

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE.

The Grand Orient was to have met on the 14th inst. for the election of a Grand Master—under the adjournment from May last—and as the Prince Napoleon had refused to stand for the office, it was hoped that the election would be allowed quietly to take place; but no! it was at the last moment announced by the Prefect of Police that the meeting must be further adjourned until May next, when the brethren will be allowed to proceed with the election of a Grand Master, should that illustrious brother, the Emperor, have determined the principles on which the Grand Lodge may be allowed to exist, it being clear that his Imperial Majesty's Government intend to lay down some regulations on the subject, though to what extent we are as yet kept in ignorance.

At present, however, the Grand Lodge is virtually suppressed under a circular which the Minister of the Interior, M. de Persigny, has addressed to the Prefects of Police in the various departments of the Empire.

It is not our province in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE to discuss the policy of the Emperor of France, or of any other Government, but cheerfully admit that whilst any form of government exists in a country, it is its duty, if it would retain its position, to see that its measures are not thwarted by any class of its subjects, either through the instrumentality of secret societies or otherwise. It is well known that for a considerable period the Jesuits and other bodies of ecclesiastics have endeavoured to raise a spirit of hostility in the people to the Government of the Emperor, in consequence of the assistance which he has given to the re-establishment of the kingdom of Italy, in which all true-hearted Englishmen, be their political opinions or creeds what they may, will rejoice, and to its being pretty generally understood that the Government of the Emperor is not averse to, if he is not prepared in time to enforce, the separation of the spiritual from the temporal power of the Pope—by which the head of the Catholic Church will be deprived of earthly honours, though still maintained in the rank of a spiritual prince. Throughout France there exists many charitable institutions of a religious character, such as the St. Vincent de St. Paul, St. François-Regis, and St. François de Sales—the objects of which are most excellent, being not only to relieve the poor, but to educate, improve, and elevate the working classes. But these institutions, it is reported, have become the hotbeds of clerical agitators for the purpose of thwarting the Government in its efforts to assist in the pacification of Italy, and lessen the power of the Popes of Rome. It is admitted that these are not political societies, being formed of “religious men belonging, without distinction, to all opinions,” and combining, “among their ranks, a great number of public functionaries, and devoted friends of the Government;” but it is objected that the Society of St. Vincent de Paul,

for that appears to be the chief offender, not only has local committees, but that it has a superior council sitting at Paris, of which the Government cannot approve, as it “is not nominated by local societies, but of its own sole authority, elects its members, arrogates the right of governing the others, in order to make them a sort of occult association, the ramifications of which it extends beyond the frontiers of France, and which possesses a budget levied from the conferences, of which the employment is unknown,” although we have no doubt it is shrewdly guessed at.

The result is that, by this circular of M. de Persigny, the Prefects of Police are requested to remind these societies of their legal position, that they must confine themselves to their own districts, and all central authority be suppressed. And this circular includes the Freemasons, which are admitted to be bound together for “purely philanthropic objects”—and now consists of 470 lodges—the Craft having ever “shown itself animated with a patriotism which has never been in default under important circumstances;” and whilst, at the present moment, these lodges are warned, with other societies, of their legal position, it is expressly admitted that “such is the order and spirit which reign in this association that, with the exception of its central organisation, the mode of election of which being of a nature to excite rivalry between the different lodges, and to disturb their good harmony, calls for some modification; it cannot but be advantageous to authorise and recognise its existence”—and further, we are informed that societies wishing for a central representation, are to give their reasons for such wish, when the Minister will “have the honour to take the Emperor's orders to decide on what basis, and according to what principles that central representation may be organised.”

We are glad to see the testimony borne by the French Minister to the readiness with which the brethren of France bow to the laws of their country—no matter what their individual opinions—and trust that, though a cloud is for the present hanging over the institution, that it may be quickly dispersed, and that the regulations of the Government for its recognition may be such as can be accepted with dignity, and add to the usefulness of the Craft. Being so, there can be then no mistake as to the real governing body of Freemasons in France, which should at once be acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of England—whilst if each province is to be left to itself, it will be impossible to discriminate the genuine from the false Mason, and we shall have no other alternative than that, which all would regret, of closing the portals of our lodges against all French Masons. It has always been a matter of regret to us that England has had no relations with the Grand Orient of France, and we, therefore, look forward with pleasure to the day when, being officially acknowledged by the Government of France, we can make no error in extending towards it the right hand of fellowship, so that out of apparent evil may come good, and Freemasonry be yet

another bond for binding the peoples of the two nations together in amity and good will.

We subjoin without further comment the circular of M. de Persigny *in extenso* :—

“Monsieur le Préfet,—For some time past the Government has been preoccupied with the necessity of bringing under the conditions of the law the charitable associations, the existence and action of which have not yet been regularly authorised. By different circulars, particularly those of the 30th Oct., 1850; 19th Aug., 1852; and 15th June, 1854, you were requested to remind those societies of the obligations imposed on them by the law. Notwithstanding those warnings, the consideration which is attached to acts of charity has hitherto prolonged the tolerance of the authorities, but it has become indispensable and just to regularise a situation, the inconveniences of which have only been aggravated by time.

“I, however, readily admit that, with the exception of those inconveniences, the numerous charitable associations, whether authorised or not, and which form considerable branches of public charity, merit all the sympathy of the Government for the benefits which they spread in the country, whether under a religious character like the societies of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, of Saint-François-Régis, or of Saint-François-de-Sales; or whether, under a different origin, they have an organisation purely philanthropic, like *Freemasonry*.

“The last-named, established in France since 1725, has never ceased to maintain its reputation for charity, and while accomplishing its mission with zeal, it has shown itself animated with a patriotism which has never been in default under important circumstances. The different groups of which it is composed, to the number of about 470, known under the generic name of lodges, and by the particular denominations of chapters, colleges, and consistories, &c., although not recognised and not regularly constituted, work with calm in the country, and have not, for a very long time, given rise to any serious complaint on the part of the authorities. Such is the order and spirit which reign in this association that, with the exception of its central organisation, the mode of election of which, being of a nature to excite rivalry between the different lodges, and to disturb their good harmony, calls for some modification, it cannot but be advantageous to authorise and recognise its existence.

“On their side the religious charitable associations, particularly the Société de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, recommend themselves to public respect by the virtues they exercise. The numerous conferences of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, founded for the purpose of distributing assistance to the indigent, and of moralising and instructing the working classes, pursue with remarkable zeal an object which cannot be too highly extolled. It is charity holding out the hand to religion, and imbuing its noble aspirations in order to put in practice the precepts of Christian charity; and not only do those societies powerfully contribute to the assistance and the moralisation of the poorer classes, but they also co-operate in keeping in the higher classes an order of generous feelings by making men of fortune and of leisure comprehend the mission of the rich in the midst of those who suffer.

“The spirit of those societies appears, moreover, to be in itself aloof from political pre-occupations; for, formed of religious men belonging, without distinction, to all opinions, they count among their ranks a great number of public functionaries and devoted friends of the Government.

“But if the local conferences of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul are entitled to all the sympathy of the Government, I regret to say that the same is not the case with those provincial councils or committees, which, under the appearance of encouraging the special efforts of different conferences, succeed every day more and more in possessing themselves of the direction of them, despoil them of the right of choosing their own presidents and dignitaries, and thus impose themselves on all the societies of a province, as if to make them serve as instruments to a project which has nothing to do with charity.

“As to the Superior Council sitting at Paris, the Govern-

ment cannot approve of the existence of that sort of directing committee, which is not nominated by local societies, but of its own sole authority elects its members, arrogates the right of governing the others in order to make them a sort of occult association, the ramifications of which it extends beyond the frontiers of France, and which possesses a budget levied from the conferences of which the employment is unknown.

“Such an organisation cannot be explained by the interests of charity alone. Is it necessary, in fact, that honourable men who do good at Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, should be counselled and directed by a committee at Paris? Are they not, on the contrary, more able than any one to know to whom to distribute their alms? Does, besides, Christian charity require to be constituted in the form of secret societies in order to be exercised?

“Monsieur le Préfet, the law which interdicts these sorts of associations, and which has been too long violated, imposes on you obligations of which it is my duty to remind you, whilst conciliating the respect of the law with the noble exercise of charity. If there exists in your department unauthorised benefit societies, under whatever name or denomination they may be established, whether that of conferences of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, societies of Saint-François-Régis and Saint-François-de-Sales, or Freemasons' lodges, I request you to authorise them without delay, in the legal form, and to admit them, like all other societies already recognised, to share in the favours and protection of the Government.

“Moreover, if the presidents or delegates directly nominated by the isolated societies of any town should consider it useful to act in concert in the interest of their mission, you will authorise them to unite and form a committee.

“Lastly, if these different societies should, through their presidents or delegates, express to you the wish to have at Paris, near the Government, a central representation, you will transmit to me their wishes, and the reasons which they may have to present in support of them, and I shall have the honour to take the Emperor's orders to decide on what bases and according to what principles that central representation may be organised. In the meantime you will interdict the meeting of every superior, central, or provincial council, and you will pronounce the dissolution of them.—Receive, &c.,

“F. DE PERSIGNY.”

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XLIX.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER,

The philosopher Aristotle was born, B.C. 384, at Stagyræ, a town in Macedonia, (whence he acquired the title of “the Stagyræite,”) and became the chosen instructor of king Philip's son, then about fourteen years old, ultimately known as Alexander the Great. In his treatises on metaphysics and ethics, Aristotle declares that, although he had been a pupil of Plato, he had no belief in his doctrine concerning ideas. He says, it was painful for him to refute the philosophy of ideas, as many dear to him had fervently entertained it, but whereas truth was more precious to him than the indulgence of his feelings, his duty was to uphold it against the hypothesis of idealism, or of ideas explaining natural effects. Nevertheless we are told that Aristotle erected a cenotaph or altar to the memory of his master Plato; whom, in the inscription thereon, he described as “a being whom the wicked should not venture to name, even to praise.”

The broad doctrinal distinctions constituting the abstract reasonings of Plato and Aristotle, were that the one system was constructed upon metaphysics and the other upon physics. Plato attributed a spirituality to ideas, and considered the human intellect as the seat of the soul, which he believed to be an emanation from

the Deity; whereas Aristotle ascribed materiality to the mind in organization with the brain; and thus, dialectically and analytically contended that intelligence was only the emanation of natural observations and practical demonstrations.

Balfour informs us, in his *Asiatic Researches*, that the logical system of Aristotle acquired extraordinary ascendancy not only in Europe, but in Asia, and passed into the languages of Arabia and Persia. During the middle ages in particular, and long afterwards according to Bayle, the opinions of the Stagyrite obtained immense influence in Europe; and were cited as authority from which there was no appeal, with the exception of the Scriptures. On Sundays in some places in Germany, the ethics of Aristotle (to the setting aside of the Gospels) were read in the Churches. Certain apparent assimilations between the theological propositions of Aristotle, and the theoretical tenets of the unrevised Roman Catholic divinity, mainly tended to establish his philosophy and authenticity. These, consequently, by the early Reformers, were zealously attacked, and at length, in the eighteenth century, were consigned to general neglect, and virulent, but assuredly undeserved scorn. Luther himself, with all his clear intelligence and strength of mind suffered himself to be overcome by prejudice in this matter, and in his famous controversy at Heidelberg, in 1518, went so far as to state, "*Qui in Aristoteles vult philosophari prius oportet in Christo stultificari*;" "He who wishes to philosophise in Aristotle, must be first stultified in Christ."

As the ontology of Plato was evidently derived from the pastophorology of his great predecessor Pythagoras, (whose disciples long after obtained the appellation of the "Neo-Platonists"), we will enter here upon some commentary concerning the founder of the Pythagorean philosophy. Aristotle (*Metaph.* i, 5), Cicero (*De Nat. Deorum* i.11), and Diogenes Laertius, are our authorities for saying that Pythagoras was connected with many of the most eminent and influential families of Samos, in which island he was born, about five hundred and seventy years before Christ. His father, Mnesarchus, is supposed to have been a native of Lemnos, or of Imbrius, then famous for its brass, and the mysterious worship of the six Phœnician deities, known as Cabiri. Perhaps at Cyros, Pythagoras became a disciple of Pherecydes, but he is said to have become personally acquainted with all the conspicuous philosophers of his time. He made poetry, rhetoric, and the harmony of sounds his study; he applied himself to the more mechanical arts and sciences, and sought to investigate the secrets of the starry heavens, and the deeper mysteries of latent knowledge. For this purpose he departed for Egypt, travelled into Asia, and even visited India. In Egypt and Chaldea he ingratiated himself into the confidence of the priests and Magi; and was instructed by them in the astrotheological symbolism, their policy of government, their sacred lore, and the awful appliances by which they are said to have swayed the government of kings and the opinions and judgments of their subjects. In India he gained the friendly intimacy and communion of the Brahmans, or Gymnosophists, out of whose physiological doctrine, he constructed his thesis of metempsychosis. Pythagoras on his return to Samos, did not settle there. In detestation of the tyranny of Polycrates, who was at last crucified by Oroetes the Persian, the philosopher withdrew to Croton, a city in southern Italy, so salubrious as to have occasioned the proverb, *Croton salubrius*. Here he established his renowned order of mystical philosophy, the Metapontum, or Pythagorean Society, from whose principles arose what

is now termed the Italian Sect, of which he was the chief, or as it were the arch-priest. This religious order or brotherhood was as powerfully political as it was searchingly philosophical. The most estimable men of character and understanding were only eligible to enter amongst these brethren; and to render them worthy of the elevated position they occupied—which comprehended the highest objects that engage the human mind and heart—the utmost care was anxiously bestowed upon their instruction. It was intended by this means that their social progress should qualify their souls to fraternise with the highest order of immortal beings. We shall endeavour to test the consistency of the Pythagorean doctrine of spirituality, in our future chapters.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ADDITIONS TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

There is no feature of our social life which makes so deep an impression on foreign visitors as the number and extent of our institutions, unconnected with and unassisted by the Government, for the relief of the sick poor. In every district of London there is a hospital or dispensary of some kind, "supported by voluntary contributions." Increased population necessitates increased accommodation, but it is consolatory to find that the swollen number of applicants for assistance is balanced in fair proportion by a lengthened list of benefactors. Supply and demand seem to keep step together. St. Bartholomew's, the most ancient, as it is and has ever been the most extensive in its usefulness of our London hospitals, has now still further enlarged its field of operation by the erection of a new wing devoted to casualty patients, at the north-west angle of the buildings, contiguous to the neglected entrance of the Priory with which in former times the hospital was connected. Nothing remains now of the hospital buildings of Rahere—the "man sprung and born from low kynage"—but the sapling which he planted in the "marsh dunge and fenny" of Smithfield, occupied in its only dry part by the common gallows, has grown and been grafted until it now shows itself a goodly and fruitful tree, affording shelter and dispensing blessings annually to thousands. The glorious old monk, who fulfilled his vow to his visionary visitor, Bartholomew, on the site selected by "the common favour of the celestial Court and Council," is the one prominent man in its history.

Henry VIII. refounded it in 1546, for the reception of 100 patients. There were then three surgeons, with salaries of £18 each, and 2*l.* a day was the cost of each patients diet. There are now some fifteen or twenty of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in London attached to St. Bartholomew's; the number of indoor patients is between 6000 and 7000 a year, and the annual income—which, at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, was £371—has risen now to nearly £40,000, raised by voluntary contributions.

The additions now in progress form a continuation of the rusticated blank arcade facing Smithfield. The tailor's shop at the corner of little Britain has been demolished as well as an adjoining house in the latter thoroughfare, and the space they covered, together with that occupied by the old casualty room, is devoted to the new buildings.

The new waiting room is a spacious apartment 95ft. long by 33ft. wide, and 22ft. high to the level of the tie rods. A dwarf partition runs from between the two entrance doors across the room to the nurses' and medicine-room, which is about 14ft. square, with a bay window projecting forwards into the large waiting-room, whence all the patients can be supplied. The space to the west of this partition is appropriated to female applicants, that to the east to male patients. Another dwarf partition is constructed throughout the entire length to the centre of the waiting-room, to separate the medical from the surgical cases. On either side of the entrance porch with doors from the main apartment, there are new surgeon's rooms, waterclosets, and a staircase to

the basement. At the far side of the large room, and communicating of course with it, new medical officers' rooms are built, which on the male patients or eastern side are connected by a covered way with the two houses in Little Britain formerly occupied by the students, but now to be used as the residences of house surgeons. On the western side the medical officers' rooms communicate with the other portion of the hospital by one of the spacious entrance-halls approached in the opposite direction from the central quadrangle. The new waiting-room will be lighted by means of three windows at the eastern end looking into Little Britain, two at the western end looking into an inner court, and by a lantern in the centre of the open-timbered roof, 26ft. long by 11ft. wide. The roof, which is framed with queen-rods and iron ties, is ceiled under the common rafters. The floor is supported by iron girders which rest on the transverse walls, dividing the coal-cellars in the basement. Apartments for the bath-man have been provided in the basement, where there is also a room for splints, and a large space as yet unappropriated. By this addition to the hospital a casualty-room nearly three times the size of the former one will be obtained, and accommodation for seven medical officers, instead of for three as heretofore, will be attached to it, besides minor conveniences which may be estimated from the above mention of them.

In making an addition to a façade the architectural character of which is so clearly defined as is that of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, an architect has very little opportunity for the display of his powers. He must preserve the unity of the building, and, sinking his own individuality, work in the style of his predecessor. Mr. Hardwick has so well succeeded in doing this, that when Time has assimilated the tints of the stonework, a stranger, ignorant of the hospital's history, would not recognise the addition. The limits of the new building is nevertheless distinctly marked, but in such a way as the original architect would have done it, had the necessity that occasioned its erection existed 120 years ago. The several Portland stone rusticated arches, cornices, and attic are continued, a rusticated pier—which has its counterpart at the angle of the building—being built where the old joins the new work. A couple of arches similar to the old ones are then placed on either side of a Doric columnar porch, which is recessed 10 feet from the front, and has two entrances under it—one to the men's and the other to the women's side of the new waiting-room. The attic corresponds with that in the old building, and the roof and lantern is visible above it. A symmetrical wing is thus produced complete in itself, defining one department of the hospital, and harmonious with that larger portion to which it belongs.—*Building News.*

DISCOVERY OF HISTORICAL PAINTINGS AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

Recently, while making alterations and repairs at Marlborough House, Pall mall, the future residence of the Prince of Wales, it was discovered that the walls of the grand staircase, second staircase, and saloon were covered with paintings illustrating the principal campaigns of the great Duke of Marlborough. These pictures were found papered and painted over and intersected by ornamental frames, so as to give the whole the appearance of woodwork, and no one would have surmised that beneath were concealed some 500 square yards of paintings, of the highest importance, not only in an historical sense, but also for their artistic excellence. The pictures have been recovered, inch by inch, by the removal of the outer incrustation of common house paint and paper; and besides several masterly portraits of Marlborough and his staff, and the chief men of the allied army, there are views of cities, battles, and sieges delineated in a masterly manner, exhibiting the various actors in the proper costume of their day, with the arms and accoutrements which they wore, accurately represented. The author, Louis Laguerre, appears to have been a very simple man in ordinary matters, but the works under notice prove him to have been no mean master in his art. He was content, it would appear, to let others take the credit for his labours, being chiefly employed by the Neapolitan painter Verrio,

in whose company he has come down to us in Pope's couplet:—

“Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and Laguerre.”

written in reference to the paintings on the walls of Hampton Court Palace. Whatever share Laguerre might have had in the production of those “sprawling saints,” certain it is that they bear no sort of comparison with the pictures now discovered in Pall-mall, in which the portraits, which are numerous, have a life-like look, some of them being equal to the majority of the portraits by Kneller. It is a fact much to the credit of Laguerre, that he was selected by Sir Godfrey Kneller, a notable connoisseur, to decorate the staircase of his mansion at Witton.

It would have been a very imperfect restoration of old Marlborough House to have left concealed the characteristic pictures on its walls. The wonder is that they were ever defaced and obscured. Macaulay, while penning the history of Marlborough's times, would doubtless have contemplated them with interest. Painted under the direction of those who could best judge of the accuracy of the representation, more especially of the features of the eminent personages portrayed, they may be regarded as reliable records of stirring times in English history. By their recovery a blank will be filled up.

The work of restoration has been entrusted to Mr. Henry Merritt, who, assisted by Signor Pinti, has already nearly completed the chief pictures on the grand staircase.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Chapel, Cardiff, has been opened. The church is erected on land adjoining Tredegarville, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, and may be approached either from Roath-road or Plucca-lane, now called “Castle-road.” The style of the church is Gothic. The church is 133 feet long by 60 feet wide: it consists of a nave, a sanctuary, and two aisles; and has three altars—namely, the high altar, dedicated to St. Peter, the patron saint of the church; the altar of the Virgin, and that of St. Patrick. It was built for the sum of £3,850, exclusive of organ-gallery, benches, drainage, &c.

The Roman Catholic chapel, in George-street, Leamington, is about to be replaced by a more commodious structure. The new edifice, which will occupy the site of the present building, although the west front will project further into George-street, will be in the Lombardic style of architecture. Its extreme length will be 100ft., and its greatest width 54ft.

The chief stone of a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, to be erected in Belvidere-road, Prince's-park, Liverpool, and to be dedicated to St. John, has been laid. The site is on a slope, and the north-east or main façade faces the Belvidere-road, and the communion end of the edifice, with schools, extends to Rodney-street. The style is Decorated, and the materials used for the external walls of both chapel and schools are Yorkshire stone, pitch-faced or par-points, the quoin stones and dressings being of cut Stourton-hill stones. The chapel itself consists of a nave in one span, 39ft. wide 90ft. long, with transepts on each side measuring internally 24ft. by 15ft., and separated from the nave by moulded pointed arches, inclosing side galleries, having traceried fronts, in a line with the side walls of the nave. In the nave itself there will be only a small gallery over the front entrance, for the use of the organist and choir; and at the opposite extremity (towards Rodney-street) an arched recess for the communion, having at its rear a large five-light traceried window. In front of this recess will stand the pulpit. All the roofs throughout will be open timbered, wrought and varnished on their exposed surface, the height of the nave roof being upwards of 50ft. The length of the chapel will be divided into seven bays, or *severies*, each bay being lighted by a large three-light traceried window on each side of the nave, and having its roof divided from the bays adjoining by principal trusses, with curved braces, hammer beams, &c., springing from moulded stone corbels, placed nearly half-way down the side walls. The whole of

the seats in the chapel will be constructed of pitch pine varnished, and will afford accommodation for about 950 persons, the ends of the seats being enriched with Gothic tracery. Externally the building will present, on its principal front to Belvidere-road, a lofty gable, flanked on each side by octangular turrets, giving access to the nave and organ gallery, and rising a height of 85ft., exclusive of their metal vanes. Between these turrets, in the centre of the façade, will be the principal entrance, through a double-shafted doorway crowned with a traceried canopy; above it a large four-light double-shafted window with traceried head. The side windows of the edifice, already described, will be separated by stone buttresses with gabled canopies disposed in couples at the angle of each transept; these transepts themselves having gabled roofs, somewhat lower than those of the nave, and being lighted by two stories of traceried windows (the upper ones being shafted) of four lights, and containing within the arched heads a large Catherine wheel. The roofs will be slated, and finished with ornamental ridge tiles, and the windows, we understand, are to be glazed with cathedral glass. The school buildings at the rear are designed so as to harmonize with the external architecture of the chapel. They comprise internally, on the ground floor, a large infants' school, with four classrooms and minister's vestry; and on the upper floor a school-room, measuring 54ft. in length by 30ft. in width. At the rear of these schools will be an open playground and suitable buildings. The cost will be about £6500.

The Welsh Presbyterian Chapel, Mulberry-street, Liverpool, having become too small to accommodate the congregation assembling there, about eighteen months ago they decided upon having a new one. Chatham-street was fixed as the site. The edifice has been erected. It is in the Italian style of architecture, built of red brick and light coloured stone, and has sittings for 1200 persons. In the basement floor there are two school-rooms, measuring together 77ft. long by 54ft. wide, and behind these are the chapel-keepers' dwelling-rooms. The cost of erecting the building is above £5000, of which over £3200 have already been collected (including proceeds of sale of the old chapel in Mulberry-street.)

A new church, erected by the Greek community of Manchester in the township of Higher Broughton, Salford, has been consecrated in the presence of a large congregation of Greeks and others. The cost of the edifice is about £6000; and, externally, its style of architecture is Corinthian, whilst its internal style is Ionic.

The foundation stone of a new church has been laid at Orrell, Lancashire, for the district of Litherland, Seaforth, and Orrel, by the Earl of Sefton. The church will be erected upon a plot of land which has been given for the purpose by his lordship, who has also given the stone necessary for the building. The site is about a mile from the Seaforth station. The church, which is dedicated to St. Philip, will be cruciform in plan, consisting of nave, 74ft. 6in. long, and 31ft. wide; north and south transepts, 12ft. long each, and also 31ft. wide; chancel, 22ft. by 14ft.; with vestry, recess for organ, entrance porch, on south side, and tower and spire at north-west corner of nave. The height to ridge of roof is 40ft., with seat room for 420 persons; but the plan is arranged with a view to an extension of the accommodation by lengthening the transepts. The nave is lighted by six windows of two lights each, filled in with geometrical tracery. The chancel, each transept, and west end of nave have five-light windows, filled in with tracery of Flamboyant character. The tower and spire rise to a height of 100ft., with an octagonal stair turret, 53ft. high, to afford access to the belfry. The roofs will be open-timbered, supported by eight hammer-beam principals, springing from corbels built into the walls for the purpose, and will be stop-champered, stained, and varnished. The walls will be built of hammer-dressed coursed stone, with tooled dressings, from the adjoining quarry. The style selected by the architect is that of the Flowing Middle Pointed.

The foundation of a new infant school for the parish of West Wickham, Croydon, was recently laid by Miss Ellen Cator, daughter of Col. Cator. The estimate for the build-

ing is £360. The piece of ground upon which it is to be erected has been presented by Mr. L. Loyd, of Monk's Orchard. The site is opposite the Wheat Sheaf Inn. Besides the accommodation which a school of this character requires, a residence will be provided for the teacher. The school will be constructed so as to afford sufficient room for about sixty pupils.

The inauguration of the new National Schools, at Sutton, Isle of Ely, has just taken place. These schools are built of white bricks, with red brick dressings. The roof is covered with ornamental red and blue tiles, surmounted by an octagonal bell-turret. The establishment includes boys' school, girls' school, class rooms, and residence for master and mistress. The design is of the Gothic order, and the total cost will be £1000.

A new parochial school house has been erected and opened at South Brent, Somerset. The new building is cruciform, with north porch of Gothic design, and Gothic bell turret in the east end. The roof is of red stained deal, and open. The edifice has been built of Beadon limestone, with freestone quoins, buttresses, window frames, and mullions. The roof is alternately laid with red and dark tiles. The school is designed to accommodate at least 150 scholars.

The new public hall, Reigate, is approaching completion. The room is several feet larger than that at the Redhill Corn Exchange; there is also a museum for the Natural History Club, a Freemasons' Hall and ante-room, and a room for vestries, sales by auction, and other public business. There is also a kitchen, with the requisite office, and two shops, one on each side of the entrance to the hall.

The Corn Exchange, Wolverhampton, has been for some time closed for extensive alterations. The dome, which sadly interfered with the acoustic properties of the building, has been entirely removed; and the roof, which is supported by iron girders, is a segment of a circle, containing skylights. The pillars are swept away, and light galleries are placed on three sides of the building, with a large platform and a gallery rising at one end. The entrance will be enclosed more effectually than before, avoiding the draughts which were formerly experienced.

The Town Council of Doncaster intend to extend the Corn Exchange, and make other improvements, so as to render it one of the most complete and convenient in this part of the country. It is proposed to enclose it with glass on the south, east, and west sides, with proper ventilation in the upper parts of the windows. At the east end the roof will be ceiled; so that at any time, if required for public meetings or rejoicings on a large scale, it will be adapted for the transmission of sound. This will form one of the principal features of the work. The exchange will be extended nearer to the entrance of the Parsonage-yard, and three sides of it filled with glass. The length will be 128 feet: width, 64 feet; and there will be a raised platform 11 feet wide for the use of factors, millers, and &c. The centre will be appropriate as a pitched market, as at present.

The Dean of Down, Ireland, and his Chapter, are bestirring themselves to restore Down Cathedral. In an appeal to the public, made by the rev. corporation, they say:—"Since the appeal made by them in 1855, considerable progress has been made in the restoration of this ancient cathedral. Substantial repairs have been effected, and a fine organ and bell have been supplied. Further repairs are still necessary; and the woodwork in the choir requires re-arrangement for the accommodation of the increased congregation. Having no funds at their disposal, the dean and chapter are compelled to solicit subscriptions to defray the required expense." Mr. Guinness, who is restoring St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, at a vast cost to himself, has contributed £5 towards the Down Cathedral restorations.

The Roman Catholic Church of Collooney, Ireland, has been consecrated. The church is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, aisles, and chapels, transepts, and tower. The length of the nave, from the eastern to the western window, is 120 feet; the width of nave and aisle, 49 feet; and the central height, from floor to roof-tree, something more than 55 feet. The roof finishes in a groined plaster ceiling, the ribs of which are covered with mouldings, and terminate

in pendants. The arches of the nave repose on tent cut stone columns. The entire edifice has been constructed and completed by Irishmen.

St. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, has, for a considerable time past, excited a considerable fear and alarm as to its safety. Large rents and cracks have long been observed in the massive pillars, pieces of stonework frequently leave their places, and the west end of the church is now so far out of the perpendicular as to render it necessary to restore the building throughout to a state of acknowledged safety. Some time ago Mr. Scott was requested to inspect the fabric, and report as to the plans to be adopted for successfully carrying out the restoration, and the probable cost thereof. The sum he has named is large, and it is very doubtful whether it can be raised within a reasonable time to justify the churchwardens proceeding with the work. The Duke of Cleveland has promised £1,000 towards the fund. A meeting of the parishioners, and all persons friendly to the object, was convened on Thursday week last, "to consider the measures which may be thought necessary to place the fabric in a state of security." A considerable number were present, and the report of Mr. Scott was read, and much discussion, chiefly of a conversational character, ensued as to the course to be adopted, and the method of raising the ways and means. A provisional committee was appointed and a subscription entered into at the meeting.

St. Mary's Church, Whittlesey, is undergoing an extensive restoration. Below the floor of the south aisle a very beautiful semi-effigial monument has been found; it is of the fourteenth century, the same date as the aisle. The carved head (with upraised hands in the attitude of prayer) is within a trefoil under a foliated pedimental canopy. Between the head and the feet the slab is elaborately carved, representing foliage springing from a central stem. On the south wall a portion of a late Mediæval fresco has been found, consisting of text in black letter within a richly-coloured border. All the bones have been removed from the groined crypt or charnel vault at the east end of the fabric, and the vault will in future contain the apparatus for warming the church. In removing the panelling from the walls of the chancel a piscina was discovered near the east wall, there being in the same wall two cinquefoiled sedilia under an ogee hood, and another cinquefoiled piscina under a slightly projecting canopy. The lower part of the Mediæval rood-screen, with the sacred monogram painted on one of its panels, is to be re-erected in its original position. The tower and spire and the west door are to remain in their present state, there not being sufficient funds to extend the restoration to these parts. The turret staircase, by which the rood-loft was reached, between the chancel and the south aisle, is perfect. Before the restoration it could not be ascended, the entrance to it being blocked. The restoration is to be completed in December. In the meantime the parishioners attend divine service at St. Andrew's church, which fabric is also much in need of similar treatment to that being carried out at St. Mary's.

The parish church of Orcop, Herefordshire, after having undergone a thorough restoration and partial rebuilding has been reopened for divine service. In addition to the work of restoration, the tower has been rebuilt, the north aisle being lengthened, and a new porch and vestry added, and a vaulted chamber has been formed under the latter for the convenience of hereafter erecting an apparatus for warming the church. New aisles have been built dividing the tower and chamber from the nave. There is much about this church of a distinctive character, highly interesting to the ecclesiologist. The tower is unique, and though rebuilt, the ancient modal has been retained. It is a heavy oak timber structure, about 60 feet high, three stages in height, carried from within the church upon four oak legs, the lower stage is encased with masonry. The roof over the nave, which, until now, has been concealed with plaster, is elaborate, and has been entirely restored to its original beauty. It is very massive and richly moulded, and a similar roof of oak has been placed over the chancel. The benches are executed of oak, from a design suggested by remnants of the ancient sittings. A new carved stone pulpit and font have been erected, the former entered by an archway through the nave

wall. The chancel is also stalled, and contains an oak reading desk and lectern. The aisle and chancel are laid with encaustic tiles. The plaster and whitewash have been removed from the east and west walls.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE OLDEST LODGE MINUTE BOOK.

On the 29th of December, 1725, it was resolved, for divers reasons, that the induction of James Parmentier, Thos. Barton, John Atwood, W. Wharam, J. Brotherton, J. Cock, and Isaac Thuret, be suspended till further orders. Mr. Thomas Reed petitioned to become a member, and attended that day to be made a Mason. It was also ordered that a tenor violin, case, and bow, be purchased, as well as two chairs for the censors, which were to be of the following pattern:—"the frames and elbows of walnut tree, with stuff'd seats and backs, covered with Spanish leather and adorn'd with brass nails." At that meeting their "Rt. Worfull and highly esteemed Brother," Coort Knevet was elected president, and chose Bro. W. Jones, Senior Censor, and Papillon Bail, Junior Censor. The balance paid over to the new President amounted to £13 5s. 1d. The Society now appear to have commenced a season of trial, for we find on the 6th of January, 1725, that a motion having been made that Bro. J. O. Eversman had been guilty of sundry irregularities, it was ordered that he have notice to attend to make proper satisfaction. Jan. 13th, 1725, petitions were read from Mr. Voisin Humphrey and Mr. James Bayne, asking to be admitted members, and it was ordered that they should attend immediately to be made Masons to qualify them for admission, and having done so, they were both made Masons. On Jan. 19th they ordered a Register of Members to be made and entered in "book of Records." Then appointed a Registrar, who was to be paid ten guineas for his services, and who was to keep the music books, and have power to call upon the junior member of the society present to help him in laying them out and collecting them after they were done with. Bro. Gulston was elected Registrar. Jan. 31, 1725, Resolved, "That the proceedings in relation to the building of a ship for this Rt. Worfull and Highly Esteem'd Society voted the 16th of November last past be entirely stopt as not proper or convenient for the said Society. Ordered, that Bro. Fra. Galpine, the intended master of the said ship, do not contract for the same on the behalf of this Society, and that all proceedings thereon be totally stopt and abolished, and that the absent members be informed thereof in writing by Mr. Registrar." Feb. 3, 1725, After recording that J. O. Eversham had been thrice summoned to appear, and had failed to do so, it was resolved that he be expelled. Ordered, that he be no longer admitted, "and that he is with contempt from this day expelled." There was also a call of £3 17s. each, and any one not paying the same, was "liable to the penalty of a misbehaviour." This call was paid at a meeting on the 10th of Feb., producing in the whole £77. Bro. Jas. Parmentier was to be paid £7 14s. on account of the picture he was painting.—MATTHEW COOKE.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

Although our lodges are usually held in the evening, yet would it not be proper to consecrate, or constitute, a lodge so late in the day, as it was always a maxim of the primitive brethren to lay the foundation stone before the rising of the sun, and not after high twelve as with us. For these reasons I ask, remembering the divisions of the 24-inch gauge, what are the Masonic hours of labour?—EX. EX.

MASONIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

In Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*, mention is made of a Masonic Benefit Society. What became of it?—GEORGE L.

DEFINITION OF MASONRY.

I want a definition of Masonry as concise as possible.—JOHN BLAKE. [Take the following:—Masonry is that grand and universal science which includes all others, but more especially that which teaches the knowledge of ourselves, and the duties incumbent on us as men and Masons.]

NOTES ON LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART.

In a short time we may expect an edition of Cervante's great work, *Don Quixote*, illustrated in a manner worthy of the immortal Spaniard, M. Gustave Doré, the celebrated artist, being at present travelling in Spain, over the scenes mentioned in the work, and taking sketches for the purpose of truthfully delineating the various places in which the adventures of the chivalrous Don and his trusty 'squire, Sancho Panza, are imagined to have occurred.

The *Art Journal* for October states that "Mr. Rosetti has completed, and just forwarded to its destination, Llandaff Cathedral, a picture, the subject of which is 'Christ, sprung from high and low, in the one person of David, shepherd and king.' It is a tryptich, in the centre-piece of which appears the Virgin with the infant Saviour, and an angel leading in a king and a shepherd to worship, while other angels are grouped around and above. On the right hand wing is seen David, the warrior, king, and sweet psalmist of Israel, as if resting after the fatigue of battle, and solacing himself with his harp. This wing is entitled 'David Rex,' the other 'David Pastor,' but the latter has yet to be painted." We are great admirers of the *Art Journal*, which is a publication that has done much to spread a knowledge of the fine arts among the people, but really it is too much to ask of us to believe that a tryptich, or picture in three parts, can have been "completed and just forwarded to its destination," even in these days of electric telegraphs, when one wing, or a third of the picture, "has yet to be painted."

The *Builder* thus describes the sanitary condition of Sheffield:—"We have surveyed Birmingham, Stafford, Wolverhampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hull, Shrewsbury, and other towns; but Sheffield, in all matters relating to sanitary appliances, is behind them all. The three rivers sluggishly flowing through the town are made the conduits of all imaginable filth, and at one particular spot, which we shall presently describe, positively run blood. These rivers, that should water Sheffield so pleasantly, are polluted with dirt, dust, dung, and carrion; the embankments are rugged and ruined; here and there overhung with privies; and often the site of ash and offal heaps—most desolate and sickening objects. No hope of health for people compelled to breathe so large an amount of putrefying matter."

From *La Bretagne*, a new work, by Eugene Loudun, published in Paris, we find that the new sea-port which has recently been called into existence at the mouth of the Loire may vie with Birkenhead and Middlesbrough-on-Tees for rapidity of construction. "Ten years ago," says he "Saint-Nazaire was a village of five hundred souls; there was no port, and nothing was to be seen but a few fishing-smacks, which anchored behind a small jetty. Now it is a town of five thousand inhabitants, and in ten years more it will have thirty thousand." And he adds:—"Already the principal merchants of Nantes have opened offices there; already the basin is filled with ships from all parts of the world."

According to the *Banffshire Journal*, her Majesty has commanded "a distinguished author" to write a *History of Balmoral*, of which only a few copies have been printed.

An exhibition of paintings, by living artists only, will open at Glasgow next month, and close in January. The time is happily chosen when other similar exhibitions are closed, and artists can thus send paintings without preventing them from showing them elsewhere.

The Life and Letters of John Angell James, including an unfinished Autobiography, a work which has been issued by his colleague and successor, R. W. Dale, M.A., we fear will have the bad effect upon many a young minister of religion, of encouraging the already too prevalent practice of hunting out wealthy members of their congregations for wives. Mr. James's first wife, he informs us himself, "had few personal charms," and but "little sprightliness or vivacity," but she had plenty of money, and they lived comfortably together for ten years. Three years after burying his first wife, he looks out for another wealthy wife:—"By God's good Providence I was directed to one in every way worthy to be the successor of my first wife, and this is saying much. The widow of Mr. Benjamin Neale, of St. Paul's Churchyard, had been sought by many, but she was reserved for me. . . . His widow was left without family, and in the possession of property (subject to some charitable bequests, which she liberally carried out) to the amount of £20,000. . . . Possessed of a masculine under-

standing, great public spirit, equal liberality, and eminently prudent, she was well fitted for the station into which Providence now brought her. She had her failings; but they were very light and small compared with her many and eminent virtues." We should not have considered it our province to have alluded to these things had not they been so prominently brought forward by Mr. James himself, who seems to have a dreadful horror of a dissenting minister marrying a young woman of piety and intelligence, with "few personal charms" or more prepossessing appearance, unless she be rich in this world's goods:—"It has long been my opinion that the comparative failure of many of our ministers in their public career is owing to unsuitable marriages. They are in haste to be married, and often make most unwise selections. . . . It is but rarely that a student makes a wise choice. The result is, a frivolous, weak, moneyless, thriftless woman becomes his wife—a young family comes on—difficulties increase—a small stipend, hardly sufficient to obtain necessaries, is all they have to depend upon, the spirit of the husband and the father is broken, and he wears out a life in moving from church to church, without being useful anywhere."

In a paper recently read before the Geologist's Association, by Mr. S. Highley, it is stated, that Taranaki iron sand abounds along a certain part of New Zealand, a view of which district is given in the Government report on the late war in that island. "Sometimes," says Mr. Highley, "the sand is washed out by the heavy seas from between the rocks and boulders, but is soon washed back again on the occasion of calm weather, so as to fill up all crevices, and thus make a level beach, formed of this valuable deposit. Sand identical in character is also found at the base of Mount Egmont, the extinct volcano, that stands inland about fifteen miles from the shore, thus showing a connection between the two deposits, and indicating a volcanic origin for this iron ore, probably in the shape of volcanic dust, but, as yet, sufficiently exact data for forming a decisive opinion on the geological bearings of the deposit seems to be wanting. The analysis of the ore by Messrs. Johnson and Matthev shows its composition to be—per-oxide of iron 88.45; oxide of titanium, 11.43; loss .12—100." The titanium makes steel manufactured from this ore very valuable; and the sand is so fine as to pass through a gauze sieve of 4,900 holes to the square inch.

The subscriptions towards the erection of a statue of our late Bro. Sir Charles Barry, in the Witness Lobby of the House of Commons, have reached nearly £1,000.

REVIEWS.

Illustrations of Masonry. By the late WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq. With Additions, Explanatory Notes, and the Historical Portion continued from 1820 to the Present Time. By the Rev. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D. Seventeenth Edition. Richard Spencer, London.

To the labours of Bro. William Preston, Masonry is indebted for much of its present position. Before his time there had been histories, and books without number had issued from the press, devoted to Masonic enquiry and chronicling the events in the Craftsmans world, but it was Bro. William Preston who first produced a readable commentary on the general manners, customs, usages, laws, government, and history of the order, which he happily entitled *Illustrations of Masonry*. In the face of seventeen editions in this country, and of how many on the continent and in America, we cannot reckon, it would be Masonic heresy of the most reckless kind to breathe a word against it. Although it was first published eighty-nine years since, yet its intrinsic value is as great to us, now, as it was then to our forefathers in the craft; and much that Preston tells us has been since changed, not for the better, but for the worse, for the ceremonies, and lectures, currently adopted before the time of Dr. Hemming, contained thoughts and language of the most exalted kind, and, in comparison with our now received ritual and catechism, like the virgin gold, pure and unsullied, whilst we cling with tenacious grasp to the murky dross and dilution offered to us as embodying the principles of Masonry! But even in this there is comfort. Preston's is a really popular book in the Craft, and, in this instance, popularity is on the side of excellence, and yet, strange to say, the memory of such a man does not seem to keep green amongst the dignitaries of the Order, for if we mistake not,

the bust of William Preston was offered by a brother—in the hope that it would form an object of attraction in a museum of the Craft—and declined! However, Bro. Preston's name will live when theirs will be forgotten.

From what we have before said of the popularity of Bro. Preston's *Illustrations*, our readers will not expect that we should attempt to notice the general features of the work with which they are as well acquainted as ourselves, and so we shall chiefly allude to Dr. Oliver's share in the production of this new edition.

Our Bro. Dr. Oliver, after giving Preston's original preface, adds the following note, which shows the edition he has chosen to reproduce, and does credit to him for selecting that one which was enriched by the additions of Bro. Preston's Masonic pupil and co-labourer in literature. He says:—

"In justice to a worthy and intelligent brother, it may be necessary to note here that the above was Bro. Preston's Preface to the 12th edition, and that after his death in 1819 a new edition was called for and entrusted to Bro. S. Jones, P.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity, who furnished two sections of additional historical matter, extending from the year 1812 to 1820, and occupying the space between pages 297 to 327 of the present edition. I hold myself responsible for the remainder. G. O.—August 19, 1861."

Then follows the Reverend Brother's preface to the seventeenth edition, from which we quote as follows:—

"The history of Masonry in England, as originally written by Bro. Preston, included much extraneous matter, which, though absolutely necessary to him, as his materials were very limited in extent, is comparatively useless, and would excite little interest in the present generations of Masons. The reader will, therefore, be glad to find that the historical portion of the work has been relieved from a heavy burden which was a subject of regret to the Fraternity, and the narrative permitted to flow in a clear and uninterrupted current. Such a process of weeding will constitute a decided improvement on all former editions, and cannot fail to secure an accession of readers."

We are not disposed altogether to agree with the omission alluded to above. If the work of an author is worth reprinting it should be done in its full integrity, even if certain passages are not in accordance with our taste, because these very passages serve to indicate the real point of view upon which the writer based his speculations, and afford an editor a good opportunity of showing his judgement in annotating such passages besides presenting to the reader a chance of forming an opinion of his own. Hence, we think, a man's ideas are part of his identity and cannot be separated without robbing the individual of a portion of his personal feelings, and the eyes, so to speak, through which he views events. But let this be properly understood. We do not condemn the omission as a grave fault, but we feel hurt that a reputation should be made to rise or fall by the prepossession or dislike of any one.

Our Reverend Brother, apologizes for the omission of the songs at the end. This we are not inclined to think other than wise, they are so-so affairs generally, and though an editor should "stick to his text," this omission is not of the importance of that previously alluded to. Dr. Oliver's conclusion is at once so candid and tinged with *bonhomie* that we cannot refrain from giving the whole entire. He has, frequently, nay often, in several of his works, made sad work of Masonic tradition; differing from many of his opinions, as we do, yet we cannot but express that he "has done the Craft some service" in his time, and it is pleasing to meet with one who can write in such a strain as this:—

"I must here trespass a moment on the patience and courtesy of my brother Masons, by casting aside all formality, and speaking a few words respecting myself, in the first person; for as an octogenarian, I cannot, in the course of nature, have long to talk, and therefore I hope my brethren will indulge me with a little personal gossip. It will probably be conceded by a majority of those whom I address, that my judgement in all matters of Masonry is entitled to some degree of respect, as I have devoted the leisure of sixty years of my life to a development of the true philosophy of the Order, for the purpose of placing it in a lofty position which should be inaccessible to the sneers and condemnation of those who persist in representing it as a heartless system of infidelity and irreligion. And, unfortunately these charges have been revived in our own times by a few scientific men, who ought, before making their reveries public, to have examined into the truth of their

allegations by the honourable and unflinching process which is open to all good men—initiation; accompanied by a close and candid investigation of its true principles. How far I have succeeded, it is not for me to predicate. My published works are before the world, and they will be existing evidences of my sincerity, whether it be attended with success or failure.

"It may be said—indeed it has been said—that I might have employed my leisure to a much better purpose. Perhaps so. But I was of a different opinion. Yet, while indulging a predilection for Masonic pursuits, I never permitted them to absorb all my faculties, or to induce a neglect of professional duties of equal or superior importance. And I enjoy the satisfaction of reflecting, at this advanced period of my life, that while engaged in displaying the resplendent beauties of the Order, I have never, in my numerous publications on the subject of Masonry, treated a contemporary with harshness, or even discourtesy. And I can conscientiously say, with Sir Walter Scott, that 'though I never will aim at popularity by what I think unworthy means; I will not, on the other hand, be pertinacious in the defence of my own errors against the voice of the public.' Enough of this.

"In writing the continuation of the historical portion of the work, I beg to acknowledge my obligations, amongst other sources of reference, to the FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE, in the absence of which I should have possessed no reliable record of the general proceedings of the Craft; and, indeed, the spirit of improvement which the Order has exhibited in modern times, may be chiefly ascribed to the existence and influence of this useful periodical."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MARK MASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Will you or any other brother kindly state in the MASONIC MAGAZINE, under what Grand Lodge the Mark Masters' Lodge at Hythe, Kent, hold its warrant, and the date of its commencement—to my knowledge it was, perhaps, the most efficient M.M. Lodge in England in the year 1846, and, as an admirer of the beautiful M.M. degree, although not yet recognised by the Grand Lodge of England, I am anxious to see it introduced in all lodges—for go to any part of the world you will be known as a M.M., except in this country. I have no doubt but the Hythe Lodge is still in a flourishing state, all honour to the M.M. for it, and may the noble Craft flourish like the green bay tree at the river side until time shall be no more.

I am, sir and brother, yours fraternally,

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19th October, 1861.

BRO. WILLIAM MILLER.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your reply to your correspondent, M. Wadhaugh, in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE of the 19th inst., relative to the case of William Miller, who has been so many years an inmate of the gaol at Winchester, and now of the Queen's Bench Prison, you say you believe that no application has been made on his behalf to the Lodge of Benevolence, and that you find by the Grand Lodge Books that he was initiated, but nothing further as to his having been a subscribing member. On this point I think that I can enlighten yourself and others who have interested themselves in his future welfare. I must inform you, sir, that I have known Miller many years ago, having been introduced to him in Winchester Gaol by Mr. J. Pilgram of Christ-Church, just after his incarceration, and have many times since, when an opportunity offered, called on him there; I also knew his family, who were much respected at Christ-Church. And as I am, and have been for many years a member of the Lodge of Hengsit (No. 230), in which Miller was initiated, and have before me the minute book of that date, on reference to which, I perceive that he was initiated on the 8th day of Nov., 1810; passed on the 6th day of December following, and raised on the 14th day of March, 1811, and continued a subscribing member until July, 1813, when he was taken to Winchester Gaol. Knowing the affair as I do, and seeing what interest is taken in his behalf, I have not been dormant in the

matter. I laid Bro. Miller's case, last week, before the lodge, who have requested the Secretary to draw out a petition and send it to Miller for his signature, with a request that it be returned to us for the recommendation of our lodge to the Fund of Benevolence in regular form. So you will see, Sir, that we who constitute the lodge of which Miller was formerly a member, are also alive to his interest—doing for a Brother as we would he should do unto us in a similar state of trial.

I am Sir and Brother, yours faithfully and fraternally,
SAMUEL BAYLEY, P.M.

Bournemouth, Oct. 21, 1861.

ANENT "PERSONALITIES."

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I have heard an anecdote related of a little Lancashire girl who had the misfortune to squint; and so tender was she on this defect, that if ever she noticed man or boy looking at her, she always pointed her finger at him and exclaimed, "*He squints.*" Your Sheffield correspondent, "Secretary No. 162," seems troubled with a similar weakness; for, after thrusting himself into a controversy in which he had no argument, but much abuse, to give; after unnecessarily charging me with ignorance of Masonic matters on which I had never, in public or in private, expressed an opinion, and on which he could not possibly have the means of forming an opinion; and then wanting to enact the injured innocent dodge, and pretend that I had enticed him, as it were, into a lonely cavern, and wanted to "grind his bones to make me bread," like the grim giant whose adventures I dare say, both Bro. Webster and myself used to listen to in childhood, until we were afraid to go to bed alone, and would almost have been thankful for the companionship of a "private soldier" to have protected us from our imaginary enemy; after applying to me the very courteous expressions which your readers may find on reference to his letters, it is *too bad* to accuse me of introducing personalities into your pages.

Bro. Webster complains that I have "unjustifiably published" his name. Suppose I had signed myself as the "W.M. of No. 3000," and the name of Peter Picktheerteeth had been appearing over and over again in the same Magazine as the "W.M. of No. 3000," would I have just cause of complaint against Bro. Webster if he chose to address me by both designations? Wouldn't it be evident to all men that if Peter Picktheerteeth wanted to remain unknown, that he should not have signed himself by an unerring signature for being known? I may inform "Secretary of No. 162," that I know nothing of him at all, but from the Magazine; I have never thought it expedient or necessary to make one single enquiry about him; and that so little do I feel hatred (still less envy) towards him, that I should not hesitate to visit my lodge, even though I knew he was present. In mounting "the badge of innocence and the bond of friendship," I should feel satisfied that if there was enmity, it was not in *my* heart. But Bro. Webster is too exacting if he thinks that my obligation requires me to allow myself to be held up to the odium of the Craft, and the contempt of mankind, and not to be allowed to show the falsehood of the aspersions. Truth I have always understood to be one of the grand principles on which Freemasonry is founded, and I only wish to be spoken of with truthfulness. I must say, however, that I think no candid reader of my letters, and those of "Secretary No. 162," of "J. W. W.," and of "Paul the Hermit, 90," can have much difficulty in ascertaining whether my opponents or myself have shown the most regard to the sublime teachings of the Craft. I have heard several intelligent brethren declare that so virulent have been the epistles inserted against me, that they were totally unfit for insertion in any publication, much less one which we regard as the only English organ of our Fraternity. I have already stated that I shall not allow this discussion to become a mere bandying of personalities, and from henceforth I shall not stoop to notice the *abuse* which may be called forth by my letters.

As, however, the assertion has been boldly made in your columns, that my contributions are likely to prove detrimental to the sale of the MAGAZINE, I shall wait for yourself and your subscribers to express your opinions before I again trouble you with my letters—my "*Cursory Remarks on Free-*

masonry"—and the communications to which I have affixed my usual signature, are sufficient for yourself and your readers to judge me by.

I have no right, I have no wish to intrude on your pages, and I am happy to say that there are other channels of communication open to me, should I need an utterance. With Freemasonry I am, and I trust I ever shall be, earnestly in love; but I have, like great numbers of others, been woefully disappointed with the manner in which our noble institution is too often prostituted to the base level of a sort of "free-and-easy." In Craft Masonry alone I find sufficient for us to aim at, if properly reduced to practice. But at present our pretensions to the rank of a scientific community are simply ridiculous. This is not the fault of Freemasonry, but in ourselves as a body, in not reducing our precepts to practice. I have ventured thus to express my convictions, because, should the brethren and yourself corroborate the opinions and sentiments of the correspondents who have so bitterly attacked me—all of them, apparently, belonging to those so-called "higher degrees"—I shall only address to them a farewell letter, so far as your pages are concerned. My object is to do good; and if I am to speak at all, it shall be kindly, but firmly. "I pause for a reply."

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother, "That grand bore," &c.
BROTHER PETER.

Never-mind-Where, Oct. 21, 1861.

[We shall be very happy for Bro. Peter to continue his letters in advocating what he may feel beneficial for the interests of the order; but it will be our fault if we allow any further personalities to appear on either side, and we have to apologise to the Craft for not having stopped them at an earlier period of the controversy—the truth being that expressions originally harmless enough have been unnecessarily distorted into causes of offence which we believe was never intended. Our determination had been taken before we received the above letter, and hence our reply to C.M. in the Notices to Correspondents.—ED. F.M.M. & M.M.]

BRO. G. M. TWEDDELL AND FREEMASONRY IN AMERICA.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have been twice attacked by Bro. George Markham Tweddell for an expression of mine—"Masonry in America is, at this time, virtually defunct"—and I should not have replied did I not perceive Bro. Tweddell is making Masonic capital out of it. My words above quoted are true, and the reasons for using them are the following:—I did not say that, in America, Masonry was defunct, but I qualified such an expression by using the word "virtually," and if Bro. Tweddell will allow Dr. Johnson to be able to define such an English word, he will find it to mean, "in effect, though not materially," hence my meaning was that Masonry in America is not so efficacious as it had been. How do the facts bear this out? Is it not notorious that in the hot hatred which has arisen there all ties have been forgotten—even those of nature—and blood seems to be the only aim and end of both sides? In such a state of things *must* not Masonry be "virtually defunct?" What have Masons done to stem the tide of slaughter, to lessen the evil of brother being arrayed against brother and man against man? If it was not "virtually defunct" the blessed effects of its peace inculcating-doctrines would be more apparent.

As to the quotation Bro. Tweddell has lugged in "neck and shoulders," to gratify his own antagonism against the higher degrees, that is all "bosh." The writer, no doubt, well knows the depressed state of Masonic publications in America, and, perhaps, thinks it might receive a new impetus if he, or Bro. Tweddell, can *cook* up a sensation Masonic book, for which I beg to offer the following title:—"A Masonic Hop-Scotch, or the Gymnastics of an Alma-Mater Blue-Mason in search of Truth, which resulted in leading him to make assertions upon a subject of which he knew nothing; and speak understandingly thereon"

I am, dear sir and brother, yours sincerely,

H. N.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

At the lodge of Benevolence on Wednesday last, 19 petitioners were relieved with various sums, amounting to £191, in addition to one being recommended to Grand Lodge for £50 and another for £30.

Bro. John Williams, the new Prov. G.M. for New South Wales, was duly installed with office at Sydney on the 14th August.

Sir Henry L. Bulwer, Prov. Grand Master for Turkey and Greece, has appointed our distinguished brother, Hyde Clarke, *D.C.L.*, as his D. Prov. Grand Master.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

A Quarterly General Court of this institution was held on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. John Symonds, A.G.D.C. vice president, in the chair. The object of the meeting was to transact the usual business of the Institution and to consider certain notices of motion for addition to, and alterations in, the laws; and to elect seven boys to the school out of a list of 16 approved candidates.

The regular minutes having been read and approved, it was moved by Bro. Udall, P.G.D., and seconded by Bro. Empson, "That no motion for a grant of money can be received at a Quarterly General Court unless notice thereof shall have been given at a previous General Court or General Committee; nor shall the same become payable until confirmed at a subsequent Quarterly General Court." Carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Bro. Benjamin Head:—"In Rule VIII, to strike out the first clause and substitute the following:—Every donor of 50 guineas, by one or more payments of not less than five guineas each within ten years, shall be a vice-president of the institution. Any previous donation of not less than five guineas, paid within three years prior to the date of the passing of this law, shall be reckoned as a contribution towards such sum of 50 guineas." Bro. Udall seconded the motion.

Bro. John Savage, P.G.D., thought that three years was the outside period which should be named. The practical effect of this principle would be to give too many years to qualify as vice president, which would lose all distinction by the number who would aspire to it. He held it to be an objectionable mode of creating vice presidents.

Bro. H. G. Warren supported the motion, and wished that every subscriber was a vice president. Every facility should be given to this object.

Some discussion ensued, in which Bro. Warren maintained that now that they had added something like twenty-five per cent. to their expenses in order to add to the efficiency of the school, it behoved them to take every means to increase their funds, and he believed that the proposed measure would materially do so.

Bro. Binckes, the Secretary, said he was bound to state that he had received various communications from subscribers in the country and elsewhere, who had seen the notice of the motion, and who had expressed their anxiety to become Vice-Presidents.

Bro. Savage proposed, as an amendment, to the effect that five years should be the limit.

A long irregular discussion ensued, and ultimately the original resolution passed, it being deprived, however, of its retrospective character.

The Court then proceeded to the ballot for the election of seven boys from a list of sixteen approved candidates.

The following boys were elected:—

Jenkins, Henry, London	4794
Chase, Henry Charles, London.....	4163
Perry, Henry Jno., London	4004
Smith, Arthur, Portsmouth	3560
Ridgway, C. J., Spalding	3367
Osborne, F. C., London	3257
Melsor, Thos. H., Hull	2621

The following were the unsuccessful candidates:—

Davis, Jno. Wm., Greenwich	1471
Weeks, Walter F., London	417
Lidstone, F. B., Stonehouse	384
Mariner, J. Pyke, London.....	327
Read, Frank H., Isle of Wight.....	288
Wilson, Robert C., Kendal	97
Bird, Henry G., Hereford	32
Rice, Henry, Bengal	15
Crabtree, B. T., London.....	4

METROPOLITAN.

PANMURE LODGE (No. 1017).—The last meeting for the season of this lodge was held on Saturday, the 19th inst., at the Pembury Tavern, Lower Clapton, Hackney. The W.M., Bro. Robt. Clarke, having opened the lodge in the three degrees, in a very admirable manner raised Bro. Wm. Benjamin Lake, of the western coast of Africa, to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and afterwards passed Bro. Faithful, of a lodge in New Zealand, to the degree of Fellow Craft. Bro. Henry Muggeridge then took the chair and installed Bro. Alex. Mitchell Dewar into the chair of the lodge. The new W.M. appointed Bro. Paddle, S.W.; Watkin Williams, J.W.; Wright, S.D.; Vines, J.D.; Collins, I.G.; Muggeridge, P.M., Sec. Bro. Myers, P.M., was invested as Treasurer. A very handsome gold jewel was presented to Bro. Clarke, the immediate P.M., for the very efficient manner he discharged the duties of W.M. during the year 1860-1. The lodge was then closed, when the members and visitors, among whom were Bro. Patten, Prov. G.S.B., Bro. Hubbuck, Grand Steward of Lodge No. 66, and Bros. Osborne, Collington, and Packwood, partook of dinner, the after proceedings of which were enlivened by the vocal exertions of Bros. George Tedder, Mobbs, and several other brethren.

WESTBOURNE LODGE (No. 1035).—This young but flourishing lodge held its usual meeting on Thursday, the 17th, at Bro. Fisher's, Mitre Hotel, Craven-terrace, Upper Hyde-park Gardens. Bro. H. A. Stacey, W.M., Bro. Dietrich, S.W., Bro. Harrison, J.W., and all the officers, besides numerous brethren, were present. The business consisted of raisings and passings. Bros. E. Hill, Bal, and Holmes were raised, and Bros. Boreham and Grosstette were passed. This being the night for the election of W.M. and other officers, for the ensuing year, Bro. Dietrich, the S.W., was unanimously elected W.M.; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Treasurer (vice Bro. D. Little, who resigned), Bro. Bradley, re-elected Tyler, and Bros. Oherdoeffler, Borham, and Welch were elected Auditors. It was proposed by Bro. Cottebrune, seconded by Bro. Lowenstark, P.M., and carried unanimously, that a five guinea jewel be presented to Bro. H. A. Stacey, for his able and efficient services during the time he had occupied the chair; and after some formal business the brethren retired to an excellent banquet, laid out in Bro. Fisher's usual style, to which ample justice was done. After enjoying the good things of this life, the W.M. proposed "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen," then "The Earl of Zetland, Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the rest of the Grand Officers," coupling with this toast the name of our respected and talented Bro. Adams, G. Purst., who responded thereto in an able speech.—The W.M. then gave the toast of the evening, viz., "The Health of Bro. Dietrich, the W.M. elect," remarking that he had known Bro. Dietrich for many years, and had always found him to be both a good man and Mason. He felt sure that the lodge had done right in electing him to the chair, and that they might well anticipate a happy year under his able auspices. In their and on his own behalf, he begged to wish Bro. Dietrich a happy and prosperous year of office. This was drunk most cordially.—Bro. DIETRICH thanked them very sincerely and heartily for the kind reception they had given to the toast, and said he felt grateful for having been elected unanimously to take the chair, now so ably filled by Bro. Stacey. He would promise them that he would do all he could during the next year to maintain the lodge in its present prosperous position, and nothing should be wanting on his part to make every member comfortable and contented; he felt sure he should receive the generous aid of the

P.M.'s. which gave him greater confidence in accepting the high honour they had conferred upon him.—The W.M. gave "The Visitors," Bros. Cobham, J. D. 536, Williams, 536, and Baker, of 1006.—Bro. COVHAM returned thanks, observing that it was his second visit, and that it had afforded him and his brother visitors very great satisfaction to see the lodge progressing so successfully, and the fraternal feeling which existed amongst its members. He complimented the W.M. upon his working and remarked that whilst the lodge had so many able P.M.'s., as Bros. Stacey, Cottebrune, Loewenstark, and Caldwell, it was certain to flourish, and afford satisfaction to every member.—Bro. COTTEBRUNE, P.M., proposed "The Health of the W.M."—Bro. STACEY returned thanks, and highly eulogised the conduct of his officers, and said it was owing principally to their being so well versed in their various offices that enabled him to perform his duties in the way he had, and he was pleased to find that his conduct in the chair had been so satisfactory to them. He assured them that he had spent a very happy year, and he thanked them all for their kindness towards him.—Bro. COTTEBRUNE returned thanks for the P.M.'s., Bro. Harrison for the Officers, and Bro. Fisher (who was especially thanked for the manner he had supplied the lodge with the creature comforts), also responded, and after having spent a very pleasant evening the members separated, highly delighted. We cannot omit mentioning that Bros. Hill, Jones, Emler, Carter, Dietrich, Cottebrune, and Baker, sang some very good songs, which added considerably to the enjoyment of the evening.

PECKHAM LODGE (No. 1,181).—On Monday week, Bro. H. Muggeridge, P.M. 227, assisted by Bro. P.M. W. Watson, 25, as the S.W.; Bro. Palmer, W.M. 1,044, in the J.W. chair; Bro. J. Lines, 1136, as I.G.; and Bro. Packwood, P.M. of 680, M.C.; consecrated this lodge at the Red Bull Inn, Peckham. The consecration having been performed, the Presiding Officer commenced the installation of the W.M., Bro. E. C. Rowley. The W.M., on taking the chair, appointed Bros. Amos, S.W.; Madget, J.W.; Sisson, S.D.; Allsopp, J.D.; Smaile, I.G.; Peterson, Tyler; P. M. Purbrook, Secretary. The Installing Master delivered a very good address to each of the Officers and an oration by Bro. Packwood on the consecration, was given with great eloquence. The ballot was then taken for M. J. Borland, W. Warren, J. Peckworth, H. Weedon, and B. Scales, all of whom were initiated into the mysteries and privileges of the order by the new Master in a very efficient manner. Among the P.M.'s. present were Bros. H. J. Thompson, Prov.G.P. for Herts; Packwood, 680; Davis, 172; Partridge, 22; Warren, 234; Noble, 93; Binckes, 10; Platt, 168; Bolton, 198; Palmer, W.M., 1,044; Anslow, W.M., 15; Clark, 1,136; and the W.M. 118; Grimes, Treasurer, 1,138; Thompson, S.W. 1,136; Thompson, S.W., and Oliver, J.W. 1,044; John T. Griffiths, M.D., J.W., 200; and about forty other brethren. The lodge was called off at half-past six, and the brethren then retired to banquet, which reflected great credit on Bro. Hayward. The usual toasts having been gone through, the brethren were much pleased with the harmony of Bros. Holmes and Tate, &c., who, with the assistance of Bro. Charles Amos, organist, conducted the musical arrangements of the consecration in a manner highly satisfactory, adding greatly to the solemnity of that beautiful ceremony,

PROVINCIAL.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Herefordshire held its annual meeting in the Eastnor Lodge (No. 1053), at the Feathers Hotel, Ledbury, on Monday last, the 21st inst. The proceedings were inaugurated by the opening of the Prov. G. Lodge at one o'clock, when the Grand Master of the Province, the Rev. J. Bowles, D.D., for the first time honoured the Eastnor Lodge with his presence, and was received by the brethren with the most cordial Masonic feelings of welcome and congratulation. The Treasurer's accounts of the province having been examined, the funds were found to be in the most satisfactory and flourishing condition; the various officers were appointed, and the general state of the province was Masonically considered to be one calling for expression of unqualified approval.

After the transaction of the business, there was expressed a general feeling of regret at the loss of Captain Aynsley, the late Prov. S.G.W., and it was proposed, and carried unanimously, than an address conveying these sentiments to the worthy captain, should be forwarded to him. The document, of which the following is a

copy, was then written by the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master:—

"We, the Freemasons of the Province of Herefordshire, in Grand Lodge assembled, unanimously desire to assure you of our deepest sympathy, and to express the heartfelt regret with which we deplore your departure.

"The simplicity and unostentatious benevolence of your character, your self-forgetfulness, your hearty and tender concern for all by whom you were surrounded, have endeared you to the large circle among whom you moved and were known, and more especially to your Masonic brethren of the province of Herefordshire.

"We do not despair of seeing you once more amongst us; and, meanwhile, with all reverence and humility, we commend you to God, the only wise and everlasting Father; may He give you courage, strength, and belief, amidst the changes and sore temptations of life; and may His word be a lamp unto your feet and a light unto your path."

At four o'clock the grand banquet was served in the large room at the Feathers Hotel.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Jabez Jones, of Worcester, who presided at the pianoforte.

As a matter of course the chair was filled by the R.W. the Prov. G. Master of the Province, having on his right Bro. the Rev. W. H. Gretton, the Prov. G. Chaplain No. 141, and Bro. the Rev. W. J. Sawyer, Prov. G. Chaplain No. 423, and on his left Bro. Dr. W. Jones, P.M. of Lodge No. 7. Bro. Capt. Peyton, W.M. and Bro. the Rev. W. J. Morrish, Chaplain of Eastnor Lodge (No. 1053), occupied the vice-chairs. The following brethren were also present:—Bro. H. Clarkson, P. Prov. G. Sec. No. 141, Bro. Williams, P.M. and G.T. No. 141, Bro. Dr. C. F. Lewis, S.W., Bro. Henry Pitt, Sec., Bro. Charles Price, Bro. William Edwards, Bro. William Woodyatt, Bro. Chas. Clarke, Bro. Edwin Gregg, Bro. Geo. H. Piper, Bro. J. Sparksman, Bro. V. Barber, and Bro. W. Pitt, of Eastnor Lodge (No. 1053); Bro. Thomas Duckham, Bro. J. Gardiner, Sec., Bro. J. W. Laey, Prov.G.D.C., Bro. G. Hill, Bro. W. Russell, A.Prov.G.D.C., Bro. H. Carless, Prov.G.S.C., Bro. R. Pritchard, Bro. H. Vevers, Bro. E. George, Prov. G.S., Bro. J. Bradford, Bro. W. Prosser, Bro. A. Myer, and Bro. J. W. Burvill, of the Palladian Lodge, Hereford (No. 141); Bro. C. Geary, No. 7; Piper, No. 141, Bro. Dr. Rootes, Bro. A. Osborne, Bro. J. E. Ferris, Bro. Palmer, Vitruvian Lodge, Ross; Bro. Jabez Jones, P.M., Bro. Tirbutt, Prov. G.O., and Bro. Brookes, No. 772; and Bro. T. H. Peake, No. 249.

Grace was said by the Prov.G.M. On the withdrawal of the cloth the R.W. PROV. GRAND MASTER said: Grand Officers and brothers, I rise to propose a toast which asks no rhetoric and requires no eloquence—need I say that it is the health of our beloved Queen. (Applause). The example she sets as a wife and mother is beyond all price, and her conduct as a constitutional sovereign is beyond all praise in the minds of those who believe that a nation's destiny lies in its character, and stands or falls with the sanctity of its domestic ties. (Applause). Brethren, I give you "Her Majesty the Queen." (Cheers).

The National Anthem was then sung. The PROV. GRAND MASTER then said: The next toast is one of peculiar interest. It is "The Health of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." (Cheers.) I cannot expect to live to see the manner in which the young Princee will exercise the privileges and discharge the duties of kingship, but I do hope to live to see him initiated into those great truths which constitute the central principles of Masonry, and which will teach him to govern this great empire, so as to leave its glories untarnished, its laurels unsullied, and its liberties unimpaired." (Cheers.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER again rose and said:—"I now rise to propose a toast which is peculiarly interesting to all free and accepted Masons. Many, very many, years have passed away since I first met my noble friend, Lord Zetland, at Kensington Palace, when the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, was, as you all know, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Upon his death Lord Zetland succeeded to the Masonic throne, and has filled it worthily for many years, and I am sure you will have great satisfaction in drinking with true Masonic feeling the health of your Most Worshipful Grand Master." (Masonic honours.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER then said:—"Those who have the honour of Lord Zetland's personal acquaintance must know how very careful he is in making his Masonic appointments. (Hear, hear.) We may safely depend on any appointment made by Lord Zetland. I have no knowledge myself of the nobleman he has chosen as his deputy; but having every confidence in his (Lord Zetland's) judgment, I have great pleasure in proposing "the health of Earl de Grey and Ripon," the Deputy Grand Master of England." (Drunk with honours.)

Bro. CAPT. PEYTON said, the next toast has been entrusted to me; and there is no Mason in the province to whom it will not be most acceptable. Fortunately for me the toast requires no rhetoric

or persuasive eloquence to recommend it to your acceptance. The toast is "The Health of the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master." (Cheers.) This is the first occasion on which he has been pleased to visit this locality, and I, in my position as Master of this lodge, have been peculiarly gratified, as I am sure I may say has been every brother of this lodge. (Cheers.) We have heard toasts proposed by himself, and exceedingly interesting to the Masonic body generally, and amongst those the toast of the Noble Earl, the Grand Master of England, and his deputy. He has alluded to the appointments that must necessarily emanate from such men as the Earl of Zetland, but we may think ourselves fortunate that the appointment of the Prov. G.M. has proved in the highest degree satisfactory to every Mason in the province over which he presides. (Much cheering.) I am constrained to say that few provinces possess such a man—still I must not trust myself to say all I feel or would say if he were present. It would be useless for me to do so when you know his singular powers of expressing that great eloquence with which he is gifted in so remarkable a manner, and which graces so well the chair which he occupies. (Cheers.) I have to regret, most worshipful sir, that you are not surrounded by a stronger body of brethren of this province, and I can only lament the peculiar circumstances which have occurred to produce such unfortunate results. (Hear, hear.) The brethren of the different lodges in the province desired most sincerely to support you on this occasion, but the single line of railway, with trains running at inconvenient hours, and the tempestuous state of the weather, have, unfortunately, detained many at home who I know had fully intended being here. With this apology, allow me to propose to you "The Health of the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master," wishing him many happy years, that the province may long enjoy his presence at their lodges, that he will frequently grant it us at Eastnor Lodge, and that he may see Masonry flourish in this province under his direction. (Loud cheering.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER, on rising, received a very enthusiastic welcome. On the subsidence of the cheering he said: My honourable and gallant friend complimented me upon what he is pleased to call my rare powers of eloquence. Brethren, I wish for your sakes, as well as my own, that these powers of eloquence were really mine; but ability has not been given me to use that quickening language which expresses strong emotion with fluency of words and excites similar emotions in the minds of others. Nevertheless, I rise without hesitation and without fear, because I know that in the spirit which animates true Masons dwells a uniting power found in no other tie, and which prompts you not merely to overlook, but to pardon the deficiencies of your Prov. G. Master. (Cheers.) Brethren, I am fully conscious that my appointment by Lord Zetland to the high office which I have the honour to hold is to be altogether attributed to the friendship with which I was honoured by the late Royal and illustrious G.M. of our Order, and not to any merit of my own, and therefore you will not attribute it to vanity on my part if I contrast the present state of Masonry in Herefordshire with the state in which I found it. (Cheers.) Soon after my appointment to the office of Prov. G.M., I addressed a letter to the Master, Wardens, and brethren of the Palladian Lodge, at their lodge-room, the Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford, and after a long interval, I believe of some months, I received a letter from Bro. Vale, a part of which I will read to you. Bro. Vale says:—

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I fear you must have considered the Masters and Brethren of the Palladian Lodge not only negligent in duty, but deficient even in the least approach to courtesy. I trust, however, by a plain statement of facts, to remove any unfavourable opinion you may have formed of our lack of politeness, and thus open the door of further communication. I must first beg to assure you of my regret that, in consequence of great inattention at the hotel where we have usually held our meetings, an accumulation of letters was allowed to take place without being forwarded to any one until this morning, when yours, with many others, including one from the Grand Secretary on the subject of your appointment were placed in my hands. I therefore immediately reply, and am exceedingly sorry that ignorance of the honour of your correspondence prevented my doing so before. In consequence of having no Prov. G. Master, and I am sorry to say a falling off in the zeal of many of the brethren, mustering at times a barely sufficient number to open a lodge in the first degree, it was thought expedient at Christmas last to discontinue our meetings till brighter days should arise."

Now look at Bro. Vale's picture, in 1848, brethren, and look at this (pointing to the company). (Immense enthusiasm.) We have upwards of 60 contributing members to the Palladian Lodge, nearly 40 in the Vitruvian Lodge, upwards of 30 in the Eastnor Lodge, and a petition has been sent me for the establishment of a new lodge at Leominster. (Cheers.) The difficulties alluded to in Bro. Vale's letter, and which seemed well nigh insurmountable, have all been overcome, and the Freemasons of the Province of Hereford-

shire no hold no inconsiderable place in that vast Masonic community which has existed in all times, is spread over all lands, and numbers amongst its brethren men whose names have come to us with the loudest shouts of ages, and whose memories will live in the reverence and love of remotest generations. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Brethren, I have now to exercise one of the most pleasing privileges of my office by proposing the health of my venerable friend and coadjutor, the Right Worshipful the Deputy Provincial Grand Master. (Cheers.) It was fully his intention to have been present to-day, but circumstances, with which I need not trouble you, have occasioned his absence. I wish I could adequately express the smallest portion of the esteem and regard which we all feel for our distinguished friend, whose career amongst us has invariably displayed the consistency which follows from a genuine unity of character and motive, and who derives his influence not from his ecclesiastical or Masonic rank, but from his intellectual, moral, and religious worth. (Cheers.) The Archdeacon of Hereford is honoured as few men are by those who know him best, and I am sure you will be delighted with this opportunity of evincing towards our absent brother those sentiments of esteem and regard which we are all so anxious to express. (Prolonged cheering.)

The PROV. GRAND MASTER then said: I rise once more to propose "The healths of the Senior Grand Warden (Bro. Chandos Wren Hoskyns), the Junior Grand Warden (Bro. Captain Peyton), the Grand Registrar, and the other Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge." (Cheers.) My honourable friend, the Senior Warden, is known to all of us as one who has drunk deep at the fountain of classical literature, and whose richly-stored mind, sound judgment, and vigorous, original intellect eminently qualify him for filling a distinguished position in Herefordshire with honour to himself and advantage to the county. (Cheers.) Of our gallant Junior Grand Warden, the Grand Registrar, and indeed all the Officers of our Grand Lodge, we may safely predicate that they will ever be found ready to guard the altar, maintain the vigour of the constitution, and prop the pillars of the throne. (Cheers.) I beg to couple with toast the name of my gallant friend, Captain Peyton. (Renewed cheering.)

Bro. Captain PEXTON said: Worshipful Sir and brethren, I rise to return thanks for the honour done the Provincial Grand Officers of this and other lodges. At the same time I regret that the chair now occupied *pro. tem.* has not been filled by Bro. Chandos Hoskyns, of whom our Grand Master has spoken so pleasingly and so truthfully. (Cheers.) He is, indeed, singularly endowed with the power to show what Masonry is. (Cheers.) He has upon every occasion shown himself to be a true and zealous Mason, and I think we are unfortunate in the circumstance that he is not present. (Cheers.) I assure you, brethren, I approach this toast with mingled feelings of pain and satisfaction, I occupy this chair through the kindness shown me by the Prov. G.M. of the Province, and am the successor of one known to the majority of brethren present, and who has been gracefully alluded to by the Right Worshipful Master. I feel that in losing him we lost the right arm of the Eastnor Lodge and of Masonry in this locality. (Hear, hear.) It has placed me in a difficult position, and one I fear I shall but indifferently well discharge. Bro. Peyton, with much feeling, then at some length, alluded to the loss of Bro. Captain Aynsley; speaking of him as possessed of a heart touched with the noblest and warmest feelings of love and honour, of the most generous and manly disposition; one whose friendship all persons valued; as ready to relieve the distresses of the poor, and a benefactor to all; and as having that within him which would suffer martyrdom ere it would commit an act unsoldierlike and dishonourable. (The expression of these sentiments seemed to find an echo in every heart present.) The gallant Bro. Peyton then sketched the progress their lodge had made under Bro. Aynsley's guidance, and observed that, though they had lost his presence, he had left behind him a noble example for them to follow. (Cheers.) He hoped he should be able, in some measure, to discharge the duties with which he had been honoured, and concluded by responding to the toast. (Cheers.)

Bro. DR. JONES gave, in an eloquent speech, "The Health of the gallant Viscount Combermere," whose friendship the R.W.M. possessed, and who, though over 90 years of age, was an exemplary Mason, and one of the most gallant officers in England. (Cheers.)

Bro. ROOTES proposed "The Health of the Masters and Wardens of Lodges," and regretted that his recent acquaintance with Masonry would not allow him to dilate at any length upon the merits of the toasts. However, the conduct of those with whom he had come in contact had been most exemplary, and had, like the learning and eloquence of the Right Worshipful Master, thrown a light upon the merits of the Order. (Cheers.)

Bro. H. CLARKSON responded, but could not think of returning thanks for those Masters who were gifted with the powers of eloquence with which to express their feelings. He would, however, say that they felt it a great honour to have their healths

drunk in the manner it had been. He prided himself that he had the honour of presiding over a lodge to which was attached a first class lot of officers, amongst whom there was such a spirit of emulation that even when two or three were absent, their was no difficulty in filling their places and working the lodge. (Cheers.) It was to him a source of gratification to be able to say that they had wonderfully increased in numbers lately; that when his two years of office had expired he should be worthily succeeded by a brother who thoroughly understood the working of the lodge, and and he could not sit down without expressing his gratitude for the kindness with which all his efforts in the cause of Masonry had been seconded by the brethren of his lodge. (Cheers.)

Bro. PEXTON replied on behalf of the Eastnor Lodge, expressing the honour they felt at the attendance of the brethren from various parts. He dwelt at some length upon the difficulties attendant upon the performance of the duties of a Master of a lodge, and enforced with much ability the necessity of every member acting up to the principle of Masonry, with a fixed unity of purpose, without which those noble axioms—not theories—with which Masonry abound, could not be satisfied. He expatiated at some length upon the great Christian characteristics and noble traits which developed themselves to all who took the trouble to dive into the mysteries of the Order; and having again alluded to the generous and noble-hearted gentleman he had succeeded, but whose position in the estimation of his brethren he never hoped to reach, though, with God's will, he would do the utmost to attain it, the gallant captain resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Bro. OSBORNE, on the part of the Vitruvian Lodge, also acknowledged the toast, regretting the unavoidable absence of Bro. Luckes, of Ross. While not wishing to exaggerate their success, he gave a very pleasing picture of the satisfactory extension of Masonry in the Ross district, which he attributed not only to the popularity of the Right Worshipful Master, but although it was perhaps scarcely right he should say so—to the excellent working of their lodge, by Bros. Sawyer, Rootes, Luckes, and Ferris. (Cheers.)

The R. W. Prov. G. MASTER, in humorous and complimentary terms, introduced the name of an eminent Mason, Dr. Jones, of London, who had honoured them with his presence (cheers), and upon whom he called for a song.

Bro. Dr. ROOTES proposed "The Visitors," and coupled with it the health of Dr. Jones, who replied to the toast in a spirited speech.

Bros. Geary, Burvill, Hill, and others, sang some excellent songs, and perfect harmony and good feeling pervaded all the doings of the brethren.

On the Right Worshipful Master quitting the chair, which he did about nine o'clock, he received quite an ovation of masonic honours, soon after which the party separated.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WATFORD.—*Watford Lodge (No. 586).*—A regular meeting of this well-established lodge, was held on Friday, 18th October, in the Freemason's Hall, Watford. Bro. John Goodyear, W.M., presided, assisted by Bros. Captain J. M. Layton and Brett, the Wardens, and the rest of the officers. Bro. Clement Heaton, of the British Lodge, No. 8, was admitted as a joining member. Bro. Harper Powell was passed to the second degree. Bro. W. S. Masterman, P.M., No. 11, and P. Prov. G.D.C. Surrey, was a visitor on the occasion. All business being ended the brethren dined together in the hall. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given with good effect by the W.M., and in proposing that of the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Goodyear, particularly noticed the Masonic attainments of Bro. Francis, and congratulated the province on its having so able a Mason to succeed to the office which age and infirmity compelled Bro. Ward to resign. In responding, Bro. Francis said it could not but be gratifying to his feelings to receive so high an appointment in Hertfordshire. It was in the Watford Lodge that he had been admitted to the light of Masonry, and the present was the first occasion of the meeting of the Watford Lodge since the Prov. G.M. had conferred upon him the appointment of his deputy. Having plenty of leisure, he was enabled to give his time to Masonry, and he was always happy to give his aid and services at all the meetings. He was most grateful for the many marks of kindness he received from the Watford brethren, whom he assured would always find him attentive to his duties.—Bro. Tootel, P.M., by desire of the W.M., proposed the best wishes of the lodge for the health of the past Deputy, Bro. Ward, who had considered it necessary to relinquish those active duties by which he had for so many years supported the cause of Masonry in the province. To this Bro. Ward, with much feeling replied, regretting his being unable to sustain that position in the manner he had been accustomed, with honour to himself, and he thought with satisfaction to

the province, but he still hoped to be able to attend their meetings for some little time. "The Visitors," "The Officers," and other toasts were given, and a pleasant day was brought to a conclusion.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge (No. 766).*—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 17th inst., when the following P.M.'s and officers were present:—Bros. Kelly, D. Prov.G.M., and P.M.; Sheppard, W.M.; Brewin and Kinton, P.M.'s; Rev. J. O. Picton, Chaplain; Johnson, S.W.; Spencer, Sec.; Garnar. S.D.; Bithrey, J.D.; Barwell, I.G.; visitors, Bros. Morris, P.M., and Marris, St. John's Lodge (No. 348). The W.M., being unavoidably absent from town, during the early part of the evening the chair was taken and the ceremonies performed, by the D. Prov.G.M. The lodge having been opened and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Mr. Walter, C.G. Knight, as a candidate for initiation, who was declared unanimously elected. Bro. R. P. Green, was called to the pedestal and examined as a F.C., after which, that brother was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Mr. Walter Knight, was initiated into the mysteries of the Order. Bro. Bithrey presided at the organ. The D. Prov.G.M. after a few introductory remarks, moved the following resolution. That the brethren have heard, with feelings of deep regret, of the decease, on the 10th instant, in the prime of life, of Bro. William Hardy,* a P.M., of this lodge, and Past Prov. S.G.W. of the province. His genial nature, open handed generosity, and genuine kindness of heart, had endeared him to the brethren at large, with most of whom he had been associated for many years in the duties of Freemasonry, and in the social intercourse of private friendship; and by whom his loss will be long deplored. The brethren desire, by this entry on their minutes, to record their appreciation of his worth as a man and a mason; and their respect for his memory, and to express their sincere condolence and sympathy with the widow and family of the departed, in the irreparable loss with which it has pleased the Great Disposer of Events to afflict them. The motion was seconded by Bro. Spencer, Sec., and carried unanimously, and a copy of it ordered to be written on vellum, and presented to Mrs. Hardy. The D. Prov.G.M. then reported that attention having been called by the late Bro. Hardy, at the meeting in June, (the last which he attended), to the dilapidated condition of the steps of the monument erected by the lodge, at the cemetery, to the memory of the late Bro. Harding, [who died during his Mastership], and he (the D. Prov.G.M.), having been requested to examine them, he had inspected the monument with Bro. Broadbent, by whom it was executed, and who had liberally offered to remove the fractured steps, next spring, and to replace them with new ones, at his own expense. He added that Bro. Broadbent, explained the cause of the fractures to be the extreme degree of frost which occurred last winter, and that nothing more than the ordinary decay of the stone need be apprehended in future. The offer of Bro. Broadbent, was excepted with thanks. The D.Prov. G.M., proposed and Bro. Capt. Brewin, P.M., seconded Bro. Capt. the Hon. Reynolds Reynolds Moreton, of Lindridge Hall, Desford, late of the Zetland Lodge (No. 756), Malta, as a joining member. Bro. Millican, P.M.; proposed, and Bro. Spencer, Sec.; seconded Mr. Daniel Oram, of Leicester, as a candidate for initiation. The lodge was then closed in form and harmony, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

NORFOLK.

THE MASONIC HALL.

It has been intimated to Bro. J. Marshall, secretary of the Social Lodge (No. 110), in reply to an application made by him through the Prov. G. Sec., Bro. W. Leedes Fox, that that lodge may hold its future meetings in the assembly rooms, which are now the property of Bro. R. Boud Cabbell, Grand Master of the province, and the lodge will accordingly meet there next month. The last secular assembly in this building, the name of which will soon be changed to that of the Masonic Hall, was the Sessions Ball held there on Wednesday sen'night, on account of which, it has been said, the dedication of the hall had been deferred, the October sessions ball being the grand assembly of the year, and there being no other place in the city in which it could be held. The removal of the Social Lodge was precipitated by an extraordinary proceeding on the part of the new proprietor of the Royal Hotel, who let the lodge room on the last lodge night for a supper party, not only without asking permission of the officers and brethren, but without

* See Obituary notice in last week's MAGAZINE.

giving them any notice. It being understood that the lodge may meet at the assembly rooms, there can be little doubt that the three other lodges will solicit the same privilege from the R.W. Prov. G.M.

TESTIMONIAL TO BRO. J. HOWES, P.M., P.Z., K.T., &c.

A number of the brethren of Norwich being desirous of acknowledging the advantages they have derived from the Masonic instructions they have received from Bro. Jeremiah Howes (Secretary of the Cabbell Lodge), entered into a subscription some time ago for the purpose of presenting him with a permanent and suitable token of their gratitude and respect. It was determined that the testimonial should take the form of a jewel which should symbolise Bro. Howes' long and active Masonic career, and the various degrees he has obtained and offices he has filled in connection with the Craft. This idea was embodied in an ingenious design by Bro. Gunn, and the result has been a jewel which we believe is entirely unique among Masonic ornaments or testimonials. It is of solid silver gilt, three inches and a half in diameter, surmounted by an open ornamented border, and is intended to be worn round the neck above the ordinary jewel of an officer of a lodge, but suspended by blue cord instead of ribbon. In a circle in the centre of the jewel are engraven the square and compasses, bordered by levels; round this circle are arranged eight smaller ones, containing the emblems of the following degrees and offices:—P.M., P.Z., K.T., R.A., P. Prov. G. Steward of Norfolk, Secretary to the Cabbell Lodge (No. 1109), Ark and Mark. The letter "G" within the blazing star is figured just beneath the clasp. The jewel was presented to Bro. Howes a few evenings ago at the Bell Hotel (Bro. Smith's) by Bro. W. H. Cox, P.M. 258, and Assist. Prov. G.D.C., who presided, the vice-chair being occupied by Bro. W. H. Stevens, W.M. 258.—Bro. Cox, in presenting the testimonial, said that not only were the subscribers and many other brethren in the city indebted to Bro. Howes for the benefits they had received from his kind and admirable instruction in the duties of the Craft, but the lodges of the city were very greatly indebted to him for his exertions, for he had so trained young Masons that they were not only enabled to work their way into any strange lodge, but they could perform the duties of any office they might be called upon to fill in such a masterly manner as could not fail to give satisfaction to the brethren present. For himself, Bro. Cox said he could never repay Bro. Howes for his kind exertions, but for which he (Bro. Cox) could not have performed his duties while W.M. of 258 with any comfort or credit to himself, or with any pleasure to the lodge. He had now to perform the most pleasing duty of investing Bro. Howes with the jewel, and he trusted that the G.A.O.T.U. would long spare him to work in the Craft with the same zeal which he had always evinced.—Bro. HOWES, in reply, expressed his sincere appreciation of the great compliment which had been paid to him, and his satisfaction at finding that his labours had met with the approbation of the brethren. He gave a history of his Masonic life, beginning with the years 1847-48, when he filled the chair of Lodge 258 for two successive years. As he believed there was room in the city for another lodge, and having recovered the warrant of Lodge Faithful (No. 100), which had been lying dormant for years in the hands of the son of a deceased secretary (Bro. Tuck), he succeeded, with the assistance of Bro. H. J. Mason, in reviving that lodge at the Tuns Tavern, at Michael's Colony (then kept by Bro. Hutson), whence it was soon afterwards removed to the Waterloo Tavern, in the Market-place. It was ultimately transferred to Harleston, and become a most prosperous lodge, under the auspices of Bro. the Rev. W. F. Freeman, D. Prov. G.M. of Suffolk, and Bro. W. Leedes Fox, Prov. G. Sec. of Norfolk. In 1847 he (Bro. Howes) was made a Knight Templar at the Perseverance Conclave, held at the Crown and Angel, St. Stephens, where the Perseverance Lodge (No. 258) then met. The Conclave, of which he was the principal officer, was still in existence, though it had not met for ten years; but he entertained hopes of reviving it. He and Bro. Mason also established Lodge Friendship (No. 117), at Yarmouth, transferring there the warrant of a lodge which had formerly been held at the Pope's Head, St. Peter's, but which had not met for several years. It was revived at the Bear, in Yarmouth, was subsequently removed to the Duke's Head, and now met at the Crown and Anchor (Bro. Franklin's), and was in a flourishing condition. The next revival in which he was instrumental, and in which he was assisted by Bro. Mason, was of Lodge Social (No. 110), which had been lying dormant for many years at the Lamb. This had now become the largest and most flourishing lodge in the province. He and Bro. Mason also revived the Perseverance Chapter, which had for a long time been the only chapter in the province which was in working order. Bro. Howes added that he had subscribed for a great many years to the Croydon Asylum and the Benevolent Annuity Fund, that he had been a contributing member of the Perseverance Lodge since his initiation in it, 20 years ago, and that he was also a subscribing member of the

Cabbell Lodge, of which he was one of the founders, and the first Secretary.

A BEGGING IMPOSTOR.—We are requested to mention that a person, who describes himself as "John Wilson, of the Lodge of Faith (No. 430), Radcliffe, near Manchester," obtained relief lately of P.M. Mason, of the Cabbell Lodge, Norwich, and on that brother writing to the W.M. of the lodge in question (Bro. W. Burlow), he ascertained that there had never been any one of the name of John Wilson belonging to the lodge, and that, consequently, the person must have been an impostor. The mendicant appeared to be in great distress, and Bro. Mason gave him temporary relief from the funds of the Cabbell Lodge without requiring his certificate or examining him—an oversight which we must say we are rather surprised at on the part of so old and experienced a brother.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

HIGHBRIDGE, BURNHAM.—*Royal Philanthropic Lodge (No. 367)*—On Friday Oct. 18th, 1861, this lodge held its monthly meeting at the masonic room, Railway Hotel, Highbridge. Bro. H. Bridges, D. Prov. G.M., presided. Bros. C. Symons, of lodge of Perpetual Friendship (No. 157), Bridgewater, and W. Bell, late of Lodge of Harmony (No. 182), Plymouth, were unanimously elected joining members. Messrs. Jas. Cook, Jun., W. Hodge and J. B. Payne were balloted for and unanimously elected. Mr. W. Hodge, was initiated into the first degree of Freemasonry, and received the charge from the D. Prov. G.M. Bro. N. A. Burt, was passed to the degree of F.C., and Bro. W. Herbert, was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. One gentleman was proposed for initiation, to be balloted for at the next lodge meeting. The lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren separated at an early hour, after having spent a very pleasant evening together.

SUSSEX.

LEWES.—*South Saxon Lodge (No. 390)*.—Wednesday last being the regular lodge meeting and anniversary, Bro. B. A. Hearn was regularly installed W.M. for the year ensuing, according to ancient custom. After being duly proclaimed he invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Turner, S.W.; Bro. Wingham, J.W.; Bro. Leney, S.D.; Bro. Lucas, J.D.; Bro. Towner, I.G. Bro. Barratt was elected Treasurer; Bro. Booty, Secretary. After balloting for one candidate and receiving a proposition for another, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to Bro. Wingham's at the Crown Hotel, where a most heavily laden table awaited them, and the good things of this life were duly disposed of. After which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were gone regularly through; time having arrived for some of the brethren to leave by rail, the Tyler gave his usual toast, and the brethren having spent a pleasant evening, separated for their respective homes.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

The annual Prov. Grand Lodge was held at the Camalodunnum Lodge, Malton, on Wednesday the 16th. The Earl of Zetland presided. At the conclusion of the lodge the brethren adjourned to the Talbot Hotel for dinner. Deputations from the Humber Lodge, Hull, and the Beverley Lodge, presented petitions from their respective lodges, asking his Lordship for the honour of providing for the annual meeting of 1862. His Lordship decided in favour of Hull.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BAILDON.—*Airedale Lodge (No. 543)*.—At a regular meeting of this lodge, on Wednesday, October 16th, presided over by the W.M., Bro. C. F. Taylor, and supported by his officers and an average number of brethren, the usual routine business was disposed of and the names given eligible for the chair for the ensuing year. Bro. W. W. Holmes, P.M., proposed the name of Bro. James C. Read, S.W., as W.M., which being duly seconded, was ordered to be entered on the minutes. A discussion took place respecting an aged brother as a candidate for the annuity fund. After the lodge had been raised to the third degree, the W.M. commenced the lectures, assisted by Bros. P.M's. N. Walker, John Walker, Henry Smith,

Wainman Holmes, and Jo. Walker; and Bros. Read, Mann, and John Joes. The business concluded at half-past eight, when several of the brethren retired to the refreshment room, where Mrs. Walker had provided an excellent repast, for which the house has been long celebrated. Unfortunately several of the brethren were obliged to retire before the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given—regret was expressed at the very small muster of young members of the lodge, and a desire that for the future they would be more punctual. A lodge of instruction was ordered for the 30th at the Sun Hotel, Shipley.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, October 21st, in the new Masonic rooms, Market-place, at which there was a goodly number of members of the lodge, and visitors, amongst whom we noticed Bros. J. Lumb, W.M.; J. Gaunt, S.W.; A. Hunter, J.W.; Rev. Wm. Fearnside, Chap.; Henry Smith, as Sec.; George Beauland, Treas.; J. Ibbleson, as S.D.; James Pickland, J.D.; L. Borrison, Org., and the rest of the officers; also the following P.M.'s: J. T. Robinson, W. Rogerson, Thomas Hill, C. H. Taylor, M.D., William Mawson, William Gath, and Bros. George Coleman, Arthur Briggs, H. D. Mawson, William Bottomley, S. Woodhead, J. L. W. Michan, Henry Berton, H. Butterworth, F. C. Hope, A. M. Matthews, J. J. Schaeppi, G. Harrison, J. C. Pearson, C. Woodhead, J. J. Holmes, James Holt Buckley, Curator, &c.; also the following visitors:—Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., P. Prov. G.W., 382; T. R. W. Porritt, W.M., 382; Thomas Eagland, P. Prov. G.W., 364; George Hammond, 364; J. B. Heeles, Sec., 364; S. Reinhertz, S.W., 364; J. D. Kay, J.W., 364; Dr. W. Spark, Prov. G. Org., 364; J. W. Atkinson, 364; Henry Inchbold, W.M., 364; Bro. Dixon; Bro. Ingram, 221. The lodge was opened at 7 P.M., and the minutes read and confirmed; after which the ballot was taken for Mr. Emil Goldschmidt as a candidate for Masonry. Bro. G. Harrison was then duly examined as to his proficiency in the first degree, and giving satisfaction was passed to the degree of F.C. Mr. Emil Goldschmidt was then initiated into the mysteries of the Order. By request of the W.M., Bro. Dr. Spark presided at the organ, and highly delighted the brethren by his masterly and appropriate accompaniment to the ceremonies.—Bro. J. Gaunt proposed, and Bro. A. Hunter seconded, that permission be given to hold a soiree in these rooms, and that a dispensation be applied for to wear Masonic clothing on the occasion.—Bro. Wm. Gath, P. Prov. G.W., then in a most feeling manner announced the sudden death of our highly respected brother George Calvert Tetley, S.D. of this lodge, which had taken place shortly before the meeting of the lodge, and proposed that a letter of condolence be prepared and forwarded to his widow, expressive of the high respect in which he was held by every brother of the lodge, and the deep regret experienced at his sudden demise. A profound silence reigned during the foregoing remarks, showing the deep sympathy felt by every member in the sentiments expressed.—Bro. Arthur Briggs seconded the proposition, and the following brethren were requested to undertake that duty, viz., Rev. Wm. Fearnside, B.A., Chaplain, C. H. Taylor, P.M., J. Lumb, W.M., and A. Smith, P.M. The brethren requested the W.M. to report his visit to Prov. G. Lodge, held at Wakefield, Oct. 2, and great disappointment was felt on hearing that Prov. G. Lodge had declined their earnest invitation to hold the January meeting here, and dedicate these suitable and appropriate rooms to Freemasonry, thereby postponing the ceremony, as far as Prov. Grand Lodge is concerned, at least nine months, the annual meeting in April being fixed in Huddersfield; and the general feeling of the brethren seemed to favour the suggestion that the usual ceremony of dedication should be connected with their St. John's Festival in December.—It was proposed by Bro. Thos. Hill, P.M., and seconded by Bro. Michael Rogerson, and J. F. Robinson, P.M.'s, that Bros. Harrison and Goldschmidt be respectively raised and passed in due course. The lodge was closed at 9 P.M., when the brethren and visitors retired to a refreshment-room. After ample justice had been done to the substantial repast, on the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and duly honored.—Revd. Bro. Woodford, in responding on behalf of Prov. Grand Lodge, expressed a hope that however severely the disappointment might be felt at the adverse vote of the Prov. Grand Lodge, the brethren would, as in duty bound, readily and cheerfully acquiesce in every decision, whether carried by a large or small majority.—Bro. C. H. Taylor, proposed the health of Bro. George Harrison, on being passed; and Bro. J. T. Robinson, that of the initiate Bro. Goldschmidt, which were responded to in a few appropriate sentences.—The W.M. then called upon Bro. Gath to give the toast of the evening, "The Visiting Brethren," which he did, fully expressing the feelings of pleasure the brethren of 379 always felt on being honoured by a visit from neighbouring lodges, as well as those from a greater distance, this was responded to on behalf of the Leeds brethren by Bro. Inchbold, who spoke in flattering terms of the beautiful arrangement of the suite of rooms, as well

as the good working of the ceremonies, but above all commending the lodge for its well known liberality to the various charities of the Order, which he characterized as the brightest jewel in the Masonic crown. Bro. Ingram, also briefly responded to the toast.—During the evening the subject of the numerous addition of lodges and increase of brethren, gave rise to an opinion that at no distant date it would be found necessary to make a similar division of this Masonic province, as had been done with respect to the Parliamentary representation. The various speeches were interspersed with songs and glees, in which the Prov. G. Org., Bros. Jovett, Matthews, Coleman, Borrissow, Hunter, Hammond, and Gaunt, assisted, adding greatly to the pleasure of the evening.

ROYAL ARCH.

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH.—*Chapter of Sincerity* (No. 224).—The quarterly convocation of the above chapter was held in the Masonic chapter room, St. George's Hall, on Friday evening, the 18th October, 1861, at which there was a full attendance of companions. The chapter was opened in solemn form at half-past seven o'clock, the following E. Companions presiding in the absence of the regular Principals of the chapter:—E. Comps. Dowse, P. 1st Principal, as Z.; Gorham, P. 2nd Principal, as H.; Brizzi, P. 3rd Principal, as J. After the confirmation of the minutes of the former chapter, the Rev. Comp. Whitmarsh, Chaplain, R.V., of Chapter No. 437, Malta, was unanimously elected by ballot a joining member of the chapter, after which Bro. the Rev. Erskin Risk, B.A. of Lodge Sincerity (No. 224), who had been balloted for at the previous meeting, having signed the required declaration, was introduced in ancient and solemn form, and duly exalted to the supreme degree of the Royal Arch. There being no other business before the meeting, the chapter was closed in solemn form with prayer at half-past nine o'clock.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL.

The Supreme Council of the 33rd degree for England and Wales held its quarterly communication of their Grand East, Ludgate-street, on Tuesday, the 8th October, present the Ill. Bros. Dr. Henry Beaumont Leeson, P.M. Sov. G.C.; H.G. Vigne, Lt. G.C. Henry Atkins Bowyer, G. Treas.; H. C. Vernon, G. Sec.; and Sir John De la Pole, Bart; Grand Chauc. The Ill. Bro. R. J. Shuttleworth, was admitted into the degree of Grand Inspectors General, and took his seat in the council. A consistory of S.P.R. of the 32nd degree was afterwards held, as also a Sovereign Tribunal of Grand Sov. Commanders. At Four o'clock a Grand Council of the Ill. Knights, K. H. 30th degree was held, the Ill. Sov. W. Commander presided, attended by the other Ill. Brethren of the Supreme Council, also the Ill. Bros. Hyde Pullen, G. Sec. General; Dr. H. R. Goolden, Dr. B. A. Kent, Col. H. Clerk, and C. E. Dering, of the 32nd degree; the Ill. Bros. R. Costa, and Dr. H. J. Hinxman, 31st degree; Col. J. Goddard, Capt. Mittlebury, W. Blenkin, H. Halken, Rev. C. M. Style, Walmisley, R. Spencer, J. How, C. Beaumont, and others, Capt. H. B. Courthope, and Lt. W. D. Carey, of the Invicta Chapter, presented themselves and were admitted into the degree, Bro. Hyde Pullen being the Grand Marshal on the occasion. The Sov. Grand Commander, prior to closing the Council, entered into a brief history of Freemasonry, and especially referred to some ancient writers, whose works satisfactorily proved the long standing of the degrees in the rite. The usual banquet followed the proceedings.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF SOVEREIGN PRINCES ROSE CROIX OF HEREDOM.—A convocation of this chapter was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, October 7th. The Ill. Bro. Dr. George Harcourt 30°, the M.W.S., presided. Bros. W. Blenkiu, and Col. Goddard, acting as Generals, Bro. J. How as Grand Marshal. This being an emergency meeting there was no other business besides the reception of candidates, of whom there were eighteen proposed for admission, the following brethren presented themselves

Hon. George Brudenell Bruce, Major Hamilton Finney, Oswell, Thompson, Don Vidal Garcia, John James Andrews, and Henry James Sparkes, and were duly installed as Knights of the Pelican and Eagle, and Sovereign Princess Rose Croix. The music of the ceremony was conducted by Bro. Dyson, of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The W.M. Sov., before closing the Chapter, referred to the annual necessity of emergency meetings, and suggested that the by-law on the subject should be revised, Dr. Goolden, the Treas.; spoke on the subject and in favour of meeting four times in the year, Dr. Jones, the Sec., said that the subject could not be entered upon at an emergency meeting, therefore the Ill. W. Sov. announced his intention of bringing the motion in legal form before the convocation in January. The Chapter was closed, and several of the members assembled at the banquet, at which all the newly admitted brethren were present. Dr. Harcourt presided.

WOOLWICH.—*Invicta Chapter of S.P.R.*—The members of the Invicta Chapter held their first meeting for the season at the Masonic Hall, William street, Woolwich, on Friday the 18th inst. The visitors were Dr. Goolden, 32°, and Hen. Geo. Warren, 18°, H.R.M. and R.S.Y.C.S. The members present were the Ex. and Perf. S.P.R. W. Carter, M.W.S. Figg, 30°, Wm. Smith, C.E., 30°, Gen. Tulloch, 30°, Col. Clerk, 31°, Dr. Hinxman, 31°, Capt. King, 30°, Carey, 30°, M. Cooke, 18°, Laird, 18°, Lyons, 18°, and Cockcraft, 18°. The business of the evening consisted in perfecting Bro. W. Press, who is about to leave for Australia, and in electing the M.W.S. and Treasurer, for the ensuing year, the unanimous choice having fallen on the Ill. Bro. Figg, for the first of those offices and the Ex. Bro. Laird for the latter. After the business was concluded and the chapter closed those present adjourned to Bro. De. Grey's to dinner. Upon the removal of the cloth, the M.W.S. gave the loyal and proper toasts peculiar to this degree, following them with that of "The Visitors," in the course of which he took occasion to say that the more visitors they saw the more the chapter was gratified, but they were particularly fortunate in having two standing so high in the order.—Dr. GOOLDEN, in the name of both, returned thanks for the cordial greeting they had received on that, their first visit to the Invicta Chapter. He had never seen the R. degree so perfectly worked before, and the Metropolitan Chapter, to which he belonged, though it strove hard to become perfect, might learn a great deal from the Invicta Chapter. After thanking them again he resumed his seat.—The M.W.S. said it was at all times very pleasant to receive an accession of numerical strength in the persons of new members. They had that day perfected one, the Ex. Bro. Press, who was going to Australia very soon, and he was sure that in proposing his health every one present would heartily bid him God speed.—The Ex. and Perf. Bro. PRESS was at a loss how to address them, but would say just what he thought. In taking that degree he had met with an agreeable surprise. For 15 years he had been a Mason, but he found there was yet much to learn. Although he had passed the chair, owing to his professional avocation, he had been for years moving about; but the degree with which he had been honoured that day had given him the utmost satisfaction. In it the most sublime truths and hopes were inculcated, and he felt that it must benefit him both here and hereafter. He was, in one sense, sorry he was about to leave them, but they might rest assured he should bear abroad with him the remembrance of that day and a warm attachment to the Invicta chapter. For their kindness he begged to express his thanks.—Colonel CLERK had received permission to propose a toast, "The Health of their M.W.S., the Ill. Bro. Carter." As this was the last meeting at which he would preside, owing to his tenure of office expiring, they would readily admit the excellent manner in which he had done his duty, and he (Col. Clerk), hoped they would join him in cordially drinking "Health and Prosperity to their M.W.S."—The Ill. Bro. CARTER, M.W.S., returned thanks for the kind way in which the Ill. Bro. Colonel Clerk had proposed his health, and they had received it. He hoped they were all satisfied that during his tenure of office he had tried to do his duty, and when he went out of that office he should be happy to give place to the Ill. Bro. Figg, knowing that under his rule the Chapter would lose none of its prestige. He had another, and the last, toast of that evening to propose. The Ex. and Perf. Bro. Warren had visited them for the first time that evening, and they all hoped to see him again often. In Masonry, as in every other pursuit, the press was very useful, and Bro. Warren was always highly honoured, for he had carried on their publication, unfortunately not to his profit, but with great credit, skill, and honour. They had two other brethren there connected with the same, Bros. W. Smith, C.E., and Matthew Cooke, but as they were members of the Invicta Chapter, he should couple the toast of "Prosperity to the FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE, with the name of the Ex. and Perf. Bro. Warren, its Conductor."—The Ex. and Perf. Bro. H. G. WARREN acknowledged, assuring the companions that if he did not visit at Woolwich oftener, knowing as he did, that the FREEMASON'S MAGA-

ZINE had many valuable friends amongst the Woolwich brethren, it solely arose from his professional engagements. He had been especially pleased by the very excellent manner in which the ceremony of that evening had been performed, and though he admired the universality of Craft Masonry, he was equally alive to the beauties of the Christian degrees, which went far to explain points, otherwise somewhat obscure, in their earlier ceremonies. He thanked them for the compliment paid him, and trusted he should ere long have other opportunities of visiting Woolwich, the brethren of which were to be congratulated on having secured so elegant and commodious a hall as that in which the ceremonies were performed. The R. Princes then entered into those pleasant topics of intercourse which throw such a charm over the meetings of the Invicta Chapter, and the evening was brought to a happy conclusion.

TURKEY.

SMYRNA.—*Homer Lodge* (No. 1108).—The monthly meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, Bro. Hyde Clarke, W.M. one brother was passed, and another raised. A letter was received from R.W. Bro. Sir H. L. Bulwer, P.G.M., announcing that he had appointed the W.M. as D. Prov. G.M. for Turkey and Greece. An address of congratulation was voted to the R.W. Prov. G.M., and V.W. Bro. Hyde Clarke and W. Bro. G. Laurie, P.M. (No. 988), and representative of (No. 1108), were appointed a deputation to present the address to His Excellency at Constantinople. Bro. Malpassuto, proceeding to Alexandria, was commissioned to assist in promoting an English lodge there. The petition of Lodge La Victoire, for a warrant of re-constitution, was approved by the lodge for recommendation to the M.W.G.M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

The Othello of Mr. Fechter certainly is not so good as his Hamlet. There is visible no lack of mind, but simply a deficient command over the agencies of matter. His conception of the character is not only poetically true, and dramatically effective; it is also, in the strictest sense, ethnologically correct. His Othello is indelibly stamped with the strongly-marked idiosyncrasy of the race, and he portrays with as much minute fidelity the workings of the African as he has heretofore delineated those of the Scandinavian mind. Physical force is the only element needed to raise his performance of Othello to the level of absolute perfection. In this, it must be owned, he is deficient. In the wild outbursts of passion in which this part abounds, the bodily powers of the artist are inadequate to the full realisation of his ever apparent and faithful conception. Mr. Fechter has introduced some new readings—a bold experiment, generally leading to disastrous consequences, but in this case entirely triumphant. The sudden flush of self-contempt when he has suggested to Iago, "Set on thy wife to observe," prompting him to turn aside and hide his head abashed—the momentary outburst of joy when Desdemona hands him her handkerchief in obedience to his request, succeeded by as instantaneous a revulsion when he finds that it is not the one of which he is in search—the passionate embrace in which he clasps his wife when she tells him of this same handkerchief, "It is not lost," though his delight is at once crushed by her equivocation—the gush of returning tenderness with which he weeps over her in the fourth act, when, advancing towards her in fury, he finds his rage overpowered by the recollections awakened by her aspect, and sobs over her heartbroken—are all marvellous evidences of deep thought and keen knowledge of humanity. The speech to the senate was spoken with easy grace without the slightest attempt at elocutionary display—that is to say, precisely as it ought to be but never is spoken; and the pathetic farewell was given with overflowing pathos. The English stage

is indebted to this gifted actor for the beginning of a revolution in histrionic art which is already beginning to bear precious fruits; and it is a source of real satisfaction to find that the unequivocal success of his second venture in the Shakesperian drama justifies us in anticipating from him many rich treats in time to come.

Mr. Ryder fairly took us by surprise. It is scarcely possible that the part could have been better played. Miss Carlotta Leclercq was a very charming Desdemona, full of playful gentleness and innocent fondness in the earlier acts, touchingly interpreting the overwhelming sorrow generated by her husband's cruelty, and in the last act developing considerable tragic power. Miss Elsworthy, as Emilia, earned hearty and merited applause by the heartfelt energy with which, in the last act, she vindicated her mistress's slandered fame, and her admirable though perhaps a little over-vehement elocution. Mr. J. G. Shore was an excellent Roderigo; Mr. Basil Potter an effective Brabantio; and Mr. George Jordan a very unsatisfactory Cassio. The scenery, which is all new, is extremely beautiful. The harbour of Cyprus, painted by Mr. W. Teibin, is a marvel of picturesque effect; and the scene in which Roderigo is killed is artistically planned and most effectively painted. The recalls were numerous, and we may note that Mr. Fechter, whenever he was summoned, invariably brought on Mr. Ryder with him, and at last, when he was again called for at the end of the tragedy, after he and Mr. Ryder, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq and Miss Elsworthy, had received their complimentary ovations, he brought Mr. A. Harris forward to receive his just share of the final plaudits which crowned a triumphant success.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Hanover-square Rooms have changed owners, and we understand that a considerable sum of money is to be spent on their decoration. It would be well if some re-arrangement was attempted—such, for instance, as would throw the side room into the concert hall. An architect of taste and fancy might do this, so as to produce a good effect, though with the inevitable sacrifice of symmetry.

We (the *Queen*) hear that Miss Jane Coombs, who has for some two or three years past been a star at the principal theatres of the United States, will shortly make her first appearance before an English audience, Mr. Buckstone having engaged her for the Haymarket Theatre. The abilities of Miss Coombs are very highly spoken of; and she is reported to be handsome and graceful. She will appear, we understand, in the course of next month.

Mr. E. T. Smith is about to "be up and doing" again at Drury Lane, at which theatre Mr. G. V. Brooke, with some Australian celebrities, and subsequently Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean, are to appear.

We (*Critic*) are informed, that Mr. George Davenport Coleman, a young actor of much promise, and a pupil of Mr. Henry Marston, will shortly appear at one of the principal metropolitan theatres.

Mr. John Drew, the eminent Irish actor, was suddenly seized with a dangerous illness while performing at the Liverpool Amphitheatre.

We (*Literary Gazette*) regret to say that the authorities of the Westminster School have thought fit to suspend the performance of the usual Latin play at Christmas, on the ground of the Duchess of Kent's death in the early part of the year!

The director of the Italian Opera, Paris, has concluded an engagement with the young American vocalist, who will shortly make her *debut* as Azucena in "Il Trovatore," with Mario as Manrico. She is announced as Middle. Filippi, being, it is said, her family name, slightly Italianised. She proceeds to Italy to sing at the close of

her Paris engagement, and it appears the Italian public are not partial to English or American names, in which they seem to resemble the English themselves.

Rumours are already wandering about the Boulevards of Paris as to Mr. Gye's plans and engagements for next season. Signor Graziani, it is said, will not return to the Royal Italian Opera. Treaties are described as being on foot with Madame Gueymard and with M. Obin, of the Grand Opera, it being intended to revive M. Meyerbeer's "Robert," although that opera has never been fortunate in England, even when it had "the lift" of Middle. Jenny Lind's first appearance.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty left her Highland residence at Balmoral on Tuesday, on her return to Windsor. She spent a day or two in her northern capital, where the Prince Consort laid the foundation-stone of the new Edinburgh Post-office, and of an Industrial Museum. Her Majesty is now at Windsor. The Prince of Wales left the Duke of Newcastle's seat on Saturday, and proceeded to Cambridge, where he will resume his studies. Prince Louis of Hesse, the affianced of the Princess Alice, took his leave of the Court, and proceeded to the Continent on Saturday. The ancient Earldom of Cromartie, attained in 1746, has been revived, with its subsidiary honours, in the person of the Duchess of Sutherland, the representative of the last Earl. On the death of Her Grace, the titles will descend to her second son; and thus another distinct peerage will fall to the house of Gower.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The metropolis continues in a healthy state. The mortality for last week is less by fifty than it was for the corresponding week on the average of the last ten years, even after allowing for the epidemics that have swept over London during that period. The birth rate is also on the increase. From the quarterly return on the sanitary condition of the City, by Dr. Letheby, we learn that the mortality within the walls has been considerably below the average all through the quarter.—At the meeting of the City Court of Sewers, the increased charge for gas made by all the metropolitan companies, and especially by the Great Central, which was established to keep down the price, was severely commented on. An important statement was made by Alderman Copeland—a man not given to rash predictions—that he was satisfied from certain experiments he had lately seen, that before twelve months were over gas for general purposes would be extinguished.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has taken a holiday from his vice-regal duties, to spend a few days on his Yorkshire estates. His old constituents at Leeds pressed him into their service on Monday to open some local benevolent institutions, where his lordship displayed that amenity and genial eloquence which gives him so much social popularity. On the evening of the same day, a much more important address was delivered by Lord Stanley, at a meeting of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, where his lordship took a survey of the whole ground of our popular education—its defects and its remedies. Among the many important features of this comprehensive address, we may notice that Lord Stanley pronounced in favour of the principle of the new minute on education.—We regret to learn that Lord Brougham is suffering from illness. The noble Lord had consented to preside at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, announced to take place in Manchester; but a letter has been received by the Secretary of the Alliance, in which His Lordship states that he cannot fulfil his engagement—"having been under Mr. Taylor's treatment these two days, and getting worse instead of better."—Lord Elcho, in distributing the prizes won at the meeting of the Edinburgh and Mid-Lothian Rifle Association, addressed a few earnest

words to our Volunteers. While he felt certain that a sense of duty would prevent a fatal feeling of lukewarmness from creeping upon our citizen soldiers, he thought it well to keep before them a less noble motive perhaps—the instinct of self-preservation. He had just returned from the Continent, and what he “saw there tended to fill him with alarm.” On every hand he observed “restlessness, distrust, a want of confidence, a fear of France.” He had no desire to stir up any ill-feeling between England and France, but as long as the latter power is “restless and ambitious, as her people always are,” so long must the Volunteer force be maintained, even in the face of “any foreign treaties.”—The Earl of Aberdeen—an amiable and well-meaning nobleman, who will be remembered as the persevering but unsuccessful opponent of the employment of nude “models” in our public schools of art—is fitting up a portion of Argyll House, his town residence, as a sort of ragged school. About sixty boys will be educated in this institution, and all of them will, it is stated, be fed and clothed at the expense of the noble Earl.—The subscriptions to the memorial of Lord Herbert are progressing favourably; about £2,520 have already been subscribed. It is intended that the statue of the noble lord shall be erected in Salisbury; but Mr. Sotherton Estcourt, who has been the most active promoter of the movement, writes to say he does not understand that it is the wish of the subscribers to have the hospital there, or even in the county of Wilts. The site must be determined afterwards by the whole body of the subscribers.—On Saturday the Crystal Palace presented quite a military appearance, as that day had been fixed for the presentation of the colours voted by the City of London to the City Rifle Brigade. The ceremony of presenting colours is always an imposing one, and it was witnessed on this occasion by an immense crowd of spectators, and conspicuous in the throng was the gallant Lord Clyde, Lord F. Paulet, and other military officers. The corps was commanded by Major Alderman Rose; and the colours, a complete set of them, which had been voted out of the City funds, were presented in a graceful speech by the Lady Mayoress. Her ladyship subsequently presented a set of silver bugles, which had been subscribed for by the ladies of London; and the Lord Mayor himself presented the prizes which had been won at the various rifle competitions. The whole proceedings were deeply interesting, and appeared to give satisfaction to all present.—Some important gunnery experiments took place at Shoeburyness, on Monday, under official direction. The object of these trials was to test the power of resistance which the *Warrior* and ships of her class are likely to present to artillery of the most destructive character. An immense iron-plated target, representing a perfect section of the *Warrior's* side, was played upon for some time at short ranges by solid shot and shell from two 68-pounders, three Armstrong 100-pounders, and one Armstrong 120-pounder. Comparatively little damage was done by this tremendous hammering upon the target. The firing in detail having been completed, the great test of the day was applied. The whole battery of six guns—charged with solid cast-iron shot and a service charge of 16 lbs.—were fired simultaneously. The *Warrior's* representative had, of course, been a good deal knocked about earlier in the day, and as two or three of the shots hit the same place, the discharge was attended with rather serious results. Some ugly holes and cracks were made, and in one part the plates were pierced to the “backing” of teak. This, however, was the most serious effect produced; and it is asserted that those who witnessed the experiments considered that the target came well out of the ordeal.—The sailing, or rather steaming powers of the *Warrior* have been officially tested in Stokes Bay, near Portsmouth. She made six runs over the measured mile, and the *Times* informs us that the “true mean” speed attained was rather above 14 knots an hour—a result which entitles the iron-clad monster to the distinction of being the fastest ship in Her Majesty's service. The engines again worked smoothly; there was an almost total absence of vibration;

and altogether, according to our London contemporary, the trial “cannot be looked upon otherwise than as a great and unexampled success, both in hull and machinery, and full of promise for a successful future for our iron ships.” A more serious test, however, remains to be applied. The *Warrior* has yet to go to sea, and we hope, with Sir John Pakington, that “in the gale of wind which it is understood the ship is going in search of,” she may justify the expectations which her preliminary trials have raised.—The inhabitants of the east end of London have been thrown into a state of considerable excitement and alarm arising from the defalcations of their poor-rate and general collector, who is charged with embezzling about £1400 of his rates. His securities are liable for £600, which will render the ratepayers of that poor district liable to make good a second time the £800.—At the Wandsworth Police-court a complaint was made by a poor woman that a clergyman had refused to christen her child. It was stated that the refusal was grounded on the fact that the child was illegitimate. The applicant was referred to the bishop of the diocese.—Vincent Collucci, the Italian artist, whose frauds upon a lady named Johnstone have so often been before the public, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday. The case was clearly proved against the prisoner, and the jury scarcely took five minutes to consider their verdict, which was one of guilty. The Lord Chief Baron then sentenced him to three years' penal servitude.—Rayner, the signalman on the Hampstead Junction Railway, surrendered on the coroner's inquisition; but two grand juries having thrown out the bill against him, no evidence was offered, and he was discharged. Bullen, the letter-carrier, whose unprecedented robbery of letters must be fresh in the public recollection, pleaded guilty. The sentence was deferred.—The trial of the Rev. Mr. Holloway was postponed on the prisoner's application till next session.—The seven young men who were charged with committing a brutal outrage on the person of a young girl near Gloucester, were tried at the Gloucester quarter sessions, and the case being clearly proved against them, the jury found them guilty, and they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—Seers, the self-accused murderer of a young woman, at Woodlands, near Frome, was also discharged from custody. The crime with which he charged himself was committed in 1851, and it has been conclusively established that he was at that time with his regiment in India.—Miss Jolly, the young lady whose resistance to the brutal assaults of a Dublin cabman has attracted so much admiration, appeared before the magistrate at Dublin and clearly identified Curran, who is now in custody, as the scoundrel whose attempted outrages she foiled. Other evidence of a corroboratory nature was given, and after a lengthened examination the magistrate committed Curran for trial.—A crime of an extraordinary character has been committed near Chichester. It appears that a private belonging to the depot of the 50th Regiment, at present stationed at Chichester, disappeared the other night, taking his rifle and several rounds of ammunition with him. This man, whose name is Cleary, had borne a very bad character, and had been repeatedly punished. His disappearance excited some alarm, and the police warned the inhabitants of the city against the danger of encountering this armed ruffian at night. Shortly before twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, the 16th inst., Mr. Outon, one of the students of Bishop Otter's Training College, was returning to the institution, after spending the evening at a friend's house—and had just reached the gate when a soldier whom he saw there, fired at him, inflicting a mortal wound. The report of the rifle brought assistance, but the soldier had made his escape. Mr. Outon died soon after he was conveyed to the College; but before his death he was able to state the particulars of this extraordinary crime. No doubt is entertained that Cleary was the murderer, and it is supposed that he mistook Mr. Outon for one of the officers of the regiment, upon whom he had determined to wreak his vengeance after the manner of the wretch

who assassinated Colonel Crofton and Captain Hanham, at Preston. Cleary has since been apprehended, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against him, upon which he was committed for trial.—Mr. Sharman Crawford died on Thursday week at his seat, Crawfordsburn, near Belfast. The deceased gentleman was at one time member for Dundalk, and subsequently for the English borough of Rochdale, and in both seats he was distinguished for his extreme opinions, advocating tenant right in its most unqualified form for Ireland, and universal suffrage for England.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The French Corps Legislatif is summoned to meet on the 9th of January, several weeks before the usual time. It is probable that the alarming financial state of the country has something to do with this.—If we may believe a telegram from Berne, a curious cause is likely to be tried in the French courts. The Swiss Federal Council is said to have resolved on prosecuting M. Grandguillot, the editor of the *Constitutionnel*, for a libel, on the ground of his recent articles respecting the condition of Geneva. The proceedings attendant on the trial of M. Mires formally disclosed the fact, which indeed everyone divined before, that the *Constitutionnel's* editor is appointed by the authorities, although M. Thouvenel so recently protested to the Swiss Envoy that the Imperial Government had no other organ than the *Moniteur*. So French judges will have to decide whether an editor nominated by their own Government has been guilty in law, as he certainly has been in fact, of a libel on the administration of a neighbouring and neutral state, for purposes which the Government can alone explain.—After the ceremony of coronation, which was performed at Konisberg on Friday, the King of Prussia received the addresses of both houses of the Diet, and delivered a reply, in which he said:—"The Kings of Prussia have now worn the crown for 160 years. I am the first king to ascend the throne since the crown has been surmounted with institutions in harmony with our time; but, remembering that the crown comes from God, I have notified by my coronation in a sacred place, that I have received it in humility from his hands." He expressed his gratitude for the love and fidelity shown towards him by his people, and concluded by saying—"The providence of God has preserved the blessing of peace to the dear fatherland. My valiant army will protect it against dangers from without. As regards dangers from the interior, Prussia will remain free of them, because the throne of her kings remains strong in its power and its rights. If the unity between king and people, which has made Prussia great, continues to exist, we shall be enabled, on the ground of acknowledged rights, to resist the dangers of an agitated period and all the threatening storms. May God will it so."—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Prussia made a public entry into Berlin on Tuesday. We learn by telegraph that the reception accorded them by the inhabitants of the capital was in the highest degree enthusiastic, and that their Majesties showed themselves highly gratified by the loyal demonstrations of their subjects.—The anniversary of the *plebiscite* by which the people of Naples declared their adhesion to Victor Emmanuel, occurred on Monday. The event was celebrated with great enthusiasm in the city, and the English ships of war in the Bay of Naples were dressed with flags in honour of the day.—According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the French Cabinet has replied to the Italian government's proposals for a settlement of the Papal question, that "the economical and financial difficulties in which France finds herself, make it impossible for the moment to deal with a question which would serve as a rallying point to all those opposed to the government, and thus make the position doubly embarrassing."—The Turin papers report a brutal murder committed on an Italian youth by some four or five Austrian officers at Montecchio. The circumstances as they are narrated are of the most revolting nature; but remembering the hatred that is entertained to everything Austrian in that country, we hesitate to believe that the case occurred exactly as the Italian newspapers report it.—The

Pope, angered by the Jesuit Father Passaglia's recent pamphlet, advocating a renunciation of the Papacy's temporal sovereignty, and by his absolute refusal to retract his opinions, was not satisfied with suspending him from the exercise of priestly functions, but ordered him to be arrested. But Father Passaglia could not be found in the house of the English Catholic lady with whom he usually resided, although his papers were there seized; and hitherto the Papal authorities seem to have gained for their trouble little or nothing but a protest from the English lady against the intrusion of the police into her dwelling.—The decree of the Austrian Government ordering the collection of the taxes, a decree issued in default of an authorising vote of the Reichsrath, has been well received on the Vienna exchange and by the bankers, as it secures the payment of the dividends. Neither is the decree, as was thought, unconstitutional; for the patent of February, which founds the constitution, provides for the case which has happened. But this does not make the demand for taxes more palatable, especially in Hungary. One of the latest acts of the Government has been to give notice to the municipality of Arad to pay up arrears within five days, otherwise the private property of the members of that body will be seized and sold. From his continental retreat, M. Kossuth has addressed an elaborate letter on the affairs of Hungary to a friend in Glasgow. He expresses his approval of the attitude assumed by the dissolved Diet, and commends the policy of passive resistance to the Austrian government. He, of course, scorns the proposal of a compromise with the House of Hapsburg, but still advises his countrymen to bide their time. The present state of things is almost insupportable, and must soon come to an end; but he desires that Italy and Hungary should act together against their common enemy, and that, if possible, not a gun should be fired on the Danube, until the Italians are ready to march upon Venice. The Catholic ecclesiastics in Poland seem determined to push matters to extremities with the Russian Government. On the ground that some of the churches had been profaned by the forcible entrance of the military during the late disturbances, the General Consistory of the Archbishopric of Warsaw have issued a circular letter ordering all the churches to be closed in order to prevent any further profanation. The accounts from Cracow state that the military entered several of the churches and conveyed all the male portion of the congregations to the citadel; half of them were subsequently released, but the remainder, to the number of 2,000, were to be drafted into different regiments.—A brief telegram from Warsaw states that the agitation is increasing, and that the Government is adopting measures more and more stringent. A protest has been addressed to the authorities by the administrator of the Catholic cathedral against the entrance of the military into the churches; but the Government has replied that the Catholic clergy themselves are responsible for the closing of the places of worship.—There has been a riot in Pesth, which the military had to suppress by use of their arms. It arose out of a proposed charivari which the people intended for the new Government commissary, and which the authorities prohibited. These commissaries have an unpleasant position. Only the other day, one of them on arriving at the scene of his authority, the place where he was to restore obedience to the law, could find nowhere to lay his head. He was actually refused admission not only to the town-hall and other public buildings, but hotels and private lodgings would not admit him. Assisted by the military, he, at length, got shelter in the house of a Jew. An incident like this shows what the public feelings is.—Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 15th instant, represent that the excitement caused by the closing and dissolution of the University is far from subsiding. Detachments of troops and gendarmes have dispersed assemblages of the students, whose conduct has generally been orderly. The citizens seem to sympathise with the students, and it is noteworthy that their sympathy appears to be shared by some military officers and cadets. There is likewise an ominous statement that means have been found to

deliver to the non-commissioned officers of the regiments quartered in the capital a circular letter telling them that the army ought to sympathise with the University, and that those who wish to injure the students are the enemies of Russia.—The Infanta Donna Maria de la Concepcion, daughter of the Queen of Spain, died on Monday. She has been in delicate health for some time past, and her death was not unexpected.—The Parliament of Wurtemberg seem resolved on freeing themselves of the shackles of the Papacy. In the Upper Chamber a motion inviting the King, on the rejection of the Concordat, to consult with the Pope in a friendly spirit on the subject, was rejected by a majority of 18 votes against 8.—Englishment travelling in Holland no longer require passports, and the Danish and Swedish Parliaments are considering “projects of law,” intended to enable the citizens of every country which reciprocates the concession, to pass free and unmolested through the dominions of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden.

AMERICA.—The American intelligence brought by the *Persia* contains no account of any fresh engagement between the belligerent forces, or of any important movement of the hostile armies on the banks of the Potomac. It seems to have been apprehended that the Confederates were about to undertake important operations in Virginia; but General Rosecranz has assured the War Department at Washington that he is fully able to maintain his ground against the efforts of the Secessionist Generals Lee and Floyd. According to despatches from St. Louis, the Confederate General Price is said to have retreated into Arkansas, while General Fremont has marched from Jefferson city in pursuit of him, and will follow him into Arkansas, though General McCulloch is reported to purpose intercepting General Fremont’s communications with St. Louis. All these accounts from Missouri, at least so far as they concern the numbers, movements, and designs of the Secessionist forces must be received with the utmost distrust. In Kentucky, the Secessionists are admitted to be flying in flocks to the standard of General Buckner; and, according to the *New York Times* itself, Southern Kentucky is lost to the Union party. Colonel Rankin, a member of the Canadian Parliament, who has undertaken to raise a regiment of lancers for the Federal service, has been arrested at Toronto, for alleged violations of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and has been held to bail. If a telegram of the 15th inst., which was despatched to Cape Race, is to be relied upon, the blockading squadron at New Orleans has been attacked by a Confederate fleet of gunboats with the most disastrous results, one Federal ship being sunk and the rest driven ashore. On the other hand, we learn by a prior despatch that a Confederate expedition which had endeavoured to recapture the forts at Hatteras had been completely defeated. Three of the attacking steamers were sunk; according to another account the number was two. The entry of cotton into New Orleans had been authoritatively forbidden by the Governor of Louisiana. We hear of another naval expedition, consisting of twenty ships, which had left New York for some unknown point of the Southern coast.

INDIA.—The news brought by the Bombay mail is of a satisfactory character. The weather was favourable in every part of the country for maturing the crops, the cholera had almost ceased in the North-west, and the excitement of the “Nil Darpan” affair had subsided. The only shadow of disorder was in Rajpootana, where 600 rebels were moving about, but were closely looked after by the Maharajah’s and British forces. Dr. Forbes and Mr. Haywood, the mission to India from the Manchester Cotton Company, had commenced their duties.

FREEMASONRY—I have ever felt it my duty to support and encourage its principles and practice, because it powerfully develops all social and benevolent affections; because it mitigates without and annihilates within the virulence of political and theological controversy; because it affords the only neutral ground on which all ranks and classes can meet in perfect equality, and associate without degradation or mortification, whether for the purposes of moral instruction or social intercourse.—*Earl of Durham*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On Saturday next, 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 for the trade are ready; 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

A few proof impressions of the Right Hon. Earl of Zetland, *G.* Master, may still be had: India paper, 5s.; large plate paper, 3s.

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.

ALL ORDERS or Communications with respect to the publishing department to be addressed to the Publisher, 19, Salisbury-street Strand.

C.M.—Your letter on Bro. Peter is too severe. We can assure you that we know his name, and the name and number of the lodge of which he is a subscribing member—It is not a military lodge and Bro. Peter is not a soldier. In asking for the name of another brother you should at least have given us your own.

R. D.—Application for authority to hold a Rose Croix Chapter should be addressed to the Supreme Grand Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. Address to the care of Bro. Hy. Pullen, Isle of Wight.

R. E. X.—1. A notice of motion for the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge must be given at the Board of Masters, which was held a fortnight previously. The next Board of Masters will be held on Wednesday, November 20th. Notice may be given by letter to the Grand Secretary previous to the meeting of the Board. 2. Past Masters attending Grand Lodge wear the plain blue collar with a Past Master’s jewel attached. 3. In private lodges each Warden should have a pedestal before him of cubical form.

J. H. G.—Honorary members of Lodges are entitled to all the rights and privileges of contributing members.

W. O.—No Brother is eligible for the Masters chair until he has been a Warden twelve months. See the Book of Constitutions.

H. T.—Certainly. We have answered the question recently.

W.A.—In visiting a lodge you should not wear the collar or jewel of the office you hold in your own lodge.

R.A.—We have never heard of any such society.

CRAFTSMAN.—We have applied in the proper quarter for the information you require, and hope to be able to reply to your queries next week.