

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE,
K.T., G.C.B., R.W.P.D.G.M.

Our R. W. Bro., the Earl of Dalhousie, whose portrait we this day present to our subscribers, who is better identified amongst us as Lord Panmure, and equally well known to the public as the Right Honourable Fox Maule, was born at Brechin Castle, Forfarshire, N.B., on the 22nd of April, 1801. He is the eldest son of William, first Baron Panmure, by Patricia Heron, daughter of Gilbert Gordon, Esq., of Hallheaths, N.B. The name of his Lordship's father was originally Ramsay, a descendant of that Sir Alexander Ramsay, celebrated in Scottish song as "the flower of knighthood;" but the family name and arms were exchanged, by the late Baron, for that of Maule, he having inherited through his grandmother, Jean, daughter of the Hon. Harry Maule, of Kellie, the estates of the Earl of Panmure. The ancient family of Maule is of French extraction, and derived its name from the town and lordship of Maule, in the Vexin François, where the Maules were the feudal lords upwards of four hundred years. Gaurin de Maule was one of the followers of William the Norman, and in reward for his services he had a grant of the Lordship of Hatton, in Yorkshire, among other extensive fiefs. He died about the year 1100, leaving a son, who attached himself to David, Earl of Huntingdon, subsequently David II. of Scotland, and that monarch rewarded his follower by a grant of certain lands in Lothian, upon which De Maule entered, and founded the present line. Sir Peter de Maule, one of his descendants, acquired the baronies of Panmure and Benvie, with other estates, both in England and Scotland, by marrying Christian, only daughter and heiress of Lord Panmure, about the year 1224. Their son was killed at the siege of Brechin Castle, of which he was governor, that being the only fortress that interrupted the course of the conquests of our Edward I. in Scotland. Upon his death the garrison were forced to capitulate. When James VI. of Scotland ascended the throne of England in 1603, as James I., he brought with him into London, as an officer attached to his court, Patrick Maule, a lineal descendant from those before-mentioned, and he held a similar appointment during that king's life. Charles I. appointed the said Patrick keeper of the Park and Palace at Eltham, Kent, and in addition to these and his former offices, that unfortunate monarch made him Sheriff of the county of Forfar. Deeply attached to his royal master, he adhered to the King during all His Majesty's subsequent privations, attending him personally, and being engaged in every battle fought by his sovereign, who created him, in 1646, Earl of Panmure and Lord Maule of Brechin and Navar, in the peerage of Scotland. His grandson, James, the fourth earl, joined the ranks of the Chevalier

St. George, in 1715, and, though taken prisoner, effected his escape to France. It has been remarked that few of the titled families of Great Britain have not, at some time or other been declared rebels, and that of Panmure is no exception. After the flight of the Earl he was, of course, attainted, and his titles, honours, and estates, worth something like £3,500 per annum, forfeited. Twice, it is said, he was offered to be restored to his rank and propeaty if he would return to England and acknowledge his allegiance to the House of Hanover; this, however, he declined, preferring to share the fortunes of his exiled and legitimate sovereign, and died in Paris in 1723. The Scottish Earldom of Panmure and Barony of Maule are yet under attainder, but the estates were restored to the wife of the attainted lord, and eventually passed to her grand nephew, the eighth Earl of Dalhousie, whose second son was the father of our R. W. Bro., the present Earl of Dalhousie, who succeeded his cousin, our late Bro., the Marquis of Dalhousie, at one time Governor-General of India, in the Scottish honours of the peerage, upon his decease, last year.

Having alluded to our R. W. Brother's family, we now return to his personal history. In his youth he received his rudimentary education at a school in the North, from which he was transferred to the Charterhouse, then under the headmastership of the Reverend Dr. Russell, and where his lordship was the contemporary of Grote, Thirlwall, Havelock, and many others. Upon leaving the Charterhouse, he obtained an appointment as ensign in the celebrated 79th Highlanders, and served for twelve years in Canada, some time of which he was on the staff of his late cousin, Bro. the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor of Canada. He retired from the service with the rank of captain in 1831, and in that year was married to Montagu, eldest daughter of the second Earl of Abercromby, which lady died in 1853, leaving his lordship a widower without issue.

Though we do not, as a rule, introduce politics into these pages, yet the memoir of a statesman would be scarcely complete unless we furnished the leading points of his career.

In 1834, Mr. Fox Maule was chosen in the Liberal interest as M.P. for Perthshire, but was defeated at the general election of July, 1837, by Viscount Stormont, now Earl of Mansfield, the numbers being as follows:—Viscount Stormont, 1495; Honourable Fox Maule, 1379. A vacancy, however, occurred in the representation of the Elgin district of burghs in the early part of the following year, when Mr. Maule was again returned to Parliament, and this time without opposition. At the general election of 1851 he resigned the representation of that constituency, and he was returned for the borough of Perth by a large majority. In 1847 he was re-chosen without opposition; and he continued to sit as M.P. for Perth down to his succession to the honours of the Peerage upon the death of his father, April 13th, 1852.

As Mr. Fox Maule he filled several important official posts in succession. He was one of the Under-Sec-

retaries of state for the Home Department from April, 1835, down to June, 1841; Vice-President of the Board of Trade from June to September, 1841; Secretary-at-War from July, 1846, to February, 1852, when he was appointed President of the Board of Control. Before, however, he had held this position for more than a few weeks, Lord Derby's accession to power took place, and he retired from office.

On the formation of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet in January, 1853, Lord Panmure resumed his old post as Secretary-at-War, which he discharged until shortly after the outbreak of the Russian war.

In July, 1854, a reconstruction of some of the great offices of state took place, and the duties of Secretary of State for the War Department were separated from those of the Secretary for the Colonies, and were entrusted to the hands of Lord Panmure, upon the withdrawal of the Duke of Newcastle in the following month of February, when Lord Panmure, on entering upon the last-named office, bore a most honest and well-merited testimony to the efficiency of the administration of its arduous duties by his predecessor. In discharging the duties of the Secretary of State for the War Department, Lord Panmure found no comfortable sinecure. At all events, until the conclusion of the Russian war, his head and his hand were actively and energetically employed. His tenure of office will always be remembered by the country with gratitude, as having inaugurated a system of competitive examination for candidates for commissions in the army, under which it is to be reasonably hoped that a sure and certain stimulus has been already given to the great cause of military education, in which we are so lamentably deficient as a nation.

It has long been known that his lordship was anxious to quit official life on the score of failing health; and we believe that he has resolved on withdrawing from the cares of State, and on spending the remainder of his days in retirement at his castle of Brechin, in the fair county of Forfar.

We should mention that, besides his official duties in London, Lord Panmure was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in November, 1842; and that in 1849 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of his native county, and in 1853 Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland.

We now come to the Masonic portion of his lordship's life, and we can scarcely give him his new and proper title, so intimately are we associated with him in Masonry as Lord Panmure. As the Hon. Fox Maule he was initiated, when serving in Canada, on the 9th of April, 1828, in the Quebec Lodge (No. 68)—then 77. On his return to England he joined the Lodge of Friendship (No. 6), and was appointed S.G.W. in the same year. For several years, though a P.M. of No. 6, and a member of the Alpha Lodge, he took no active part in Masonic business. But in 1857 was appointed R.W.D.G.M. His lordship is a Royal-Arch Companion, having held the chair of Grand H. in Grand Chapter, as

well as being a Scottish Royal Arch Mason. He is also Prov. Grand Master for Forfarshire, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and representative of the Grand Lodge of England at that Grand Lodge.

In public and private life the Earl of Dalhousie is much respected for his geniality, high sense of honour, and courtesy. In Masonry he is as greatly venerated. It was mainly owing to his clear-sightedness that the policy advocated in this Magazine, towards our Canadian brethren, was at last adopted, and has resulted in a union instead of a disruption of Masonic ties.

In the retirement into private life the Earl of Dalhousie will be followed by but one sentiment from the English Craft—regret at parting with one so popular and esteemed—but it will be chastened by the pleasing hope that his lordship may recruit his health and enjoy, for many years, that calm of mind which always accompany those who have done their duty to their country, brethren, and the world at large, in the senate, the council, and the lodge.

GRAND CHAPTER.

It is very rarely that any subject of interest comes before Grand Chapter. Indeed, we believe it would be for the benefit of the Order were it abolished, and the governing bodies of the Craft and the Arch united under Grand Lodge. As, however, there does not appear to be any likelihood of so desirable a measure being carried out for the present, we must occasionally expect to find something arise of sufficient interest in its proceedings to attract the attention of the Craft; and such a subject comes before Grand Chapter on Wednesday next.

It will be remembered, that as a sequel to the unfortunate disputes which existed between Grand Lodge and our Canadian brethren, some three or four years since, the M.W. Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of England acknowledged the independence of the Grand Lodge of Canada—the M.W. Grand Master, however, being careful to reserve the rights of the brethren still desirous of retaining their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, which he did in a letter addressed by the Grand Secretary of England, to Colonel Wilson, the then Grand Master of Canada, in these words:—

“As, however, there are some few lodges in Canada West who have signified their desire to retain their attachment to, and immediate connection with, the Grand Lodge of England, from whom they received their warrants, the Grand Lodge and Grand Master feel that they are not at liberty to withdraw that protection from such lodges against their will, and therefore claim for them, from the Grand Lodge of Canada, recognition of their present position *with all their Masonic privileges, and those of their members respectively*. The M.W. Grand Master feels that this is simply an act of justice, and based on the same principle as that enunciated in your communication.”

The justice of this reservation was fully acknowledged by Bro. Wilson; and on this basis it was that amicable

relations were established between the Grand Lodges of England and Canada.

At a later date an application was received by Grand Chapter from the Grand Chapter of Canada for the entering into similar relations between the two Grand Chapters; and after some correspondence, arising out of the circumstance of the Grand Chapter of Canada acknowledging degrees not practised and acknowledged in England, the request was agreed to, and the Grand Chapter of Canada formally acknowledged; and the Grand Scribe E., in communicating the determination of the Grand Chapter of England to the Grand Chapter of Canada, said:—

“I am instructed to state that, in the name and on behalf of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, they, the Grand Principals, fully recognise the Grand Chapter of Canada; reserving, however, to all Chapters now in Canada who are still holding charters under the Grand Chapter of England, as also to all English Arch Masons, *all their rights, titles, and privileges*, as fully and freely as though the Grand Chapter of Canada had not been formed.”

This was in February of last year; and subsequently some duly qualified Royal Arch Masons, being members of the Dalhousie Lodge (No. 835), holding under the Grand Lodge of England, applied to Grand Chapter for a warrant enabling them to establish a Royal Arch Chapter in connection with the Lodge; and the application was acceded to, there being no other chapter holding under the Grand Chapter of England within many miles of Ottawa, and the brethren of the Dalhousie Lodge being therefore without the means of completing their degrees under the English Constitutions—it being a fundamental law in Freemasonry, as declared by the Articles of Union, that “pure and ancient Masonry consists of three degrees, and no more, viz., those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch.”

Now, nothing is plainer to us than that one of the special privileges of an English Mason—nay the principal privilege—is that of being allowed, if he so wishes it, to complete his degrees under the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge to which he owes allegiance—and this it is clear he cannot do if there is no Royal Arch Chapter within his reach—and it was to enable the brethren of the Dalhousie Lodge to enjoy this privilege that the warrant for the new chapter was granted, in pursuance of the clause in the agreement with the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Canada reserving the rights of the English brethren.

The granting of the Chapter, however, has been taken exception to by the Grand Chapter of Canada, on the ground that it is an infraction of the arrangements entered into between the two Grand Chapters, and an infringement of the privileges of the Grand Chapter of Canada.

We are at a loss to conceive how the rights of our brethren of Ottawa could have been preserved, had the Grand Chapter refused them the means of taking the

Royal Arch degree; for had it done so, they would have been deprived of a portion of their privileges, and perhaps forced unwillingly to throw off their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, and join that of Canada, in order to obtain those privileges unjustly denied them by the Grand Chapter of England.

We therefore can see no just grounds of complaint on behalf of the Grand Chapter of Canada; and we are sure that the Grand Chapter of England will vindicate the position they have taken, and maintain the Dalhousie Chapter in its rights and privileges.

It will be remembered that at the last Grand Chapter the consideration of the subject was remitted to the General Committee, and on their report it is that Grand Chapter will be called upon to take action next week; and we believe nothing can be clearer than the terms in which the Committee have set forth the right of Grand Chapter to grant to any brethren holding under the English Constitutions the means of completing their degrees in conformity with these Constitutions:—

“The Committee feel that under the arrangement entered into between the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of England, and the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Canada, they have not only the right, but are bound to afford to all lodges and Masons in Canada holding under the Grand Lodge of England, the means of completing under the English Constitutions their degrees, if they do not already possess them, by attaching a chapter to each lodge. But it is perfectly clear that, inasmuch as the Grand Master of England has pledged himself not to grant any new warrants for lodges in Canada, the power of the Grand Chapter is limited to those lodges already existing in Canada; and no new chapter can be granted, excepting in connection with a lodge existing prior to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada by the Grand Lodge of England, at the quarterly communication holden on the 1st December, 1853.”

With such a declaration as the last, we feel the Grand Chapter of Canada ought to be satisfied that the Grand Chapter of England, whilst maintaining intact its own privileges, has no wish to interfere with those of Canada, and that the Dalhousie Chapter will be duly acknowledged, and its members received by the companions of Canada with that cordiality and brotherly feeling which they have a right to expect. Indeed, looking at the friendly sentiments expressed by Bro. Harrington, the Grand Master and Grand Z. of Canada, at the recent Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec and the Three Rivers, held under English Constitutions, we have a right to suppose that, when the question is fairly laid before him, he will acknowledge that the Grand Chapter of England has not overstretched its authority; but that he will use his utmost exertions to prevent any rupture between the two Grand Chapters on a subject on which the right is so obviously on the side of England, especially when it is seen how limited, it is now acknowledged, is the power which the Grand Chapter of England can exercise in Canada.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The re-opening of Eaton church, Norfolk, is announced. It had been closed during a considerable portion of the summer, in order that some extensive and much-needed improvements might be carried out. The total cost has been about £400, and for this the church has had its old seats replaced by open benches of stained deal; the roof, externally and internally, has been almost entirely rebuilt; new communion-rails, reading-desk, &c., supplied. The walls of this church have been well known for the number of the so-called frescoes upon them, most of them in a state of such utter dilapidation as to be of interest only to the most pains-taking archæologist. These are all now covered over by the whitening brush of the bricklayer. Even if it had been thought desirable to retain one or two of these paintings, it would now be impossible, as, during the progress of the restoration, the rain washed them nearly off.

The parish church of Orcop, Herefordshire, after having undergone a restoration and partial rebuilding, has been re-opened for Divine Service. In addition to the work of restoration, the tower has been rebuilt, the north aisle 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. The tower is rebuilt on the ancient model. It is a heavy oak timber structure, about 60ft. high, three stages in height, carried from within the church upon four oak legs, that once formed the trunks of stately forest trees; and the lower stage is encased with masonry. The roof over the nave, which, until now, has been concealed with plaster, has been restored. It is massive, moulded, and marked out at the intersections with carved bosses; a similar roof of oak has been placed over the chancel. The benches are of oak, after the manner 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 stilled with oak, and contains an oak reading-desk and lectern. The aisles and chancel are laid with Godwin's encaustic tiles, disposed in ornamental patterns. The plaster and whitewash have been removed from the east and west walls.

St. Mary's Church, Chester, has been re-opened. All the high-backed square pews (painted green, to imitate green baize) have given way to low and open benches. The organ has been removed from the tower, and placed in the south chapel, thus throwing open the arch which separated the tower from the nave, and exhibiting to view the west window, which has been entirely filled in with stained glass. The chancel has been laid with encaustic tiles, the plastering scraped from off the walls, and the oak roof of the south aisle opened out and varnished.

An Independent chapel, to accommodate 700 persons, is to be erected at Darlington. The estimated cost of the building, organ, lighting and warming, &c., is a little under £2000, exclusive of additional ground, which is contracted to be purchased for £300. An endeavour, we may here remark, is being made to raise the sum of £40,000 to assist in the erection of 100 new Independent chapels throughout the kingdom, to celebrate in 1862 the bi-centenary of Non-conformity, and in commemoration of the events of 1662.

St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been re-opened. The three figures in stained glass, by the late Mr. John Gibson, which were removed for the erection of the new east window, have now been placed in St. Mary's Porch, or south transept, and ornament the large window in that part of the edifice, which is in the same style of architecture as that in which they were originally placed. Tin-toretto's picture, "Our Saviour washing the Disciples' feet," also in this transept, has been cleaned.

The restoration of St. John's Church, Coventry, is completed. The eastern end, the tower, and the north and

south transepts, have been restored to their original form and appearance. The whole of the east window has been opened, and filled with stained glass. It includes figures of the four Evangelists in the upper compartment, and St. John the Baptist, St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. James in the lower. The effect of the window is aided by the glass which has been placed in the sixteen clerestory windows of the chancel, at the expense of sixteen of the parishioners of St. John's.

The new congregational chapel in Littlehampton, Sussex, was opened for divine worship on Tuesday week. The site for this building was obtained from the late Duke of Norfolk. The length of the chapel is 55ft.; the width of the nave, 30ft.; the breadth of transepts, 33ft. The style of the chapel is Decorated Gothic. There is a school-room at the back of the chapel 33ft. long by 19ft. wide. The fittings, pewing, and pulpit—the latter hexagonal—are all of pine. The total cost, including boundary fencing, furniture, gas-fittings, levelling, and planting round chapel, incidental and other expenses, architect's commission, and travelling expenses, was £1098.

The Tacket-street Chapel Sunday-schools, Ipswich, have been opened. The schools are situate at the west end of chapel, with an entrance from Cox-lane. The principal room is 60ft. by 30ft., and 24ft. high, open to the roof, and lighted by windows on the two long sides and in each gable end. At the north side are four rooms for bible classes, and at the south an infant school-room, 25ft. by 15ft., and 14ft. high, with gallery at one end, and another class-room, all in direct communication with the larger school. The building is faced with red brick, covered with plain tiles. The principal elevation consists of two entrance porches projecting 9ft. from the front, and a gable at each end forming the wings.

The architect, Mr. G. G. Scott, refers to the work of restoration at St. Mary's Church, Nantwich, as follows:—"The church of St. Mary, Nantwich, is well known as one of the finest churches in the county of Chester; indeed, from the richness and completeness of its design, it may be considered to rank among the best examples of the later Decorated work in England. There are, it is true, existing in the building portions of earlier date; and there is a gradual development in the style observable from west to east; but, with the exception of the clerestory, which is an addition made in the beginning of the sixteenth century, the design is unusually complete. The most important remnant of earlier work is the west door, the design of which has been rescued from entire destruction by a most careful restoration. This is an unusually rich and beautiful piece of Early English work, and evidently formed part of the previous church; perhaps it was an addition to the original Norman church, made within fifty years of the commencement of the entire rebuilding, for, had the church generally been rebuilt previously in the elaborate style of the west door, we can hardly imagine that another reconstruction would have been commenced so shortly after. The nave is evidently the first part of the new design which was carried out, some of the work bordering upon the Early Decorated style. The pillars which support the tower are extremely massive, and are clustered to an unusual extent. Between the nave and choir the original stone screen exists, and on the north side of the pulpit, forming one design with the screen. These are of fifteenth century work, and are of great interest. The style of the chancel is more developed than that of the nave, for the east window, which appears from its details to be of the same work as the rest, is a very fine example of Perpendicular. The chancel is groined throughout with very rich vaulting. Here the old stalls still remain with their canopies; these are of early fifteenth century work, and are extremely good. Externally, the general design is very good, and the belfry is striking, from its somewhat unusual treatment. The chancel too, the restoration of which is now completed, is of excellent design; the buttresses with their pinnacles are remarkably rich and beautiful. It is scarcely necessary to describe the condition of the chancel before its restoration was commenced. The work, both externally and internally, was in a state of great decay, the interior covered with whitewash, the east end pannelled in a most incongruous manner, to which the beau-

tiful niches on each side of the east window had been sacrificed; the stalls had lost their original desks with the exception of the ends, and the original arrangement of the pavement and steps had been quite lost. The vestry, too, was completely modernised; two of its windows had lost their tracery, and the one which retained it was blocked up by a brick flue. Perhaps the most interesting part of the work is the restoration of the two niches which flank the east window internally. The design of these has been recovered with some difficulty from the marks which remained upon the surface of the wall, and from small fragments found on removing the panneling. The steps have been arranged according to the old levels, and a rich floor by Messrs. Minton has been laid throughout, in which the patterns of the old tiles have been carefully followed. The altar-table, which is a fine one of Elizabethan work, has been lengthened, so as to be in proportion to the dignity of the chancel, and is covered with a very rich cloth; an altar-rail of oak is fixed at the kneeling step, and the effect of the east end of the chancel, with its beautiful sedilia and locker, is now more satisfactory. The stalls have been carefully repaired, and new book desks added, with traceried fronts in accordance with the old ends. The chancel is to be lighted with gas standards of proper character, by Skidmore, of Coventry. The restoration of the vestry to its original plan, though at present not complete, is of much interest. The vestry was originally in two stories; this arrangement had been entirely lost by filling up the lower story, and placing a floor level with that of the chancel, agreeing with neither of the original floors. On removing the earth which filled up the lower story, the steps leading down into it from the chancel were discovered tolerably perfect, and also the base of spiral staircase in the north-west corner leading from the lower to the upper room. There was also found in this lower room, beside a piscina and locker, a most curious oven, with a flue, which was used, in all probability, for baking the wafer-bread for Holy Communion. The original floor of the lower story has been returned to and has been laid with tiles, the steps into it from the chancel repaired, and the windows, two of which had entirely lost their tracery, have been restored. These appear not to have been glazed originally, but provided with shutters only; they have been reglazed in oak casements occupying the place of the original shutters. A new roof has been put on, and the cornice to carry the upper floor has been restored, but at present the floor itself has not been reconstructed. It is to be desired that much may be done before long, and the stairs up to it rebuilt, so as to complete the restoration of this most interesting building to its original plan. It may be mentioned that the upper vestry has a window opening in the chancel, which was not glazed but provided with shutters, and in the jamb of which is a seat commanding a view of the whole chancel." Lord Crewe has intimated his intention of erecting a reredos, which will form a suitable background to the Communion table, instead of the present bare surface of stonework beneath the eastern window.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

PASSING THE VEILS.

Where is the ceremony of passing the veils continued?—W.N.—[In Scotland, Ireland, America, and on the Continent. In the latter the Royal Arch degree is different from that used by us, it is the Royal Arch of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, not worked under that jurisdiction here out of respect to the Supreme Grand Chapter, with whom the Sov. G.G.I.I.G.G. do not wish to clash.]

CHRONOLOGICAL DIFFICULTIES.

[It must be obvious to our esteemed correspondent, R.W.K., that we could not print his letter, since it deals with subjects which must be concealed. With the opinions he sends us we have full sympathy, and candidly admit the anachronisms. Masonry, like every other production of man, is imperfect, nor would all the erudition in the world ever originate a society that could not be objected to on some ground of historical accuracy. The wonder is—

not that there are errors in many of the Masonic traditions—but that there are so few. Such points as R.W.K. moots lie under peculiar disadvantage. If a brother were to attack them, he would be hooted down by that all-powerful section of the Craft, who, parrot-like, have the ceremonies at the tip of their tongues, but beyond this are frequently destitute of general knowledge. On the other hand, if he appeal to some of the learned Masons for support, he will be met with a shrug, and an assurance that it would be far easier to change the whole system than to lay a finger on one of these cherished errors; in fact, all the arguments that could be brought to bear on the subject by the greatest scholars of all nations would fail to convince many to whom Masonry is a creed, and who know no other form of belief than that which they pick up in lodge. The greatest disadvantage such objections lie under is their being secret; you cannot place them before high authorities and get an opinion from them, as in every other controversy, which might tend to clear up doubts; but you must work the anomaly out for yourself, and when you have done so, beware how and to whom you mention it, for you will be looked upon as a lunatic, an innovator, or perhaps as one anxious to break your O.B.; whilst at that very moment you are striving to bring your talents to bear "for the good of Freemasonry in general." A word of advice may not be lost upon R.W.K.—Don't write about such things. Talk of them only to brethren of liberal education, and, lastly, don't start such subjects amongst oracles of lodges of instruction, if you do!!!—]

LODGE ORATORS.

In reply to the query of Ex. Ex. in THE MAGAZINE of October 5th, relative to the appointment of orator, as customary in France, it may be mentioned that Lodge La Césaire (No. 860) has such an officer. This lodge works under English warrant, and adopts the English ritual, translated into the French language by the late esteemed Bro. Cuquenelle. Most natives of Jersey speak both French and English, and this arrangement, while not inconvenient to them, offers advantages to French Masons who settle in the island, as well as the frequent visitors from the Continent, who have thus an opportunity of comprehending our working, and of comparing it with the Grand Orient of France, which they cannot enjoy elsewhere. The introduction of an orator is perhaps the only innovation imported from France, but it is one which has been very useful, though at present ineffective. The duties were for some years most ably performed by Bro. Ratier, a distinguished French advocate, who resided in Jersey for a considerable period till 1859, when he returned to his native country. Those who heard his stirring extempore addresses to candidates on passing the different degrees, and his funeral orations, will not easily lose the impressions produced by them. Reports of many of them were given in your columns antecedent to that of the parting address in your number of October 29th, 1859. As no resident member of the lodge is willing and able to accept the appointment, it is still held by Bro. Ratier, who continues his membership, but is rarely able to be present with us. The query of Bro. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M. for Leicestershire, especially addressed to myself, shall have attention in due course.—H. H.

FREEMASONRY AND THE SYNOD OF THURLES.

One R. C. dating from Cork gives us a very good specimen of the esteem in which Freemasonry is held by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland in full synod assembled. His communication originally appeared in our contemporary "Notes and Queries," but it was thought so interesting to our order that it has been cut out and sent to us. For the benefit of many of our readers we summarise the information. The first paragraph advises that diligent means shall be taken, in every parish, to prevent the formation of secret societies, as they lie under utter condemnation. The second deplors that "not a few" Catholics are enrolled amongst the condemned society of Freemasons, and calls on the parish priest to remind them that the pontifical (or greater), excommunication is still in force, under certain papal Bulls, against all who dare to enter, propagate, found, receive others, conceal the existence of, or belong to such

society. The latter is redolent of pains and penalties, and declares that if any Catholics meet in such societies, promise, or obligate themselves, to keep such secrets, the parish priest shall carry them before the Bishop that they may be punished with heavy ecclesiastical punishment, for their contumacy. Lest this may seem too hard a measure to be dealt out to a brotherhood like our own, and to show that we have erred on the side of lenient construction, we append R.C.'s. original for the benefit of our classical readers:—"The following extract is from the *Decreta Synodi Plenarie Episcoporum Hibernie, apud Thurles Habitæ Anno MDCCCL. Jussu Superiorum. Dublini, 1851*" De Parochis, 14, Cum gravissima damna religioni et reipublicæ ex societatibus secretis oriantur, parochos monemus ut maximam diligentiam in eo ponant, ut hujus modi societates in suis paræciis non instituantur.

"15. Cum vero maximopere dolendum sit non paucos catholicos damnatæ societati Liberatorum Muratorum nomen dedisse, Parochi eis in memoriam revocent, omnes jure meritoque excommunicationem Summo Pontifici reservatam ipso facto incurrere, qui audent vel presumunt hujus modi societates inire, vel propagare, aut confovere, receptare, occultare, aut his etiam interesse, prout statuit Clemens XII. Const. in *Eminentis*, roborata ac Confirmata a Benedicto XIV. in Const. *Providas*, an. 1751; a Pío VII. in Const. *Ecclesiam*, an. 1821; a Leone XII. in Const. *Quo graviora*, an. 1826; et ab aliis Pontificibus."

"Quod si Catholici aliqui in alias societates secretas nominatim a Sede Apostolica non damnatas convenient, sive juramento sive mera promissione ad secretum servandum se obligent, eos parochus at Episcopum deferat, ut re perpensa gravissimis poenis Ecclesiasticis contumaces puniantur."

THE BALDWIN ENCAMPEMENT.

Now that there has gone forth the healing between the Baldwin Encampment and Grand Conclave, will some Knt., conversant with the difference between these two bodies, put the matter into plain language that we, the younger Knights of the order may know what it was about and not remain in ignorance any longer?—TURCOPIER.

THE S.G.I.G. BRO. STEPHEN MORIN.

Where is a life of the S.G.I.G. Bro. Stephen Morin to be found?—TRENTE TROIS.

MARK MASONRY.

What is the earliest date of a lodge of Mark Masons meeting in England? J. E.

AGE OF SCOTCH MASONRY.

What is the age of Masonry as practised in Scotland under the Kilwinning lodges?—F. M. [Consult Laurie's *History of Freemasonry*.]

NOTES ON LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART.

The following excellent remarks of the *Critic* are well worth the attention of all who wish to produce books for young people:—

"We pity the man who cannot enjoy a book for youth; depend on it that he is no philosopher who disdains even the child's book, with all its nonsense and baby-prattle. He certainly was never young, philosopher as he may consider himself; never sat with wonder at the feet of mother or nurse listening to old-world tales and the music of old-world ballads; never was curious about the pictures in 'Little Red Riding Hood' and the 'Babes of the Wood,' as glorious to young eyesight as the cartoons of Raphael; never cared about beautiful fairies, princesses, and sleeping beauties; never had his heart beat in sympathy with the hero who sets out to rescue a sister from the power of a tyrant or ogre; never, in short, had any young blood in him at all—or he would speak with a kind of reverence of the book of his youth-time, remembering its first lessons, the first stimulus it gave the imagination, and the first impulses the heart. Some one—more than one—has said, 'Let me have the making of the ballads of a nation, and I care not who married before they were thirty. To take a few, those whose names first occur to me, there were two laureates, Southey and Colley Cibber, each of whom married very young indeed. Of dramatists, Francis Beaumont married at twenty-seven, and the immortal bard linked his fortunes with Ann Hathaway's before he was eighteen.

Family cares did not obscure the poetic genius of either Coleridge or Campbell. Jeremy Taylor rose to eminence despite an early marriage; and, the same obstacle notwithstanding, such men as Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon, and George Washington could dare the stupendous ventures by which they moulded the world's destinies. Fenimore Cooper's industry was not at all impaired by a marriage at twenty-two; and James Watt had energy and boldness left after an early union to conceive and carry almost to perfection the triumph of mind over matter, where steam is enslaved and forced to employ its power as man wills—a triumph which will keep a lofty niche for the great inventor in Fame's temple while time shall last. Of great lawyers, men whose opinions passed with the weight of statutes, there are comparatively few who did not marry early. Eldon, Erskine, Abinger, had each his wife before his beard could have been well grown, and yet the world has known few more learned juriconsults. Of living celebrities I cannot so well write, without searching into privacy not yet embalmed in history; but, seeking no further than the peerage, it appears that Lord St. Leonards and the Bishops of Oxford, Canterbury, Lincoln, and Exeter, have, among others, been able to rise to a great ferment notwithstanding their early participation in nuptial happiness. If we search the biographies of statesmen, we shall find many whose sons were of age and in Parliament when they themselves were in their prime. I might almost say *Ex uno dice omnes*, and assert that all great men whose lives have been useful to society have married early. But, stopping short of this, I may safely affirm, that of those who have been the greatest honour to the country by their science, literary merit, or learning, a very considerable proportion have been men whose minds have had the soothing halo of domestic life cast around their ways from early manhood upwards."

The following letter from a lieutenant in the army to his commanding officer is given in the newly published memoir of Sir Ralph Abercromby, by his son, James Lord Daunfermline, and is valuable as showing the state of society towards the close of last century:—"To Lieut.-Col. —, —Foot. Sir,—I believe (I am a member of the — mess), if so, I will take the liberty to submit the following argument, viz., every gentleman under the immediate propensity of liquor has different propensities; to prove which I have only to mention the present instance with respect to myself and Lieut.—. My propensity is noise and riot—his sleep. I ever conceived that in a public mess-room three things were certain: first, that it was open to every officer who chose to pay the subscription; second, that he might indulge himself with liquor as much as he pleased; and third, that if a gentleman and a member of the mess chose to get intoxicated in the mess-room, that no other officer (however high his rank in the regiment) had a right, or dare order to restrain (not being president) his momentary prohas the making of its laws.' It would be an equally laudable ambition were one to say, Let me have the making of children's books, and I care not who has the making of their philosophy. We would rather have the immortality of the author of 'Robinson Crusoe' than that of the author of the 'Novum Organum'—we know, at least, which of the two is most popular. But it is no easy task to write books for the young, as may be seen by the multitude of failures every year made. Youth is keen in its critical perceptions; it recognises a good book without the aid of puffing. 'Sandford and Merton,' the Travels of Mungo Park, the tales of Miss Edgeworth, and many similar works, were accepted as favourites the instant they appeared; while other books, with all the temptations of gaudy binding, and woodcuts and copper-plates numerous, have never received a welcome in hall or cottage, or playground, or schoolbox. Most of these failures must arise from incompetency in the writer. He or she writes correct English, perhaps even elegant English, but fails to rivet the attention. Perhaps he or she is of those of whom we have already spoken as never having been young, and consequently ignorant of the wants and tastes of youth. Then, again, youth does not like to be talked down to and treated as mere little boys and girls—a common mistake in writing for youth. Boys especially desire to be treated as if they were young men able to take their own part in the world; and the more manly the book in manner and matter the more it is likely to be relished."

Canon Moseley says:—"As I go from school to school, I perceive in each a distinctive character, which is that of the Master. I look at the school and at the man, and there is no mistaking the resemblance. His idiosyncrasy has passed upon it, and I seem to see him reflected in the children as in so many fragrant of a broken mirror."

Mr. Henry J. Slack, F.G.S., in his *Marvels of Pond Life*, remarks of the *Trachelius*, or long-necked ciliated animalcule:—"The motion of this creature exhibit more appearance of purpose and design than is common with animalcules; but in proportion as these observations are prolonged, the student will be impressed

with the difficulty of assuming that anything like a reasoning faculty and volition is proved by movements that bear some resemblance to those of higher animals, whose cerebral capacities are beyond a doubt. It is, however, almost impossible to witness motions which are neither constant, nor periodic, without fancying them to be dictated by some sort of intelligence. We must, nevertheless, be cautious lest we allow ourselves to be deceived by reasoning so seductive, as the vital operations of the lowest organisms may be merely illustrations of blind obedience to stimuli, in which category we may reckon food; and until we arrive at forms of being which clearly possess a ganglionic system, we have no certainty that a real will exists, even of the simplest kind; and perhaps we must go still higher before we ought to believe in its presence."

We are glad to learn that Mr. Halliwell has secured New Place, the site of Shakspeare's last residence, and of his death, for the public; the purchase money being £1,400, of which sum one half has already been raised. It is to be conveyed, under trust, to the Mayor and Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon, on condition that the public are admitted free for ever.

We have heard and read so much against early marriages, (though our prudent brother, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, could commend them), that it is quite refreshing to find a paper like the following in the *St. James's Magazine*, one of the best periodicals of the day:—"Without attempting to weary the reader with any exhaustive list, I may mention that a long role of poets, lawyers, statesmen, divines, and men of science, could readily be given, all of whom pensity in the mess-room. As such, and this being the case, I must inform you that you have acted in a most unprecedented and unknown (not to say ungentleman-like) way, in presuming to enter the mess-room as a commanding officer, and to bring a sentry at your back (which you asserted you had) to turn out the amusement (a hand organ) of the company (a stranger being present), and thereby prevent the harmony which it is supposed ought to exist in a mess-room. I appeal to you as a gentleman, and if you will answer this letter *as such*, you at all times know how to direct to. ———, Lieut. ——— Foot."

The following is a specimen of Mr. Coventry Patmore's "hymning" in *Macmillan's Magazine* :—

"Frederick, from many signs, I've drawn
That John is thinking of Miss Vaughan.
I'm sure, too, that her parents know,
And are content to have it so,
Seeing how rich our Boy will be
By uncle's Will; and Emily
(Sweet baby!) will of course approve
The first fine youth they let make love.
I never could get courage, Dear,
To tell you this: it was too near
My heart. My own, own Frederick,
I know you used, when young, to like
Her mother so! I love her too,
For having been beloved by you.
Now, in your children, you will wed,
And Johns seems so much comforted
By his new hope, for losing me!
And all this happiness, you see,
Somehow or other, if I try
To talk about it, makes me cry.
I hope you'll tell sweet Mrs. Vaughan
How much you loved me, when I'm gone!"

Mr. George Catlin, in his *Life amongst the Indians, a Book for Youth*, thus corrects the erroneous opinions or misstatements that have gone abroad respecting the so-called "Dirt Eaters":—"Some writers (who take a peep into an Indian's wigwam without knowing the meaning of things around them, see little balls of clay piled away, which every Indian stores up for cleaning his dresses and painting his body and limbs, and of which he sometimes swallows a small pill to cure the heartburn (just as my good old mother used to make me do when I was a boy), have reported some of the tribes as *dirt eaters*, asserting that 'when they are in a state of starvation, they live for some time upon dirt; eating a pound of clay per day.' What!—a pound of clay per day on a famished stomach! what an absurdity! And what a pity the revealers of such astonishing facts should not live awhile in some of these poor people's wigwams, and learn what the Indians do with these little balls of clay, before they prepare such astounding information for the world's reading!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BROTHER PETER'S LAST LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

"Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been,
A sound which makes us linger;—yet—farewell!
Ye! who have traced the pilgrim to the scene
Which in his last, if in your memories dwell,
A thought which once was his, if on ye swell
A single recollection, not in vain
He wore his sandal, shoon, and scallop shell;
Farewell! with *him* alone may rest the pain,
If such there were—with *you*, the moral of his strain!"

BYRON.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—When I asked the simple question in your "Masonic Notes and Queries," about the *reason* why private soldiers are denied the glorious privileges of Freemasonry, so far was it from being my intention "to bully some one who was sure to attack" me, that I never dreamt for a moment of it being likely to lead to any controversy; and if anything that I have written has the least appearance of personality, I think the candid reader who peruses the virulent attacks upon me, for such they were, and my replies, must acquit me of being the offender. I can assure you that I could safely stake my hopes of eternal happiness upon the purity of my motives in writing for your Magazine, and indeed with my whole dealings with our sublime, but much prostituted Craft!

I stated in my last letter that if I continued the series "from henceforth I should not stoop to notice the *abuse*, that might be called forth by my letters," leaving it for yourself and your subscribers to express your opinions whether my correspondence should be continued or not, as one of my antagonists (I cannot truthfully use a milder expression), had gone so far as to insinuate that I was injuring the Magazine by continuing to contribute to its open council. You have at once given your sentiments at page 329, for which I thank you. I have not waited to see the opinions of others, because I feel the iron has entered too much into my soul for me to do justice to the many momentous questions on which I had hoped to treat. If "Secretary No. 162," "J.W.W.," and "Paul the Hermit, 90," can feel the remotest gratification in knowing that they have caused a humble "brother of the mystic tie" unutterable pain, they are quite welcome to the satisfaction it can give them; for my own part, as a good Mason (though *they* do not think me so), I am compelled to hope that they have said what they did not really believe; and I have often asked with the Psalmist,—"How long shall they utter and speak hard things?"

In adopting an anonymous signature, I am assure you, Dear Sir and Brother, that it was not from cowardice; as the sentiments I have expressed in your pages, at public meetings of the Craft, and in private conversations with my brethren, are the same; and on the one hand I wished to guard against any appearance of self-glorification, and on the other to prevent brethren whom I respect from fancying that I was hitting at them whenever the cap might cause to fit. At a future time, if the Great Architect of the Universe should spare me, I will give my thoughts on Masonry to the public in another form, and under my own name, believing that by so doing I shall benefit the Craft—the "Cursory Remarks" given in the Magazine being but a small portion of what I feel it my duty to utter. Of course, I expect to make enemies by such a course, but with me duty is the first consideration. But such a series of papers I feel will be best written by a mind, for the time being, free from the soul-wounding influence of remarks which are as unfounded as they are uncharitable. Had they come from the "outer world" I might not have cared for them, but from brethren solemnly sworn with myself to form a phalanx for mutual support and defence, it becomes another matter, and I feel sick at heart.

It has been beautifully observed by one of our best living writers, John Ruskin, that "No vain or selfish person can

possibly paint, in the noble sense of the word. Vanity and selfishness are troublous, eager, anxious, petulant. Painting can only be done in calm of mind. Resolution is not sufficient to secure this; it must be secured by disposition as well. You may resolve to think of your picture only; but, if you have been fretted before beginning, no manly or clear grasp of it will be possible for you. No forced calm is calm enough; only honest calm, natural calm. You might as well try by external pressure to smooth a lake till it could reflect the sky, as by violence of effort to secure the peace through which you can reach imagination. That peace must come in its own time, as the waters settle themselves into clearness as well as quietness; you can no more filter your mind into purity than you can compress it into calmness; you must keep it pure, if you would have it pure; and throw no stones into it, if you would have it quiet. Great courage and self-command may, to a certain extent, give power of painting without the true calmness underneath, but never of doing first-rate work."

Not less is undisturbed serenity of soul required for him who would move the minds of his fellow men on Masonic matters.

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife"

and free from the constant pain of finding my good intentions misunderstood, and the noblest aspirations of my soul traduced, I will continue to contemplate and practise each Masonic virtue, humbly beseeching the Giver of Every Good Gift to assist me in my researches after truth, and to enable me to give it a fitting utterance.

"Wisdom's self
Oft seeks for sweet retired solitude,
Where with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings."

JOHN MILTON.

When I have perfected my not-unimportant work in my rustic retirement, I will present it to the full and free criticism of the whole British and American press, confident that every critic, whether initiated or uninitiated as a Mason, will treat my writings and myself with at least as much justice as your correspondents, with the solitary exception of R. E. X., have thought proper to deal out to me, forgetting, I am afraid, the divine injunction of the holy Jesus, to "judge righteous judgement," for "With what measure ye judge ye shall be judged."

Thanking you, dear Sir and Brother, for the ready insertion which you have afforded to my papers, and apologizing to yourself and your subscribers for the space I have occupied, and wishing you and them every blessing,

I subscribe myself, for the last time in your pages, "That Grand Bore," etc., etc.,
October 28th, 1861.

BROTHER PETER.

"ANENT PERSONALITIES."

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

SIR,—I have been a reader of your publication for some years, and have had so frequently to regret that the facilities afforded to your correspondents for obtaining information have been perverted into occasions for "personalities" by individual brethren, that I have as often thought it a duty to Masonry in general, and myself in particular, to cease to support in any way the periodical which thus appeared to be sacrificing our first principles by lending itself to controversies that were of a personal and abusive character. I adduce, in instance, the recent letters between "Bro. Peter," "Secretary 162," "J. W. W.," and "Paul the Hermit, 90°."

It is lamentable, when one reflects upon the obligations we have surrendered to, to see how readily they are ignored when only some slight—or it may be even serious—*difference of opinion* offers. Are Masons so distrustful of each other as to visit a mere *difference of opinion* with the severity due, if at all, only to *blackness of heart*? Are men who call each other brothers to add "Racea" always when they differ? Is it even prudent for H. N. in referring to a quotation by Bro. Tweddell (see page 329), to pronounce it all "bosh?" The spirit behind even this little word threatens to culminate ultimately into "abuse;" and I submit, Mr. Editor, that you would do Masonry a service,

if, when you detect any such manifestation of temper or superciliousness, you would simply decline the entire letter. We owe it to ourselves "to be cautious" in every direction that a "system of morals" is not hampered with "symbols" which are so foreign to its *spirit*, and so calculated to destroy its *meaning*. It is possible even in narrating our "complaints," to exhibit them in sorrow rather than in anger; and if Masons cannot do this, there is an end to their "brotherhood"—there is an end to the "mystic tie" altogether.

I agree so much in the main with Bro. Peter in his estimate of Freemasonry as it is, in comparison with Freemasonry as it should be, that I would, with him, rather cultivate first the graces and sciences in alliance with "Craft Masonry," than, having imperfectly comprehended *them*, rush into "higher degrees." I have a feeling, too, with which he probably sympathises, that if the "higher degrees" cease to be popular amongst us, it will be because being "higher" they, nevertheless, seem to be unfortunately "narrower" in their teachings, and somewhat exclusive. I mean that they tend to ignore the "Catholicity" which is so much admired, and which so much recommends Craft Masonry. If the higher degree be attained, a new theology for instance steps in, which it is the aim of Craft Masonry to leave outside the door, we are, then, no longer free men in Masonry, but rather the upholders of differences that have done more to set man against his fellow-man than almost any other instrumentality. It is on this account I rest happy in Craft Masonry at present.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Dudley, 28th October, 1861. FRATER.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES, BY A LADY.

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

DEAR SIR,—As you have recently brought the views of some ladies, on the subject of Masonry, before your readers, it has struck me that the following extracts from a letter received from a relative—herself the daughter of a distinguished French Mason—may be thought also acceptable to them; and that there are some points on which information through the medium of your columns may probably be thought more conclusive and satisfactory to her than that which she has received from me in reply.

S. TUCKER, S.P.R. ✠ and R.A.

"I have read somewhere that the 'square' is the representation of uprightness; that the 'white gloves' (are there any white gloves?) are expressive of sincerity; and the 'trowel,' among many other symbols, conceals the faults of your neighbours. That trowel must have been of gigantic dimensions in the Paris lodge, which had to hide, conceal, or cover the peccadillos of some worthies received into its motherly bosoms, amongst which I may mention the infidel 'Brother' Voltaire, the atheist Vénérable de Lalande, the unbeliever Diderot, the blood-thirsty Robespierre, the monster Marat, and a host *hoc genus omne*. When that old scoffer, Voltaire, had gone through the celebration of the mysteries with all due decorum, about two months before his death, some 'brother' got up, and gravely delivered the following stanza:—

"Au seul nom de l'illustre frère,
Tout Maçon triomphe aujourd' hui—
S'il reçoit de nous la lumière,
L'univers la reçoit de lui!!!"

"It is then, I presume, 'light' that the brethren receive with the Masonic badge. Has Freemasonry any persuasion of possessing the secret of some of the mysteries of life and death? Tell me, what is the *use* of it? Does it teach anything *new* beyond the illusion and prestige attached to what is dignified with the title of mysteries? I imagine that a belief that they stand on the borders of a supernatural world, would necessarily make the obligations of *this* a minor consideration.

"The King of Prussia was a Mason who had not been terrified by the Craft's phantasmagoria—he indulged in all the despotism of an unlimited crown. When the Empress Catherine of Russia had killed her husband, Frederic, putting the largest possible 'trowel' in use, said, 'On ne doit pas prendre tant de connaissance des d'efants des autres.'

"Can you recommend me a good history of the Druids? They seem to me to have been of a Masonic character. It took 20 years to make a good Druid. It does not require so long to make a bad Mason. The first Grand Lodge was opened at York in 927. Was this the first held in England?"

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland and Berwick-on-Tweed is appointed to be held on Friday next, 8th November, in the Masonic Hall, North Shields. The Grand Lodge will be opened at 3 o'clock P.M.

The anniversary of the Athelstan Lodge of Instruction (No. 19), will be held at Bro. J. W. Adams's on Thursday evening Nov. 6th.

The Provincial Grand Lodge for Dorsetshire is appointed to be held in the Town Hall, Wareham, on Wednesday the 20th inst.

METROPOLITAN.

FITZROY LODGE (No. 830).—The opening meeting of this lodge for the season took place on Friday evening, the 25th inst., at the head-quarters of the Honourable Artillery Company, and was very numerously attended. Bro. J. W. Trigg, W.M., presided; Bros. May, S.W.; and Captain Rough, P.M., officiated, *pro tem*, as J.W. The lodge having been duly opened and the minutes read, Bro. Arch was questioned, and his answers being considered satisfactory, he was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being performed by Bro. Trigg in his usual impressive manner. Bro. J. W. Wood was passed to the degree of F.C. Bro. Eglese, P.M. and Secretary, laid before the lodge a communication from the Rev. Mr. Buck, Chaplain of the Queen's Prison, on behalf of Bro. William Miller, now an inmate of that prison, who had been incarcerated for a period of upwards of forty-seven years, under a warrant for a debt of £1000, which he declared he never owed, and which had been instituted by a man who had grievously wronged a female member of his family, for the purpose of saving himself from the vengeance of an injured brother. Under the new bankruptcy law Bro. Miller would soon obtain his release, and it was to be hoped that something would be done for him to smooth the few remaining years of his life, having now arrived at 77 years, 47 of which have been spent in prison. The consideration of this communication was deferred to the next lodge. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to a well served banquet; and after the cloth had been withdrawn, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were all duly honoured.—Captain Bro. ROUGH, P.M., said he had been entrusted by the W.M. with the next toast, and it gave him great satisfaction to propose the health of their W.M., who was most zealous in the working of the lodge. Their W.M., since he had been elected, had been most anxious to do everything in his power to promote the welfare and prosperity of the lodge, and he therefore had great pleasure in proposing his health.—The W.M. thanked Bro. Captain Rough for the kind manner in which he had spoken of him, although he had not discharged his duties as well as he could desire. That was the first meeting of the season, and he had become somewhat rusty, but on the next occasion he hoped to perform his duties better. The brethren had been pleased to receive the toast proposed by Bro. Rough in a kind manner, and he sincerely thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him.—The W.M. said the next toast was one which was always received with great pleasure in that lodge, as it was that of the visitors. He would not go into their various merits, as it would occupy too much time, and to select some might appear invidious. He would therefore at once propose "The Health of the Visitors."—Dr. WHITEEMAN, W.M. of the Lodge of Union, (No. 318), returned thanks on behalf of the visitors, and highly extolled the excellence of the working of the lodge.—The W.M. said he was sure that the next toast would be received with equal pleasure as the last, as it was the health of the Past Masters to whom they owed so much. They were always ready to do anything that was required of them, and on the present occasion as some of them had had to perform double duties, they ought to be very grateful to them for having done so much. Expressing his individual feelings he esteemed them highly, and he was sure that the brethren would have equal pleasure in drinking their healths with enthusiasm.—Bro. ROUGH, P.M., on behalf of himself returned thanks for the very kind manner in which they had drank the health of the Past Masters, and could say that they were at all times delighted to render any services required of them. Still, as they had passed

the chair, they wished to see the officers do their own duty, so as to improve themselves in their progress towards the chair.—The W.M. next gave the healths of Bro. Peter Matthews, P.M. and Treasurer, and Bro. Eglese, P.M. and Secretary of the lodge, and congratulated the members in having such efficient officers.—Bro. PETER MATTHEWS said it was very kind on the part of the W.M. to pay him such a compliment, but that compliment became doubly so when he found the visitors join in drinking a toast which had been so admirably proposed. He did not know that he deserved such a compliment as their Treasurer, but he could assure them that all that human being could do he would do in their service, as he looked to the prosperity of the lodge not only as a post of duty, but a source of pleasure to him, and it was most gratifying to him that whenever he was met, either by members or visitors, they always greeted Peter Matthews well. The Fitzroy was one of those lodges in the Craft where they always endeavoured to be happy themselves, and to make every one so who did them the honour of visiting them. The resources of the lodge were always open to the visitors, to gratify their taste and appetite, and although as soldiers, with their pay of a shilling a day (laughter), their returns were not large, yet they endeavoured to do all they could, and put before them a hearty welcome. He thanked the visitors for joining in drinking the Treasurer's health, and he trusted that it might be prolonged, so that he might continue to promote their happiness and pleasure, and most sincerely did he thank them for the compliment they had paid him. (Cheers).—Bro. EGLESE P.M., remarked that Bro. Peter Matthews had hardly left him anything to say, but as regarded himself he felt gratified for the way in which they had responded to the toast. As their secretary, as long as he held that office he would endeavour to discharge his duty, and he hoped to see the junior officers of the lodge able to do their own duties, so that they might be a credit to themselves, and keep up that character of the lodge which they had always maintained; so that the Fitzroy Lodge might stand A 1 in the Craft. He thanked the members most sincerely for the honour conferred upon him. The W.M., next gave "The Officers of the lodge," and feelingly alluded to the accident which Bro. May, the S.W.; had sustained, which had prevented him from attending to his duties.—Bro. MAY, S.W., returned thanks on behalf of the officers of the lodge, and regretted that he was not more efficient in the performance of his duties, but he hoped for the future to atone for the past. He thanked them for the compliment paid to the officers. The Tyler's toast brought the proceedings, which had been agreeably diversified by some excellent songs from Bros. George Tedder, Maddick, and others, to a close. Amongst the visitors present were Dr. Whiteman, W.M., 318; Bros. T. G. Richards, Prov. G.S.B. for Herts, 742; Lambert, 206; Shrewsbury, P.M., 108 and 465; Horsley, 30, 38, and 82; Strange, 1042; Truscott, 1; Maddick, 201; Cockerton, 1115; Spicer, 25; H. Thompson, S.D., 206, &c.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 1173).—This select lodge met at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, on Wednesday, 23rd inst. Bro. Dr. Dixon, assisted by his officers, Scott, Wilton, Stahr, Weir, and Walters, performed the business of the lodge. Bros. Pembroke and Mills were introduced separately, and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason by the W.M., in his usual well known excellent style. The lodge unanimously ordered a vote of thanks be recorded in the lodge book to Bro. John Stevens, jun., for his unremitting kindness and strenuous exertions in providing the lodge with such handsome regalia; and to Bro. F. Walters for his untiring energy, zeal, and perseverance in establishing the lodge. The business being ended the brethren retired to refreshment. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. The health of the visitors being given and enthusiastically responded to, Bro. P. M. Simmonds, on behalf of himself and the visitors, in a neat, short, appropriate speech, returned thanks. The evening having been most satisfactorily spent, the brethren departed well pleased with their cordial meeting. Visitors Bros. Mourylian, S.W., 164; Cavell, J.W., 172; and Simmonds, P.M., 805; &c.

PROVINCIAL.

CORNWALL.

LOSTWITHIEL.—The picturesque little town of Lostwithiel, or Les-uthiel, "the lofty palace," was on Tuesday, the 22nd ult, roused from its wonted tranquility to a state of some considerable excitement, consequent on the opening of a new Masonic lodge, which had been for some weeks past the topic of general conversation. At mid-day the trains from east and west had safely conveyed the brethren to the appointed place of meeting, and on quitting the

railway station the ticket collector seemed greatly alarmed at the unusual assembly of so many illustrious travellers producing first-class return tickets, pleasure party pass tickets, and second-class ditto without end, until he was fairly bewildered. Crossing the silvery river Fowey by the old dark arched bridge, the brethren wended their way to the Royal Talbot Hotel, and though there was no formal or decorated procession, yet the inhabitants generally appeared to regard the assembly with great interest and curiosity, and all eager to discover some Masonic sign or token in the appearance of the brethren, but in vain. On arriving at the Royal Talbot, the members of the mystic order speedily arrayed themselves in gorgeous apparel and symbolic jewels of their order, and then entered the lodge room, where the various Provincial Officers awaited their appearance. The ceremony of consecration then commenced, and in the absence of Sir Charles Lemon, Prov. G.M., Bro. Richard Pearce, of Penzance, D. Prov. G.M., opened the lodge, &c., and performed the secret rites appertaining to the mysterious Order of Freemasonry, at which the Rev. Bro. Henry Grylls, of St. Neots, by virtue of his office, assisted as Prov. G. Chap. The solemn form and ceremony of consecration, in itself most deeply interesting, can only be witnessed by the Masonic brethren, and even by those only who have attained to a certain degree in the Order. The significant emblems used on the occasion are corn, wine, and oil, and whilst the lodge itself is dedicated to virtue and universal benevolence, the warrant from the Grand Lodge of England gives a sufficient authority for holding its meeting. At the conclusion of the ceremony the new lodge was duly opened under the name of "St. Matthew's Lodge No. 1158," and the newly-installed W.M. and his Officers then appeared in Masonic costume, wearing the jewels of their respective offices: The following is a list of the Officers and their ranks in the lodge—Bros. R. Edyvean, W.M.; H. S. Bush, S.W.; T. Geach, J.W.; J. Thomas, S.D.; J. H. Dingle, J.D.; M. Doney, I.G.; J. Littleton, Treas. Among the distinguished brethren present on the occasion were the G.S. and J.W.'s of the province, the Prov. G.S.B., the Prov. G. Sec. and his assistant; all the Prov. G. Stewards of the year, and no less than twenty-seven installed Masters from different lodges, the most remarkable assemblage known in the Province of Cornwall. After the whole Masonic ceremonies were completed, the brethren, sixty-five in number, adjourned to the banquet hall, where a sumptuous repast had been provided for them by mine host of the Royal Talbot. Bro. the Rev. H. Grylls, Prov. G. Chap., said grace, and as soon as the cloth was removed, the following toasts were proposed by Bro. Pearce, D. Prov. G.M., and loyally responded to by the brethren present. "The Queen," "The Duke of Cornwall," "The Prince Consort as Lord Warden of the Stannaries," and other members of the Royal Family. Then followed the usual Masonic toasts, commencing with "The Earl of Zetland, G.M.," "Earl de Grey and Ripon, D. Prov. G.M.," and the worthy chairman of the day, "Bro. Pearce, D. Prov. G.M." A letter from Bro. Augustus Smith, D. Prov. G.M., was read by Bro. Reginald Rogers, Prov. G.S., in which he regretted that circumstances over which he had no control prevented him from being present at the consecration of the St. Matthew's Lodge. Other Masonic toasts then followed, including among them "The newly-installed W.M. and the Officers of this, the infant lodge of the province," which has been founded, under somewhat advantageous circumstances, through the untiring energy of Bro. Bush, S.W., with the able assistance of Bro. Geach, J.W. of St. Matthew's. In acknowledging the toast of "Prosperity to Lodge No. 1158," the newly-elected W.M. said that he thanked the brethren exceedingly for the kind support they had that day given him, and he hoped that Lostwithiel might be honoured as the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge of Cornwall at its next annual gathering; upon which the W.M. of Lodge One and All, Bodmin (No. 413), said that though his lodge stood next on the list, he would, nevertheless, waive all claim to that distinction in favour of St. Matthew's (No. 1158). This announcement was received with great applause, and the thanks of the brethren were at one moved for the true fraternal manner in which the W.M. of Lodge One and All had acted in the matter, and the brethren unanimously desired Bro. Richard Pearce to use his influence with the Prov. G.M., and, if possible, to obtain his assent to the general wish of the brethren of the province. Among the numerous visitors were brethren from St. Martin's Liskeard (No. 750); Dunhevel, Launceston (No. 1061); One and All, Bodmin (No. 413); Fortitude, Truro (No. 153); Phoenix, Truro (No. 415); Love and Honour, Falmouth (No. 89); Druids, Redruth (No. 850); and from Mount Sinai, Penzance (No. 142.) As the evening wore on, the brethren departed for the different trains, eastward and westward, and the thanks of all the brethren are due to the Cornwall Railway Company for their kindness in issuing for their accommodation return tickets at single fares. Those brethren who remained at Lostwithiel for the night were enabled to enjoy each other's society until an advanced hour of the evening, and thus, with the Masonic toast "To all poor and distressed Masons," concluded one of the

happiest festivals that has been celebrated in the Province of Cornwall for many years past.

DURHAM.

HARTLEPOOL.—*St. Helen's Lodge* (No. 774).—On Thursday, the 16th ult., there was a Master Masons' Lodge convened, at which there was an unusually large muster of members and visiting brethren. The business of the evening consisted of one raising and two initiations. Lodge being opened in due form, and Bro. William Sutton having satisfied the lodge of his faithfulness, sincerity, and proficiency; the fidelity with which he had kept locked up within his heart the secrets of our Order; the truthfulness and honesty of his intentions and wishes; and the integrity of his motives in joining the ancient Craft, and the advancement he had made as Entered Apprentice and Fellow-Craftsman, was duly raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, the ceremony being conducted by the W.M., Bro. Jas. Groves, Bros. S. Armstrong, P.M., acting as S.W.; Cuningham, Sec., acting J.D.; Huntly, J.W.; and Nathan I.G. Amongst those present were some visitors.—Bros. M. D. Brann, of the Neptune Lodge (No. 190), Ireland, initiated, we believe, at the St. John's Lodge, Malta; Sam. Woodburn, P.M. No. 153, Ireland; Isaac Newman, No. 974. At the conclusion of this interesting ceremony the lodge was closed, after, however, two gentlemen, who had been proposed to be ballotted for, and, if elected, to be initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. A lodge of emergency was then fixed for Wednesday, the 23rd inst., when F. H. E. Buckholtz, master mariner, Stepenitz Prussia, would be ballotted for, and, if elected, initiated. The brethren afterwards retired to refreshment, and the evening was closed in harmony.

GATESHEAD.—*Borough Lodge* (No. 614).—This lodge was opened on Monday, October 21, by P.M. Bro. Wycergang, in the temporary absence of the W.M., Bro. A. Gillespie assisted by the officers of the lodge, and a good muster of members and visitors. Bro. C. J. Banister acted as P.M. The minutes of the last lodge were read and confirmed. Two brethren being present wishing to receive the 3rd degree, were examined by the W.M. Bro. A. Gillespie, as to their proficiency in the former degrees, and were afterwards raised to that sublime degree by the W.M., delivering the ceremony with great precision and earnestness. The rest of the business brought before the lodge being concluded, it was closed in due form with solemn prayer.

KENT.

CHATHAM.—*Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity* (No. 20).—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., the brethren of this lodge were honoured by a visit from the R.W. Prov. G.M., Viscount Holmesdale, M.P. for the county. The lodge was called for 5 P.M., and about fifty brethren assembled to meet his Lordship, who arrived about 6 P.M., and was conducted into the lodge-room by a Board of Past Masters, and saluted according to ancient custom. The business of the evening consisted of a raising and passing, both of which ceremonies were performed by the W.M., Bro. Cooley. Previous to the lodge being closed, it was unanimously resolved that the best thanks of the lodge be given to the Prov. G.M. for the honour of his visit. The brethren then adjourned to a most elegant banquet consisting of every delicacy of the season, under the presidency of the W.M., supported on his right by the Prov. G.M. and several officers of the garrison; on his left by Bro. Ashley, P.D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Chas. Isaacs, Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Saul Isaacs, P. Prov. J. G.W., and about forty other brethren.—After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the W.M. requested the brethren to fill a bumper to the health of the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Lord Holmesdale, who had that evening honoured the lodge with his presence, remarking that, whether on the battle-field or in the senate, his lordship had proved himself worthy of the province over which he presided. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) His lordship replied at some length, expressing the great pleasure it gave him to accept the invitation of Bro. Charles Isaacs to visit the oldest lodge in his province. He congratulated the brethren on the excellent working of the lodge, and was pleased to find that No. 20 still retained its proud position, which he felt confident it would never lose while so ably worked by its W.M. and officers.—The health of Bro. Ashley, P.D. Prov. G.M., and the Father of the Lodge, also the W.M., Bro. Cooley, were well received.—The health of the Past Masters was responded to by Bro. Chas. Isaacs, who remarked that he had been a member nearly 19 years, and scarcely absent a night from his duties.—The Wardens and assistant officers were responded to by Bro. I. I. Solomon.—The health of the visitors was responded to by Bro. Captain Boyce, who assured the brethren it gave them, the visitors, the greatest pleasure in being present on this most interesting occasion.—The enjoyment of the evening was greatly enhanced by the excellent singing of Bros. Burfield, Cuthbertson, and others. His lordship did not retire until a late hour, highly pleased at his reception. Bro. Charles

Isaacs had the pleasure of entertaining his lordship at his residence in Milton-terrace, his lordship not leaving Chatham until the following morning.

FOLKSTONE.—*Temple Lodge* (No. 816).—The brethren of this lodge, on Monday the 21st ult., were visited by the D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Dobson, at a lodge held at the Town Hall, the use of which was kindly granted by the Worshipful the Mayor. Several brethren of the lodge of "Peace and Harmony," Dover, and of the "Invicta" lodge, Ashford, were present. At the conclusion of the business of the lodge the brethren retired to the Rose Hotel, to a banquet prepared by Bro. R. Medhurst. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the meeting broke up at an early hour.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—A special meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemason's Hall, on Thursday, the 24th ultimo. In the unavoidable absence from Leicester of the W.M., the chair was taken and the ceremony for which the lodge was summoned was performed by the immediate Past Master, Bro. Captain Brewin. There were also present Bros. Willey and Millican, P.M.'s, and about twelve other brethren; the only visitor was Bro. Harrison, the manager of the Theatre Royal, a member of a lodge at Jersey. The lodge having been opened, a ballot was taken for Captain Francis Henry Knight, of the merchant service, who, being unanimously elected, was duly initiated into Freemasonry. After the business of the evening was concluded by the lecture on the Tracing Board, which was delivered with Bro. Brewin's usual efficiency, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, under the presidency of Bro. Willey, P.M.

OXFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

[From our own Reporter.]

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Corn Exchange for the city of Oxford with Masonic honours having been fixed for Wednesday last, the city, from an early period of the morning, presented a very animated appearance, colours being exhibited from many of the public buildings, and the brethren and their friends arriving by trains from the surrounding districts. At eleven o'clock the brethren assembled in the Masonic Hall, Alfred-street, when the Prov. Grand Lodge was opened by the R.W. Prov. G.M., Capt. Henry Atkyns Bowyer, M.A., who was supported by Bro. Ald. Spiers, D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Ald. Sadler, Prov. G.W., Mayor; Bro. Councillor Thompson, Prov. G. Treas., Sheriff; Bro. Shute, Prov. G.M. of Bristol; Rev. G. A. W. Bowyer, Prov. G. Chap., and a large number of other brethren.

Lodge having been opened, the Prov. G.M. addressed the brethren, and explained that, having been requested by the Mayor and Council to lay the foundation stone of the new Corn Exchange with Masonic honours, he had readily undertaken to do so—believing that it was not only advantageous for the Order, but also tended to the best interests of society, that they should take some part in such ceremonies. They had but few opportunities of taking part in public proceedings in that province. It gave him great pleasure to accept the invitation to lay the foundation stone of the new Corn Exchange, and he thanked the brethren for attending in such numbers as he then saw present.

Bro. SPIERS, the D. Prov. G.M., having explained the order of the proceedings, a procession, headed by the band of the Oxford City Rifle Corps was formed, under the direction of Bros. Brunton, Park, Carrier Thompson, and George Taunton, Prov. G. Dirs. of Cers., and Bros. Cave, Gandy, Pyne, Steane, and Sammans, Prov. Grand Stewards; the brethren being in the usual Masonic costume (black dress, with white gloves), and wearing craft clothing and jewels.

The procession, in which there could not have been fewer than 300 brethren, having been formed, it marched to the site of the intended building, at the rear of the Town-hall, St. Aldate's-street. Arrived at the entrance to the ground, the brethren halted and allowed the members of Grand Lodge to proceed to their allotted position for the performance of the ceremony, a platform having been erected for the special accommodation of the brethren taking part in it, the remainder of a semi-circle being occupied by ladies and other friends of the committee having the management of the ceremony.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the brethren were assembled in due order, and the Prov. G.M., Captain H. Atkyns Bowyer, M.A., proceeded with the ceremony, assisted by Mr. Alderman Spiers, the D. Prov. G.M.; Mr. Alderman Sadler, P. Prov. G.W., the Mayor of Oxford; Mr. Councillor Thompson, P. Prov. G.W.; the Sheriff of Oxford and other members of the corporation, and a large number of brethren.

The Prov. G. Chaplain having opened the proceedings with prayer, an excellent choir sung an anthem, after which the Prov. G. Treas., by the Prov. G. Master's command, deposited in the cavity a phial containing various coins of the present reign, a copy of the *Times* of that day, of an Oxford newspaper, and of the programme of the day.

The D. Prov. G.M. next read the following inscription engraved on a copper plate, which was placed in the stone:—"On the 30th day of October, A.D., 1861, and in the 25th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Foundation Stone of this Corn Exchange of the City of Oxford was laid according to ancient custom, and with Masonic rites, by Henry Atkyns Bowyer, Esquire, M.A., Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of Oxfordshire, Alderman C. J. Sadler, Mayor, and Councillor W. Thompson, Sheriff, in the presence of the Council of the City of Oxford, and a large assemblage of ladies and citizens. S. Lipscomb Seckham, Architect. John Dover, Builder."

The stone having been properly adjusted, the Prov. G.M. proved it by the plumb rule delivered to him by the Prov. J. G.W., by the level delivered to him by the Prov. S.G.W., and by the square delivered to him by the D. Prov. G.M. The Mayor then delivered him the mallet, with which the Prov. G.M. gave the stone three knocks, and delivered to the builder the several implements for his use. The plans of the building were next presented by the Prov. G. Supt. of the Works to the Prov. G.M., who, having approved them, delivered them to the architect for his guidance. The brethren bearing the consecrating vessels belonging to Grand Lodge—which had been brought to Oxford for the occasion, in the care of Bro. Payne, the Grand Tyler—having handed them to the Prov. G.M., he strewed the stone with corn as an emblem of plenty, wine as an emblem of joy, and oil as an emblem of comfort, and the Prov. G.M. declared the stone to be duly laid, according to ancient custom, and expressed a hope that, through the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe, the city might be ever crowned with plenty—its inhabitants enjoying the utmost happiness and comfort. He also expressed the gratification which he and the brethren had felt in acceding to the request of the aldermen and council of Oxford to lay the foundation stone of so useful a building with Masonic honours.

Bro. Alderman SADLER, the mayor, then addressed the company, and as an old Mason, thanked the Prov. G.M. and brethren for the honour conferred upon the city in laying the foundation stone of their New Corn Exchange. It had been said that Oxford was a hundred years behind the rest of the kingdom; but, whatever they had been, they were certainly progressing now—this being the third foundation stone of structures for the benefit of the city which he had assisted in laying during his mayoralty—he having had the distinguished honour of being four times Mayor. A few months since he assisted at the laying of the foundation stone of the High-bridge, a work which would prove of the greatest importance to the city; since that they had laid the foundation stone of new water-works, which would shortly be completed, and prove of the greatest benefit both to the university and the inhabitants; and that day they had crowned the whole by laying the foundation stone of a New Corn Exchange, which was eminently called for by the growing importance and increasing trade of the city. He considered they had been most fortunate in obtaining so eligible a site for the building, and he trusted that in a few months they would again meet to congratulate themselves on its completion; and that it might prove, as he had no doubt it would, a lasting blessing to the city of Oxford.

A psalm having been sung, and the Prov. G. Chap. having delivered the benediction, the band of the Oxford City Rifle Corps played "God Save the Queen," after which the proceedings were brought to a conclusion by three hearty cheers, and the brethren re-formed in procession and returned to their hall for the completion of their masonic ceremonies.

On re-assembling in the hall, the Prov. G.M. again expressed the gratification he felt in having had the opportunity of laying the foundation stone of so important a building as a Corn Exchange—thanked the brethren for their attendance in such large numbers—and the directors of the ceremonies, for the admirable manner in which the procession had been formed and the arrangements had been carried out—and moved that a record of the proceedings should be entered on the minutes of Prov. Grand Lodge.

This having been agreed to, the lodge was closed in due form.

Shortly after two o'clock, between four and five hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to a very elegant *déjeuner*, given in the Town Hall by the Sheriff, Bro. Thompson, who presided, supported by Bros. Capt. Bowyer, Prov. G.M.; Alderman Spiers, D. Prov. G.M.; Alderman Sadler, Mayor; Alderman Browning; Bro. Shute, Prov. G.M., Bristol, &c.

The usual loyal toasts having been drunk, the Sheriff proposed "The Army and Navy," which was responded to by Captain Cummins.

The MAYOR said he had been honoured by having the next toast entrusted to him, and it was one which would require but few words from him to recommend it, as it was sure to call forth their warmest feelings in responding to it. It was the health of the gentleman who had taken the principal part in the ceremony of the day. (Hear, hear.) He was a gentleman universally respected by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, whilst he was beloved by all who, like himself, had the honour of his friendship. He possessed every quality that could adorn an English gentleman, and he was not only a good man, but a good Mason; and he might here observe to the ladies that, if he was a good Mason, he must be a good man. (Cheers.) He gave them "Health, long life, and happiness to Captain Bowyer." (Cheers.)

Captain BOWYER, Prov. G.M., need not say that he felt most grateful for the compliment paid him by the manner in which they had responded to the toast so kindly proposed by his respected brother the Mayor, who he felt had given too flattering a character of him, and whose partiality towards him, he feared, rendered him a too favourable judge of his virtues or his vices. He could assure them that he felt highly flattered when he was requested by the Council to lay the foundation stone of their new Corn Exchange, assisted by his brother Masons. He thanked his brethren for having attended in such large numbers as they had done that day, and also the ladies who had shed the light of their presence on the proceedings, and thus gave a happy presage of its prosperity. He loved Freemasonry not for any mysteries which it might be supposed to possess, but because of the advantages he felt it conferred upon the world, by binding men together in acts of usefulness and charity; and here, without trenching upon the secrets of the Order, he might assure the ladies that men who were good Masons were sure to prove most faithful and loving husbands. (Cheers and laughter.) He sincerely thanked them for the compliment paid him, and wished every success to the building the foundation stone of which they had laid that day, trusting it would add to the prosperity of the city. (Cheers.)

The next toast drunk was "The Representatives of the County, City, and University of Oxford in Parliament."

The SHERIFF had now to ask them to drink to the health of the oldest Mason in the room, he having been, he believed, almost half a century a member of the Craft. He alluded to their respected Mayor. (Cheers.) He had four times filled that distinguished position, and he was sure that few men had passed so long a life making less enemies or more friends.

The MAYOR begged them to accept the best thanks of a grateful heart for the compliment just paid him. He, indeed, felt proud of the position he held, having been four times elected Mayor of Oxford—a compliment never paid to any other individual—and though the duties of the office were occasionally somewhat onerous, he performed them cheerfully and willingly, there being nothing dearer to his heart than the welfare and prosperity of his native city. His friend, the Sheriff, had alluded to him as the oldest Mason in the room. He was so, and he believed he might also say in the province, it being now forty-five years since he was initiated in the Alfred Lodge. He loved Masonry, because it taught them to love and fear God—inculcated the practice of every moral and social virtue—and impressed upon them to uphold and support the honor of their native land. (Cheers.) He had never regretted having been made a Mason—but he had occasionally regretted they could not oftener have the ladies with them. (Cheers.) Indeed, there never had been but one lady Mason, the hon. Mrs. St. Leger—who having in the gratification of her curiosity discovered the secrets of the order, there remained no help for it but to make her a Mason, and to the honour of her sex be it told, she never betrayed the secrets. (Cheers.) He was proud to see the ladies present with them that day

"For no mortals could more, the ladies adore,
Than a free and accepted Mason."

The proceedings of the day had given him unmixed gratification and he begged again to return the thanks of himself and the Council of Oxford to Captain Bowyer for having so readily undertaken to lay the foundation stone of a building which he felt was destined to be of great benefit to the city and county generally. He trusted that in a few months it would be completed without accident, and that, by God's blessing, it might be destined to add to the prosperity of his native city. (Cheers.)

CAPT. BOWYER hoped he might be allowed to propose the health of his friend, the Sheriff. (Loud applause.) The manner in which the name of his distinguished brother had been received convinced him that he need do no more than propose the toast—he would, therefore, only say that Bro. Thompson was universally loved and respected as a honest and upright man, to know whom was indeed a honour to be proud of. (Cheers.)

The SHERIFF briefly returned thanks. It was the first time since he

had been Sheriff that he had had the opportunity of meeting his fellow citizens, but he sincerely hoped it would not be the last.

"The health of the Vice Chancellor and Authorities of the University," acknowledged by the Rev. Dr. Cotton, of Worcester, Pro. Vice Chancellor, "The Committee of the Corn Exchange," responded to by Ald. Browning, "The Agriculture of the County," "The Ladies," and one or two other toasts having been drunk, the company separated, the whole of the proceedings of the day having given the utmost satisfaction to all who had the privilege of taking part in them.

WALES (SOUTH.)

MONMOUTHSHIRE, ABERGAVENNY.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 1120).—A regular lodge was held on Friday, Oct. 25th, being the first meeting of the brethren since their adjournment from their duties in July. Bros. Lloyd and Edmund Steel were passed to the second degree, and there was a proposal of a gentleman as fit and proper to join the Craft. The Treasurer informed the brethren that the funds were in an increasingly improving condition, and the brethren separated after refreshment, at their usual early hour, well satisfied that their second year of existence under the presidency of Bro. Higginson as their W.M. would be as satisfactory and pleasing as the first.

BRECKNOCK.—*Brecknock Lodge* (No. 936).—The new Masonic Lodge-room of the Loyal Brecknock Lodge (No. 936) was opened at the Town Hall, on Oct. 23, 1861. The room has been newly and handsomely furnished in Masonic style, and the opening was honoured with the presence of a number of visiting brethren from Abergavenny and other places, among whom were Bros. Higginson, W.M., 1120, Abergavenny; Eve, W.M., 556, Leamington; Greening, 48, Bath; J. Smith, W. Gait, W. Saunders, Thos. Evans, Henry Jeffreys, James Edwards, and Phillip Morgan, of Abergavenny. The lodge was opened by the W.M., John Davies, Esq., M.D., and the subsequent business conducted by the W.M. of the Abergavenny Lodge. At the conclusion of the business of the lodge the brethren, to the number of 34, adjourned to the Swan Hotel, where an elegant dinner was served. The chair was filled by the W.M., who proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were warmly received, as were those of the Earl of Zetland, the G. Master of England, the Prov. G. Master, &c. The toast of the Visiting Brethren was responded to by Bro. Higginson, who expressed himself highly pleased with his visit, and the manner in which the lodge had been prepared, and his willingness at all times to render any assistance within his power to further the interests of the lodge, which he predicted would ere long become one of the first in South Wales. Numerous other toasts were given and responded to, and the meeting was kept up with true Masonic feeling.

YORKSHIRE: WEST.

HOLMFIRTH.—*Holme Valley Lodge* (No. 937).—On Friday, the 18th inst., the regular lodge meeting was held at the Victoria Hotel. Bro. J. M. Woodhead and his staff of officers, were early in their attendance, and the business of the evening was conducted in perfect harmony. The lodge, on this occasion, assumed more than ordinary gaiety and excitement, from the fact that several officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, in answer to the W.M.'s invitation, had intimated an intention to be present. Accordingly, on the arrival of the 7.45 P.M. train, Bros. the R. W. Geo. Fearnley, M.D., D. Prov. G.M.; the Rev. J. Senior, LL.D., G. Chap., Prov. S.G.W.; Thomas Robinson, Prov. G. Reg.; Richard R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; W. Scott, M.D., Prov. S.G.D., were announced. There were also present a large number of visiting brethren from the neighbouring lodges of Peace, (No. 174), Harmony, (No. 342), Huddersfield, (No. 365), Candour, (No. 422), and Truth, (No. 768)—among whom we noticed Bro. B. Hutchinson, W.M. of the Huddersfield Lodge; Bro. Hardy, W.M. of the Lodge of Truth; Bro. Win. Smith, and Rev. J. Thomas. There were also of the Holme Valley Lodge, P.M.'s C. Taylor, J. Mellor, Prov. G.D.; G. N. Nelson, and J. Burton. The Rev. John Fearon, Incumbent of Holme Bridge, was initiated into the order by Bro. W. W. Scott, M.D., P.M. 342, Prov. S.G.D.; assisted by the Rev. J. Senior, LL.D., G. Chap., P.M. 727, Prov. S.G.W., in a masterly style. The other lodge business being concluded, upwards of thirty of the brethren sat down to an excellent repast, which was served up by our worthy Bro. Taylor, with his usual good taste. On returning to the lodge room, the W.M. gave from his chair successively "The Queen," "The Prince Consort, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," which latter toast was briefly responded to by Bro. Lieut. Harpin, of the Holmfirth Rifle Corps; next came "The M.W. the Grand Master of England, the R.W. the D.G.M., and the rest of the officers of Grand Lodge," which was responded to by Bro. Dr. Senior, in an appropriate speech, in which he very touchingly alluded to the loss

which the Holme Valley Lodge had suffered by the death of his late much esteemed Bro. Floyd, whose striking likeness hung on the wall of the room in which he was then speaking. Then came successively "The Prov. G.M.," "The D. Prov. G.M., and the rest of the Prov. Grand Officers," which were ably responded to by Bro. Dr. Fearnley. Bro. T. G. Nelson, Sec., then proposed the health of the "Visiting Brethren;" Dr. Fearnley, "Prosperity to the Holme Valley Lodge;" Bro. Harpin, "The Newly Initiated;" and Bro. Thos. Dyson, "Masons' Wives, and Masons' Sweethearts," which were all appropriately responded to. Bro. J. Wood presided at the pianoforte, which added greatly to the harmony of the evening.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWCASTLE.—*Lodge of Instruction* (No. 24).—This lodge was opened on Tuesday, October 29, by the W.M., Bro. J. Symington, assisted by Bros. Scott, S.W., Winter, J.W., Oliver, Sec., Smith, S.D., Loades, J.D., Baily, I.G., and a good muster of members. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Smith read over the list of Masonic works which the committee have decided to purchase for the library connected with this Lodge of Instruction, comprising all the best works published. Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., gave the lecture on the tracing boards in the first and second degrees. Several brethren were proposed as joining members. Portions of the constitutions and bye-laws of lodges were discussed, and the lodge was closed at 9:30.

SCOTLAND.

AYR.—The Quarterly Communication of the Ayr lodges (Nos. 124, 130, 165, and 204) was held under the auspices of the Lodge Ayr and Renfrew Militia St. Paul (No. 204), on the night of Monday, October 14. The brethren met in the hall of the preceding lodge, but so numerous was the attendance, that the ingenuity of the stewards utterly failed in affording even standing-room to the visitors, long before the commencement of business, and as the ever recurring *report* from the N.W. seemed sadly to perplex the Orient, whose means of accommodation were completely exhausted, an adjournment was agreed upon, and a deputation sent in quest of a suitable place in which to hold the meeting. Meanwhile business was proceeded with—the only note-worthy point being the decision of the brethren, on the motion of Bro. Archibald Rae, seconded by Bro. J. Williamson, henceforth to celebrate the festival of St. John under one roof—the presidency of the meetings being held alternately by the Masters and Wardens of the respective lodges. In accordance with this arrangement, the Ayr lodges will unite in holding their grand annual meeting on the evening of the 27th December next, in the Assembly Rooms, the gavel being wielded by the Master of the senior lodge in town, to wit, Ayr Kilwinning (No. 124). The dispensation of the quarterly charities having been arranged, and other matters disposed of, the brethren adjourned, and, led by the office-bearers of St. Paul, marched in order of procession to the Wheat Sheaf Hall, where the pillars of the lodge were re-erected, and the brethren handed over to the special care of the "Junior" (Bro. Stevenson), the ring of whose gavel fell like music on the ears of the expectant F.C.'s. All being charged S. and W., and the standing toasts pledged, R.W.M. Telfer gave, "Mother Kilwinning, coupled with the health of her Junior Warden," which was duly acknowledged by the R.W. Jun. Prov. Grand Warden as representing the Mother Lodge, and who afterwards, in the name of the visiting lodges, proposed the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Lodge St. Paul," coupling with it the name of the R.W.M. Telfer.—Bro. LYON was gratified at being present at what might not inaptly be called the inauguration, for Masonic purposes at least, of the splendid hall under whose roof his mother lodge had so very unexpectedly been called to unfurl her banner. St. Paul's had for a long series of years been in a flourishing condition, and the appearance of so many old familiar faces at the *reunion* of that evening, the absence of everything approaching to disunion, and the hearty countenance vouchsafed by the sister lodges, were sure auguries of the continued success of Lodge 204; it had ever held a respectable position among its peers, and seemed destined still to do so, if they might judge from the number of intrants which the returns of the Grand Lodge showed as hailing from St. Paul's. In this respect it stood second on the list of Ayrshire lodges.—The toast was well received, and suitably responded to by the Master, who gave successively, "Ayr Kilwinning, and its R.W.M., Bro. Guthrie," "Operative, and R.W.M. Kelly," "Royal Arch, and D. M. Hunter"—each lodge receiving the usual honours. The Deputy Master (Bro. Laurie), the Wardens (Bros. W. Chambers and R. Stevenson), and the Secretary of St. Paul (Bro. M'Phie), were all complimented for the way in which they

filled their respective offices.—In his remarks, Bro. HUNTER showed the power of the Press over even the Craft; the hint given through the *Ayr Advertiser* by its Masonic reporter, the previous Thursday, had had a potent influence in bringing together such a large number of brethren as had met that night in quarterly communication.—A special bumper was craved by Bro. RAE, in honour of Bro. Capt. D. M'Donald, whom he characterised as "one who could tread the streets of Ayr without a stain on his character, Masonically or otherwise.—Bro. CAPT. BROWN made a tasteful response, on his health being proposed from the chair—giving expression to his feelings in language something like that of the poet who sang:—

"And after many roaming years,
How sweet it is to come,
To the dwelling-place of former days—
My first, my dearest home."

Thus with toast, song, and speechlet did the happy hours pass. The singing of Bros. Inglis, C. Brown, and Livingstone was much admired, while the humorous ballads of that *droll* son of St. Paul, Bro. J. Sharp, contributed greatly to the mirthfulness of the brethren, and were *encored* to the echo. "Absent Friends" were not forgotten—Bros. Mills and M'Guffie of New Zealand coming in for special notice. The rule of the lodge was shortly before low twelve transferred to the W., the last C.C. attended to, and one of the pleasantest Masonic meetings we ever attended brought to a happy termination. Excepting the Town and County Rooms, the hall in which the above meeting was held is the finest in Ayr, and supplies a desideratum long felt by the community. It was built from designs drawn on the trestle-board of the Deputy-Master of the Royal Arch; it is 38ft. long by 25ft. broad, the ceiling being 15ft. in height. The hall is well lighted, and affords ample accommodation in the shape of ante-rooms, orchestra, &c., and is of easy access. It would make a magnificent Masonic Temple, under whose dome the mystic rites of \square , \wedge , and \star might be celebrated on the grandest scale; and could the brethren of the four local lodges be brought to meet on common ground, it would materially lessen their expenditure for rent, &c., and tend, we think, to promote that cordiality and fraternal union which appears at present to exist between them.—*Ayr Advertiser*.

GLASGOW.—*Lodge Union and Crown* (No. 103).—On the evening of Tuesday, the 29th ult., the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, headed by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Donald Campbell, visited the above lodge. The books of the Treasurer and Secretary of the lodge were inspected by the office-bearers of the Provincial Grand Lodge present for that purpose, and were found ordinarily well kept, only a few improvements requiring to be suggested. Bro. John Boyd, R.W.M., together with his Wardens and other office-bearers, discharged the duties of their respective chairs very efficiently. This visit was the first of a regular series which the Provincial Grand Lodge has organised to take place during the ensuing three months to the nineteen lodges forming the Masonic province of Glasgow.

ROYAL ORDER.—The Provincial Grand Lodge for the West of Scotland of this order, met on Monday, the 28th, in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow—the Prov. G.M. Comp. Donald Campbell, presiding. Dr. E. W. Pritchard, acting Senior Grand Guardian (in the absence of Comp. Reid, who was absent from family afflictions), F. A. Barrow, Junior Grand Guardian, C. M. Donaldson, Grand Examiner, &c. The P.G.M. explained that he had called the meeting for the purpose of advancing to the order of H.R.M., and promoting to that of the R.S.Y.C.S., Bro. J. Mure Steele, solicitor, Airdree. Comp. Donaldson introduced the aspirant for the honour with his usual ability, and the ceremonial of knighting was conferred in the most solemn manner by the P.G.M. At the conclusion, the P.G.M. warmly eulogised Comp. Dr. Pritchard for the able manner in which he had discharged the duty of Senior Grand Guardian of the province for the first time. The members resident in the West of Scotland dine together on the 8th proximo, a reunion anxiously looked forward to as forming the means of spending a happy and delightful meeting.

AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE.—Numerous as have been the festive celebrations, and fashionable *reunions* within the walls of the Exhibition building few can bear comparison with the brilliant spectacle there presented on Aug. 15th, the occasion of the "Grand Masonic Ball," in aid of the funds of the Masonic Charities. It is undeniable, though by some it

may be thought paradoxical (perhaps the ladies think so?) that the "brethren of the mystic tie" are as great adepts in the art of display as they are reputed to be in speculation and secrecy; and if their achievements in these be only equal to their successes in that, they must as a class be always as pleased with themselves as on occasions like the present they are pleasing to others. Nothing could be better calculated to impress the uninitiated with the force of this observation than the peculiar character of the decorations of the ball room, the furnishing of the supper table, and the gorgeous attire of a numerous section of the company. Besides the ordinary hangings of festoons of evergreens and flowers around and between the pillars, there were disposed along the galleries the Knights Templars' elaborate silken banners, the banners of the Royal Arch Masons, and other insignia in the form of spears, shields, and statues, lending to the place somewhat the air of a feudal hall. In front of the recess formed by the organ-loft stood the massive gilt pillars of Solomon's Temple, surmounted by globes; while upon the walls hung the chapter banners, and the tracing boards—*rose croix* and ordinary. A gas illumination of the square and compass, high in front of the organ, contrasted with the Royal Arms and an illumination of the letters V. R. on the opposite gallery. Instead of the dais at the eastern end of the hall, there was a verdant alcove enclosing a pretty fountain, which threw up its jets *d'eau* to freshen and cool the air. A corresponding fountain, which, however, did not work, stood in front of the western recess, where couches were placed for the viceregal party. Large mirrors placed at intervals around the room, were found to be as convenient as effective in reflecting the various objects forming the naval ornament of the interior. Supper was laid in the galleries, and without exaggeration the tables were loaded with some of the highest achievements of the culinary art. The works in sugar were of an extraordinary character, exhibiting structures such as heretofore we had read of, but not seen:—the Temple of Solomon, another of Thebes, the Tower of Babel, and other memorials of the ante-Christian and mediæval eras. The company numbered between four hundred and fifty and five hundred ladies and gentlemen, who had all arrived by eleven o'clock. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Barkly were present. It is but just to our fair readers to state that the ladies were attired in the most becoming style, the new spring fashions being for the first time shown in Melbourne. It appeared almost a reversal of the due order of things for the gentlemen to have the gold and jewels so much to themselves. Some of the Masons wore very rich regalia. Dancing commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and was continued without intermission till midnight. The company then proceeded to supper. Captain Standish, the Prov. G.M., (E. C.), occupied the chair, Sir Henry Barkly sitting on his right hand. The only toasts drunk were "The Queen and the Craft," with honours, and "His Excellency the Governor" with three times three. His Excellency acknowledged the compliment, and, though not a brother Mason, passed a high eulogium upon the Craft. Dancing was resumed after supper, and kept up till an early hour in the morning. —*Melbourne Herald.*

ROYAL ARCH.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The following report of the Committee of General Purposes will be presented to Grand Chapter on Wednesday next.

To the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England.

The Committee of General Purposes beg to report that they have examined the accounts from the 13th July to the 16th October, 1861, which they find to be as follows:—

Balance, 13th July, 1861	£144	14	7
Subsequent receipts	120	7	6
	£265	2	1
Disbursements, including a purchase of £300 3 per cent consols	359	9	11
Leaving a balance of	£205	12	2

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

The committee beg also to report that, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last quarterly convocation of the Grand Chapter, having reference to an objection raised by the Grand Chapter of Canada, against the recent grant of a Royal Arch Charter for a chapter to be attached to the Dalhousie Lodge (No. 835), at Ottawa,

Canada, West, on the alleged grounds that the establishing of such chapter was in controvention of the terms on which the Grand Chapter of Canada had been recognised by the Supreme Grand Chapter, they have carefully examined all the correspondence that has passed between the Grand Masters and Grand Lodges of England and of Canada, and also between the respective authorities on behalf of the Grand Chapters of the two countries; and they beg to call the attention of Grand Chapter to the fact that, in the letter of the Grand Secretary, of the 16th December, 1858, written by command of the M.W. Grand Master, the rights and privileges of all lodges and individual Masons holding under the Grand Lodge of England, were especially reserved, in the following words:—"As, however, there are some few lodges in Canada West who have signified their desire to retain their attachment to, and immediate connection with, the Grand Lodge of England, from whom they received the warrants, the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master feel that they are not at liberty to withdraw their protection from such lodges against their will, and therefore claim for them, from the Grand Lodge of Canada, recognition of their present position with all their Masonic privileges, and those of their members respectively. The M.W. Grand Master feels that this is simply an act of justice, and based on the same principle as that enunciated in your communication." And these rights and privileges were acknowledged by the Grand Master of Canada (Bro. Wm. M. Wilson), in a letter, dated the 9th February, 1859, addressed to the M.W. Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, in the following words:—"I have ever held and frequently expressed, the opinion that any subordinate lodge preferring to continue under their English warrant had a perfect and undoubted right to do so; and were entitled, not only to a recognition from us, but to all their Masonic privileges." The committee also find in the letter of the Grand Scribe B, dated the 10th of February, 1860, announcing the recognition of the Grand Chapter of Canada by the Supreme Grand Chapter, the following words, viz.:—"I am instructed to state that, in the name and on behalf of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, they, the Grand Principals, fully recognise the Grand Chapter of Canada; reserving, however, to all chapters now in Canada who are still holding charters under the Grand Chapter of England, and also to all English Royal Arch Masons, all their rights, titles, and privileges, as fully and freely as though the Grand Chapter of Canada had not been formed."

It will therefore be seen that in every instance have the rights and privileges of lodges, and of the members of those lodges, been fully reserved; and the committee are of opinion that the great privilege of every Mason initiated under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, is that of taking all his degrees in full under that constitution; and it is "declared and pronounced"—in accordance with the arrangements entered into under the Act of Union, in 1813, that—"pure Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees and no more, viz.: those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch."

It has always been held by the Grand Chapter that the brethren of every lodge have the inalienable right of seeking to have a Royal Arch Chapter attached to the lodge, in order to enable them to complete their degrees, if they wish to do so, and in case of there not being sufficient Royal Arch Chapters in the neighbourhood.

The Committee therefore feel that under the arrangements entered into between the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of England, and the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Canada, they have not only the right, but are bound to afford to all lodges and Masons in Canada, holding under the Grand Lodge of England, the means of completing under the English Constitution their degrees, if they do not already possess them, by attaching a chapter to each lodge. But it is perfectly clear that, inasmuch as the Grand Master of England has pledged himself not to grant any new warrants for lodges in Canada, the power of the Grand Chapter is limited to those lodges already existing in Canada; and no new chapter can be granted, excepting in connection with a lodge existing prior to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada by the Grand Lodge of England, at the quarterly communication holden on the 1st December, 1858.

The Committee have further to report that they have received a petition from the Chapter of Harmony (No. 387), Gosport, praying for permission to remove the chapter to Fareham, in consequence of the Lodge of Harmony, to which the chapter is attached, having been removed to that town; and they, therefore, recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

METROPOLITAN.

ROBERT BURNS CHAPTER (No. 25).—This numerous Chapter held their first convocation for the season at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday last, Comps. Harrison, M.E.Z.; Collard, H.; Guest, J.; Watson, E. *pro tem*; L. Gassick, N.; Kirby, P.S. *pro tem*.

Bros. Samuel Adams and Hammond were exalted to the acme of Masonry. The P.Z.'s present were Comps. Watson, Blackburn, Newton, Robinson, Kirby, and Allen, with about 40 companions. The usual Arch Masonic toasts were given, when Comp. W. Watson proposed the health of the M.E.Z., and stated that the M.E.Z. was the 18th Principal of the Chapter, and he assured the companions that he had never heard the "Symbolical lecture" given the first time in so clear, distinct, and masterly a manner as it had been given that evening by the M.E.Z.; but it was well known that whatever Comp. Harrison undertook, it was always done well.—The M.E.Z. in returning thanks, observed that more had been said of him than he quite deserved. It was all very well for Comp. Watson to speak well of him, for, in fact, Comp. Watson was his master, and whatever was said of him must reflect on Comp. Watson, for, with the exception that he was a willing and attentive scholar, he could take no praise to himself, but he supposed that was the reason that he had had such honourable mention; and he could assure the Chapter he did not intend it to lose any of its fame or lustre through him. He felt, he might say, the same of his two coadjutors, Comps. Collard and Guest; he could also say the same of the remaining officers, and he had no doubt that the Robert Burns Chapter would maintain its standing "second to none."—The newly-exalted Comps. Adams and Hammond, assured the Chapter that they thought themselves (although unconsciously) honoured in having been proposed and exalted in the Chapter as Masons; they heard much of it, and from the impressive manner the ceremony and mysteries had been communicated, they considered the degree most beautiful, and hoped, but yet feared they should be a long time before they filled such an honourable position.—Comp. Wm. Blackburn, on behalf of the P.Z.'s., observed that the M.E.Z. had said so much in their favour that he could not think of anything to say in addition, but assured the Chapter that any of the P.Z.'s. thought it not only a duty but a pleasure to give any instruction to the members if they required to advance in Arch Masonry.—Comp. Collard, H., in reply, said he was exalted in the Chapter, and hoped to obtain its highest honors, and although he had been rusticated for some time (the Grotto Retreat, Twickenham), he was particularly pleased to find that the M.E.Z. did not consider that he had become "rusty." He considered the Burns Chapter to be A1, and soon after he was exalted he determined by study and perseverance to obtain the highest honor the Chapter could give, that of M.E.Z., and if by the suffrages of the companions he obtained it, he was certain he should obtain not only the esteem of the P.Z.'s. but of the Chapter generally.—Comp. States, 778, on behalf of the visitors, could only say that he fully endorsed all that had been said by previous companions, and that the Burns Chapter was second to none. The evening was enlivened by the vocal abilities of Comps. Hemming, Platt, Clarke, Hammond, Caulcher, and more particularly by the versatile talent and pathos of Comp. Gale (the "Lily," 1122).

JOPPA CHAPTER (No. 223).—This Royal Arch Chapter met on Tuesday evening, 29th ult, at six o'clock, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, Comps. Cohen, M.E.Z.; Lazarus, H.; and Young, J. The chapter having been opened, and the minutes read and confirmed, the report of the Audit Committee was read and approved of as highly satisfactory. The companions below the rank of installed 1st Principals having retired, a conclave of installed 1st Principals was formed, and Comp. Dr. Ladd was duly installed as E.Z. Comp. Harris was then installed into the chair of J., the 2nd Principal elect, Comp. Joseph Isaacs, in consequence of ill health, tendered his resignation. About twenty-five companions sat down to an excellent banquet. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and heartily responded to. Among the visitors were Comps. Seliz, P.Z. Domestic Chapter; and Dyer, of the Jerusalem Chapter (No. 218). This Chapter is in a highly flourishing condition.

DURHAM.

NORTH SHIELDS.—Ogle Chapter (No. 624).—This chapter was opened in the Masonic Hall, North Shields, October 24, in due form, by M.E.Z. Wm. Swizell; J. G. Tullock, P.M.E.Z., as H.; Hewetson, as J.; and P.M.E.Z.'s E. Davies and John Barker; M.E.Z.'s C. J. Banister and E. H. J. Hinde, and a good muster of companions. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. This being the meeting to install the Principals of this Chapter, Comp. C. J. Banister presented the M.E.Z. Elect, J. G. Tullock, to P.M.E.Z. E. D. Davies, who performed the ceremony of installation to perfection. Comp. W. Twizell was placed in the chair of H., and Comp. E. Shotten was presented by Comp. Banister to the Installing Master, who delivered this ceremony in a manner which none can excel, and very few equal. The remaining business over, the Chapter was closed in due form, and with solemn prayer. A sumptuous

banquet was prepared by Bro. Manning, of the Albion Hotel, of which both members and visitors partook, excepting Comp. C. J. Banister, who was unavoidably compelled to join his chapter at Gateshead, both having been fixed for the same day, which in future will be avoided.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

CHAPTER DE SUSSEX (No. 586).—This chapter was opened at the Freemasons' Hall, Newgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Friday, October 25, by the M.E.Z., Comp. H. Hotham, Comp. Saneta, H.; G. H. Ludwing, J.; Geo. Lambton, E.; Tauson; N. Rutter, P.S.; Visitors Comp. A. Gillespie, of Chapter 24; and Comp. W. Banister, Z. of Chapter 267, and a fair attendance of companions. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The new furniture of the chapter was much admired, also the clothing, and it was agreed that it should be insured against fire to the amount of £100. The business of the chapter over, it was closed in solemn form. The companions supped together and separated at 10 o'clock, after doing justice to the caterer and spending a very happy evening.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—St. Peter's Chapter (No. 607).—An extraordinary convocation of this Chapter was held on Tuesday, the 22nd October, on account of the R.W. Colonel Vernon, Prov. G.M., being in the neighbourhood and promising to attend, when occasion was taken to instal the E. Comp. Foster Gough, L.L.D., as 2nd Principal, and to exalt Bros. J. Collis, solicitor, W.M. (No. 1028), and S. Tucker, M.A., J.W., (No. 154), who had both been balloted for and elected at the last ordinary convocation of the Chapter. Colonel Vernon, Prov. G. Supt. of R. A. Masons for Staffordshire, was present, accompanied by the M. E. Comp. H. G. Vigne, D. Prov. G.M. for Dorset, and a full attendance of Companions. After the installation of Dr. Foster Gough, and the confirmation of the minutes of the previous convocation, Bros. Collis and Tucker were duly exalted to the supreme degree of Royal Arch Masons by the M. E. Henry Lewis as Z., Dr. Forbes Gough as H., and C. Howard King as J.

SCOTLAND.

PROV. GRAND CHAPTER FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT.—The annual meeting for the election of office bearers, &c., was held in the hall of St. Mary's Lodge, Glasgow, on Friday, 25th October, 1861. There was a very numerous attendance of office bearers, and companions from the several Chapters under the superintendence of the Provincial Grand Chapter. In the absence from indisposition of M.E. Comp. Dr. G. A. Walker Arnott, Prov. G. Supt., M.E. Comp. Donald Campbell, Prov. G.H., occupied the chair of the 1st Principal; M.E. Comp. David Sutherland, Prov. G.J., in the chair of the 2nd Principal; and M.E. Comp. James Campbell, 1st Principal of Chapter (No. 67), filled the chair of 3rd Principal. The Chapter was opened in due form. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—M.E. Comps. Dr. G. A. Walker Arnott, Prov. G. Supt.; Donald Campbell, Prov. Grand H.; David Sutherland, Prov. Grand J.; Robert Wallace, Prov. Grand E.; Hutchison Campbell, Prov. Grand N.; James Muir, Prov. Grand Treas.; Neil B. Dalveen, Prov. Grand 1st Sojourner; John Aird, 2nd Sojourner; Charles Rannatyne, Prov. Grand 3rd Sojourner; Alexander McDonald, Prov. Grand Jeweller; Andrew Purdie, Prov. Grand Chancellor; John Wypers, D. Prov. Grand Chancellor; A. Ritchie, Prov. Grand 1st Standard Bearer; Francis Kilner, Prov. Grand 2nd Standard Bearer; John Boyd, Prov. Grand Director of Music; D. H. Miller, Prov. Grand 1st Steward; R. Clugston, Prov. Grand 2nd Steward; D. Loddell, jun., Prov. Grand 3rd Steward; R. L. Thomson, Prov. Grand 4th Steward; James Pollock, Prov. Grand Janitor. On the motion of M.E. Comp. N. B. Dalveen, seconded by M.E. Comp. David Sutherland, a vote of condolence and sympathy was accorded to M.E. Comp. Dr. G. A. Walker Arnott, under his present severe indisposition, causing as it did this his first absence from the Provincial Grand Chapter since its establishment in Glasgow, as also a vote of gratitude and thanks for his lengthened and increased exertions for the furtherance here and elsewhere of Royal Arch Masonry. The Chapter was closed in due form. Immediately after the chapter was closed, the companions adjourned to celebrate the annual festival of Provincial Grand Chapter. M.E. Comp. Donald Campbell occupied the chair, supported on the right by M.E. Comps. J. Campbell, Dr. Pritchard, and Jas. Muir; the Croupier's chair was ably filled by M.E. Comp. N. B. Dalveen, supported by M.E. Comps. Irvin, Ferguson, Jno. Laurie, &c. The loyal toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, proposed by the chair, he then gave "The Army, Navy, and Volun-

teers." A military Companion replied on behalf of the Army, Dr. Pritchard for the Navy, and R. Wallace for the Volunteers.—M.E. Comp. Sutherland proposed "Prosperity to the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland," coupled with "The Health of M.E. Comp. Lord James Murray, the 1st Principal."—M.E. Comp. Lord Campbell, 2nd Principal J. of Supreme Grand Chapter, acknowledged the toast, and mentioned that during the past year Royal Arch Masonry had made considerable progress, and that a greater amount of interest had been displayed regarding it than for a number of years previous.—The Chairman then proposed "Prosperity to the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England," to which Comp. Dr. Pritchard made an eloquent reply.—Comp. James Campbell then gave "The Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland."—Comp. Dr. Pritchard gave "Prosperity to the Provincial Grand Chapter of the Western District of Scotland," coupled with "The Health of M.E. Comp. Dr. S. A. Walker-Arnott, Prov. G. Sup., hoping he would soon be restored to wonted health, and remarking that he was sure that at the mere mention of his name, the heart of every true Royal Arch Mason would beat with pleasure, for his exertions on behalf of the Order had been painstaking and enthusiastic, and, he rejoiced to say, successful; so that at present in Scotland its influence was very considerable.—Comp. D. Campbell, in acknowledging the toast, said that he had seen the Prov. Grand Supt. that afternoon, who had requested him to express his great regret at not being able to be with them; but, though absent personally, he was sure that in spirit he was with them.—Comp. Sutherland gave "Chapter 50," replied to by Comp. Irvine Ferguson, H. The Croupier proposed "The Principals," replied to by Comp. Sutherland.—Comp. Wallace, E., proposed "The Prosperity of Chap. No. 67," replied to by Comp. Andrew Dougall, Z. of Chap. 67.—Comp. Dougall gave "The Scribes," coupled with the name of Comp. H. Campbell, N., who responded. Comp. Jas. Muir gave "Chapter No. 69," replied to by Comp. J. McKell Campbell. Comp. J. McKell Campbell gave "The Treasurer," responded to by Comp. James Muir. Comp. H. Campbell gave "Chapter No. 73," replied to by Comp. Laing, Z. Comp. Lawrie proposed "The Sojourners and Comp. N. B. Dalveen," who responded. Comp. D. Campbell gave "Chapter No. 76," acknowledged by Comp. J. A. McKenzie; "The Stewards," replied to by Comp. D. H. Miller. "Chapter No. 79" was proposed by Comp. Sutherland, and responded to by Comp. John Davieson. "The other Office-bearers" was next given, and acknowledged by Comp. Ritchie. Comp. Campbell proposed "Prosperity to Chapter No. 89," which was duly acknowledged by Comp. McKean. In a few appropriate words Comp. McKenzie proposed "Royal Arch Masonry throughout the World." After spending a very pleasant evening, the Chairman gave "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again;" and having sung "Auld lang syne," the Companions parted, hoping indeed they will meet *some ither nicht*, and spend it in a like manner.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ROYAL KENT CHAPTER OF S.P. ROSE CROIX OF H.R.D.M., K.D.S.H.—This Chapter was opened in due form in Freemasons' Hall, Newgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Friday, Oct. 25, by the M.W.S. H. Hotham, assisted by C. J. Banister, 30° 1st Gen.; A. Gillespie, 2nd Gen.; H. G. Ludwig, Recorder; J. Rutter, Grand Marshall, and the rest of the officers. A Hammerborn, of Hartlepool, was balloted for and elected to this degree. This being the day of election for the M.W.S., the ballot was taken, and S.P. C. J. Banister was unanimously elected for the ensuing year. A. G. Ludwig was re-elected Treasurer, and T. S. Trotter, as Equerry. Business over, this chapter was closed in due and solemn form.

MARK MASONRY.

NEWCASTLE.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND BERWICK.—This lodge was opened in the Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, 23rd October, by P.R.W. Bro. Septus Bell, in the unavoidable absence of the R.W.M. Bro. H. Hotham, assisted by the officers of the lodge. Bros. Thos. Jopling, Jno. S. Hoy, Wm. Murray, Wm. Thompson, and Fredk. W. Haywood, being in attendance, were severally advanced to this degree by the acting R.W.M. Bro. C. J. Banister gave the lecture in this

degree. This being the night for the election of R.W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler. Bro. H. G. Ludwig was unanimously elected as R.W.M.; Bro. Geo. Lambton, Treasurer; and Trotter as Tyler. Bro. Geo. Wilson, of Nent Hall, was balloted for and unanimously elected to be advanced to this degree. Business of the lodge over, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and spent a very happy hour after the heavy work of the evening.

Obituary.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART., M.P., PROV. G. MASTER, CUMBERLAND.

We regret to announce the sudden death of the above distinguished brother, who expired at an early hour on the morning of the 22th ult., at Netherby, the family seat in Cumberland, from disease of the heart.

Sir James has been in failing health for some years past, and the sudden termination of his illness was not altogether unexpected.

The deceased was the eldest son of the first baronet by Lady Catherine Stewart, daughter of the 7th Earl of Galloway. He was born in 1792, and was consequently in his 69th year. His political career has extended over a period of more than forty years. He represented Hull in Parliament from 1813 to 1820, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1824. Two years later Sir James was returned for the city of Carlisle, in the Whig interest, to which party he soon became an important acquisition. In 1830 he was elected for the county of Cumberland, and became one of the most strenuous supporters of the Reform Bill, as he had previously been of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts and of Catholic Emancipation. On the formation of Earl Grey's Administration, the talents of Sir James were so much appreciated that, he was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1832 Sir James was returned for the eastern division of the county of Cumberland, which he represented up to 1837. In 1834 dissensions in Earl Grey's Cabinet arose on the Irish Church question, which led to the retirement of Sir James, together with Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby), the late Duke of Richmond, and the late Earl of Ripon. This disruption occasioned the early downfall of the Grey Administration. On Sir Robert Peel coming into power, it was expected that Sir James would have joined his administration; but with other members of the Derby party he declined to do so, and publicly stated at the hustings that he had "no confidence" in Sir Robert's administration; which, however, he subsequently supported by his votes in Parliament. At the general election in 1837 he had the mortification of being rejected by his former constituents, and remained out of the House of Commons until the following session, when he was returned for Pembroke. In 1841 he was elected for Dorchester. In that year, on the late Sir Robert Peel being called upon to re-form a ministry, Sir James took office under that illustrious statesman as Secretary of State for the Home Department, a post which he held until the dissolution of the Government, in June, 1846. During his tenure of office under Sir Robert Peel, he was an active supporter of the repeal of the corn laws and of the new commercial policy that statesman inaugurated. From 1847 to 1852, he sat as representative for the borough of Ripon, and in the latter year he was re-elected for Carlisle, which city he has since sat for in the House of Commons. On the Earl of Aberdeen coming into power in December, 1852, Sir James was re-appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and remained in the Earl's ministry until the adverse vote on Mr. Roebuck's motion, "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army." From that period he has not been officially engaged, having declined office in favour of others whom he thought better calculated to form an efficient Government. Sir James was an able administrator, and although at the last two general elections he adopted extreme Liberal opinions, he enjoyed the esteem and respect of a large circle of his political opponents. The deceased was a *D.C.L.* of Cambridge, and was Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1840.

We have no exact record of the period or place of the initiation of our deceased brother, but have reason to believe that it took place in the Scientific Lodge, Cambridge, somewhere about 1813 or 1814. He is registered in the Grand Lodge books as having joined the late Lodge of Harmony, at Carlisle, on the 10th September, 1825, and continuing a member until December, 1843, the date of the last return made by the lodge, which was formally erased by order of Grand Lodge in 1851. Sir James joined the Holy Temple

Lodge (No. 595), Longtown, on the 17th May, 1843, and continued a member up to the period of his death. He was appointed Prov. G. Master for Cumberland in July, 1825, and has ever since continued to hold that office, though he has more than once offered to resign it into the hands of the M.W. G. Master, owing to his public duties preventing his paying attention to it. We believe that his last act as Prov. Grand Master was the appointment of the late D. Prov. Grand Master (for by the death of Sir James, he is at least temporarily out of office)—Bro. Greaves, *M.D.*—about six years since. Westmorland has been recently added to the province.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON BURROW, *D.D.*, *F.R.S.*
F.L.S., PROV. G.M. OF GIBRALTAR AND MALTA.

The ranks of the Prov. G.M.'s are being thinned rapidly by the hand of death. We have to record the decease of the Prov. G.M. of Malta and Gibraltar, which event took place at Bath, in Somersetshire, a fortnight since. Our deceased Bro. was a man of considerable eminence in the church, and such dignitaries belonging to our order shed a lustre on it, and evince to the world that Masonry is an institution pure, holy, and beneficial to the minds of its disciples.

The Venerable Archdeacon's career was as follows:—Edward John Burrow entered Magdalene College, Cambridge, about 1803; took his *B.A.* degree in 1805, and *M.A.* in 1808, and was Fellow of his College 1805-10. In 1810, he became perpetual curate of Bempton, in Yorkshire, where he remained until 1816, when he was appointed minister of Hampstead chapel, which he held until 1823. During this period he was incorporated of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of *B.D.* and *D.D.*, by accumulation, in 1820. His next appointment was domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, which he held from 1823 to 1835. In 1835 he was gazetted one of the Civil Chaplains at Gibraltar, which post he served until 1842, when he was appointed to the Archdeaconry. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Linnean Society. In his career at Hampstead, he distinguished himself by writing against the dissenting tendencies of the so-called evangelical party in the church then led by the Reverend Mr. Marsh, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, and in his defence of church principles was eminently successful.

The following list of his works will attest his industry:—

Elements of Conchology according to the Linnean system. Illustrated by 28 plates drawn from Nature, 8vo. London, 1815; *A Letter addressed to W. Marsh, on the Nature and Tendency of certain Religious Principles frequently, but improperly denominated Evangelical*, 2 editions, 8vo., London, 1819; *A Second Letter contrasting the Doctrines of the Church of England with those which have been denominated Evangelical*, 2 editions, 8vo., 1819; *A Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of certain Doctrines of the Church of England*, 8vo., London, 1819; *The Elgin Marbles, with an abridged Historical and Topographical Account of Athens*, 8vo., London, 1819; *A Summary of Christian Faith and Practice confirmed by Holy Scripture, and compared with the Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies of the Church of England*, 3 volumes, 12mo., London, 1822; *Questions on the Memorial Scripture Copies*, 12 mo., 3 editions, London, 1829; *Hours of Devotion for the Promotion of True Christianity*. Translated from the German, 8vo., London, 1830; *A School Companion to the Bible*, 2 editions, 12mo., 1831.

The Ven. Archdeacon was initiated in the Scientific Lodge, Cambridge (No. 105), on the 9th of June 1803, joined the Hope Lodge at the Cape of Good Hope (No. 473) in January, 1832, and was appointed to Prov. G. office in that colony; he also joined the Lodge of Friendship at Gibraltar, (No. 345) as a Past Grand officer of the Cape of Good Hope, and was appointed Prov. G.M. of Gibraltar and Malta, as well as Prov. G. Supt. of Royal Arch Masons for the same, on the 28th of March, 1836.

By his demise Masonry has lost one who reflected credit on its cause, both by his learning, zeal, and kindness; and the church has suffered in having one of her truest sons removed from his sphere of usefulness amongst us.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The "Musical Society of London" will give four orchestral concerts during the ensuing season, on the following Wednesday evenings:—March 12th, April 30th, May 21st, and June 11th, 1862. The fourth season of the "Monday Popular Concerts" will commence on the 18th of November. It is said that M. Viouxtemps will appear at the first concert. Herr Joachim is also expected.

A new burlesque (say the *Tra*), by one of our most popular authors, is in active preparation for Drury-lane Theatre, and will be immediately produced. The pantomime for Christmas is hourly receiving Mr. Wm. Beverley's attention, numerous artists being already at work to produce his unrivalled scenery and effects.

Barnum has dramatised Mr. Dickens's "Great Expectation," and it is performed nightly at his museum in New York.

There is a German Opera now at Geneva, with an English *prima donna*, a Miss Bywater.

Mr. Morton is giving a selection from "La Circassienne," M. Auber's last opera, at the Oxford.

A committee we (*Athenæum*), are informed, has been organised, with the object of offering a testimonial to Signor Costa, in the course of next season, in recognition of his remarkable services to music in England. A fitter object could not in music be found; be it remembered, too, that the case of Signor Costa is unique, since he has gained a European fame and pre-eminence during an unbroken residence in London. A success more gradually won—more thoroughly merited—is not in the annals of music.

It was currently reported on the Boulevard des Italiens, some days ago, that Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" is to be revived at the Italian Opera of Paris for Madame Alboni.—Signor Mercadante's "Lenora" is more certainly to be given there. An American lady, Miss Adelaide Phillips, is engaged.

Scribe has left an opera-book in the hands of the patriarch of French composers, M. Auber. The music to this, which is entitled "La Fiancée du Roi de Garbe," is said to be nearly ready.

The *Gazette Musicale* of Paris announces a singer, Senhora Rosario Zapater, who will not come out yet for awhile, though she is now, when only seventeen years of age, an accomplished mistress of her art, with a remarkable voice.

The great meeting of the "Orphéonistes" in Paris, at which 8,000 voices were to sing, was held last week. This appears to have excited less sensation than the former gathering.

A posthumous comedy by Scribe, entitled "La Frileuse," has been produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, without success, in spite of the aid given to it by the presence of Mdlle. Cellier, who is now a reigning beauty of the Parisian theatres.

M. Bouffé has returned to the stage at the Theatre Gymnase.

The Parisian version, or rather call it equivalent, of "The Colleen Bawn," "Le Lac de Glenaston," has been successfully produced at the Theatre Ambigu-Comique.—M. Janin is not unjustifiably sarcastic over the new triumph of stage-carpentry. "The header," he says, does it all.

A new comedy, "L'Attache d'Ambassade," by M. Meilhac, and a new actress, Mdlle. Juliette Beau, are between them attracting the world to the Théâtre Vaudeville.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. Harrison and Miss Louisa Pyne, commenced their new campaign at Covent Garden Theatre, on Thursday, the 24th ult., by the production of a new Opera by Mr. Howard Glover, entitled "Ruy Blas," which met with a warm and most deserved success.

Though Mr. Glover may upon this occasion be said to have made his debut as an operatic composer, he was well known and appreciated as the composer of "Tam'o Shanter," which evidenced considerable dramatic power and of various graceful and melodious lyrics, which, heard in the concert-room, have found their way to the drawing-rooms of all classes, and become enrolled among the popularities of the day.

We need not enter into a description of the plot of Ruy Blas, it being well known to all play goers.—Suffice it to say, that the drama has been sufficiently closely followed—and Mr. Glover, having been the author of his own libretto, has managed to afford a much better specimen of versification than the majority of our composers has had to deal with.

The overture is brilliant, and introduces the first tenor air and a portion of the second *finale* with admirable effect. The fiddle passages are written with great ease and freedom, and the orchestra

points are numerous and fanciful. The opening chorus, "Gaily pass the jocund hours," is tuneful and joyous to a degree. The whole of the introduction is managed with great felicity, and the vehemence of the first theme is highly satisfactory. In this scene appears the page, Oscar, a new contralto—Miss Jessie M'Lean, a *débutante* who has a very sprightly and engaging air to sing, "Gentleman, what would you learn," accompanied by chorus. Miss M'Lean has a charming voice, and will prove an acquisition to the company. The whole of the scene is here managed with dramatic skill, and the business is carried on with all the tact of an old hand. The song of Don Sallust, "My heart with rage is swelling," is a grand song for the baritone—full of energy and boldness, and was finely sung by Mr. Santley. The scena of Ruy Blas, "Ambition's early golden dreams had flown," is specially noticeable. It would certainly be more marked by the audience were it not so soon followed by the very lovely ballad, "Beside her lattice every night," which Mr. Harrison, as Ruy Blas, sung with infinite taste and feeling. This ballad is certain to achieve a great popularity. A tumultuous encore followed, which was very properly declined. The remaining features of the first act are a duet, "Money I would have, old friend," written in the buffo style, between Don Cesar de Bazan and Don Sallust; some sparkling and characteristic Spanish dances, and the grand march, constituting the finale.

Act the second introduces us to the Queen (Miss Louisa Pyne) in her antechamber, with her maids of honour. It commences with a quaint and flowing part-song, "We have wandered through the gardens," and is succeeded, after some dialogue, by the aria for the Queen, "In the stillness of night," a plaintive strain of great beauty, which is exquisitely sung by Miss Pyne, and the instrumentation of which cannot fail to delight and gratify the professional ear. The ballad which follows, "A trusty heart to sorrow's need," also for the Queen, is one of the plainest and most captivating melodies in the opera, and will be sure to become popular. We may cite a trio in this scene, "Beauteous lady, list my strain," as written with great finesse for the voices; also another ballad for her Majesty, "Home of my youth," ending with a brilliant bravura, "Why, then, for such loving care," most deliciously sung by Miss Pyne. The *finale*, "Oh cease, fond heart, to flatter," in one of the most effective concerted pieces in the opera. It is constructed with infinite skill and power, and exhibits, in all its changes and modifications, consummate knowledge of the vocal and orchestral resources of this theatre.

The third act commences with the concerted piece, "A happy moment for this Spain," which is distinguished by its freshness and ease. Nearly all this act is music, and by many will be preferred before the other three. One ballad, "Could life's dark scene be changed for me," is not only the most beautiful and striking in the opera, but one of the sweetest we have heard for many years. The duet-finale is highly dramatic and striking, the musician having found in it scope for the fullest exhibition of his powers.

The last act is the briefest of the four, but has many points of great interest. The recitative preceding the ballad, "Never on earth we meet again," is instinct with dramatic feeling, and the ballad itself, if not so exciting as those already named, is full of sweetness and pathos. There is, perhaps, too much incident in this scene, and the composer appears to be occasionally sacrificed to the dramatist. The long duet between the Queen and Ruy Blas, after the latter has been mortally wounded by Don Sallust, though in many points powerfully dramatic, was too long.

Miss Susan Pyne, who made her first appearance after an absence of two or three years, made a good deal out of the small part of the Duchess d'Alberquerque; while Miss Thirlwall, the favourite of the past two seasons, made a most becoming Maid of Honour. Mr. St. Albyn, too, exerted himself with success as Don Cesar de Bazan.

The scenery was picturesque and splendid, and the dresses appropriate, if not striking.

On the whole, a more genuine success has not been attained for many years, and the lessees of the theatre are not likely to require to have to fall back on the long list of novelties contained in their programme until very late in the season.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled here on Monday evening to welcome Mr. G. V. Brooke, who made his first appearance, after an absence of eight years, in the character of Othello. He played with all his wonted energy, and looked remarkably well. The other characters were not supported as they should be, and the mounting does not say much for the liberality of Mr. E. T. Smith. Indeed, it looks as if he had so little faith in the success of Mr. Brooke that he is afraid of spending a few pounds to put the piece on the stage properly. We had hoped better things from him.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews on Saturday evening attracted to this most agreeable theatre a very numerous audience, at whose "hands," both literally and figuratively, the *bénéficiaires* experienced an enthusiastic reception. In the course of the evening Mr. C. Mathews came before the curtain, and with his usual grace and gaiety of manner, delivered the following address:—

"Ladies and Gentleman,—I told you this evening I had something to say. So I have: but I am so out of breath I can scarcely say it. It is not a prologue, nor an epilogue, nor a last dying speech or confession. I am not about merely to thank you for the kind support you have accorded me—though I now do so very heartily: nor to tell you how well I have been treated here, though I can assure you I was never more comfortable in any theatre than in that of my friend, Mr. Buckstone. (Great applause.) I have come to bid you farewell. That is, farewell for a short time. I am not about to go to America—no. I should rather think not—nor to Australia, nor to Seringapatam, nor any of the colonies. But the fact is I am about to retire from the stage; not that I have made my fortune, pray don't imagine that for an instant. The plain truth is I am going to have a shop of my own, going to set up in business for myself, and I am asking you to become my customers. I know this is an advertisement; indeed, a large poster, and ought to be paid for accordingly. But everybody has said to me, 'Why don't you do an entertainment?' and at last the answer has come, 'Why shouldn't I.' To excuse a reply of this kind I have only the old one to add, my father did so before me. (Applause.) If I succeed this will be my last appearance on the stage; if not, you will see me again in my old quarters. I have only to add, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will be 'at home' some time in November, and we shall be happy to receive all the company we can get. Thanking you for the past, let me now invite the continuance of your favours in a new form for the future. (Continued applause.)

Though this announcement evidently took the audience by surprise, they received it with hearty favour.

Mr. Edwin Booth appeared on Monday, for the first time, as "Richard III." This performance entirely confirmed the impression with regard to his talent as a dramatic artist which had been created by witnessing his Shylock. It was throughout painstaking and conscientious; but there was no trace of the impulsiveness of genius, and the actor's lack of physical power was in this part especially detrimental. In some of the earlier scenes he played almost as lightly as if the character had belonged to the range of eccentric comedy, and in many of the later portions of the play he substituted spasmodic vehemence for genuine force. The general getting up of the piece was anything but creditable to the management.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The successful drama of the "Isle of St. Tropez," was revived here last evening, the part of Antoine Launay, formerly played by Mr. Emery, being filled by Mr. Geo. Vining, who acquitted himself with very marked ability, and left no reason to regret the alteration in the cast. The capital farce of "The Bengal Tiger," in which Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan were as inimitable as ever, deriving new and substantial aid from the talent of Mr. Frank Mathews, was also played; the merry farce of "Done on Both Sides" bringing the entertainment pleasantly to a close.

THE WEEK.

Her Majesty and family still continue at Windsor. It is reported that the Queen will shortly pay a visit to the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber. On Thursday H.R.H. the Prince of Wales formally opened the new library belonging to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, of which His Royal Highness was made a bencher, thus becoming a counsel learned in the law.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The health of the metropolis continues excellent; though the mortality is slightly higher than last week, it is still greatly below the average mortality for the corresponding week of the last ten years, and the birth-rate is also higher. The mortality in the City is also considerably under the average.—The Board of Trade returns continue to afford painful evidence of the disastrous effects of the American war upon the commerce of

this country. Our exports for the month of September last, as compared with those for the corresponding period of last year, show a falling off of no less than £2,426,248. The decrease in cotton manufactures is £1,457,932; in cotton yarn, £227,904; in linen manufactures, £206,838; in linen yarn, £68,671. Woollen manufactures also exhibit a falling off, but in woollen worsted yarn, the figures show an improvement to the extent of about £50,000. The value of steam and other machinery exported presents little change, while all the chief items under the head "metals" show a serious decrease. Silk manufactures and yarn also appear on the unfavourable side. For the nine months, the decrease in the value of our exports is £7,929,014.—At a banquet given to him by his tenantry last week, the Duke of Argyll, who is a member of the Cabinet, spoke at some length on the American question. Referring more particularly to the theory that, with the view of averting the disastrous consequences of a total stoppage of the American cotton supply, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in the quarrel between the Northern and Southern States, His Grace expressed a confident opinion that the country will never urge the adoption of such a step, while, on the other hand, he has "too great confidence in the firmness and public principles of the Government and Parliament to believe that they will be willing to submit to such pressure if it were put upon them." He conceives it to be the paramount duty of this country to abstain, not only from active interference, but also from offering advice, even though it might be tendered in the most friendly spirit. The Washington government will not listen to foreign counsels. They hold that they are the best judges of their own affairs, and "mere general advice to compose their differences, without any specific suggestion as to the terms upon which those differences are to be adjusted, is always held by the Americans to imply, indirectly, that the objects for which they are contending are either unworthy or at least trivial and unimportant."—Mr. Johnson Fox, the member for Oldham, has addressed a letter to some of his constituents, stating that though he is unwilling to sever the tie that has so long united him to the borough, he will resign his seat if the infirmities under which he at present labours should increase, and that in case of a dissolution he will not offer himself again as a candidate.—The seat for Carlisle, so recently rendered vacant by the death of Sir James Graham, is already the subject of a sharp contest. Mr. Edmund Potter, of Manchester, a brother, we believe, of Sir John Potter, who for several years represented the cotton capital, has come forward in the Whig interest. The Conservatives have addressed a requisition to Mr. Hodgson, who for several years represented Carlisle, and is personally popular in that town.—The *Globe* asserts that the statement that the Government has stopped the issue of the 100-pounder Armstrongs is incorrect, and "arises from misapprehension of a circumstance in no wise affecting the merits of these guns.—The committee of the United Trades have presented an address to the Lord Chancellor, congratulating him on his elevation to the peerage, and thanking him for his assistance in promoting industrial legislation, with especial reference to "The Combination of Workmen Bill."—The Earl of Carlisle and the Bishop of Oxford delivered addresses at York on Wednesday afternoon, on behalf of the county school for the blind. They both advocated the cause of this unhappy class, who possess such irresistible claims upon the public sympathy, with eloquence and fervour. Lord Carlisle made a graceful allusion to Wilberforce's connection with Yorkshire, and to the presence on that occasion, of his gifted son.—On Wednesday afternoon the Bishop of London visited St. Philip's, Stepney, of which Mr. Bonwell was formerly incumbent. A suitable address was presented to his lordship, and he congratulated Mr. Hill, the present incumbent, upon the efficient manner in which he had performed the important and really serious duties which had devolved upon him.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces the appointment of Lord Monck to the Governorship of Canada, and of Mr. Edmund Wodehouse, Sir D. Daly, and Mr. S. Hamilton, to the Governorships of the Cape, South Australia, and Western Australia respectively.—The Charing-cross Railway Company, in carrying their line from London Bridge through

Southwark, impinged upon a portion of St. Thomas's Hospital, and by Act of Parliament they were called upon to pay for the value of the whole hospital. This gave rise to a difference of opinion as to the value of the building—the hospital authorities asked 750,000*l.*; the railway company's directors offered 10,000*l.* for that portion they required. The case was thrown into Chancery, and, finally, it was resolved to settle the matter by compromise—an arbitrator being appointed on each side, and an umpire named by the Board of Trade. Witnesses were called, who gave their opinion that the hospital, as it stood now, was worth 436,000*l.* The matter is still under discussion.—There are several gentlemen in Manchester whose evidence Major Yelverton is anxious to obtain in support of the suit he is now prosecuting in Scotland against the lady who claims to be his wife by virtue of an alleged Scottish marriage, which he altogether repudiates. The Court of Session, before which the cross-actions of the Major and the lady are now pending, has no power to order the attendance of these witnesses at Edinburgh, and an application was therefore made to Mr. Baron Martin, on Friday, to compel them to appear at the Palatine Hotel, in this city, to give evidence before a Commissioner duly appointed to receive their statements, which are declared to be "material, and necessary to the case." The order was made.—A charge of bigamy has been before the police magistrates which is singular, as the parties concerned belong to a higher class than those that usually appear in a police court, and yet further, from the fact that the charge of bigamy arises out of another charge against the lady of attempting to palm off upon her husband and his family a supposititious child. The case stands over for further investigation.—John Curran, the Dublin cabman, was put on his trial for the outrage on the young lady on Friday last. The case for the prosecution lasted all Friday and the greater portion of Saturday, and the witnesses examined distinctly swore to the identification of the prisoner. On Monday the witnesses called for the defence directly contradicted the evidence of the girl Agnes Wyles, who identified the prisoner as the cabman that drove Miss Jolly. It was proved that she was in Holyhead on the night referred to, and that all she swore on Friday was false. So decisive was the disproof that the counsel for the Crown withdrew her testimony, and she was taken into custody on a charge of perjury. On Tuesday the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' penal servitude. Curran by his defence endeavoured to establish an *alibi*.—A melancholy accident took place at the door of the gallery of the Adelphi Theatre on Monday night. A respectable woman had come, with her sister, to witness the performance of the "Colleen Bawn," and had taken her position before the doors were opened, close to the gallery door. A considerable crowd had collected, as usual, but there was no pushing or disorder. The excitement, however, was too much for the poor woman, who fell forward in a fainting condition. Room was at once made by the crowd for her removal, and she was conveyed to the hospital, but it was found she was dead.—At the meeting of the Oriental Bank a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum was declared.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The *Moniteur* has published a report of the ceremonies attending the deliverance of a Cardinal's hat to the Archbishop of Chambery. The Emperor Napoleon, in replying to the speech of the Papal delegate who had expressed a wish that by more and more protecting religion and the Sovereign Pontiff the Emperor might obtain Divine aid—gravely expressed his joy at the good understanding between himself and the Holy See, and observed that such an understanding "could not be better manifested than by the kind adoption of the propositions of the French Government."—The *Patrie* says an interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia has been decided on, and that it will take place at Breslau on the 5th of November.—The Emperor Francis Joseph and his advisers, finding it impossible to obtain the co-operation of any Magyars in the work of raising men and money, have resolved—as we are assured by a Vienna journal reputed to be semi-official—"to establish a Hungarian administration which will carry out the intention of the government in every way."—According to a telegram from Madrid, the dispute between Spain and Morocco has been settled. The Moorish Emperor will "shortly" pay a sum of £600,000 to complete the indemnity due to Spain under the stipulations of the treaty of peace; and Tetuan will then be restored to the Moors.—The Hungarian clergy appear to be as resolute as the laity in resisting the Vienna government; for the Cardinal Primate of Hungary, who is *ex officio* Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gran, has publicly declared that he will forbid the functionaries of his country to assist the imperial authorities in levying recruits. In making this declaration, he added that the collection of taxes by military execution ought to be immediately stopped, and that the Emperor Francis Joseph ought to come to Buda, convoke a Diet, and put himself in the hands of his Hungarian subjects, who now believe that their constitution is

in danger.—There have been rumours that there was a likelihood of an arrangement of the quarrel between the Russian authorities and the Warsaw clergy, and that the Warsaw churches will probably be re-opened. It seems very doubtful whether there is any truth in these rumours; and at all events many arrests continue to be made in Warsaw, several priests being among the persons arrested. A new military Governor of Poland is about to be appointed, in the person of General Abramovitch.—The reopening of the St. Petersburg University has been followed by disturbances more serious than those which accompanied its temporary closing. On Thursday last, some 700 students demanded that their comrades who had not received admission tickets should nevertheless be re-admitted into the University; and a refusal of the demand led to tumults which seemed to the authorities to require the interference of the soldiery. The students, one of whom was wounded, made an active resistance; but some 200 of them were arrested by the troops.—A letter appeared some days ago in the *Opinione* of Turin, describing an extremely brutal and cowardly assault by several Austrian officers upon the person of a poor lad, nineteen years of age, near Vicenza. The young man was engaged to drive two Austrian officers in a post-chaise, but demurred to receiving five in his carriage, and because of his refusal he was struck by one of the Officers and threatened with a sabre stab. The youth showed signs of resistance, and was immediately set upon by the whole five, who inflicted upon him several severe wounds with their swords. His injuries have been pronounced mortal. The truth of the statements contained in the letter is said to have been most satisfactorily vouched for. The Porte continues sadly perplexed with the discontent prevailing in its semi-dependent provinces. On the Servian difficulty, we learn that it is about to appeal to Europe in the shape of a note to the Great Powers. The Servians, on their side, publish a note, in which they charge the Turkish Government with encroaching on their rights, and with placing an army on their frontiers, but declare themselves willing to come to a good understanding with the Porte on the removal of the grievances. The insurrection in the Herzegovina is spreading. The Montenegrins have invaded Schuma, and fighting has been going on for the last two or three days. Prince Couza has addressed a note to the Porte demanding a definitive union of Moldavia and Wallachia.—One of the most ludicrous and extraordinary cases of imposture has recently been exposed in France. A young man has just been condemned for a long course of swindling, over whom the Bishop of Poitiers pronounced, last year, an eloquent and solemn funeral oration, in the belief that he had been killed at the battle of Castelfidardo, fighting in the cause of the Pope. Having previously succeeded in swindling various priests by stories of sudden conversions from Protestantism, this modern Don Raphael announced last year that he was about to join the Papal brigade, and subsequently despatched a letter to his protectors in Poitiers, in which he informed them that he had been mortally wounded at Castelfidardo, and was dying happy as a defender of the Pope. The letter was forwarded enclosed in another, announcing that the hero and martyr had breathed his last. The Bishop of Poitiers held a solemn mass, and pronounced the funeral oration we have spoken of. Unfortunately, the slain champion of the Papal cause returned to earth, and engaged in several new acts of swindling and cheating, which led to his arrest, his full identification, and the disclosure of his whole history. The martyr laughed a good deal himself in the court while the course of the trial was revealing the various exploits of his career.

AMERICA.—The *Niagara* has arrived at Queenstown with intelligence from New York to the 17th inst. The large naval expedition which sailed from New York was to rendezvous at Annapolis to embark troops and artillery before proceeding south. A Confederate force is said to have attacked the Federalists at Santa Rosa Island, spiked the guns, and taken a number of prisoners; on the other side it is reported that the Federal troops from Kansas had repulsed the Confederates near Greenfield with much loss. No account of the naval engagement at New Orleans, at which the telegram stated the Confederates had driven all the Federal vessels on shore, had been received at New York. Mr. Seward has addressed a circular to those states which remain loyal to the Union, urging them to improve their sea and lake defences in view of the possibility of any differences with foreign governments arising out of the present troubled state of affairs. Notwithstanding the intrigues of the Southern states to involve the country in disputes with foreign governments, the prospect of any serious misunderstanding, he says, is less than hitherto; yet it is necessary, he adds, in order to be respected, to be prepared. The *Norwegian* has brought news one day later of some importance to this country. Lord Lyons, it appears, had protested against the arbitrary confinement of British subjects, and had received from Mr. Seward a very flippant reply. Mr. Seward coolly informed our ambassadors that, under present circumstances, all classes of society must cheerfully acquiesce in measures which the safety of the people demand; and insolently added that the British Government would hardly ex-

pect the President to accept their explanation of the American constitution. Except some fighting at Harper's Ferry, there is nothing to report in that line. Battles were expected at Kentucky and at Carthage, Missouri. General Price had taken his stand at the latter place. The Confederates on the Potomac had fallen back on Fairfax Court House. Colonel Rankine has been dismissed from the Canadian Militia for violating the proclamation of neutrality.—The news from Mexico is important. The rulers of that distracted country have sought the friendly intervention of the United States in their behalf, with a view to the settlement of their difficulties with foreign Powers. It is said that they have asked the Federal Government to act as trustees of the Mexican revenues in order to pay the interest of the national debt. The Americans are very jealous of the movements of Spain in the matter, and evidently fear that she aims at the conquest or occupation of Mexico.—According to the *Patrie*, the convention about to be concluded between England, France, and Spain, respecting the affairs of Mexico, will be communicated to the Washington government, which will be requested to take part in the intervention, with the view of obtaining redress for the injuries sustained by American citizens at the hands of the Mexican government and people.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Advices brought by the Calcutta and China mail contain little or no political intelligence. The Calcutta journals are mainly filled with accounts of the damage done by the heavy floods in the north-western provinces and Upper Bengal, or with details—some of which, copied from the *Englishman*, will be found elsewhere, and will be read with satisfaction—of the progress making, or likely to be made, by cotton cultivation. From China there is absolutely no news beyond the confirmation of the accounts of the Emperor's death. In Japan confidence seems to be reviving among the European residents; but, nevertheless, there is but too much reason to fear that the Japanese authorities cannot or will not secure foreigners against a repetition of outrages such as the attack on the British Legation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

With the present number, 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.

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.

F. W.—The M.C., or Stewards, have no particular place assigned them in a private lodge. They are certainly officers and are generally considered by their appointment to be thus put on the roll of preferment.

A COUNTRY CORRESPONDENT AND P.M., shall be attended to next week. We had a note on the subject for our next article on Prov. Grand Lodges. We received our correspondents letter.