus; and nothing but the promptitude with which our troops were assembled on the frontier prevented a war. The colonists are represented as excessively indignant that their Legislative Council will not allow them to contribute to their own defence, and a meeting was about to be held to protest and remonstrate on the subject. This is the healthiest sign of the state of public feeling in the colony we have ever been gratified with.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On Saturday, Nov. 2, a beautiful Steel Engraving of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.G., P. D. G. M., in full Masonic costume, will be presented gratuitously to every subscriber to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

The Engraving has been executed in the highest style of art, by Posselwhite, from a photograph by Mayall.

Specimens will be ready next week; and Country Booksellers and others desirous of receiving them are requested to inform us how they shall be forwarded.

A few copies for framing (suitable for lodge and other presents) may be had as follows;—

India Proofs, before letters (which must be ordered immediately)	7 6
India Proofs (after letters)	5 0
Large Plate Paper	3 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS.—All remittances by cheque, post-office orders, &c., are to be made payable to the Proprietor, Mr. William Smith, C.E., 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

COMMUNICATIONS for the EDITOR to be addressed to H. G. Warren, Esq., 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

VERITAS shall be attended to next week. We may inform him, however, that we still adhere to our own opinions.

J. R. D.—In the first line of our answer to this correspondent last week, the word "no" was erroneously printed "now." The reply should read, "A Master has no power," &c. By-law 18 sent to us by our correspondent should be repealed, and the property of the lodge vested in the trustees, say the W.M., Treasurer, and one or more P.M.'s.