

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

AN INNOVATION.

We, on Wednesday evening, paid a visit to the Lodge of Benevolence, and were much astonished to find on the table a number of lithographed papers, setting forth the names of the various applicants for relief, with a number of particulars relative to their cases under the following heads:—"No., Name, Age, Trade, Date of Initiation, Last Payment to Benevolence, No. of Years paid, No. of Children, Remarks."

We shall not insult our readers—for an insult we are sure it would be, were we to unnecessarily parade the wants and distresses of our poorer brethren—by copying any more of the paper, as the heading will sufficiently speak for itself. We are not aware who is the author of this innovation, but whoever he be, we must be allowed to inform him that it is no improvement on the old system—that of having one or two copies made and pasted on boards for the information of the members of the Lodge of Benevolence, and which they could not well place in their pockets—and we trust it will be at once suppressed. We have always considered that one great merit of the manner in which the brethren, or their widows, have been relieved by the Lodge of Benevolence, to consist in the distresses of the applicants being made known to as few brethren as possible—and those brethren to whom they became known, in virtue of their office as members of the Lodge of Benevolence, being under a moral obligation not to talk of the cases which come before them, unless it be to procure further relief for a distressed and worthy brother. Indeed, we have regretted to see, in cases which have been recommended to Grand Lodge for a larger amount of relief than the Lodge of Benevolence is of itself empowered to grant, that the names of the applicants, with other particulars, have been published at length, when initials would answer equally well, leaving the particulars to be given in Grand Lodge—beyond the walls of which they should never be allowed to transpire—indeed, so strongly have we felt this, that we have made it a rule never to publish discussions on grants made to our distressed brethren. All that need be published in the agenda paper of Grand Lodge might be something like the following:—"J—B—, aged 75. Applicant was initiated in Lodge No. —, on the 18th November, 1825, and continued a subscribing member for 35 years. He was formerly in business as a tailor, but, having been afflicted with blindness is now unable to obtain a living—and is mainly dependent on the exertions of a daughter in ill health." Of course we have put a merely imaginary case, but we must protest against the distresses of any portion of the brethren being unnecessarily made known, and cannot see why the administration of our funds cannot be as secretly administered as are those of the Literary Fund or the Artists' Benevolent Institution—the fact that the Master of every lodge, is, *ex officio*, a member of the Lodge of Benevolence, being of itself a sufficient guarantee for the proper disbursement of the funds.

CONSTITUTIONS OF FREEMASONRY.

Proceeding in our review of the Constitutions of the three jurisdictions, we find that in the English, provision is made for keeping intact, in the hands of Grand Lodge, the "power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the Craft, and of altering, repealing, and abrogating them," and also the "power of investigating, regulating, and deciding all matters relative to the Craft, or to particular lodges, or to individual brethren," which it may either exercise itself, or delegate it to such authority as it may seem fit. But in the "Grand Lodge alone resides the power of erasing lodges, and expelling brethren from the Craft, a power which it does not delegate to any subordinate authority in England."

In Ireland also, the power of determining on all matters "that concern the fraternity in general, particular lodges, or individual brethren," and all differences between brethren which cannot be "accommodated by the Board of General Purposes, or otherwise, shall be decided by Grand Lodge," and if any brother feels himself aggrieved by any decision come to, he has the right of appeal within six months, but not afterwards. Further, the Grand Lodge, like that of England, "has an inherent right to make new laws for the benefit of the fraternity, and to alter those already formed." The power of suspending or excluding a brother, however, here rests with the private lodges, though the sentence must be sent up to Grand Lodge for confirmation, and here comes a most important clause, as showing how fully the Grand Lodge of Ireland acknowledges the high degree, and how the jurisdiction of the various governing bodies are dependent one upon the other—

"Any brother excluded, suspended, or restored by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, the Grand Encampment of High Knights Templars, or the Grand Council of Rites for Ireland, shall, on the case being officially communicated to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, be excluded, suspended, or restored, as the case may be, without any further enquiry or investigation."

In Scotland all cases of dispute between the brethren are first to go before the Grand Committee (answering to the Boards of General Purposes in England and Ireland, on the constitution of which, with their powers, we shall hereafter treat), who is to decide thereon, or in case of difficulty to "report the case with the whole proceedings therein to the next Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge;" and in case any parties shall feel aggrieved by the decision of the Grand Committee, they have the right of appeal to Grand Lodge, upon previously lodging with the Grand Secretary "a sum equal to the reasonable expenses already incurred by the other party," which is to "be forfeited and be paid to the other party in case the Grand Lodge shall affirm the decision of the Grand Committee"—a regulation, no doubt, very much calculated to lessen appeals, though we doubt whether it might not in many cases prevent justice being done to poorer brethren, if opposed to a lodge, whilst we look upon it as altogether "unmasonic." If not appealed against, the decisions of Grand Committee are

irrevocable, and any person refusing to submit to them "shall be liable to expulsion from Grand Lodge, deprivation of his Masonic privileges, or such other punishment as the Grand Lodge may see proper to inflict,"—and which, by-the-by, we cannot see it has any power to enforce, inasmuch as there is no annual or continuous fee binding the members of the Order to their lodges. Though it is not so expressly declared as in the Constitutions of England and of Ireland that the right of altering and enacting laws exists only in Grand Lodge, it is so by implication, it being declared that "no motion for altering or abrogating an existing law, or for enacting a new one," shall be made, excepting at a Quarterly Communication.

We now come, according to the English *Book of Constitutions*, to the "Regulations for the Government of Grand Lodge during the Time of public Business," all that we have been hitherto discussing being a kind of preface or preamble to the laws themselves, though, for the sake of comparison, we have had to refer more directly to the "regulations" for the government of business in the Constitutions of Ireland and Scotland, therefore rendering it necessary for us occasionally, in the course of our review, to touch on the same points a second time.

In the Grand Lodge of England, after the minutes are confirmed, all communications from the Grand Master and the Board of General Purposes are to be read and taken into consideration.

In Ireland a like course is to be pursued, all matters and complaints relative to lodges or brothers being to be taken into consideration, "the same having been previously examined and prepared, and arranged in a digested form by the Board of General Purposes, who shall report and offer their recommendation on each individual case."

We do not find any similar regulation in the laws governing the meetings of the business of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, but we have no doubt it is acted upon, inasmuch as we find the Grand Committee are to "regularly report all their transactions for the information, approval, or disapproval of the Grand Lodge."

We will pass over the regulations relative to brethren not speaking more than once on the same question, inasmuch as they are common to all well-regulated societies, whether Masonic or otherwise.

We have already spoken of the notice of motion necessary to be given for an alteration in the laws, and passing this brings us to a very important point, of which we spoke last week. We were in error when we questioned the power of the Grand Master to object to a motion being put to Grand Lodge, it being declared at pages 26-7 that a motion previously to being put shall be "handed up in writing to the Grand Master. After having been perused and found by him not to contain anything contrary to the antient landmarks of the Order [and

what they are it would be difficult to determine] the motion may be proposed, and, on being seconded, the question shall be put thereon;" thus giving a power of rejection—a power that has certainly been stretched at times far beyond its meaning. These regulations do not require further comment, as generally they are little more than a repetition of the principles laid down in that portion of the *Book of Constitutions* we have already gone through—the arrangement being rather calculated to perplex than assist the brethren in their endeavours to arrive at the proper bearing of any particular law.

The only other point worthy of notice in these regulations is that relative to the power of voting by the Grand Master, who, whilst each of the other members possesses one vote, is entitled to two votes—of course it is here meant a vote in every division, and a casting vote when the numbers are equal, though not so explained—a similar power existing in Ireland, with the explanation we have just volunteered; but in Scotland, the Grand Master, or presiding officer, is debarred from "a deliberative vote" being confined to the casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

In Scotland it is especially declared that "no brother shall be permitted to quit the Grand Lodge until the same has been closed, without permission asked and obtained from the Grand Master, or other brother in the chair;" and this regulation, although not specially laid down is occasionally acted upon by the sister Grand Lodges, the last time it was enforced in England being in 1857. We could wish it were enforced with a little more stringency, as at present the most important questions have often to be decided by comparatively few of the brethren, the large majority "sloping" immediately after some particular motion or motions, in which they feel interested—sometimes of a mere personal nature—have been disposed of.

In Ireland it is also enacted that the same subject shall not be brought forward in Grand Lodge for reconsideration until after the lapse of six months from the time of its being decided upon.

We may here add that the Grand Festival in England is held on the Wednesday following St. Georges' Day, April 23, when the various Grand Officers are appointed and installed; in Scotland, on St. Andrew's Day, November 30, excepting when the same falls on a Saturday or Sunday, when it is held on the Monday following; and in Ireland, on St. John's Day, June 27th and December 27th, excepting it should fall on a Sunday, when the meeting is to be held on the Monday—though the election of their Grand Officers only takes place in May—and on these days the Grand Lodge of Ireland "is to receive and decide, upon the report of the Committee of Charity and Inspection respecting the election of the newly-elected officers of Dublin lodges"—the officers in private lodges in Ireland only holding their position for six months, instead of twelve, as in England and Scotland.

In our next notice of the Constitutions we shall touch upon the duties and privileges of the various Grand Officers.

We conclude this notice with an extract from a letter which we have received from a Grand Officer of Scotland, by which it appears the Mark degree is now acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the jewels of the higher degrees allowed to be worn in the Craft Lodges—an alteration having been made in the law eight years since, a circumstance of which we were not cognisant. However, as our Scotch brother has promised to give us the means of correcting our *Book of Constitutions*, we shall not be betrayed into further errors regarding their laws.

"Referring to THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE of Saturday last, I find you have quoted one of the laws of Grand Lodge of Scotland relative to the jewels of the higher degrees being worn in Craft lodges. The law in question was altered at the quarterly convocation on the 7th Nov., 1853, on the motion of the Depute Grand Master. If you will delete from said law the four words, "Jewels and other decorations," and change "those" and "are," into "that" and "is," to make it grammatical, it will then read correctly. We do not permit in Scotland the wearing in lodges of any clothing but that of St. John's Masonry. As to jewels, any number are permitted. The Mark, the Arch and its side degrees, the Temple and its side degrees, Royal Order, and those of the Rite Ecossais, corresponding with the degree obtained. Since this alteration has taken place, the progress of the higher degrees has been most marked. Your correspondent was quite right in saying that he had seen the jewels of the higher degree worn in Scotland. I remember when in London in 1856, I was about to adorn myself in those when I was told that I could not wear any but the Arch and Craft ones.

"I hope we shall never see the 'Adoptive Masonry' introduced into this country (England, Scotland, and Ireland). It may do for the volatile French, or the independent, *free* (?) and liberal Yankees, but our *she-males* would not tolerate it. While on this subject, I may explain another alteration which has been made in the laws of the Grand Lodge: the introduction of the Mark Degrees. In the law in question the Grand Lodge is said to recognise no degrees but those of E.A.P., F.C., and M.M. They would not even acknowledge the Arch, which the Grand Lodge of England do. Now, however, the Mark Degree is acknowledged as the fourth degree, and forms the connecting link between Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge, the ritual in both being the same, and those admitted under the warrant of either body are allowed to converse Masonically with each other.

"We are a good deal bothered here with spurious Masonry introduced from Ireland, called the "Early Grand." In this body not only are the Arch and Temple conferred, but a whole host of other degrees, to no less a number than ten, viz., Knights of the Blue, 2s. 6d.; Burial Step, 2s. 6d.; Knights of the Ark, 2s. 6d.; Mediterranean Pass, 2s. 6d.; Knights of Malta, 3s.; Suspending Cross of Babylon, 2s. 6d.; Red Cross, or Princely Order, 7s. 6d.; Royal Mariner, 2s. 6d.; Wrestle, 2s. 6d.; Black Cross, 2s. 6d.; White Cross, 2s. 6d.

"The person who confers these degrees pockets all the fees in name of expenses. He has no settled place, but goes about the country wherever he can find victims; sometimes as many as a dozen or twenty are made in one night. In addition to the above charges, the fees are, for the Arch, 7s., and for the Temple, 10s. 6d., and with the view of preventing any of these poor fellows ever afterwards legalising themselves, he has inserted a clause into the obligation to the effect "That they will not be present at the exaltation of any one to the Royal Arch Degree, where the fee is more than 7s., and to the Temple more than 10s. 6d.

"This, he tells them, he was obliged to do to prevent the

poor man from joining the higher degrees elsewhere granted by the exorbitancy of the charge made. To counteract this, as well as the adoptive Masonry, we are organising the means of carrying a new law in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, namely, to obtain the recognition of the Grand Lodge of certain Masonic heads—1st. Grand Chapter. 2nd. Grand Priory (or Conclave as termed in England). 3rd. Royal Order. 4th. Rite Ecossais. 5th. Rite de Mizraim, in all, including Grand Lodge, six governing heads, each and all, however, separate and distinct. After this is accomplished, to prevent spurious Masonry being carried on under the cloak of being genuine, we shall have it declared that any M.M. practising any degrees other than those granted by warrant of the above-named bodies, will be rendered liable to expulsion. If these are carried out, I think it will prove a salutary guard against the introduction of spurious Masonry."

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Suggestions have been revived for restoring the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, which it appears is in danger of being converted to secular purposes, as it has been in times gone by. The Chapter-house was made over by the Convent of Westminster for the use of the House of Commons early in the reign of Edward III., with the express condition that the Crown should keep it in repair. In the time of Edward VI., the Commons having removed to St. Stephen's Chapel, the Chapter-house came into the hands of the Government. It has since been employed as a record office, and it is by adapting it to this purpose that it has been reduced to its present unsightly state. It is an octagon of 18ft. diameter, and had a vaulted roof, which was supported by a clustered shaft of Purbeck marble. The windows were of great beauty, and the walls beneath were occupied by arcaded stalls, the backs of which were filled with paintings. Groups of statuary adorned the doorways, and the flooring was of encaustic tiles of rich and varied design. The building suffered only from neglect until the beginning of the eighteenth century, but it was then wantonly reduced to its present state in order to fit it for a record repository. The vaulted roof, being considered dangerous, was destroyed, and cheaply replaced by a flat ceiling; the walls, rich in most tasteful statuary and paintings, were concealed by presses and a gallery; the pavement was boarded over, and luckily so preserved, and the windows were blocked up partly with brick, and partly with their own tracery. Nothing, in fact, was left visible of its original beauty except the central shaft, and even that was partially concealed by a rough bulkhead round its base. In consequence of the erection of the new general repository for records the Chapter-house was cleared. Funds alone are wanting to secure the work of restoration. In the opinion of Mr. G. G. Scott the Chapter-house at Westminster, which was built by King Henry III. about the year 1250, surpasses in beauty that of Salisbury. It has suffered so much from more than five centuries of neglect that it has been reduced to a mere wreck. The main features have, however, been diligently traced by Mr. Scott. There is plenty of opening, without doubt, for the work of the "restorer."—*Building News*.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

St. Thomas's, the sixth of the ten churches which it is proposed to build in Bradford, Yorkshire, has just been commenced. The style is Gothic, of the Geometrical Decorated period, and the building will consist of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, organ chapel, vestry under tower, and south porch. The estimated cost of the building, which will contain 700 sittings, together with the endowment, is £5000.

Coleshill Church, Buckinghamshire, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. The church, which is built on an eminence, is of the Early English Gothic style, built in flint, with brick bands and Bath stone dressing, and an open timbered roof. There is a beautiful stained glass memorial window in the chancel, representing "The Ascension," the "Raising of Lazarus," and "The Widow's Son." Above this window there is an illuminated text. There are also two small stained glass windows (quatrefoils) in the chancel. The building, which cost in its erection £1500, is capable of accommodating 250 persons.

The new town-hall, Norwich, has been opened. It is a parallelogram, 125ft. by 81ft., having three large entrances from Exchange-street, and an exit door below the floor of the hall, communicating with Little London-street. Two committee-rooms and other accommodation are provided in a recessed part of the site, adjoining Messrs. Jarrold's premises. Under the hall is a large cellar, facing Little London-street. The side walls internally are constructed of brick, with white facings, and occasional bands of red bricks, the whole length being divided into six bays, the piers standing but from the recessed portions, and each recess being arched over, so as to bring the whole to a uniform thickness at the top. The arches, which are semicircular, and alternately of red and white bricks, spring from stone impost mouldings, a moulded stone dado being also inserted above the plinth. The end towards Exchange-street shows semicircular arches over the entrance-doors, a large semicircular-headed window in the centre, and smaller windows over the side doors. The end towards Little London-street is similarly built, except that as there are no doors on this floor, a large triplet window of three semicircular-headed lights of considerable height occupies the centre, and two lofty single-light windows, similarly arched, the side positions; the impost moulding of the side arches being continued to the springing of these windows. The roof, which is entirely of iron, is supported by five lofty columns on each side, dividing the building into what we may term a nave and aisles; wrought-iron semicircular ribs, 20ft. span, connecting the columns longitudinally with each other and the end walls, and transversely with the side walls. The nave, or centre portion, 40ft. wide, is spanned by semicircular wrought-iron ribs, united by longitudinal iron purlins, and covered with stout galvanized corrugated iron. The interior dimensions of the building are as follows:—From the floor to capitals of nave columns, 27ft.; from top of capital to springing of nave roof, 16ft.; or the whole height from floor to apex of nave roof, 66ft.; the height of side walls from floor to glass roof, 41ft. The building is to be lighted with gas wreaths or corona, nine in number, three in each compartment of the roof. The floor is to be of English oak, 1½ in. thick, doweled; and the space between the joists is to be deafened or pugged, so as to assist as far as possible the acoustic properties of the building. The style of the building is Italian, adapted to the iron and glass arrangements of the interior. The contractors for the whole building, except the roof, are Messrs. Ling and Balls, of Norwich; and the contract for the roof has been taken by Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, and Barnards, also of Norwich. The cost of the whole, when completed, will be about £8000.

The Colston School buildings, Bristol, have been arranged for the reception of 140 boys; and the ground appropriated to school purposes (about four acres) affords ample space for play-grounds, cricket-ground, master's garden, &c. The school buildings contain on the ground floor three school-rooms, about 32ft. by 24ft. each, besides two smaller class-rooms, a chapel, an entrance-hall with stone staircase, a dining and examination hall, 65ft., by 31ft., and 18ft. high, with a vestibule leading to the playground; ushers' sitting-room, surgery, consulting-room, and the usual domestic offices, with bed-rooms for servants over the latter. On the first and second floors are the boy's dormitories, ushers' sleeping-rooms, sick wards, wardrobes, store-rooms, &c. At the extremity of the new dining-hall, and communicating therewith, a new residence for the master has been erected. The entire cost of the alterations has been under £3000. The school is about two miles from the centre of the city, and is on two sides bounded by the river Frome.

Saint Mary's Church, Wilsford, has been restored and re-opened. Wilsford is situate about half-way between Sleaford and Grantham, and adjoins Ancaster, of the stone of which the church is built. The chief work has been internal restoration and arrangement, with new pulpit, desk, lectern, and open seats. The expense of the restoration has been defrayed by a rate for £300, granted by the parishioners; a donation of £100 from the rector; and about £200 raised by the leading proprietors.

The church of St. Martin, Wathe (near North Thoresby), has just undergone a restoration and partial rebuilding. The church consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, south transept, and a central tower. The old building was erected about the tenth century (the tower being the oldest part); and in restoring the architect has carried out the style of the ancient work. The exterior is built of stone the interior, red bricks, stone bands, with inlays of embossed and enamelled tiles. The windows are all filled with stained glass. Owing to want of breadth in the windows the cartoon, "The Last Supper," has two tables introduced. The old arcades of the nave have been retained and restored.

The church at Rushmere, except the tower, has been rebuilt and re-opened. The walls of the nave and chancel are rubble. The church stands on the old foundations; but, on the northern side, aisles have been added, thus materially adding to the number of seats—now about 260. The style is the Early English, but the chief entrance—to the south—consists of a Norman doorway, which was preserved when the old building was pulled down. The roof of the nave is the old one, but that of the chancel is new. The church is benched throughout; and the standards which terminate the benches in the nave are carved; the elbows being formed of angels. Under the tower-arch stands a square stone font. The stone screen separating the chancel from the nave contains a piece of carving, representing St. Andrew (to whom the church is dedicated), bringing his brother Peter to Jesus. The east windows, which, to be in unison, is in the Early English style of architecture, is rather heavy in appearance, and is filled with stained glass: there are also stained-glass windows on the south side of the chancel. The cost of the restoration was upwards of £1000.

The parish church of Uppingham, Rutlandshire, has been re-opened, after having been closed for thirteen months, for the purpose of being restored, or rather almost rebuilt. As it was necessary to provide sittings for a larger congregation, and that entirely on the ground-floor, an extension of the church was requisite. To obtain this result the dilapidated chancel has been taken down and the chancel arch rebuilt the length of one-half of the nave arcade farther to the east, thereby increasing the length of the nave by one-third. The north wall of the north aisle has been taken down and rebuilt stone for stone, 8 feet further to the north, making it 20 feet wide instead of 12 feet. A new chancel has been built, and also two transepts to both, communicating through an open arcade with the chancel: that on the north forms an organ chamber and vestry: that on the south is to accommodate the school children. A stone porch has been erected on the north side, facing the market-place, and an oak timber one on the south side. The roofs and fittings throughout are of English oak. The chancel is 28 long, by 18 feet 6 inches wide. It is faced internally with rubbed Clipsham stone, and separated from the transepts on either side by an arcade of two arches, moulded; the central column and responds being executed in serpentine marble. These columns are surmounted by carved caps of natural foliage, and the trefoil spandrels within the arches are enriched by carvings of foliage, typical of life, eternity, &c., each being a different design. Behind the arches and columns, and separating the chancel from the transepts, are oaken screens of open tracery. The east window is about 12 feet wide by 19 feet high, in five lights, the head full of tracery. It is contemplated to finish the wall under the window with a veredos. The old pulpit of Jeremy Taylor, which, although of a different style (Jacobean), has been preserved as a memento of that illustrious divine, is placed on the north side, upon a base of serpentine, which is worked into the wall as a part of the whole. The chancel through-

out has been laid with encaustic tiles, at the cost of the rector, and from a design made by Lord Alwyne Compton. The body of the church throughout has been seated with oak benches, the ends of which are square, finished with a deep moulding, ornamented with ballflowers, &c., and running down to the floor. The tower and spire have been restored, and various other restorations effected. The cost of the whole work is upwards of £4,500.

The church of Thurlaston has been re-opened. Both sides of the church have been taken down, and, with the chancel end and arch, have been rebuilt, as well as a new roof added. Three windows of the Early English character have been placed in the building. The ancient Norman arcade has been cleaned of its covering of whitewash, and the whole of the interior newly stuccoed, the windows having been embellished with dressings of stone.

A new parish church and burial ground have been consecrated at Slinfold, Horsham, by the Bishop of Chichester. The church has been built with Horsham stone and Bath stone dressings. It consists of a nave rather over 60ft. in length; and the whole length, including the chancel, is about 90ft. There is a south aisle with a vestry room at the east end; and at the west a tower, 66ft. high, surmounted by a stone spire, the height to vane being 108ft. The roof is open timbered, stained and varnished; and the plastering is tinted gray and blue. The windows are glazed with plain quarries. The small window opposite the tower is given by Mr. R. Brander, of Horsham. There is a square of glass in the centre on which is a Spanish painting of our Saviour. The chancel windows are all of stained glass. The east is an Early English triplet window, with marble columns, carved capitals, and moulded heads. The glass was given by Mrs. Vincent and the ladies of Slinfold. It represents the crucifixion, burying, ascension, and acts of mercy. Mr. J. Briggs gives a memorial window, which is placed in the chancel; Mr. E. Holding also presents one: another, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Drew, represents a marriage. The pulpit is the gift of Sir H. Pelly, Bart. (Warnham Court). It is made of oak, the panels being carved, and representing Christ and the evangelists. It is supported by a column relieved by three figures, intended for Faith, Hope, and Charity. This is placed on the north side of the chancel arch. On the south side is the reading-desk, also of oak, designed by the architect. The chancel is paved with Maw's encaustic and mosaic tiles. The style of the whole building is Early Decorated; and the edifice is estimated to accommodate 470 persons. The cost of the building is about £3,500, and the money has all been raised with the exception of about £400.

The foundation-stone of a new church has been laid at St. John's Common, Burgess Hill, Brighton, for the united parishes of Clayton, Keymer, &c. The church is of cruciform plan. The length of the nave is 85ft., and of the chancel 30ft. There will be only one aisle at present, on the south side; but provision is made for one on the north side, by which a large number of sittings will be obtained when required. The width of the nave and transept is 25ft., and the height 45ft. The tower and spire, at the west end will be 90ft. high. The style of the church is Early Decorated. The facings generally will be of various-coloured bricks. The windows, doors, buttresses, copings, &c., will be of Bath stone. The church will contain 700 sittings, of which number 400 will be free.

St. Mary's Church, Shapwick, has been re-opened, after having, during the last sixteen months, undergone extensive restoration. The roof, which was previously filled in with plaster, and painted, has been renewed; the west door, hitherto closed up, has been thrown open; the walls have been fresh stuccoed; the old-fashioned high pews have been replaced by sittings of solid oak and plain workmanship. There are two painted memorial windows in the body of the church, which have been contributed by Mr. Warry and members of his family. The chancel has been restored by the lay rector of the parish. It has received a coating of freestone inside, in place of the plaster with which it was formerly defaced; the roof, which is of oak, is entirely new; and all the windows—five in number, one of which has been opened—are of stained glass. The east window is a memorial to some members of Mr. Strangway's family.

The pavement throughout the church is of encaustic tiles, in a simple pattern. The wood from the altar rails Mr. Strangways ordered from Australia. The cost of restoration, independently of the chancel and the organ—a gift from Mr. Mason—has been about £900.

The Church of St. Mary, at Battlesfield, near Shrewsbury, has been re-opened. When the work of restoration commenced, half of the building was unroofed and in ruins; the broken summits of the walls, nearly 9ft. below their original height, covered with shrubs and grass; the window-openings, of course, without glass, and dilapidated to the last degree. The tower, which had sunk aside from the admission of water to the foundations until it was 1ft. out of the perpendicular, had lost its floors, its bells, and its roofs; a miserable shanty covering its small bell; in its declination the tower had dragged the western end of the church walls in the same course, and rent itself in all directions to stop its further sinkings. The first and most pressing object was to arrest the ruin of the tower. This work proved to be a difficult and dangerous affair. The tower was entirely taken up by massive shorings, the bottom of the footings drained, the staircase turret to a great height, and the angles of the south-western angle of the nave taken down, the soft clay earth cut out from under the tower walls, and an entirely new and spreading footing put in with Portland cement, and concrete of Wenlock lime. The staircase and angle of the church have been rebuilt, and the whole secured. After this, some time elapsed before further works were undertaken. The upper parts of the old walls, which, for ages, have been uncovered to the storm, have now been, as far as necessary, taken down, and rebuilt to the original height, and surmounted by a new masonry parapet; and the buttresses of the nave, which have at the top less projection than those of the chancel, have been finished with sloping water tables against the plain parapet. The east gable, unfortunately, could not be finished in time for the opening; but it is intended to add a suitable parapet and cross, and to restore the canopied niche, containing the statue of the founder. The restoration of the masonry of the tower parapets is also unavoidably incomplete. The traceried windows of this buildings restored or renewed. As the width of the church necessitated a heavy span for the new roof, whilst the walls were comparatively weak, the hammer-beam roof was adopted. A considerable amount of work has yet to be done to the roof in carving and decoration of the new windows. Twelve lights of the chancel have figures of the Apostles, with canopies and accessories. The other windows of the chancel, except that to the east, have devices in stained glass. The nave and tower windows are in diaper, with borders. The great east window remains untouched for the present. Dividing the chancel from the nave, in place of the old rood loft, is a traceried and carved wood screen, 14ft. high, in seven divisions. The nave seats are plain. The iron-work of the doors is charged with the crown, in relation to the Royal founder. The floor is of encaustic tile throughout.

CURRENT TOPICS.*

On a similar occasion to the present, two years ago, you did me the honour to invite me to read an opening address, on the occasion of the inauguration of these apartments as our resting-place. On that occasion I endeavoured to bring before you a general review of the state of architecture at that time in Europe, and of its probable future prospects. The interval is not long, but it is marked with important incidents, whether relating to ourselves or the world of art in general. We have lost a noble and beneficent patron and president; and, on the other hand, some of the incidents and considerations which have occurred relating to art in general, and architecture in particular, are most important. These considerations induce me to believe that in my new character as president you will allow me this opportunity of suggesting to you such views as occur to me having reference to the past, and such notice of the circumstances which are now occurring as I trust may be interesting and useful to us in our profession.

* Read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, by Mr. Tite, M.P., on the opening of the session on Monday, Nov. 4.

As to the first, one's mind naturally recurs to the personal or professional losses we have to record. At the close of this paper I propose to refer to the deaths more specifically; and therefore at present I proceed to notice topics of immediate interest; and first, that which assumes the greatest importance at the present moment—the Great Exposition of 1862. In some concluding remarks I made towards the close of last session, I referred to the position allotted in our modern society to our profession; and this appears to be marked, even in reference to the Exposition of 1862.

On the occasion of the first Exposition, as you may remember, the design proposed by a committee of architects for the building was set aside, and a design happily suggested by Sir Joseph Paxton was adopted in its stead. The services of the members of this Institute were, however, but slightly resorted to; and the superintendence of the working details of the building was entrusted to a member of the newly recognised branch of our profession, a civil engineer. On the present occasion, also, the claims of British architects, to co-operate in the design of a building which ought essentially to represent the state of the art amongst us at the present day, have been ignored; and foreigners are thus likely to form their opinions as to the merits of English architects from the production of a military engineer. I do not propose to criticise the designs of either of the Exposition buildings, notwithstanding the numerous lessons of "what to avoid" they both furnish. But, in the name of this Institution, I think it my duty to protest against the official exclusion of architects from the councils of those who assume to represent the taste of the nation in the various branches of art.

Unfortunately it would seem that the public in general participates in the species of disfavour which this exclusion of recognised architects from the councils of the past and future Expositions may be considered to indicate; and the cheers with which vulgar unreasoning abuse of our profession is almost always received ought to inspire us with serious anxiety. I believe, from the bottom of my heart, that the accusations brought against us as a body are essentially false,—that architects generally are honourable, conscientious men, hard students, earnest thinkers, and bringing to bear upon their professional duties such an amount of varied information, practised skill, educated talent, and high-minded integrity, as would in any other profession ensure a far greater share of wealth and distinction than we usually attain. Feeling very strongly as I do on this question, it is to me the more painful to observe the existence of an opinion precisely opposed to my own, in those who might be supposed to have known us intimately; as when such men as the present Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs did not hesitate to state in Parliament, in the debate on the British Museum, that he advocated the plan proposed by Mr. Oldfield, because it was not prepared by a professional architect, and that the great success of the great reading-room was due to the fact that in that case "the trustees were not trammelled by an architect;" and, further, when in a crowded House these opinions met with considerable applause. Again, look at Mr. Layard's remarks in the debate on the Foreign Office, in which we are spoken of most disparagingly. And this being so, I am forced to ask myself whether these things can be true. They say that "there can be no smoke without fire," and it behoves us therefore to see that whatever fire may exist to cause the smoke now obscuring our fame, it is our duty to trample it out.

Again, I cannot but regret to observe the almost unanimous recognition of the distinction lately established between the pursuits of engineering and of architecture; because I am convinced that both of them would gain by being studied and practised simultaneously. In former times, and, indeed, until the establishment of the "Corps Royal des Ingénieurs des Ponts et Chaussées," in the middle of last century, no such distinction was admitted. Sir C. Wren and Mansard were both architects and engineers. Perronet called himself "Architecte du Roi." Robert Mylne called himself architect and engineer. Telford began his public career by building a church. It was the development of the canal system which first led to the separation of engineers and architects amongst ourselves; and to some extent this may be explained; for the pursuits of the architect lead his studies rather towards the condition of statical than of dynamical forces, whilst the canal and dock engineer has to deal very frequently with the latter. But in the execution of roads, railways, and such works, there are no conditions which ought to be beyond the sphere of the architect's knowledge; and I very strongly suspect that, if architects had been more frequently employed on railway works, our marvellous net-work of rails would have been constructed at less cost than it actually has involved, and that we should not have heard of so many accidents from "striking centres too soon," or from "the rain washing the mortar out of the arches." It is true that the construction of railways does not afford many opportunities for the exercise of the artistic faculty, the noblest one the architect is called upon to employ. It is a kind of work which requires more

of science than of art. But our profession ought, above all others, to present the union of art and science; and he is a bad architect, in the true sense of the word, who is incapable of becoming "the best workman" in any of the branches of what I may be allowed to call *statical* construction. I dwell upon this subject because it seems to me that much of the favour with which civil and military engineers are now regarded, and that their employment to the exclusion of architects, in the cases of the exposition buildings, may be explained by the mistaken opinions which prevail with respect to the pursuits and the abilities of the latter. Not to travel beyond the names I have before noticed, I may be allowed to observe that the engineering works of Mr. Hosking, upon the West London Railway may well compare with the architectural achievements of Sir William Cubitt in the first Crystal Palace. Be this as it may, it behoves us at least to render ourselves capable of discharging the ordinary duties of engineers and architects. Hydraulic engineering may require a different mental training, and a course of study of a different character, to that required for building in the open air; but it is absurd to suppose that the man who can build a church could not build a bridge or a viaduct, or that he should be unable to conduct great earthworks or tunnels.

Before leaving the subject of the Exposition buildings, I cannot refrain from saying that the design, given in the *Builder*, of the Florence Exposition, strikes me as containing far more artistic merit, and as presenting a more satisfactory architectural character than the published design of the proposed building of South Kensington; no doubt because in this instance, as in the instance of the construction of the Palais de l'Industrie of Paris, educated architects were consulted. Passing over this part of the subject, however, I am sure that all my hearers will agree with me in the expression of the deep sympathy excited by the first Italian Exposition. These industrial gatherings have assumed, of late years, a deeper moral significance that could possibly have entered into the philosophy of their founders; and they have become the occasions for eliciting the expression of the most recondite forms of national thought and feeling. An Italian Exposition, held in the city of Giotto, Dante, and Michaelangelo, and the Medici, becomes, therefore, the matter for serious reflection to those who wish that in truth Italy should cease to be "a geographical expression." And we, whether admirers of the Erolezzi and of the town-halls of the Mediæval republics, or of the palazzi, cassine, or churches of the *resorgimento*, must turn an anxious gaze on the first steps of the noble Italian race, in the political *resorgimento* which is at present taking place in that land, so long cursed with what all considered "the fatal gift of beauty." Our sympathies may be of small import to the Italians in the struggle they have still to go through before they can establish a strong nationality, such as the "advanced civilization" of the age requires; but I am sure than an assembly of architects will unanimously join in the expression of good will towards the Italian cause. May the Exposition of Florence prove the harbinger of the full glory of bright days for Italy.

The artistic Congress of Antwerp, too, fussy and unpractical though it may seem to have been, contains the germs of an organization which may, perhaps, produce for art consequences as important as those produced by our "Association for the Advancement of Science" in its particular sphere. In these days of architectural and artistic eclecticism, it would manifestly be advantageous for the student to be able to study with his own eyes, every local manifestation of æsthetical feeling; for the subtle influences of climate, and political and municipal organization, can never be appreciated unless we have the means of watching their daily operation; and few learned treatises on the Art-History of Nations enable us to appreciate the nature and extent of the action and re-action of building, or of plastic materials, on the visible expression of art. The amount of good to be effected by these gatherings must depend on the manner in which they are conducted. As an isolated experiment, the Antwerp Congress was very successful. It were a marvellous pity that it should remain an isolated experiment.

Whilst thus alluding to foreign operations, it may be as well to continue our attempts to derive lessons from them, before turning to more decidedly local considerations; and I would therefore strive to point the moral of some other tales to be read in the proceedings of our more immediate neighbours. Thus, all travellers who return from Paris are, upon a superficial view of what is taking place there, and it must be added in almost every important town of France, disposed to find fault with the comparatively slow rate at which improvements are effected in London. Within ten years Paris has been, in fact, remodelled throughout; broad streets, open squares, and fine houses, have replaced the ancient, narrow, fortuitous assemblages of dens of filth and impurity. It is to be feared, however, that the real sanitary improvement of Paris has gained little by these changes; and, indeed, so long as the water-supply and the sewerage of that town are conducted on the present systems, little effect can be produced on that infallible test of the value of the sanitary arrangements of the town—the *average death-*

rate. I advise those who believe that "they manage all these things better in France" than we do here, to visit the "Intake" of the Chaillot Water Works; or, to ponder over the charge he will have to pay, even in a private lodging, for that necessity of an Englishman's life, the daily hip-bath. Nor is this all: for they who knew much of Paris life in former times, must be painfully convinced that the embellishments of the town have resolved themselves into heavy charges on its inhabitants; whilst the utility of many of the costly works now in hand must seem more than questionable. House-rents have risen to fabulous heights in Paris: the poor are driven from their old haunts, and no refuge is provided for them; whilst, unfortunately, the sanitary defects of the old houses are servilely reproduced in the new ones. But, however painfully these defects may strike us on second and calmer thoughts, it cannot be denied that there is something fairy-like in the rapidity and the brilliance of the change actually produced; and we naturally inquire by what financial agency it has been produced. My friend Mr. G. R. Burnell has made some inquiries into this matter, which I hope he will be able to communicate to you in the course of the session; but, in the meantime, I may say that the impression I have derived from what he has told me is, that the improvements of Paris have been effected upon principles of political economy, and by dint of an abuse of public credit, which would never be tolerated in this country. We hold that local improvements should be paid for by local contributions, and that building speculations should not be assisted by financial corporations, patronized, if not directly managed, by the Government. The opposite principles prevail amongst our neighbours; and, sooner or later, it is to be feared, that they must produce, even if they are not now producing, sad confusion in the finances of the State.

One matter of detail may be worth especial notice from us, viz., the conditions under which the municipality is now able to obtain land for the purpose of effecting any new works declared to be "*d'utilité publique*." Until 1852 the municipality, under the old law of expropriation, could only take compulsorily the land absolutely required for the establishment of the streets; and the proprietors of the land partially affected were entitled to retain the remainders of their property, with all the increased value conferred by the new frontages. At the very close of the dictatorial power assumed by the Emperor in 1851, a decree "having force of law," was issued however, by which municipal bodies charged with the execution of works of public utility were empowered to take an additional width of land beyond the lines of the intended streets, sufficient to allow the construction of good houses. The effect of this law has been that the municipalities of France have lately been enabled to sell the frontages on the new leading thoroughfares they open at advantageous terms; and thus, at the expense of the landed proprietors disturbed, materially to diminish the cost of the works. If the latter had been discussed by a really representative body, there could be no little reason to regard the advantages thus given with jealousy; but, when the works to be executed are simply prescribed by the Central Government, it is to be feared that great abuses may arise from the interference with the rights of private property it may be made to cover.

The success of the artesian well of Passy is a subject of great interest to all who are called upon to deal with the supply of water, to detached mansions, or even to small towns; and to us Englishmen it is the more interesting on account of the recent failures to establish similar wells at Highgate, Harwich, as well as at Calais and at Ostend. The boring at Passy, after passing through the same beds as had previously been traversed at Grenelle, reached the water-bearing stratum at a depth of 1797ft. 6in. from the surface, and the water rose to a height of 13ft. from the ground. The lower diameter of the well is about 2ft. 4in.; and the quantity of water it delivers has, after some oscillations, settled to about 3,791,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. At present, the sand and clay brought up by the water are in such proportions that the water is not fit for use,—a fact which was also observed at Grenelle during the first year after the completion of the boring: the water rises at about 82° Fahrenheit. One effect of this well has been to diminish notably the yield of the Grenelle well; and it must, therefore, for some time to come remain an open question, as to whether or not the water-bearing stratum under Paris will be able permanently to maintain these two springs. The discussion of the failure of the attempts to obtain water in a similar manner to which I have above referred, would extend to so great a length, that I must pass it over slightly at present; but the great lesson to be learnt from it seems to me to be, that at the present day our acquaintance with the laws of geology is only sufficiently advanced to enable us to say with certainty what we shall *not* find beneath the surface, in districts which have not been exposed to violent subterranean disturbances: they are utterly incapable of telling us what we *shall* find. At London, Harwich, Calais, and Ostend, the lowest member of the subereticous formations, from which the wells of Passy and Grenelle derive their supply, is entirely wanting

A very warm and rather an acrimonious discussion is now being waged amongst the chemists and experimental observers on the laws of metallurgy with respect to the differences between iron and steel; and the names of Binks, Mushet, Bessemer, Frémy, and Caron, add weight and authority to the various opinions propounded on this very obscure subject; *Non nostrum inter eos tantas componere lites;*" and Messrs. Frémy and Caron may well be left to settle the precise amount of influence exercised by the nitrogen, cyanogen, and carbon, present during the cementation of steel upon the resulting product. The influence these researches may exercise upon the building arts may, however, be very great; and the production of steel by the new methods suggested by an improvement in the theory of the production of steel may possibly place within our reach a material possessed of far more valuable elastic properties than either cast or wrought iron. We must therefore follow with interest, the steps of this inquiry, and hold ourselves ready to adopt any improvement it may place at our command. I would make the same remark with respect to the recent applications of electricity to the ordinary purposes of life; and I would urge the members of our Institution to avail themselves, whenever it is possible, of the great domestic conveniences that wonderful agent is able to supply. We in England are behind our French neighbours in this respect.

In domestic matters the most important lesson to be derived from the events of the last twelve months is, perhaps, the one connected with the terrible fires in the riverside warehouses. In a city so essentially commercial as London, it must always be desirable to interfere as little as possible with the arrangements or the operations of trade; and we must always bear in mind the fact that every interference of this kind resolves itself ultimately into a tax upon the articles affected. But the terrible effects of a fire when it once bursts out in large stores of merchandise of certain descriptions are such, and are likely to reach so many persons, that it would almost seem necessary to impose some rigorous limitations to the quantity of these goods, or some stringent regulations as to the construction and management of the warehouses wherein they are stored; if these warehouses are to remain in the centre of the town. All systems of so-called fireproof construction are useless to resist the effects of the heat evolved during the combustion of large masses of certain kinds of goods, and it even seems that the very precautions taken to insure the non-combustion of walls, floors, and ceilings, only adds to the intensity of fires in such cases by turning the buildings, as it were into species of closed retorts able to produce a destructive distillation. The only efficient protections against the spread of large warehouse fires seem to me to consist first, in limiting the size of the warehouses themselves; and, second, in isolating them effectually if the goods they are to hold should be susceptible of easy combustion. Whatever sacrifices these precautions may entail, they ought to be borne for the sake of the public in general. It may be as well here to mention that in the course of the spring (9th April last) the theatre of Barcelona was burnt to the ground; so that warehouses are far from being the only structures exposed to this terrible scourge.

There is reason to congratulate the country at large as well as the lovers of our national archæology, on the zeal with which the good work of preserving and restoring our cathedrals has been lately carried on. In the metropolis, the Temple Church is again undergoing repairs, under the direction of our excellent member Professor Sydney Smirke, and Westminster Abbey is in the eminently judicious care of our friend Mr. G. G. Scott. In the provinces the cathedrals of Ely, Lichfield, Ripon, Chichester, the churches of Wallham Cross, Islip, Taunton, and numerous other relics of former times are being restored, and though in the case of Chichester a lamentable accident has occurred, I hope that the efforts to insure the re-edification of the spire will be successful. In more modern constructions, I think we may congratulate ourselves as a body on the improvement which is manifestly taking place in public taste, and on the skill with which the members of our profession have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them of displaying their knowledge and talent. Art questions are now fortunately discussed on all sides, and a truer, sounder tone of criticism prevails amongst us as a nation than at any former period; and from the fact of our enjoying true liberty of thought and action, I suspect that I may add, than can prevail amongst the despotically administered nations of the Continent. It is our especial duty, as architects, to avail ourselves to the utmost of these advantages, and to devote our best energies to the advancement of our noble art. This can only be done by earnest conscientious study, by devotion to our pursuit, and by an enlightened investigation of the various physical and moral laws it brings into play. Architecture is, as I have said before, an art as well as a science. Excellence in it cannot be obtained without labour, or without the sacrifice of ease; we must resolve if we would attain in its ranks to that "Fame," the last infirmity of noble minds, "to scorn delights and live laborious days;" but the "fair guerdon" we hope to find, will amply repay us; for art is its own reward,

and its cultivation will at all times compensate for the toil and time expended in its pursuit.

In the course of the twelve months which have elapsed since the last annual inauguration of our meetings, death has by no means spared the ranks of those who have been interested in, or who have indirectly assisted, our pursuits. A short notice of the more distinguished of those persons may, perhaps, suggest to many lessons of deep significance, both morally and artistically, and I hope, therefore, you will bear with me whilst I pay the the following short tribute to the memories of our late fellow workers:—

The losses of our profession, this year, have been of a threefold character; we have lost coadjutors in the more recondite branches of archaeology, in the more abstruse branches of mechanical, chemical, and physical sciences, and from amongst our own immediate ranks. Amongst the former may be cited the names of Baron Bunsen, of the Earl of Aberdeen, and of Sir Francis Palgrave; in the ranks of scientific men connected directly or indirectly with our studies we miss such men as Wertheim, Vicat, Sir William Pasley, Eaton, Hodgkinson, Berthier, and Sir William Cubitt; whilst, amongst our own colleagues, we have to regret the loss of Professor Hosking, Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Henry Austin, our late esteemed solicitor and valued friend, Mr. W. L. Donaldson, Mr. George Bailey, and Mr. Robert Grainger, of Newcastle.

The researches of Baron Bunsen, whom I name first, because his death occurred first in the order of time in our sad list (he died on 28th November, 1863), have, as you must be aware, tended greatly to clear the obscurity which surrounded the history of that marvellous system of civilisation of Egypt, and also to throw some light upon the early history of the Church during the existence of the Roman Empire. The learned works upon "The Place of Egypt in the World's History," and upon "Hippolytus and his Age," may be referred to as illustrations of the patient investigation, and of the wide range of study requisite for the comprehension of the more obscure periods in the history of our race, and though the minute detail with which the various questions involved are discussed, at times renders the writings of Bunsen slightly wearisome; yet our confidence in the results so obtained must be increased by the conviction of the conscientious examination their author must have bestowed on them. Bunsen does not seem to have been much of an artist, and he does not, therefore, dwell upon the influence of art and of social organisation upon one another more is necessary to support his views on the "Place of Egypt in the World's History." A curious chapter is still to be written on this artistic problem, and equally as it would be desirable to trace the nature and the extent of the action and re-action of science, art, and politics in Ancient Egypt, so would it be desirable to trace them during the times of Hippolytus. The elements of both these chapters are to be found in Bunsen's works.

The baron was born on 29th August, 1791, and died 28th November, 1860. He had resided in England as Prussian Ambassador between 1841 and 1854, when he resigned his position on account of his disapproval of the wavering policy of his Government in the Russian war. In his latter years Bunsen seems to have confined himself to his Biblical studies.

The Earl of Aberdeen is principally known to us on account of his earnest efforts to promote the study of Grecian art and of his patronage of the researches undertaken under the auspices of the Athenian, of the Dilettanti, and of the antiquarian societies amongst the ruins of the Hellenic civilization. The Earl had travelled in his youth in Greece, and, like most enthusiastic men of his generation, he had returned an ardent Philhellenist. It is to this fact that we may attribute much of his attachment to the pure Grecian Architecture, and the fashion the day afforded a singular reflex of the peculiar tastes of the noble earl. He seems, however, to the end of his life to have remained true to the gods of the idolatry of his youth, and notwithstanding the sacrifices he made for the service of his country, by his long devotion to her political interests, he retained to the last his affection for the studies and for the pursuits which had earned for him, from the satirical pen of his relative Byron, the equivocal title of "the Travelled Thane, Athenian, Aberdeen."

Sir F. Palgrave rendered great service to the cause of archaeology and to our knowledge of the political and moral condition of our Saxon and Anglo-Norman ancestors. It may appear to casual observers that this class of researches has but little reference to our professional pursuits, yet if we reflect upon the intimate relations which must exist between the social organization of a nation, and its mode of artistic expression; we must be convinced that it is impossible to understand the latter without being intimately acquainted with the former. In these days of revival of Mediævalism, therefore, it is essential for us to be well informed of the ruling principles of the times we are called upon artistically to repeat; and few men have been more successful than was Sir F. Palgrave in his descriptions of the manners and customs, or more correct in his accounts of the social organization of our ancestors.

The Earl of Aberdeen was born on 28th January, 1784, and died on 13th December, 1860. Sir F. Palgrave was born in the year 1788, and died 6th July, 1861.

The knowledge of the more abstruse parts of the Science of Natural Philosophy applied to our profession has been so much advanced by the distinguished men I have cited amongst our recent losses, that we may well devote some time to a review of their works. Thus, to M. Wertheim (who was born at Vienna on 6th May, 1815, and died at Tours, 19th January, 1861) we are indebted for some important investigations in the laws of elasticity, and of the sonorous vibrations of air and gases. In 1846 M. Wertheim published a *mémoire*, written in conjunction with M. Chevandier, "upon the mechanical properties of wood," which, unfortunately, has not yet been translated into English; and in a *mémoire* "upon the double refraction produced in isotropic bodies" M. Wertheim discussed the results obtained by Mr. Hodgkinson from his experiments upon the elastic conditions of cast and wrought-iron, suggesting for the purpose of observing the gradual effects of compression of solid bodies the elegant chromatic dynamometer. This *mémoire* will be found in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique."

The name and works of Vicat are of course known to all who have followed the history of modern science. Engaged in early life in the actual practice of his duties as engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées, he constructed some of the roads leading to Genoa on the banks of the Isle river, in the Perigueux; and in 1813 he was appointed engineer to the Bridge of Souillac, over the Dordogne, and it was in the course of the preliminary studies for this work that he was led to the discoveries which have so materially advanced the building arts and immortalised his name. At Souillac Vicat introduced the system of founding the piers of bridges on masses of concrete, sunk under water within close piled enclosures, or "caisses sans fonds," and to secure the success of the system it was necessary that he should use a lime which should be capable of setting under water. The chemical theory of limes and cements was at that period but very little understood, though the researches of Smeaton, Huggins, Guyton de Morveau, Bergman, and de Saussure, and the introduction by Wyatt of the Roman cement, had placed at the disposal of inquirers many of the elements of its solution. About 1817, Vicat communicated to the Academie des Sciences the results of his analytical and synthetical experiments upon the composition of limes of various qualities; and he then propounded the theory which subsequent inquiries have confirmed and developed, to the effect that the hardening of mortars depended on the combination which takes place in them between the lime and the silicate of alumina they contained. Vicat published in some separate brochures the results of his subsequent experiments, and in the *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées* he has also published some important *mémoires* on the strains to which suspension bridges are exposed, on the resistance of iron wire ropes, on the compression of solid bodies and on the statistics of the lime-producing formations of France. He co-operated with M. St. Leger in the introduction of the manufacture of the artificial hydraulic limes, and indeed he must be considered to have led the way to all the modern improvements in that important branch of the building arts. M. Vicat was fortunate enough to witness the universal recognition of the truth and of the practical importance of his discoveries, which, with the true spirit of a philosopher, he had at once unreservedly placed at the service of the public. He received honours from every government which in turn has ruled in France during his long and useful career, and in 1845 the legislature of his country unanimously voted him a pension of 6,000 francs a year, on the strength of a report presented by MM. Arago and Thénard. When in 1853 Vicat resigned his post on account of his advanced age, he was named by a special decree of the Emperor, Honorary Inspector-General of the Ponts et Chaussées, a dignity created expressly to honour this earnest and disinterested student. Vicat's works have been translated into almost every language of Europe; into our own, by Captain E. H. Smith. Vicat died on 10th April, 1861, aged 75 years.

In the course of this year also, the ranks of science have lost M. Berthier, the distinguished author of the "Traité des Analyses par la voie sèche," in the course of which will be found some chapters bearing upon our profession. Berthier devoted, in fact, much attention to the examination of Vicat's discoveries, and has discussed the principles on which they are founded, he also paid attention to the analytical inquiries into the nature of other building materials, and of the metals used in construction. Berthier died 24th August, 1861.

We have to regret also the loss of Sir William Pasley, whose name has been so intimately connected with the downfall in our country of the inventions and theories of Vicat. Sir William was born in 1781, and in 1797 he entered the army as second-lieutenant of artillery, but in the next year he exchanged into the Royal Engineers. He served at the defence of Gaeta, in 1806; at the

Battle of Maida; at the Siege of Copenhagen; as Aide-de-Camp to Sir J. Moore, in 1808-1809. In the Walcheren Expedition, Sir William, then Captain Pasley, was wounded twice; he then served in the Peninsular War until 1812; and in 1813, he was appointed Director of the Royal Engineer's Establishment, at Chatham, a post he retained until his nomination as major-general in 1841. The connection of General Pasley with our profession, is to be sought principally in the various papers inserted by him in the Corps papers of the Royal Engineers; in his "Observations on Limes, and Calcareous cements," Svo., London, 1838; in the interesting operations for the removal of the wreck of the *Royal George*, and in blasting the Rown Down Cliff, near Dover; indirectly, his duties as Inspector of Railways, also brought General Pasley in contact with some of the members of our profession. Perhaps I may be allowed especially to call attention to the part which Sir William bore in the introduction of the artificial, over-calced cements, known at the present day by the name of the Portland cements. In this instance, Sir William worked in connexion with the late Mr. Frost, and those gentleman seem only to have missed the discovery of the influence of excessive calcination upon the action of the slow setting cements, in their curious and valuable researches. General Sir William Pasley died on the 19th April, 1861.

Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson was one of the students of the abstruser branches of science connected with our profession, whose labors will long continue to influence its practical details, and he may also be cited as one of those who achieved distinction by his "self-help," even while following studies of the most recoudite order. Without any adventitious aids from family connexion, or of wealth, Mr. Hodgkinson had succeeded in making himself sufficiently known for his acquaintance with the application of the higher branches of mathematics to the physical sciences (especially by th publication of a paper, in the Memoirs of the Manchester Society for 1822), to be employed by the engineers of that very practical town to conduct some experiments on the strength of cast-iron, and on the best form of section to be adopted for girders. Previously to the publication of Mr. Hodgkinson's inquiries, the rules laid down by Tredgold on these subjects had been universally received by practical men; and he reasoned upon the supposition that cast-iron, like other solid bodies, resisted equally the force of compression, exercised upon the top or upon the bottom, when loaded as a beam. Tredgold therefore inferred that the best form of section would be one resembling the letter I, with equal flanges at the top and at the bottom. Hodgkinson, however, discovered that cast-iron presented some anomalous conditions of elasticity, and that especially it resisted efforts of compression with an energy which was nearly six times as great as the energy with which it resisted efforts of extension; he was thus led to recommend a form of cross section for girders in which the upper and lower flanges were made to present sectional areas corresponding with the efforts of compression and of extension they would respectively have to resist. The late George Stephenson was one of the first engineers to adopt this form of girder, for the bridge on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, over Water-street, Manchester, erected in 1830; since then it has been adopted universally, though for my own part I confess that the unequal rates of cooling in the top and bottom flanges of Mr. Hodgkinson's form of girders seems to me to involve a very serious practical danger, on the score of the soundness of the casting in which the areas of the flanges are so markedly unequal.

Mr. Hodgkinson then devoted his time and attention to a series of investigations into the general laws of the elasticity of rigid bodies, and of the strength of pillars of cast-iron and of other materials. His methods of observations were far from being as elegant or refined as those adopted by M. Wertheim, but they have been made more practically useful, and the empirical formulæ deduced from them still regulate the practice of engineers and architects. Mr. Hodgkinson's results were published in the Transactions of the Royal Society in 1840, and they were judged worthy to secure their author the Royal Gold Medal, and his nomination as a member of that learned body. In 1845 Mr. Hodgkinson was engaged by Mr. Robert Stephenson, in conjunction with Mr. Fairbairn, in the experiments it was considered necessary to make previously to constructing the tubes of the Conway and of the Britannia bridges; and it is to the results so obtained that we are indebted for the wonderful change introduced in the building arts by the application of wrought-iron, plain, and boxed girders. The most important facts thus elicited by Mr. Hodgkinson were communicated by him to the "Commissioners to inquire into the application of iron to railway structures" named in 1847, in consequence of the failure of the Dee-bridge at Chester, and were published by them in their report. In the fourth report of the British Association is inserted a paper by Mr. Hodgkinson on the "Collision of Imperfectly Elastic Bodies," and on "Impact upon Beams;" in 1842-46 he also published a second edition of

"Tredgold on the Strength of Cast-Iron;" and from time to time he inserted various other scientific papers in the Transactions of the British Association, of the Royal Society, and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. It would be very desirable to collect and arrange, in systematic order, these various detached essays.

Mr. Hodgkinson was born on 29th February, 1789, and died on 18th June, 1861.

Sir William Cubitt was, perhaps, more immediately connected with our profession than the other eminent men hitherto noticed, on account of his connexion with the original Crystal Palace. Sir William was the son of a miller, of Dilham, in Norfolk, and at an early age he was apprenticed to a joiner; after some years, spent in the exercise of his trade and in the works required for repairing the mills of the district in which he was educated, he entered the factory of Messrs. Ransome, the agricultural implement makers and mechanical engineers, of Ipswich. In their employment, Sir William became practically acquainted with the details of civil engineering, and about this period of his life he invented the self-winding apparatus of windmills, and that important instrument of prison discipline, the treadmill. About 1826, he removed to London, and began business on his own account as a civil engineer, and, by dint of perseverance, industry, and honourable conduct, he slowly attained the foremost rank of his profession. The works executed by Sir William Cubitt on the Norfolk and Lowestoft Navigation, on the Severn Navigation, the South Eastern, and the Great Northern Railways, the landing stages at Liverpool, the new Rochester Town Bridge, the Berlin Waterworks, &c., may be referred to as illustrations of his practical genius and ability, and it is not too much to say that the manner in which the South Eastern line is carried between Folkestone and Dover, is one of the boldest pieces of engineering of which we have examples in England. In 1851, Sir William was charged with the superintendence of the working details of the Crystal Palace, and for his exertions on that occasion he received the honour of Knighthood.

Sir William Cubitt was born in 1785; he died, October 13th, 1861.

Mr. Robert Grainger, like Sir William Cubitt, furnished another illustration of the ease with which real talent and sound character may achieve distinction in our country. Grainger began in the very lowest ranks of life, and even received his education in a charity school. By dint of energy, prudence, and economy, he soon raised himself above immediate want, and, having been fortunate enough to marry a lady of some fortune, he was enabled to enter upon the bold scheme of speculative building, which so changed the aspect of his native town, and, after some vicissitudes, left him a wealthy man in his later days. It would be invidious to criticise the style of building adopted by Mr. Grainger, and, after all, a man should be judged, in his artistic capacity at least, by the standard of his times rather than by a comparison with the productions of more recent periods. Mr. Grainger's new streets and open spaces in and about Grey-town, in Newcastle, when judged upon these principles, must appear to be considerably in advance of the provincial street architecture of his times, and the manner in which he introduced stone instead of brick in the elevations has certainly given a monumental character to designs which, in themselves, would not have attracted much attention. The new market, exchange, theatre, dispensary, music hall, &c., of Newcastle, are works of considerable merit, and though, no doubt, Mr. John Dobson contributed much of their artistic character, it is to Mr. Grainger that the inhabitants of Newcastle are indebted for these important buildings. Mr. Grainger died 4th July, 1861, in the 63rd year of his age.

Professor Hosking, born in 1808, died 2nd August, 1861, was in his very early life apprenticed to a carpenter and builder, in New South Wales, but in 1820 he was articled to Mr. Jenkins, architect, of Red Lion-square. I believe that he took lessons in drawing of Mr. George Maddox, and after leaving Mr. Jenkins he travelled in Italy and Sicily. Some lectures on architecture, delivered at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, led to his being engaged to write the articles "Architecture and Building," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which at once established his reputation as an Architectural critic. Mr. Hosking very wisely refused to recognise the modern distinction between the professions of architecture and civil engineer, and in 1834 he executed the works of what is now known as the West London Railway. Upon this line he constructed, amongst other works, a very remarkable bridge near Kensal-green, by which the canal and the common turnpike road are carried over the railway, and it may be added that in most of the foreign works on construction, this architectural piece of civil engineering has been reproduced. Mr. Hosking also designed and executed the Abney-park Cemetery, and some rather important private buildings about London, but he was most known from the fact of his having been named one of the official referees under the Building Act of 1844, and from his having filled the professorship of the principles and practice of architecture, at King's College,

London. In addition to the treatises on architecture and building before noticed, Mr. Hosking published an "Essay on the Construction of Bridges," and a "Guide to the proper regulation of Buildings in Towns." Some of his lectures at the College have appeared in the columns of the *Builder* journal.

Mr. Henry Austin, formerly Secretary to the General Board of Health, and of late years Superintending Inspector of the department charged with the administration of the Local Act, died on 9th October, 1861. Mr. Austin was articled to Mr. Dixon, of Farnival's Inn, and subsequently entered the service of Mr. R. Stephenson during the construction of the Blackwall Railway. On the commencement of the sanitary movement, Mr. Austin appears to have succeeded in securing the attention of its leaders, and he was thus connected with the singular theories of sumpts, of small pipe drains, and pot-piped gathering grounds, which for so many years were forced upon the unfortunate towns who submitted to the guidance of the General Board of Health. Mr. Austin, however, was a scholar and a gentleman, and in private life he was esteemed and beloved by those who knew him.

Mr. John Clayton, the only Fellow of our Institute to whose loss I have yet referred, was known in early life by the publication of an *Essay on the Churches of London*, and on half-timbered houses. He settled afterwards at Hereford; but his pursuits do not seem to have been of a nature to have brought him very prominently before the general public. At least I have not been able to obtain any particulars of them, beyond the fact of his having been engaged to construct the station buildings on the Hereford and Abergavenny Railway, and some private mansions in South Wales.

Our late Fellow, Mr. George Bailey, was another of the fortunate men "who have no history." He was originally a pupil of the late Sir John Soane, and he remained for some years in the office of that eminent architect after the expiration of his articles. On the death of Sir John, Mr. Bailey was appointed Curator to the Soane Museum, and he held that post until his own death in the commencement of the spring of this year.*

Our late respected Honorary Solicitor, Mr. W. L. Donaldson, had at all times so identified himself with the interests of our Institute, and had displayed so much talent, energy, and disinterestedness in advancing its prosperity in all matters which entered into his province, that I fear we shall never be able to supply his loss. He carried us through the early period of our existence, and guided us by his friendly advice when we most needed both friends and advice. The tribute of respect we can offer to his memory, is, I fear, but a feeble consolation to those who mourn his loss, but in the sincerest and most earnest manner do I now beg to express, in the name of the whole body of the Institute, our feelings of grief and of sympathy for the loss they have sustained.

"All heads must come
To the cold tomb;
But still the actions of the just,
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

The President having resumed his seat, again rose, and said there were two or three other cases worthy of notice; one was the death of Mr. Thomas Finden, who died at the age of 77, was a partner of Mr. Lewis, and surveyor of Hoare's brewery; the death of Mr. Woodward, the architect of the Oxford Museum, of the firm of Dean and Woodward, and who died of consumption; and the death of Zwirner, the architect for the restoration of Cologne Cathedral. The Chairman proceeded to observe that there was a mode of ringing bells by electricity, so that in a short time a gentleman having an office in the City could carry on communications between his office and his residence, even if some miles distant.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

NEWTONIAN SALUTE.

What is the Newtonian salute?—GYMNASTA.—[We don't know. Enquire of the B.B. at the Union.]

LODGE DECORATION.

What is the simplest mode of decorating a lodge?—I. G.—[By a floral display. It is natural, elegant, and admits of a large amount of taste.]

MASONIC HIGH TREASON.

What punishment could be inflicted on a Mason who spoke disparagingly of the M.W.G.M. and Grand Officers?—A.—[None that we know of. You headed your query as we

* Mr. Bailey held for many years the distinguished office of one of the Secretaries of this Institute. In that capacity he was most unwearied, courteous, and able, and much of the success of the earlier years of our history is connected with the exertions of Mr. Bailey and his distinguished colleague.

have printed it, but we think it should have been "petty-treason, without rhyme or reason." Don't ask such silly questions. When you have once seen the M.W.G.M., or a Grand Officer, you will find them to be mortals afflicted with no right divine, and many of them without any divinity, right or wrong, about them.]

PAST MASTER'S DEGREE.

When did the Past Master's degree first arise? The *Book of Constitutions* tells us that it was "declared and pronounced that pure Antient Masonry consist 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." This was so laid down in 1813; can any instance be given of the Past Master's Degree being worked before that period?—D. C.

LATE HOURS.

Could not some agreement be come to amongst the brethren to conclude their festive meetings at seasonable hours, instead of keeping many a poor wife up expecting her husband long after midnight?—HARRIET.

EARLIEST RECORDS OF THE MARK DEGREE.

When did the earliest recorded meeting of Mark Masters take place?—M. O.—The earliest record at present known, which refers to conferring the Ark, Mark, Link, and Wrestle degrees, is dated 1780.]

MASONIC PLAYS.

Wanted, a list of plays that contain Masonic allusions.—TEKELL.

GRAND STEWARD'S LODGE JEWEL.

Passing down Wardour-street last week, I saw, in a refiner's window not far from Oxford-street, on the left hand side, one of the Hogarth jewels of the Grand Steward's lodge. Thinking it may interest some brother of that lodge, I send this note.—EX. EX.

NOTES ON LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART.

Mr. O'Doherty, "the sculptor of Erin," is engaged on a statue of "Alethe" (from Moore's *Epicurean*), for the Marquis of Downshire.

General Sir Howard Douglas, author of several treatises on fortifications, gunnery, and other scientific subjects, died on Friday, the 8th inst., in the 86th year of his age. He served in the army for several years; was Governor of New Brunswick from 1823 to 1829; Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, from 1835 to 1842; and M.P. for Liverpool, from 1842 to 1847.

Mr. Noel Paton's picture of "The pursuit of Pleasure," is about to be engraved by Mr. H. T. Ryall, for an Edinburgh publisher.

The people of Liverpool are about to erect a monument to the late Duke of Wellington. The column, which is in course of erection, is to be a hundred and ten feet high, surmounted with a bronze statue, twelve feet high, executed by Mr. Lawson, of Edinburgh.

A Mr. F. Watson, who we understand is a schoolmaster at Congleton, in Cheshire, writing in a local paper, says of Chambers's new edition of Shakespere's Works;—"I have before me the purified edition of that author which I before referred to, and on comparing it with a genuine edition, I find no less than fifty-two suppressions or alterations, in half that number of pages taken consecutively; and I repeat it, that even in this purified state no Congleton father would dare to read it to his children." The fact is, rightly to purge him you would have to alter the very structure and aim of the plays; you might as well try to purify the atmosphere by eliminating the oxygen." This is a very different estimate of the dramas of the bard of Avon to that given by Bro Tweddell, in his *Shakspeare, his Times and Contemporaries*, who says:—"The great merit of Shakspeare, after all, however much we may love his sweetness (and there is music sweeter than the trill of mountain streams in almost every sentence), is his truthfulness to nature, at all times, and under all circumstances possible or imaginable. He has not laboured to delineate a very good or a very bad character, but such persons as do really exist; virtue

At a time when everything connected with the growth and manufacture of cotton is of immense importance, the following statistics will be of value. They are taken from a report addressed to Edmund Ashworth, Esq., Vice-president of the Cotton Supply Association, by Mr. G. R. Haywood, dated Bombay, Sept. 26th, 1861.

The number of spindles and looms working, at this date, in Bombay:—

| | Spindles. | Looms. |
|---|-----------|--------|
| Broach Spinning Company | 15,000 | — |
| Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company | 24,000 | 240 |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company | 24,000 | — |
| Bombay Water Twist Company | 20,000 | — |
| Victoria Spinning Company | 5,000 | — |
| Almedabad Spinning Company | 2,500 | — |

Total at present working 90,500 240
Mills building, and extensions—

| | Spindles. | Looms. |
|--|-----------|--------|
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company | 30,000 | 600 |
| Bombay Royal | 30,000 | 600 |
| Coorla | 26,000 | 410 |
| Manocjee Pitty's | 50,000 | 1000 |
| Bombay United | 20,240 | 330 |
| Oriental | 13,536 | 225 |

Total 170,176 3165

Two other companies formed, but have not yet commenced building } 30,000 300

Total mills, &c., at work, including extensions, &c. } 290,676 3,705

and vice joined together in the same soul, and developed in a thousand different ways, according to an infinite variety of circumstances. But his female characters—that glorious gallery of ever-living portraits—how beautiful and womanly they are; save his intention be to show how fallen, how depraved, even the gentle heart of woman may become—as in the unkind daughters of poor King Lear, and the proud and cruel Lady Macbeth. Virtue with him is ever victorious; it is undaunted under suffering, and triumphant even in death. What a fine philosophy pervades each of his dramas; and weak indeed must be the penetration of the man who can discover no high moral purpose running, like veins of silver in the earth, through all the writings of Shakspeare. We need not envy the soul that has never felt its self-reliance strengthened by a perusal of these immortal dramas. They are not only moral, but religious, in the highest meaning of that word." These are certainly very opposite views of the same subject, and we leave our readers to "look upon this picture and upon that."

Now that it is decided that Mr. Maclise's picture of "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after the Battle of Waterloo" is to be executed in stereochromy, or water-glass painting, for the new Houses of Parliament, there is a general wish to know in what the invention consists. Everybody knows what an oil-painting is, though everybody may not be aware that the art is not five-hundred years old; as it dates only from the days of Hubert and John Van Eyck, the Flemish painters. The most ancient of all paintings are those called fresco, which are executed with water-colours whilst the plastering on which they are painted is still damp; and if the artist wishes to correct his work, as often happens, it is necessary to cut out the plastering where the picture is defective, and to re-prepare the surface. For the invention of water-glass painting we are indebted to the Germans, who adopted it ten years ago, when Herr Kaulbach and his pupils were painting the staircase of the new museum at Berlin, when it at once rivetted public attention by its superiority over the old fresco-painting. Mr. Maclise, in the true spirit of an artist, visited Berlin, as we stated some time ago, to learn the new process; for "a flint," says he "in fluid form, was a mystery to me, even though I was told on good authority it was a fact; and the fluidity of a flinty mass, as having been effected by combination with an alkali, such as potass, soda, or lime, appeared to me a state of such matter rendering it wholly unfit to effect the desiderata of fixity and indelibility for a painting on a wall. The state of watery glass, even while I was looking at it, still no less than the state of stony water, seemed impossible." To be brief, the painting is executed on the wall in water-colours as in fresco, but can be rubbed out and repainted before it is coated over with the new composition. Not only has Mr. Maclise

mastered the new German method, but improved upon it, for whereas Kaulbach required a rough surface, Maclise can execute his work as well on a smooth one. The new discovery promises fair to become of immense importance in the decoration of public buildings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER.—If your correspondent [] will be good enough to favour me with a communication, I shall be most happy to afford him, in reply, every information in my power with reference to the Mark Degree, not doubting my ability to remove the erroneous impressions conveyed in the editorial note attached to his letter in your publication of the 16th inst.

I am, Sir and Brother, Yours Fraternaly,
FREDERICK BINCKES, G. Sec.
Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England and Wales.
Office, 40, Leicester-square, W.C. Nov. 17, 1861.

[If our observations were erroneous, Bro. Binckes can answer them through THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE.]

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF EAST LANCASHIRE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Can any of your correspondents in East Lancashire enlighten me on the following points? viz.—1st. According to what principle are the appointments to Prov. Grand Lodge made? 2nd. How many lodges are at present represented in Prov. Grand Lodge? 3rd. Of the 47 lodges in the province, how many have never been represented in Prov. Grand Lodge?

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, "JONATHAN,"
P.M. of one of the 47.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—From the tenor of your report in last week's Magazine of the proceedings at the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland, at North Shields, brethren at a distance may be led to believe that the motion of Bro. Barker, Provincial Grand Treasurer, "to invest annually or biennially, a sum of money towards the forming every lodge in the province into perpetual life governors of the Masonic charities," was defeated by un-charitable opposition—such was not the case, and I beg you will be kind enough to insert the following particulars:—

"At a Provincial Grand Lodge of Emergency, held at Newcastle on the 5th of March last, Bro. Barker brought forward his motion, and entered into a lengthened explanation of the details of his scheme for carrying out such object, but, the arrangements being so very complicated, it was resolved that the Provincial Grand Secretary and Treasurer should draw up a circular, embodying the whole scheme, and send a copy to every officer—present and past—of the Provincial Grand Lodge—the W. Masters, Past Masters, and present Wardens of every lodge in the province—so that the motion should be perfectly understood, discussed, and decided at the next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge—such circular was never issued, and it would have been irregular to have allowed the motion to be brought forward and decided at the meeting of the 8th inst."

Had the motion been brought forward in proper form, the brethren of Northumberland would gladly have supported Bro. Barker in his desire to aid the funds of the Masonic charities.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, your's fraternaly,
North Shields, Nov. 20th, 1861. P.M. No. 624.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

At the meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence on Wednesday, ten petitioners were relieved with various sums, amounting in the whole to £140.

The Grand Stewards' Lodge holds a public night on Wednesday next, when all Master Masons are invited to attend.

Bro. R. Spencer, of 26, Great Queen-street, has on view for a short time at his Masonic depôt, the costume, complete, for the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, South America, consisting of fifteen Aprons, Collars, Jewels, and Gauntlets, from the Deputy Provincial Grand Master's down to the Grand Tyler's suits, all enclosed in a portable oak cabinet; the whole is well worthy the inspection of the brethren.

A warrant has been granted for a new lodge to be held at Kingston, Surrey, and named after the Prov. Grand Master—the Dobie. It is to be consecrated on the 5th of next month.

The *Freemasons' Calendar* for 1862 has just appeared. From it we learn that warrants for the following lodges were granted during the twelve months which have elapsed since the last publication:—

- 1143 Mauritius Lodge of Harmony, Port Louis, Mauritius.
- 1144 MacDonnell Lodge, Pier Hotel, Glenelg, South Australia.
- 1145 Heathcote Lodge, Masonic Hall, Heathcote, Victoria.
- 1146 Lodge of Otago, Commercial Hotel, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1147 Kent Lodge of East Collingwood, Grace Darling Hotel, Collingwood, Victoria.
- 1148 Kilmore Lodge, Kilmore, Victoria.
- 1149 Fortescue Lodge, Manor Assembly Room, Honiton, Devon.
- 1150 St. Luke's Lodge, Dum Dum, Bengal.
- 1151 St. George's Lodge, Lower Horton, King's County, Nova Scotia.
- 1152 St. Oswald Lodge, Board Room, Poor Law Union, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.
- 1153 Worthing Lodge of Friendship, Town Hall, Worthing, Sussex.
- 1154 Zetland Lodge, Duke of Lancaster Inn, Salford, Lancashire.
- 1155 British Kaffrarian Lodge, King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope.
- 1156 Albert Lodge, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, Lancashire.
- 1157 Lodge of Sympathy, Vine Tavern, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.
- 1158 St. Matthew's Lodge, Talbot Hotel, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.
- 1159 St. Mark's Lodge, Horns Tavern, Kennington, Surrey.
- 1160 South Middlesex Lodge, Beaufort House, North End, Fulham.
- 1161 Sir Isaac Newton University Lodge, Red Lion Hotel, Petty Cury, Cambridge.
- 1162 Dalhousie Lodge, Duke of Kent, Old Kent-road.
- 1163 Lodge of Finsbury, Prince of Wales Tavern, Banner-street, St. Luke's.
- 1164 Whittington Lodge, Whittington Club House, Arundel-street, Strand.
- 1165 Lodge of Good Hope, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope.
- 1166 Joppa Lodge, Masonic Hotel, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.
- 1167 Dalhousie Lodge, Red Lion Hotel, Hounslow.
- 1168 St. George's Lodge, George Town, St. George's, King's County, Prince Edward Island.
- 1169 Prince of Wales's Lodge, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

- 1170 Balmain Lodge, Rob Roy Inn, Adolphus-street, Balmain, New South Wales.
- 1171 Gresham Lodge, Four Swans Hotel, Waltham Cross.
- 1172 Keith Lodge, Albion Mines, Nova Scotia.
- 1173 Royal Oak Lodge, Royal Oak, High-street, Deptford.
- 1174 Lewis Lodge, Masonic Hall, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
- 1175 Lodge of Industry, Kotree, Sind, East Indies.
- 1176 Holmesdale Lodge, Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells.
- 1177 Clare Lodge, Travellers' Rest Hotel, Clare, South Australia.
- 1178 Acacia Lodge, Monte Video, South America.
- 1179 Royal Alfred Lodge, Independant School Room, Cattle-street, St. Helier's, Jersey.
- 1180 Lodge Star of Delhi, Delhi, Bengal.
- 1181 Peckham Lodge, Red Bull Inn, High-street, Peckham.
- 1182 Star of the East Lodge, Isle of Zante, Mediterranean.
- 1183 Lodge of Truth, Braidwood, New South Wales.
- 1184 Midland Lodge, Graaff-Reinet, Cape of Good Hope.
- 1185 Union Lodge, Knysna Hotel, Knysna Town, Cape of Good Hope.
- 1186 Derwent Lodge, Commercial Hotel, Wirksworth, Derbyshire.
- 1187 St. George's Lodge, Merino, Victoria.
- 1188 Zetland Lodge, Shediac, New Brunswick.

In the twelve months warrants have also been granted for the following chapters:—

- 38 Britannic Chapter, Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.
- 294 Chapter of Friendship, Masonic Temple, 22, Hope-street, Liverpool.
- 401 New Forest Chapter, Masonic Hall, Lymington, Hants.
- 832 Zion Chapter, Shanghai, China.
- 1025 Pannure Chapter, Royal Hotel, Aldershot, Hants.
- 1044 Crystal Palace Chapter, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
- 1055 Prince Frederick William Chapter, The Knights of St. John Hotel, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood.
- 1086 Wellington Chapter, Walmer Castle Hotel, Deal.
- 1095 Eureka Chapter, Malden, Victoria.
- 1109 Cabbell Chapter, Star Inn, St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich.
- 1119 Robert Burns Chapter, Freemasons' Hall, York-street, Sydney.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF HONOUR AND GENEROSITY (No. 194).—At meeting of this lodge was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Bro. Westall, W.M., supported by his Wardens, Raos. C. A. Turner and J. L. Lafoust, and a goodly number of members of the lodge and visitors. The business was only of a formal nature, but a very pleasant evening was spent.

CANONBURY LODGE (No. 955).—This lodge met, according to regular custom, on the 14th inst., at Bro. Todd's, the Canonbury Tavern, Islington, when the following members were present:—Bros. Edward Cox, W.M.; Willis, S.W.; Warman, J.W.; Filer, P.M. and Treas., J. D.; Thomas Bohn, founder, P.M. and Sec.; Samuel Hill, P.M.; King, Driver, Molloy, Stroud, Wynne, Roberts, Laing, Turner, Collingwood, Rogers, Chancellor, and others. The visitors were Bros. William Watson; Buss, P.M. and Sec. 29; Matthew Cooke, 23; and Durrant, P.M. 752. The business before the lodge consisted in initiating Messrs. D. Hearn and R. Hugh Hughes, which ceremony was very ably performed by Bro. Edward Cox, W.M. The lodge was afterwards closed, and the brethren sat down to one of Bro. Todd's well-known banquets. The cloth having been cleared and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts given by the W.M., Bro. Filer, P.M. and Treas., said he had for many years left off the practice of oratory, but as the subject was "The Health of Bro. Edward Cox, W.M. of 955," that was not to be regretted, seeing that every one who had a knowledge of him knew it required no flight of eloquence to propose the toast. Bro. Cox was warmly cherished in all their hearts, and would leave the chair, after his year of office, with the reputation of a successful Master. Bro. Filer knew it was customary to worship the rising sun, but the setting orb was so dear to every one of them that no longer preface

was required to invite them to drink their W.M.'s health.—Bro. EDWARD COX, W.M., had so often returned thanks that he wanted language to change his expressions. During his membership he had endeavoured to be of service to the lodge, but he was dissatisfied with himself that night, for, in his zeal to be perfect, his anxiety had made him nervous, and he had failed to give himself satisfaction. (No, no.) It was very kind of them to say it was not so to them, but he felt it, and in what he erred he craved their indulgence. (Hear, hear.) He would not sit down then, but go on with the next toast. For the first time since he had been W.M., he had performed the ceremony of initiation that night, as they had not previously had an initiate during his Mastership but there were two on that occasion. He felt sure every brother accorded to those two newly-made Masons their hearty good will, both on their own account, as well as the respect they held towards their proposer, Bro. John L. King. He was very happy and delighted to have them in 955, and was sure they would be pleased with the lodge and with their Bro. King, for introducing them into the lodge in which he had been made. He therefore proposed "The Health of the Initiates Bros. Hearn and Hughes," and begged them to remember, as he had told them before, there was more for them to see and know. He hoped they would contribute to the charities even if it was but in the shape of a widow's mite. He ended by proposing long life, health and happiness to Bros. Hearn and Hughes.—Bro. HEARN said, as the son of a Mason he was more intimate with Masonry than his brother Hughes, but as he had been in the Boy's School for his education, he considered himself less entitled to have his health drunk. He scarcely knew how to express himself properly, so as to convey what he wished, but would say that so long as he lived he would do his utmost to perform his duties to Masons and Masonry. (Hear, hear.)—Bro. HUGHES said he could but add very little to his brother's words, except to thank them for the toast, and the kind way in which they had been received. For his own part, he promised that it should be his steady purpose to do always what a Mason should do.—Bro. EDWARD COX, W.M., was sure the Canonbury Lodge was never better pleased than when surrounded by visitors. That evening they were very select, but distinguished brethren. Bro. William Watson was popularly known and esteemed by the Craft throughout England. He was so well acquainted with the ritual of the Order, so ready to help those beneath him in rank, and so anxious to be of service to the cause of Masonry, that he was one of the most valued brethren in the Order. Bro. Watson had been his (the W.M.'s) principle preceptor, and, as usual, had done all in his power to help him. Bro. Matthew Cooke had been initiated in that room and on the W.M.'s proposition, and he was also highly respected in the Craft. His titles were numerous, and the W.M. must fail if he attempted to recapitulate them; indeed he believed that Bro. Cooke had gone up so many degrees that it wanted but very few more to take him direct into the Grand Lodge above. Bro. Durrant had been their visitor on two occasions, and it was a great pleasure to see him again amongst them. Bro. Buss, though last, still not least amongst them, was an old member and founder of the lodge and had served the office of I.G. there for some time. All regretted his retiring from its but every one was happy to see him. The W.M. then proposed the health of the visitors and Bro. Matthew Cooke.—Bro. MATTHEW COOKE said, like all young children he came occasionally to his mother for a little pap. The song just concluded had a line in it which spoke of "giving him a good education," that had been done in his case, by the Canonbury Lodge, for in 955 he acquired that craving for Masonry of all degrees to which the W.M. had referred. In every degree of Craft Masonry no better man than Bro. William Watson could be found, either as instructor, officer, or friend. Of Bro. Buss, P.M., and Sec. of his own lodge, he was far higher than himself (Bro. Cooke), in Masonic rank, and had gone up a great way past the Grand Lodge above, for he was somewhere up in the seventh heaven and lost amongst the prismatic colours he carried with him into the clouds. Bro. Cooke would not attempt to reply on behalf of those standing with him, but returned his grateful thanks to them for the kind welcome he always experienced when visiting his mother lodge.—Bro. WATSON, though the eldest Mason amongst the visitors, was the greatest stranger. He had taken part at the consecration of the lodge, and was happy to see it so prosperous. They were a united family, and carried out Masonry as it should be, placing a valuable lesson before their initiates who no doubt would profit by it. For their mention of his name he thanked them.—Bro. DURRANT had but little to say. He always looked upon the lodge as a most comfortable one, and congratulated the W.M. on his able performance of the ceremonies that day.—Bro. BUSS returned his very sincere thanks for the proposal of his name. There was no lodge he wished to see more prosperous. He had some little share in its establishment, and although he had been obliged to resign its membership, he was still warmly attached to it. He was proud to attend any of its meetings

under a W.M. so competent and esteemed.—Bro. BOHN proposed the health of Bro. Laing, of the Zetland Lodge (No. 752), who, coming to reside in their neighbourhood, had joined them.—Bro. LAING returned thanks for the honour.—The W.M. next gave "The Healths of the P.M.'s of 955." Bro. Filer, their first W.M. and Treasurer, had been compelled to leave. He performed his duties to the satisfaction of every member of the lodge, and was universally esteemed by them. Bro. Bohn, founder, P.M. and Sec., was capable of doing every duty, and always did them admirably. Bro. Samuel Hill, P.M., was a Mason *con amore*. He was a most excellent officer, at all times ready to afford his advice and assistance, and the W.M. hoped he would long grace the rank of their P.M.'s. He concluded by proposing "Long life and happiness to the P.M.'s of 955."—Bro. BOHN, P.M. and Sec., could not explain what magic there was in a lodge to make a brother shrink away in pure modesty and diffidence as Bro. Filer had done. He was also very modest, but still was grateful for the kind reception of his name. He loved every member of the lodge, and cordially remembered its visitors. He also hoped his services had been of use, and should ever watch over its interests.—Bro. SAMUEL HILL, P.M., said he should detain them but a moment. He thought the W.M. was deserving of a compliment for his ability displayed that evening, and to his successors recommended diligent study as necessary to keep up the prestige of the lodge. For his own share of the toast they had his kindest thanks. The W.M. proposed "The Healths of the Officers," which was responded to by Bro. Willis, S.W., and Warman, J.W. After which the W.M. said he one more toast to propose. Their worthy Bro. Todd had, since they last met, an increase in his family, and it seemed to be his peculiar pride to be surrounded by a vast number of children. As he was a rare good fellow, the W.W. gave "Good Health to Bro. Todd's Wife and last Bairn." The Tyler's toast brought the proceedings to a close.

BELGRAVE LODGE (No. 1051).—This lodge held its monthly meeting at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, Bro. Runting, W.M., being supported by all his officers, when Bros. Roberts, Bolton, Potter, Shipp, and Bailey were passed to the F.C. degree, and Mr. Palmer initiated into the ancient mysteries of Freemasonry. Bro. Garrod, P.M. and Secretary, then proceeded to instal Bro. Grogan into the chair of K.S., the manner in which he delivered the various addresses being much and justly admired by the brethren. Bro. Grogan, W.M., appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Evenden, S.W.; Reilly, J.W.; Stewart, S.D.; Temple, J.D.; Nash, I.G.; Vesey and Ough, Stewards; Daley, Tyler. The lodge was closed in ancient form, and the brethren adjourned to a *récherché* banquet. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. The W.M. then said he wished to call the attention of the brethren to a toast which was always well received, that of "The Initiate." This toast required no remarks of his to commend it, as he knew the initiates invariably received a fraternal welcome.—Bro. PALMER made a feeling reply.—The W.M. said he was sure the next toast would be well received by the brethren, it was that of "The Visitors." Bros. Thoms, J.W. 219, Grogan, 318, and Jones, 25. The Belgrave, although a young lodge, was always favoured with visitors, who were ever well received and warmly welcomed.—Bro. GROGAN, in replying for himself and brother visitors, returned his sincere thanks for the kind reception they had met with, he had attended at its christening, visited it in its childhood, came now to see it in its youth (and he must say he never saw a finer child of its age), and he hoped he would be spared to visit it in its old age.—Bro. RUNTING, P.M., then proposed the health of the W.M., and said he did not know which to congratulate most, the W.M. or the brethren, he would however, try and strike the happy medium and congratulate both, and he would congratulate Bro. Grogan, on attaining the high position he held as W.M. of the lodge, and the brethren on possessing such a worthy ruler. From the first preliminary meeting, Bro. Grogan had taken a deep interest in the welfare of the lodge, he had entered with zeal and earnestness into the whole of its affairs, and he (Bro. Runting), felt sure that now that he had attained to the position he held, his efforts to promote the prosperities of the lodge would not be lessened.—Bro. GROGAN made an appropriate reply, assuring the brethren that no effort on his part would be wanting to promote the welfare of the lodge. The W.M. next proposed the health of the immediate P.M. Bro. Runting, and said that the brethren could, each and all, bear testimony, to his merit and worth, his affability and courtesy, and his readiness to oblige the brethren on all occasions, it afforded him much gratification to present him with a jewel, unanimously voted to him by the brethren, and he was sure they likewise unanimously wished him health and happiness to wear it.—Bro. RUNTING in reply said, he rose loaded with honours, and had never felt so diffident as on that occasion, it was very gratifying to him to receive such a mark of favour at their hands, he should ever remember that evening, and had to assure the

brethren that anything he could do to promote the interests of the lodge, he would do cheerfully.—The W.M. proposed the health of the other P.M.'s in a neat speech.—Bro. FROUD, P.M., and Treasurer, Bro. GARROD, P.M., and Secretary, and Bro. MOYANNS, P.M., replied in suitable terms and at considerable length.—The next toast was "The Officers of the Lodge;" the W.M. said it was a well known fact that the Belgrave possessed good officers: good officers were of infinite service to a lodge, and a great aid to the W.M., and he hoped that each of the officers would follow him through that chair.—Bro. EYENDEN, S.W., on behalf of the officers, thanked the W.M. and brethren for the manner in which the toast was proposed and received, and assured him that they would each endeavour to discharge their respective duties to his entire satisfaction.—The W.M. said that he now brought before the notice of the brethren a toast which he had no doubt would be well responded to, "The Press." The necessity of possessing a medium by whose means civilisation was fostered and promoted, or instruction and information conveyed, was generally recognised; the Masonic body happily possessed a Magazine at all times ready to defend the Craft and promulgate its true tenets, and in its pages much instruction and information were to be found, he would therefore give the "FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE," coupled with the health of Bro. Stewart, S.D.—Bro. STEWART thanked the W.M. and brethren on behalf of the Press in general, and the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE in particular, and could endorse the statements of the W.M. with regard to the usefulness of the Magazine. He also thanked the W.M. for appointing him S.D., and said that it was the hope of reward which sweetened labour, his labours as S.D. would be sweetened by the hope of receiving the approbation of the brethren.—Bro. GROGAN then said: it fell to his lot to propose the health of an individual to whom the brethren were much indebted for a large share of their enjoyment, he meant Bro. Clemov, their host, the manner in which the banquet was served reflected great credit on him, and spoke well as to his resources. On behalf of himself and the rest of the brethren he tendered him their united thanks.—Bro. CLEMОВ said he felt highly gratified that his exertions met with the approbation of so distinguished a lodge as the Belgrave, and no exertions would be spared on his part to merit a continuance of their good feeling and esteem. The Tyler's toast brought the proceedings to a termination. The enjoyment of the brethren was considerably enhanced by the harmony of Bros. Runting, Evenden, Martin, Baily, and Thoms.

PROVINCIAL.

DEVONSHIRE.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE EARL FORTESCUE, Prov. G. MASTER.

The brethren of Devon have made a move with the view of paying a tribute to the memory of the late Lord Fortescue, who was for more than a quarter of a century Provincial Grand Master, and who, throughout that period, always had the general respect and love of the brethren. A meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, Fore-street, Exeter, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., which was attended by the representatives of the various lodges throughout the province, at which the question of paying a tribute to the memory of the Prov. G.M. was discussed. It was generally felt that such a tribute, to be in keeping with the leading principles of the Order and with the character of the deceased brother, should be of a benevolent character; and that as there must needs be amongst the thousands of Freemasons in Devonshire, many who, from unforeseen misfortune, may be reduced to circumstances in which pecuniary assistance would be acceptable, if not absolutely necessary, it was thought a fitting useful form for the tribute would be to form a fund that should be available for such a purpose, to be called "The Fortescue Annuity Fund." This proposal was so heartily received by the brethren present as to leave no doubt of a large sum being very speedily raised. A committee of nine, which includes the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, the Rev. John Huyshe, and the Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. W. Denis Moore, was appointed to organise a constitution for the new institution.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

BLACKBURN.—*Lodge of Perseverance* (No. 432).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Old Bull Hotel, on

the evening of Thursday last, under the presidency of Bros. Bertwistle, W.M., Tiplady, S.W., and Hartley, J.W. The lodge having been opened in due form, the minutes of the last regular lodge, held October 17th, were read and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second and third degrees, when Bro. Henry Weyms Fielden, who had given satisfactory proofs of his efficiency in the first and second degrees, was raised to the sublime degree of W.M., the ceremony being performed by Bro. Bell, P.M., to whom a vote of thanks was subsequently given for the impressive manner in which this beautiful ceremony was rendered. The lodge was then closed to the first degree when a ballot was taken for the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, which was unanimous in favour of Bro. Tiplady, S.W., who is eminently qualified for the distinguished position to which the brethren have so unanimously elected him, and under whose presidency, we may augur well for the prosperity of 432, during the ensuing year. Bro. Thomas was proposed as a joining member. The lodge was then closed in form at 9.45, when the brethren adjourned to supper. After the cloth had been removed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the evening was pleasantly interspersed with speech, sentiment, and song. The following members were present:—Bros. Bertwistle, W.M.; Tiplady, S.W.; Hartley, J.W.; Heath, S.D.; Pearson, Tyler; Bell, P.M.; Pilkington, P.M.; Radcliffe, P.M.; Fielden, Hirst, Taylor, Woolfall, Abbott, Banister, Sec., Astley, Eastwood, Clayton, Hilton. Visitors Bros. Thomas, P.M., and Langley, W.M.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

HIGHBRIDGE BURNHAM.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—This lodge held a meeting of emergency, on Friday, the 15th inst., at the Masonic Rooms, Railway Hotel, Highbridge, for the purpose of initiating three gentlemen, and other lodge business. The Secretary stated he had received a letter from the W.M. regretting his inability to attend. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. Henry Bridges, P.G.S.B. and D.Prov.G.M. presided. The lodge being opened in the first degree, Messrs. Robert Andrews, John Bellamy Payne, and James Cook, jun., were severally initiated into the first degree of Freemasonry, and received the charge from the D. Prov. G.M., who delivered it in his usual impressive manner. Bro. W. Hodge having been examined and duly qualified, was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Bro. N. A. Burt having been examined and found duly qualified, was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The lodge was closed in form, and the brethren adjourned for the banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and a collection made for the Benevolent Fund. The brethren separated at an early hour, having spent a very pleasant evening together.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—At a meeting of this prosperous lodge, held at the new rooms on Monday last, Nov. 18, there were present the W.M., Bro. James Lumb; Past Masters T. Hill; C. H. Taylor, M.D.; David Salmond, P. Prov. G.W.; M. Rogerson; W. Mawson, Prov. G. Sup. of Works; William Gath, P. Prov. G.W.; Henry Smith, P. Prov. S.G.D., as Secretary; Rev. Wm. Fearnside, Chap.; John Gaunt, S.W.; A. Hunter, J.W.; Geo. Beauland, Treas.; Arthur Briggs, as S.D.; James Pickard, J.D.; George Coleman, I.G.; J. J. Holmes, O.G.; J. H. Buckley, Curator; L. Borrissow, Organist. Visitors, R. W. Bolton, Dublin (No. 125); William Clapham, Bradford (No. 874); R. Harrison, Leeds (No. 384). There being considerable business, the W.M. opened the lodge punctually at seven, when the minutes of the last lodge, held Oct. 21st, were read and confirmed. Bro. L. Goldschmidt passed a satisfactory examination as an E.A., and was passed to the 2nd degree. Bro. Geo. Harrison was examined as a F.C., and, proving himself proficient, was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., Bro. Thomas Hill, P.M., giving instruction in the working tools. This being the night for electing the W.M. for the ensuing year, the W.M. commanded the Deacons to proceed with the ballot, which proved to be unanimously in favour of Bro. Henry Ogle Mawson, an old and tried member of the lodge. Bro. Mawson briefly expressed his pleasure in receiving so distinguished an honour, and his determination to uphold the dignity of the chair and the character of the lodge in the province, being assured of the constant and unvaried support of the P.M.'s and brethren. Bro. David Salmond, P.M., proposed, and M. Rogerson seconded, the re-election of Bro. Geo. Beauland as Treasurer, which was carried unanimously. On the motion of Wm. Mawson, P.M., Bro. J. J. Holmes was re-elected Tyler. Bro. Thos. Hill, P.M., proposed

J. H. Buckley as Curator, which was also carried. Bro. C. H. Taylor proposed Bro. Richard Harrison, P.M., of No. 384, Leeds, as a joining member. Bro. D. Salmond proposed, and Mr. Roger-son seconded, Mr. Little as a candidate for initiation. Bro. William Gath, P.M., proposed that the Rev. Bro. Woodford be requested to deliver his lecture on Masonry at the next lodge meeting in December, this was seconded by the Rev. William Fearnside, Chap., and being carried, Bro. Gath was desired to communicate with Bro. Woodford. The business of the evening was concluded at half-past nine, and the brethren sat down to an excellent supper, which had been prepared on the premises.

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 162).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Thursday, 14th inst., in the Freemason's Hall, Surrey-street. Bro. Wm. White, jun., W.M., and Prov. G. A.D.C., presided, and there was a very large muster of the brethren. Bros. Hannath, Glencross, and Hawsworth, were passed to the degree of F.C., and Bro. the Rev. C. E. Camidge, having proved his proficiency in the former degrees, was impressively raised to the sublime degree of M.M., and afterwards invested with the long vacant collar and jewel of Chaplain to the Britannia Lodge. Bro. Longdon, P.M., said that he had great pleasure in proposing that Bro. A. Hay, S.W., be elected W.M. for the ensuing twelve months, and felt assured that the brethren would unanimously agree that he would be the "right man in the right place," the very efficient and dignified manner in which Bro. Hay had fulfilled every duty devolving upon him, and his regular and punctual attendance, were a sufficient guarantee that the office of W.M. would not suffer in his hands. Bro. Eadon, P.M., having seconded the nomination in equally commendatory terms, Bro. Hay was unanimously elected, and returned thanks in an appropriate manner. A committee was appointed to superintend the arrangement of the annual ball, which will shortly take place in the Cutler's Hall.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSTALLATION OF THE PROV. G.M.

The ceremony of the installation of the Right Worshipful Brother John Williams, as the Prov. G.M. of New South Wales under the English Constitution, took place at the Australasian Freemasons' Hall, Clarence-street, Sydney, on Aug. 28th.

There were about three hundred of the brethren present, and amongst them were Bros. J. Williams, G. Thornton, Dr. Macfarlane, Rev. D. Woolley, Rev. G. Macarthur, J. Hoskins, *M.L.A.*; D. Dalgluish, *M.L.A.*; A. Stewart, *M.L.A.*; A. T. Holroyd, *M.L.A.*; R. Driver, *M.L.A.*; and Captain Malcolm.

The hall in which the ceremony was conducted was decorated with flags, and the brethren having assembled, were ranged round the Hall according to their rank, and the several Constitutions to which they belonged. At a few minutes after twelve o'clock the Prov. Grand Lodge was opened by the R. W. Bro. J. Williams in the first degree, and after an appropriate prayer, by the Prov. G. Chap., Bro. Williams left the chair, which was taken by the Rev. Bro. Dr. Woolley, the Installing Officer, who opened the lodge in the second degree. A prayer by the Chaplain was then given, and the lodge was then opened in the third degree. A prayer by the Chaplain next followed, and a piece of solemn music was then played, on the organ, by the Prov. G. Org., Bro. Palmer. The Installing Officer read the patent conferring the honour of Prov. G.M., under the English Constitution of New South Wales, on Bro. J. Williams, and signed by Bro. Lord Zetland, G.M. of England. The Prov. G. Master Bro. Williams, supported on each side by the Prov. G.M., under the Irish Constitution, Bro. Thornton, and the Prov. G.M. under the Scottish Constitution, Bro. Dr. Macfarlane, was then presented from the west to the Installing Officer, solemn music being played in the meantime. The obligation having been taken by the Prov. G.M. he was invested with the jewel and badge of office by the Installing Officer. The brethren then formed a circle, the Prov. G. Lodge officers standing in the centre, and the Prov. G.M. conducted by the Prov. G.M. under the Irish Constitution, and Prov. G.M. under the Scottish Constitution, and the Prov. G. Director of the Ceremonies, marched three times round the circle, solemn music being played while this ceremony was performed. The Prov. G.M. was then placed in the chair, and proceeded to the investment of the Prov. G.

lodge officers. The Prov. G.M. was then proclaimed in the east by the installing officer, and saluted with Masonic honours by the brethren, amidst music. The Prov. G.M. was then proclaimed in the west and saluted, and afterwards proclaimed in the south and saluted. An anthem was next sung by the brothers J. and F. Howson; and the Lodge being closed, the National Anthem, God save the Queen, was sung, and the proceedings terminated.

The following letter of congratulation from Bathurst was presented to the Prov. G.M. :—

"To the Right Worshipful John Williams, Esquire, J.P., Provincial Grand Master of Free Masons, in New South Wales, under the Grand Lodge of England.

"Right Worshipful Sir,—We, the Worshipful Master, Officers, and brethren of the Independent Lodge of the Great Western District (No. 904), beg to apprise you that at the last monthly meeting of the brethren, held at the Lodge Rooms, on Monday the 17th instant, it was moved by Bro. William Farrand, seconded by Bro. Samuel Robinson, and unanimously carried, that a Congratulatory Address be forwarded for presentation to you at your approaching installation into the above-named office.

"In obedience with the resolution thus passed, therefore, we beg to congratulate you upon your elevation to the important and responsible office of Provincial Grand Master of New South Wales. In doing so, we desire to assure you that we fully participate in that appreciation of your Masonic qualifications, and the important services you have rendered to the cause of Masonry in this colony, through a long series of years, which has led to your appointment. That you may live long in the enjoyment of the distinguished honour thus conferred upon you, in the estimation of all good Masons—and in the possession of health and happiness, is the sincere prayer of the brethren of our Fraternity.

"Signed on behalf of the brethren,
"R. Cousins, W.M., 904."

THE BANQUET.

The banquet in celebration took place at the Australasian Freemasons' Hall, and was very numerously attended, probably not far short of two hundred of the brethren being present. The noble apartment in which the banquet was held was handsomely decorated with flags. The chair was occupied by Bro. Richard Driver, having on his left hand Dr. Macfarlane, the Prov. G.M. of the Masons holding in this colony, under the Scotch Constitution, and on his right the R. W. Brother who was the honoured guest of the evening. Next to Bro. Williams was the R. W. Bro. George Thornton, the Prov. G.M. of the Masons holding under the Irish constitution. Near these gentlemen, at the eastern end of the room, sat Bros. J. Woolley, G. F. Macarthur, James Murphy, J. Mathews, F. B. Davidson, and other members of the Grand Lodges. There was a good band in attendance; and, at intervals in the course of the evening, Bro. Brooks delighted everybody present by his masterly performance on the harp. The vice-chair was occupied by Bro. A. T. Holroyd.

The dinner having been brought to a close.

Bro. DRIVER proposed "The health of the Queen." It was a toast which was always drunk by Masons with the greatest enthusiasm, in whatever part of the world they might happen to be. He felt it was quite unnecessary for him to speak in terms of eulogy of that distinguished lady whom they all were proud to acknowledge as their sovereign. The toast did not require any such recommendation at his hands. Soon he doubted not a son of Victoria would become a brother of the Order; and the loyal feeling which all true Masons felt towards the Queen be thus still further cemented. Drank with all the honours.

The W.M. next briefly proposed the health of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family. It was with the liveliest satisfaction that they had observed the manner in which the Prince Consort had always shown himself the patron of the Arts and Sciences. They could only hope that the son, with such a pattern before him, might be found to equal his father in this and every other respect. Drank with loud cheering.

The W.M. then proposed "The health of the Representative of her Majesty in this portion of her dominions." The present Governor was as yet, it was true, almost a stranger amongst them but still what they did know of him was in the highest degree of a favourable character. He hoped that when the time did come for that gentleman to leave the colony they might not have more to say against him than they had at present. Drank with cheers.

The W.M. proposed the "Three Grand Lodges in the colony." As members of the Order of Freemasonry under the English Constitution, they were, as they had reason to be, proud to belong to that branch of their common order—proud of their connection with the Grand Lodge of England, to whom they were under special obligations for the readiness with which it had acceded to the request of Masons in this colony, under that Constitution, that a

resident chief should be appointed. As English Masons, they had also much reason to acknowledge the kindness with which the Grand Lodges and brethren of the two other Constitutions had kindly assisted at the installation that morning. Every Mason was naturally proud of the connection of his mother lodge with the Grand Lodges of the mother country, but most kindly and cordial feeling had been evinced to them as Masons under the English Constitution. (Masonic honours.)

Bro. J. WOOLLEY found that the ministerial office which he had discharged that morning, involved the necessity of his performing another one of a different character that evening, to which he regretted that he could not do justice. He should like, for this reason, that it had fallen into abler hands. He desired, however, to say that he had the greatest pleasure in proposing "The Health of their Honoured Guest that evening, the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, John Williams;" and he did this with the warmest feelings of hearty esteem and respect. He had been present at his installation that morning, and the ceremony had been one which had afforded him the utmost satisfaction. He could not but entertain a very lively sense of the manner in which the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England had complied with their request. He had the more pleasure in being able to say this, because he (Dr. Woolley) as a member of the Grand Lodge, had once been in some degree opposed to some details in the management of their present Prov. Grand Master. Now, however, he was as warm an adherent as he had formerly been opponent. (Applause.) Still what he (Dr. Woolley) had done at the time he had done conscientiously, and, under the same circumstances, would do again. He believed there was now not a single dissident to the appointment of Bro. Williams. (Applause.) It was not a mere question as to his qualifications as a Mason which fitted him for the post of Prov. G. Master, although those were very great. Bro. Williams was well versed in all the forms and principles of speculative Masonry, and had already been their virtual head for many years; they knew by personal observation and by experience that he was the right man in the right place. (Applause.) He was an enthusiast in Masonry, and the services of any man who was not such an enthusiast were useless to the Order. Then, again, Bro. Williams was no mere mystic dreamer, but an eminently practical man in all that he did. Let them look around that noble room. He felt sure that he was wronging no other brother in saying that to him the erection of that spacious apartment had been mainly owing,—a chamber well worthy, not only of the colony, but also of any place in Europe. The speaker then proceeded to advert to the opinions which the R.W. Prov. G. Master was known to entertain as to the necessity of obedience to the Grand Chapter, and of supporting Masonic charities. There had been some occasional disturbances amongst the Masons, which had been frequently the result of the want of a resident head. The want of such a head had led to frequent appeals to the distant head of the Order. He (Dr. Woolley) in this had himself offended, but he hoped that they had now done with all that for ever. (Applause.) He had every confidence in the judgment of the man who had been placed in this high and honourable position, and it would be a wise course for Masons generally to suspend, as it were, their own judgment when they differed from that of their present experienced Provincial Master of Masons holding under the English Constitution. They had now twenty-five flourishing daughter lodges in this colony, at which the attendance was regular, and the working materially improved. After drawing a sketch of the favourable results which he hoped to see gained under the rule of their guest, the speaker concluded by a serio-comic allusion to the ladies, deprecating the common distrust with which so many of them regarded the Order. (Cheers.)

The R.W. Prov. G.M. WILLIAMS returned thanks. He was not possessed of oratorical powers sufficient for him to express all that he felt towards them, for all that they had done for him, and for the feelings they had expressed towards him. It was at all times a difficult thing for a man to speak of himself, and he could only trust that they would kindly supplement his language if it should appear to be short of the occasion. Whatever ability he had he should always study to apply to the benefit of the Order, for which he had a deep veneration. In all that he had done he had been animated by a sincere desire to promote its good and welfare, satisfied that in so doing he was advancing the best interests, not only of the brotherhood, but of mankind at large. None that were there assembled at that board could feel more than he did the magnitude of the trust which had devolved upon him—a trust which he should always do his utmost to keep intact. He should ever do his best to keep in the path of duty, upholding the great principles of the order—Brotherly love, relief to the poor, and truth.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN (Bro. A. T. Holroyd) proposed "The Prov. Grand Masters of the Irish and Scotch Constitutions, and the Lodges presided over by them."

Bro. GEORGE THORNTON, Prov. G.M., returned thanks on behalf

of the Irish Constitution, and Bro. MCFARLANE, P.G.M., on behalf of the Scotch.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. WILLIAMS, in highly complimentary terms, proposed "The Health of Past Prov. Grand Master, Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbes."

The next toast drunk was the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," to which Bro. W. WINDEYER replied in suitable terms, the band playing "Rule Britannia" and other suitable airs.

Bro. WATT (of the Sydney University) proposed "The Ladies." The toast was followed by loud cheering and appropriate airs. Bro. Driver returning thanks.

Bro. DALGLEISH proposed "The Press," and the toast was duly honoured. Bro. REEVE responded.

The two remaining toasts on the programme were, "Poor and Distressed Brethren," and "The Committee"—the former proposed by Bro. G. F. MACARTHUR, and the latter by Bro. DALGLEISH.

The banquet was brought to a termination shortly after eleven o'clock.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Adelaide, 30th August, 1861, present, the Prov. G.M., Bro. Hardy, in the chair, officers of Provincial Grand Lodge, and the Masters, and nearly all the Past Masters and Wardens of all the lodges (E.C.) in the colony. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Prov. G.M. called upon Bro. Andrews to move the motion standing in his name.

Bro. Fiveash, P.M., asked why a notice of motion given by him was not inserted in the summons.

Bros. Hughes, P.M., and Leon, P.M., put the like question.

The Prov. G.M. stated he would give answers when the business on the paper had been disposed of.

Bro. Andrews then moved "That a Committee of five be appointed to endeavour to heal the differences which unfortunately exist between various members of the Craft." Seconded by Bro. Boyer, Prov. G.D.C.

Bro. Fiveash, P.M., moved as an amendment "That in the opinion of this Provincial Grand Lodge the present R.W. Prov. G.M. Bro. A. Hardy, Esq., does not possess the confidence of the Craft here, over which he presides, and that he be respectfully requested to resign." Bro. Fiveash proceeded to comment upon the conduct of the Prov. G.M. since his appointment, the injudicious selection of officers, and the proceedings at the last Provincial Grand Lodge, when the

Prov. G.M. interrupted him, and stated he should not allow the amendment to be put to the lodge.

Bro. Leon, P.M., seconded the amendment, and pointed out that any brother had a constitutional right to move an amendment.

Several brethren, including Bros. Lazar, P. D. Prov. G.M.; Higher, P. Prov. G. Sec.; Downer, P. Prov. G. S.D.; and Woods, S.W., 933; addressed the R.W. Prov. G.M. and showed that the *Book of Constitutions* did not prevent such an amendment being put (a somewhat similar motion was once made and discussed in Grand Lodge). Several authorities was cited, but the Prov. G.M. ruled that he should not allow it to be put, because it interfered with the prerogative of the M.W. the G.M. in the appointment of a Prov. G.M.

Bro. Hughes, P.M., then moved as an amendment "That a memorial be prepared and forwarded to the M.W. the G.M. on the subject of the present state of the Craft in this colony, and the steps necessary to be taken to amend the same. Bro. Fiveash seconded.

The Prov. G.M. declined to receive this amendment also, and would not allow it to be discussed.

Bro. Downer, P.M., then moved as an amendment, "That in the opinion of this Provincial Grand Lodge the appointment of a Committee to heal differences will have no beneficial effect, but that the R.W. the Prov. G.M. be respectfully requested to resign."

The Prov. G.M. stated that he would not allow the latter part of the amendment to be put to the lodge.

Bro. Hughes, P.M., gave notice of his intention to appeal to the Board of General Purposes, and also to the M.W. the G.M. against the Prov. G.M.'s ruling as to the several amendments.

The Prov. G.M. then put Bro. Andrews's motion and declared it lost, the votes being, for, 11, against it, 22.

The Prov. Grand Master was then asked why the following notices of motion were not inserted in the summonses, viz.: By Bro. Fiveash, "That as Bro. Hardy, Prov. G.M., does not possess the confidence of the Craft here, he be respectfully requested to resign."

By Bro. Hughes, "That the continuance in office of Bro. B. J. Price as Prov. G. Sec., will be detrimental to the interests of the Craft in this province."

By Bro. Leon, "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the manner of working the Lodge of Friendship (No. 613)."

The Prov.G.M. stated first to Bro. Fiveash, that he considered his notice of motion interfered with the prerogative of the Grand Master, and therefore would not insert it in the summons or allow it to be discussed. Second, to Bro. Hughes, that Bro. Price had tendered his resignation as Prov.G.Sec., and therefore the notice was not entered. Third, to Bro. Leon, that he could not entertain the notice of motion unless a charge was preferred against the lodge.

Bro. Downer pointed out that the usual course was for the mover to make out such a case as would convince Prov. Grand Lodge that irregularities existed, and that it was impossible to include all details in the notice.

Bro. Downer, then moved, "That in the opinion of this Prov. Grand Lodge all notices of motion respectfully recorded and forwarded to the Prov.G.Sec. in proper time should be inserted in the summonses, and allowed to be discussed in Prov. Grand Lodge."

The Prov.G.M. stated that notice of motion must be given.

Bro. Downer moved, "That this Prov. Grand Lodge do adjourn for three weeks to enable notices of motion to be given, which the Prov.G.M. has this day refused to entertain." Bro. Penny, seconded.

The Prov.G.M. refused to allow this motion to be put because no notice of motion had been given. Lodge closed in due form.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

IRIS CHAPTER (No. 317).—The regular convocation was held on Tuesday, November 20th, at the Greyhound Hotel, Richmond. Present, Comps. Wentworth-Bowyer, M.E.Z.; and Edward H. Hills, P.Z., as H.; Hon. Charles S. A. Abbott, J.; Alfred Clark, P.G.; J. Hammerton, and others. Proposals for the admission of new members were submitted to the chapter, and other business was transacted. Comps. J. How, P.Z. No. 593, and Edward Armstrong, No. 317, were visitors.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Chapter of Fortitude* (No. 348).—A quarterly convocation of this chapter was held at the Freemason's Hall, on Thursday, the 14th inst., when the following companions were present:—Comps. Underwood, M.E.Z.; Kelly, Prov. M.E.H.; Kinder, H.; Clephan, P.Z.; Pettifer, P.Z.; Kinton, P.Z.; Brewin, P.S.; Weare, N.; Davis, Spencer, Bittirey, Marris, and Lloyd. The chapter having been open according to ancient form, the minutes of the last chapter were read and confirmed. A ballot was taken for Comp. Capt. the Hon. Reynolds Reynolds-Moreton, late of the Chapter of Friendship (No. 319), Portsmouth, proposed as a joining member by Comp. Earl Howe, Grand Supt., seconded by Comp. Kelly, Prov. G.H., and he was declared duly elected. Bro. Thomas Sheppard, W.M. of the John of Gaunt Lodge (No. 766), who had been ballotted for at a previous meeting, being in attendance, was exalted in due form, the ceremony being performed by Comp. Kelly (who, in the absence of Comp. Bankart, presided in the chair of J.), ably assisted by Comp. Brewin as P.S., Comp. Bithrey presiding at the organ. The ceremony being concluded, Comp. Kelly delivered the historical, symbolical, and mystical lectures. Comps. Underwood and Holland were elected members of the Hall Committee, with the M.E.Z. The resignation of the Treasurer, Comp. Windram, P.Z., was received, in consequence of his leaving England for Canada. A ballot having taken place for Treasurer, it resulted in the unanimous election of Comp. Kelly, Prov. G.H. It being the period for the annual election of Officers, the following companions were elected:—Kinder, M.E.Z.; Bankart, H.; Brewin, J.; Cummings, E.; Weare, N.; Davis, P.S.; Pettifer, M.C.; Bembridge, Janitor. Comp. Kelly reminded the companions that when, three years ago, it was found expedient to cease working the Chapter of St. Augustine, attached to the John of Gaunt Lodge, and for all the local companions to be united in one chapter, the warrant was transferred to the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge (No. 1081), at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and the robes, furniture, &c., were retained, to be disposed of to the Ashby companions whenever the chapter should be re-opened there. In consequence, however, of the lamented decease of Comp. Mainmalt, who was the chief mover in the matter, and of the great expense of working the degree in connection with a young lodge, it was found quite impracticable to proceed with the design, and as the expense of taking the degree also deterred the brethren of the Knights of Malta (No. 58), Hineckley, from receiving the degree in that place, the warrant would have to be

returned to the Grand Chapter. Under these circumstances, Comp. Kelly suggested that, as it was quite useless retaining the duplicate sets of robes, jewels, furniture, &c., such portion of them as were not required for the use of the chapter should be disposed of; and, for which purpose, that an advertisement should be inserted in THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. It was referred to the permanent committee of the chapter to select such articles as should be retained, with power to have all the ornaments, furniture, &c., of the chapter put into a complete state, and to take steps for disposing of the duplicate articles not required. A resolution having been passed that the Janitor be paid a fixed sum annually for his services, in lieu of fees, as at present, the chapter was closed with prayer and in solemn form, and the companions adjourned to refreshment.

YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

SHEFFIELD.—*Chapter of Paradise* (No. 162).—The regular monthly meeting of this chapter took place in the Freemason's Hall, Surrey-street, on Monday, 18th inst., when the following officers were elected, viz., Comps. T. Danby, Z.; Dr. Bartolomé, H.; Edward Harrison, J.; Primrose, E.; H. Harrison, N.; Drury, O.S.; and Stuart, Treasurer.

SHEFFIELD.—*Chapter of Loyalty* (No. 373).—At the meeting of this chapter, held in Freemason's Hall, Surrey-street, on Monday, 18th inst., the following officers were elected, viz., Comps. Longden, Z.; Dixon, H.; Bartolomé, J.; Drury, E.; Garnett, N.; Stuart, P.S.; and Hay, Treasurer.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW CHAPTER (No. 50).—At the annual meeting of the above chapter in September, the members voted a sum of money from their funds for the purpose of presenting Comp. Donald Campbell with a testimonial, in memorial of his eight years' labour as Z. of the chapter. The committee appointed to select some article appropriate to the occasion, summoned a special meeting of the chapter for Thursday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of making the presentation. Comp. Hutchison Campbell, Principal H., presided, assisted by Comps. Cm. Donaldson, Past Acting H.; J. Ferguson, J. Deputations were presented from Chapters Stirling Rock (No. 2), Cathedral (No. 7), St. Andrew's (No. 69), Abbey (No. 76), Commercial (No. 79). The chapter having been opened, Comp. Donald Campbell was called in, when Comp. Donaldson, in an eloquent speech, characterised by great feeling, presented in the name of the chapter, a magnificent writing desk and consulting table, replete in everything that could be suggested or devised. He alluded strongly to the unceasing and untiring zeal and perseverance that had animated Comp. Campbell for the interest of the chapter during the long period which he had presided over them, and was happy that the funds were in such a prosperous condition as permitted them to award this gift, which he trusted would form a lasting link between him and them. Comp. Campbell, in reply, thanked the members of the chapter warmly for the gift now bestowed, assuring them of the warm and strong attachment which subsisted between himself and every individual member. He said that he trusted that when the time did come when he served the official position which he held as Z, the memorial would for many years remind him of the many happy evenings spent in the chapter, and the close friendships which he had formed. He further alluded to and thanked the numerous members of the sister Chapter on being present to congratulate him on the reception of such a reward for that which had been to him "a labour of love." A vote of thanks was heartily awarded the committee for their labours, and the happy selection which had been made. The chapter was then closed. The companions then adjourned, and partook of an excellent refreshment, where, amid toast, song, and sentiment, an excellent and a happy evening was brought to a close in good time, under the presidency of Comp. Donaldson. The inscription on the silver plate was:—"Presented to Comp. Donald Campbell by the Glasgow Royal Arch Chapter (No. 50), in recognition of his eminent services as First Principal Z. of that chapter during many years. November, 1861."

MARK MASONRY.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE LODGE (S.C.)—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons Hall on Saturday last, under the presidency of Bro. Hinxman, M.D., supported by Bros. Col. Clerk, Capt. King, Carter, and others. Four brethren were advanced, after which the brethren adjourned to Bro. De Grey's, Freemasons' Tavern.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the larger part of the royal family remain at Windsor. It is announced that the Prince of Wales will visit the Ionian Islands shortly after Christmas, and then proceed to Syria and Egypt.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The effect of the cold weather begins to appear in the Registrar General's Report. The deaths have been steadily mounting up week by week for the last few weeks, till in that ended on Saturday last they amounted to 1288. This was within six of the average number of deaths that have occurred in the corresponding week for the last ten years. The report from the City Court of Sewers shows that the number of deaths there exactly reaches the average mortality of the last six years. The births for the week are considerably above the average.—Strong complaints were made at a meeting of intending exhibitors, held in Manchester, of the smallness of the space allotted to Manchester products by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862. It was, however, finally decided "That a circular be forwarded to each intending exhibitor, requesting him to state, within a week, how far he can reduce the amount of space he has already applied for, and if no reply be received, that the application be considered as withdrawn." The local Committee will, in the meantime, communicate with the Commissioners on the subject, and another meeting will be held. The first consignment of Russian goods for the Exhibition is already in London.—The Leeds Conference on reform—a demonstration projected by the Leeds Working Men's Parliamentary Reform Association—was opened on Monday. About 200 delegates from Lancashire and Yorkshire were present, and a long discussion resulted in the appointment of a Committee to draw up a programme, which will be submitted to a general meeting for consideration to-day. Household suffrage and annual Parliaments found advocates in this congress; but Mr. Baines, M.P. and other speakers counselled a more moderate "platform." On Tuesday the Conference held its second and concluding sitting. The Committee appointed to draw up a reform programme agreed to seven resolutions, all of which were passed by the delegates, after considerable discussion. No definite scheme was submitted to the meeting—the nearest approach to such a thing being the following resolution, which was not carried without a strong show of opposition on the part of the advocates of manhood suffrage:—"That the members of this Conference, whilst differing considerably among themselves as to the degree to which the franchise ought to be extended, are unanimous in declaring that they, and those whom they represent, are deeply dissatisfied with the state of the franchise, and claim such an extension of the franchise in counties and boroughs as will give the working classes a fair, honest, and effectual representation in the Commons House of Parliament, as well as the protection of the voter by ballot, and the distribution of the right to return Members of Parliament more in accordance with population and property." The formation of local associations was recommended, as well as constant efforts, by petition and otherwise, to induce Parliament and the Government to concede an extensive measure of reform. A "National Conference" will be held in London, immediately after the opening of next session, when a kind of bill will be drawn up, showing exactly what is demanded by the promoters of the movement. Should the Cabinet fail, as they did last session, to introduce a measure dealing with the question, then, according to the formally-expressed opinion of the Leeds gathering, "they must forfeit the confidence of the people."—Mr. Bright has written a letter expressing his approval of the suggestion made by the Glasgow Council of United Trades that the trade societies of the country should take up the question of reform. "You have,"—he tells the secretary of the Glasgow Association—"an organisation, more or less complete, almost everywhere

Cannot this organisation, for a single year, be made an instrument for your political deliverance?" He believes that such a course "cannot fail to bring about a speedy concession of the suffrage to a very considerable number of those to whom, up to this time, it has been denied.—The storm that raged on the north-eastern coast towards the close of last week was as fatal to life and property as any of those that went before it, and afforded many an opportunity for testing the courage, hardihood, and power of endurance of the crews of the life-boats—a test which, we rejoice to say, they nobly withstood. It may be mentioned here, too, that Lord Charles Beauclerk, who it will not be forgotten, lost his own life in endeavouring to save a shipwrecked crew, was buried at Scarborough on Friday, in presence of his brothers and a large assemblage of townspeople.—The official report of the *Warrior's* performances during her late cruise, states that the mean rate of speed attained under full steam was a fraction over sixteen knots an hour. Under canvas, however, she was beaten by her consort, the *Revenge*, which also showed her superiority over the ironside in answering her helm. The *Warrior*, during the trip, required nineteen minutes to "wear," but it appears that this defect arose from causes which may easily be removed. She exhibited considerable liveliness in rather heavy weather, but her rolling was by no means such as to justify the gloomy prognostics of some parties who do not believe in "iron sides." In firing broadsides she only "shakes a little," and the space between decks is kept wonderfully clear from smoke by the ventilating machinery with which she is supplied. The *Black Prince*—an iron-plated frigate of about the same dimensions as the *Warrior*—arrived on Monday morning at Spithead from the Clyde, where she was built. She left Greenock on Saturday afternoon, and considering that she is still in a very incomplete state, the time occupied in making the voyage round must be regarded as satisfactory evidence that she is capable of attaining a high rate of speed. She is said to have made 17 knots an hour when leaving the Clyde.—The *Times* states that orders have been received at Portsmouth to hold all the gunboats in the first-class reserve at that port in readiness for active service at an hour's notice. The officers and men for each have been told off from the ships in harbour, and each gunboat will take in a month's provisions. The object of the Admiralty is, no doubt, to ascertain, by actual experiment, how soon these naval minnows might be got ready for sea in case of urgent necessity.—Considerable apprehension prevails respecting the safety of the Canadian mail steamer *North Briton*, which left Quebec for Liverpool on the 2nd inst., with about ninety passengers. She reached Father Point on the 3rd, and from that date it would appear that nothing had been seen or heard of her. It is hoped that nothing has occurred beyond some injury to the ship's machinery, which would oblige the captain either to put back for repairs, or to attempt to complete the voyage under canvas only. It is stated that the *Africa*, on her late homeward passage, fell in with two large icebergs "further east than was at all usual."—Sir T. Phillips delivered the opening address of the 108th session of the Society of Arts, on Wednesday. He referred at length to the International Exhibition of 1862—an undertaking in which the society naturally takes the deepest interest.—On Wednesday an influential deputation, representing several metropolitan parishes, waited upon Lord Palmerston to urge upon his lordship the desirability of constructing an embankment on the south side of the Thames. They considered that, if this were not done, the embankment which is projected on the north side of the river would tend to reflect the current to the other side, and increase the severity of the floods to which some districts are already subjected, and which are attended by a great destruction of property. They requested that a clause should be inserted in the Thames Embankment Bill, empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works to construct these necessary works. The views of the deputation were communicated to his lordship by Mr. Williams, M.P., Dr. Brady, M.P., Mr. Doulton, and other gentlemen. Lord Palmerston expressed his entire willing-

ness to accede to the application of the memorialists, and promised to communicate with Mr. Cowper on the subject.—The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance was opened at Freemason's Hall on Wednesday morning. In the absence of the Rev. W. Arthur, Sir Culling Eardley presided. The hon. baronet expressed his conviction that the Alliance was accomplishing a great work, instancing as a proof thereof the reforms they had been the means of effecting in the ecclesiastical laws of Sweden. He denounced the "Essays and Reviews," and declared that some of the doctrines which they had advocated "laid the axe to the root of their common Christianity." Extensive arrangements, he said, had been made to provide religious services for the foreigners who would visit London during the Exhibition year.—Another familiar form has passed away for ever from the House of Commons. Mr. T. Duncombe died on Wednesday, the 13th inst. He was sixty-five years of age. He entered the House of Commons as member for Hertford in 1826, and at once allied himself with the extreme Liberals—a political connection which he has ever since maintained. In 1832 he lost his seat, but two years afterwards he was returned for Finsbury, which he represented from 1834 up to the period of his death. Mr. J. H. H. Foley, member for East Worcestershire, also died on Wednesday. Mr. Foley was a Liberal.—A man was brought up before the Southwark magistrate, on a charge of having murdered a man down in Worcestershire some eight years ago. It turned out on inquiry that the man and his wife had a quarrel, and the latter, in the heat of her passion, trumped up a charge against him, for which there appeared to have been some foundation, but for which he has been tried and acquitted. The magistrate at once discharged the prisoner, intimating pretty plainly that the police had acted rashly in entertaining the charge at all.—Thomas Pinfold, who, in a wretched quarrel about a farthing, struck his wife such a severe blow that she died, was brought before the Lambeth magistrate, and committed to take his trial on a charge of manslaughter.—A shocking case of a brother murdering his sister, 12 years of age, and for the most trifling cause, occurred in Drury-court, leading off the Strand, on Friday. Because the little girl did not bring him a key as quickly as he expected, the monster strangled her with a piece of rope. The wretched boy, who is only 18, was on Saturday examined before the magistrate at the Bow-street Police-court, when he was committed for trial. From the evidence it appeared that the parents of the murderer and his victim are of very dissipated habits, and that they were intoxicated when the horrible deed was committed. The poor girl was the favourite of the parents, the boy being the son of a former wife. The girl, it is said, was often made the instrument of the step-mother's ill-usage, and this acting on the unregulated and lawless habits of the boy, produced the tragedy which has startled all London. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, appending to it the remark that the boy had been very badly treated at home.—An inquest was held on Saturday in the hall of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, on one of the inmates there, who had previously been pronounced to be so far recovered that his discharge from the asylum was about to be made out. The suicide was greatly facilitated through the lax arrangements at the asylum, were it seems to be the practice of the warders to allow the patients the table knives, and that without any kind of superintendence.—A man named Brown was on Friday brought before the magistrates at Stoke-on-Trent, on the charge of having attempted to murder his wife. He cut and stabbed her severely, but she fortunately managed to escape alive out of his hands, and appeared to give evidence against him with her face and head enveloped in bandages. The motive that urged him to this act appears to have been a suspicion of his wife's infidelity.—It will be remembered Wm. Maloney was convicted as far back as the September sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of his wife, but with a recommendation to mercy. He was respited soon afterwards during her Majesty's pleasure, and since then the prisoner has lain in the gaol of Newgate. The governor made enquiries the other day as to his ultimate disposal, but was

told that no decision had been come to. The prisoner adheres to his declaration that his wife, in a fit of passion, stabbed herself, and the jury might have been persuaded to take that view, but for the evidence of a man who swore he was a chance spectator of the crime. It is believed that the hesitation at the Home Office arises on the point whether or not the testimony of that witness is to be believed.—On Saturday morning the officials of the Great Northern Railway were alarmed by the sudden fall of a bridge on their line, in the neighbourhood of Huntingdon. The mail train from the north had just crossed it, when the structure—the bricks, it is supposed, being loosened by the rain—gave way. The consequence is, that the railway, as one of the metropolitan arteries, was rendered useless till the bridge can be re-built, and arrangements were made to send all the through traffic by the London and North-Western.—The line has since been reopened.—The adjourned November Sessions of the Middlesex Sessions commenced on Monday. There was nothing remarkable in the cases. On a prisoner being brought up to receive sentence for larceny, he took a piece of iron out of his pocket and threw it with all his force at the judge. Fortunately it missed his worship, but made a deep indentation on his desk. The prisoner was immediately charged with assault, and inquiries will be instituted among the persons who had him in custody how he became possessed of such a dangerous missile.—A case, which assumed very much the air of an attempt to overreach an East Indian, has been before the Court of Common Pleas. He came to this country from Calcutta in search of a wife, and, from aught that appears in evidence, he seems to have drawn a fair prize in the matrimonial lottery—much better than might have been expected from the parties into whose hands he, in the first instance, fell, and who wished to saddle him with debts for which he positively swore he had received no value, and given no promise. The jury believed his story, and, in spite of the hard swearing on the other side, they found for the defendant.—A fearful crime was committed in Dublin on Wednesday. A man, named Mollon, had an altercation with his sister-in-law, which resulted in his making a furious attack upon her, as well as upon his wife. Both women, however, after receiving considerable injury, succeeded in escaping from the house, when he rushed upon his two children and almost decapitated them. He is in custody.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The French journals are still harping on M. Fould's programme, in default of any actual news of importance. The *Constitutionnel*, however, makes two important statements—that M. Persigny has proposed to the Emperor a partial disarmament; and that the latter will probably pay a visit to the Queen during the International Exhibition next year.—The primary elections, or choice of the persons who are to have votes for the return of members to Parliament, took place in Prussia on Wednesday. The result in Berlin is decidedly in favour of the Liberals; and telegrams received in the capital from the provinces seem to indicate a result generally similar throughout the country. In the sitting of the Federal Diet, at Frankfort, Prussia declared against the offer of Hanover to build a certain number of gun boats for the defence of the northern coast, on the ground that it was a question exclusively for the Federal Diet, and called on that body to come to an early decision on her proposal for the creation of a Federal fleet.—Accounts from Naples assert that the noted brigand chief Chiafone has vainly sought to reach a safe sanctuary once more in the Papal States, and is flying before the Italian troops, which are in close pursuit of him. At the same time, however, we are told that Borges, whom the Naples journals not long since alleged to have been defeated, captured, and shot, has made his appearance at the head of a body of 200 men in the province of Basilicata, and has already sacked two places.—Matters daily grow worse in Poland. The last news from Warsaw says that owing to the military being continually insulted, and the regulations of martial law set at defiance, it was expected that the city would be placed under a special state of siege. The

administrator of the archbishop had been arrested on account of the churches being still closed, and because he had written a disrespectful letter to General Luders. The arrest was made in pursuance of orders from St. Petersburg, and his trial will take place before a court-martial. The Chapter has refused to comply with the request of the Government to elect another administrator, and has appealed to Rome. The Russian Government is, therefore, likely to be committed to a contest with the Roman See.—A supplement to the *Gazette* of the 15th contains the convention agreed upon between England, Spain, and France, with reference to the affairs of Mexico. The strength of the combined force to be employed for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction from the Mexican authorities is not determined by this instrument, but the contracting parties engage that "the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions" on the coast. The allied commanders are to be allowed a wide discretion, and are authorised to execute the other operations which may be considered, on the spot, most likely to effect the objects contemplated. The three Powers do not seek any territorial acquisition, and they bind themselves not to interfere so as to influence the Mexicans in their choice of a form of government. A commission will be established for the purpose of settling questions as to the application of the money which may be obtained from Mexico. The government of Washington has been invited to co-operate with England, France, and Spain; but the three Powers will not await the accession of the United States beyond the time at which the European forces can be assembled in the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz. Sir Alexander Milne's squadron will be greatly strengthened by the addition of the *Donegal*, *Conqueror*, and *Sanspareil*, which left Plymouth Sound last week, with a battalion of marines; and two other vessels are under orders for the same station.

AMERICA.—We are now in possession of the New York papers to the 3rd instant, brought by the *City of Baltimore*. Lincoln announced in person to the veteran general the acceptance of his resignation, and expressed his sorrow at the necessity, arising from age and ill-health, which compelled it. General McClellan is his successor, and has been placed at the head of the entire army. No engagement had taken place on the Potomac. The Southerners had erected strong fortifications at Centreville, and had 10,000 men at Fairfax Court House and 10,000 at Manassas. The Southerners are said to have 496,000 men in all under arms. The principal items of intelligence of two and three days' later date are that General McClellan is confident of victory, and believes that the war will be short and desperate; that General Fremont's removal is received with great dissatisfaction and that there was a proposal to make him Dictator of the South-West; and that several companies had laid down their arms, and said that they would only fight under Fremont. New York papers brought by the *Africa* stated that General Fremont had obeyed the orders of the Washington Government, and laid down his command. In his farewell address to the troops he thanks them for the confidence they had always placed in him, and regrets that he will not have the honour of leading them to the victory which they were about to win. The large naval expedition, it is thought, intends to make a landing at Bull's Bay or Port Royal, to serve as a base of operations against Charleston.—Important news has arrived from Southampton, giving an outline of the burning of a Federal vessel (the *Harvey Birch*), by order of a Confederate captain, so near the British coast as lat. 49° 8', and long. 9° 50'. The Confederate vessel had just put into Southampton for repairs.—It appears that Mr. Edwin James has been formally admitted to the American bar. According to the *New York Times*, this "distinguished British member of Parliament, and Queen's Counsel" intends to make the Empire City his home; and despite recent proceedings in London, he will find "generous, as well as formidable, competitors for the high prizes of his profession."

IONIAN ISLANDS.—We have to report another military murder—prompted apparently by motives similar to those which led to the tragic occurrences at Preston and Aldershot. A private, named Chadwick, belonging to the 1st battalion of the 9th Regiment, at present stationed at Corfu, had been sentenced to six days' confine-

ment for insubordinate conduct towards his corporal, Donollan. This punishment seems to have maddened him; and on the 26th of October he entered the corporal's room, and discharged his rifle at him. Donollan received the ball in his side, and died two days afterwards. Chadwick was at once tried and sentenced to death, and on the 8th inst. he was hanged on the South Parade, in the citadel of Corfu.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

With the *MAGAZINE*, of Nov. 2, a beautiful Steel Engraving of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, *K. G.*, *P. D. G. M.*, in full Masonic costume, was 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;—

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| 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.

A PAST MASTER.—A companion cannot be lawfully elected as First Principal of a Chapter, who has not filled the chair of a Craft lodge—nor been the second or third principal. Indeed he cannot fill any of the chairs in Archmasonry without having first served as *W. M.* of a Craft lodge. The rule relative to foreign lodges does not absolve a companion from the necessity of first passing the chair in a Craft lodge.

J. H. Y.—A lodge being opened in the third degree may be resumed in the first or second, but cannot be again resumed in the third without re-opening.

B. J.—We do not consider it necessary to return the name of the Tyler to Grand or Provincial Grand Lodge. He is not, as a rule, a member of the lodge. Should he, however, pay the dues to the Fund of Benevolence through the lodge, as provided for at page 82 of the *Book of Constitutions*, he must be returned.

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—In our report last week, 394, we accidentally omitted before the speech of Bro. Thompson, *Prov. S. G. W.*, the following lines:—"The new officers' health being proposed by P. *Prov. S. G. D.*, Bro. Thos. Crawford."

W. H. H.—We have written to you privately.

T. L.—We will reply next week, when we have consulted the work.