

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

### THE CHARITIES.

In an article referring to the Charities last week, we erroneously attributed the letter on which it was founded to Bro. Hall, the Prov. Grand Master for Cambridgeshire, whereas the writer was Bro. Jennings, P.G.D.C. The error occurred through our not having seen the letter, and the name of Bro. Hall being mentioned in the conversation in which we were informed of its contents.

### NEW GRAND MASTER FOR FRANCE.

The Emperor of France has relieved the French Freemasons from the decree under which secret societies were prevented having a central directing authority, and in a manner peculiarly Napoleonic and French, given them a new Grand Master in the person of Marshal Magnan—who it appears was initiated for the purpose. By this extraordinary stretch of authority the Emperor has at once destroyed one of the main principles of the Constitutions of the Order, that of electing its own Grand Master. Much as the recent dissensions amongst the brethren with regard to who should be Grand Master, were to be regretted they were as nothing compared to the injury which will be done to the Order by this arbitrary act of the Emperor—the substitution of King Stork for King Log.

The act is thus described by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* :—

The Emperor has made a *coup d'état* against Freemasonry. He has abolished the right and universal practice of the Craft to elect its own Grand Master, and has thrust upon it in that capacity, for a period of three years, Marshal Magnan, the soldier who, it will be remembered, officiated in chief at the political and bloody *coup d'état* of 1851. The *Opinion Nationale*, which, considering its relations with Prince Napoleon, ought to be well informed on such a subject, says that Marshal Magnan is a Freemason of only one week's standing, and has been hurried through all the degrees of the Order up to the very highest in that short space of time. I mention this as a circumstance which ought to be known, but I regard it as of no account whatever in comparison with the grievous tyranny involved in the appointment of a Grand Master by imperial authority. I happen to be a Freemason of considerable experience myself, and therefore cannot help having an *ex cathedra* opinion on the subject. But I am not, therefore, a very prejudiced witness, because I am by no means an enthusiastic member of the fraternity. Indeed I am not sorry for an opportunity of ventilating one humble opinion, which I think it useful to make public, that Masonry in the present day is not an institution of that vast utility and merit which many of its adepts lash themselves into

believing by long practice in mutual admiration. At the same time my lukewarmness about Masonry does not blind me to the rights of the more devoted brethren. I know no harm of it (except that it sometimes leads to extravagance and imprudent conviviality), and it is, beyond doubt, often the channel of much good. With these chastened feelings on the subject of the Craft generally, I denounce the appointment of a Grand Master of the Freemasons of France by the Emperor as an act of highly vexatious, most uncalled for, and paltry tyranny, which will gratuitously interfere with the innocent habits of many thousands of worthy citizens. I look upon it as tantamount to the dissolution of the order. I lately heard that many Freemasons were leaving the lodges, and I am quite sure that the resignations will now be on a tremendous scale. Happily railways and steamboats render travel easy, and I have no doubt that numbers of the most distinguished French Freemasons will become members of foreign lodges. There will be a Masonic "emigration," which will make the government repent greatly of this most ill-advised measure. Marshal Magnan will preside over government people only in the great majority of cases.

### FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE.

There has lately been published in Paris a pamphlet entitled "*The Grand Orient of France and Universal Masonry*"—a simple memoir addressed to all the brethren, and to the Orients (or governing bodies) of all the Rites—which gives so clear an account of the disputes which have arisen relative to the Grand Mastership, that we proceed to lay it before our readers, though the question of the Mastership has now been settled by the Emperor.

The brotherhood which binds all Freemasons involves the unity of all Orients; for, if it is true that there can be several Masonic governments, there is, and can only be, one Freemasonry in the world, as there is, and can only be, one human nature.

These important facts have ever prevailed in the breast of the Grand Orient of France. A struggle to be regretted, and which unhappily still continues, has, however, arisen between the representatives of the lodges and the Grand Master of French Masonry. In this struggle, the honour of a great number of Masters of lodges, the rights of the lodges, and the fundamental principles of Masonry, which are those of eternal morality, are at stake. It interests, therefore, all the children of the widow, as the reputation of a mother interests all her children.

Called by chance to defend the common birthright, we believe the moment has come to render an account of our conduct to our brothers, the foreign Orients, since we have rendered an account of it to those who have chosen us to represent them. We have need of the power which gives us the witness of our conscience and the opinion of the brethren of our lodges, joined to the moral support of the other Orients, and the sympathising approbation of our brothers of every rite. It is known that the Grand Orient of France consists :—

1st. Of the Grand Master, elected every seven years by the Legislative Assembly.

2nd. Of the Council of the Grand Master, composed of twenty-one members, appointed for three years by the legislature, renewable by threes.

3rd. Of the Legislative Assembly, composed of the presidents of all lodges or special delegates appointed by lodges.

The Grand Master is constantly re-eligible. It is the same of the members of his council.

The Legislative Assembly meets every year, on Whit Monday; its session usually lasts six days.

The powers of the Grand Master expiring this year, the Assembly proceeded to his re-election; the decree of convocation ordering it having reached the lodges.

The discontent with the administration, which appeared to have had few cares for the dignity and consideration of the Order, and which had invested it with a character of usury unworthy of an institution of moral order, and the experience of the preceding session, showing that all reform was impossible under the direction of the actual Grand Master and his particular representative, several worshipfuls using their electoral rights, proposed a new candidate. This candidate, was pointed out to them by the time, by convenience, by the necessity of the situation, by Masonic principles, and by the traditions of the Order, which has always chosen its Grand Master as near as possible to the person of the chief of the State—in the person of Prince Napoléon (Jérôme).

This attempt, so simple, was represented under the most odious colours in the official part of the Bulletin of the Grand Orient. It denounced it to the lodges as “a treacherous plot by several Masons desirous of making Masonry give satisfaction to their political passions.” The official interpreter of the Grand Master assumed that the candidature of Prince Napoléon was ignored by the latter; was not serious, and that it had been imagined to cover plots under which to hide—perhaps insults to the governors—intentions entirely hostile to Masonry. It is true that it was always declared, in the name of the Grand Master, that Prince Murat “was ready not only to retire, but also to give all his aid to Prince Napoléon, if it was true that the latter was a candidate for the Grand Mastership.” And it was further added, that the Grand Master “did not intend to oppose the free manifestation of the sentiments of Masonry; and that he valued the importance of having a Mason—more capable than himself by his knowledge, by his devotion, by his social position, of serving Masonry”—to receive the noble task of guiding the institution, &c.<sup>1</sup>

He uttered these excellent sentiments; why did he not continue in them? Why, after having promised, formally to retire before the candidature of Prince Napoleon, if it was serious, did he not do so when this candidature had been officially declared and guaranteed by the written acceptance of the candidate? Is it nothing then, to lay aside one's word of honour given voluntarily? Ought we not to lament that such an example, coming from one so high, has been given to the profane world?

About the same time as this declaration, two de-

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin of the Grand Orient, number for April, 1861. See also *le Monde Maçonique*, number for May, 1861.

crees appeared, which struck with suspension all at once a newspaper, a Worshipful, and a lodge. The newspaper was called *The Initiation*; the Worshipful, “Riche-Gardon;” the Lodge, “The Temple of Families.” The newspaper had published an account of the candidature of Prince Napoléon; this was its crime. As for the Worshipful, he had written the article published in that paper; therefore he had committed the same crime. But the lodge, what had that done? It had taken part neither in compiling or in publishing the article; it had not busied itself about anything which had reference to the Grand Master or his election. It was suspended, if we may believe the reasons of the decree, because the brothers who composed it had “expressed sympathy with the article of the paper *L'Initiation*, and since, the direction given to the work of this lodge had been formerly the object of different complaints”<sup>2</sup>. We return to the consideration of those decrees, which nothing can justify. People who read the article in the suspended journal will perceive that the author of it has restrained himself within the limits of a courteous discussion, and has not forgotten for a single moment the respect due to the head of the Order. Under any circumstances, was it just to render the lodge responsible for the acts of its Worshipful, since the latter had done it as a publisher, and without the aid of the members of his lodge? And how could they justify by previous complaints a suspension which had for its immediate effect the hindering of the lodge of Bro. Riche-Gardon from being represented in the Legislative Assembly?

These arbitrary acts of power were well followed by a decree suspending from their Masonic rights eleven worshipfuls or delegates, who were thus deprived of the right of representing their lodges, just at the moment when they were going to open the session of the assembly. We ask our brethren to read the decree and the information preceding it. They will then see how the Grand Master and his representative understand the duties and rights of Masonry. They will find in it, among malevolent and injurious insinuations, a painful number of accusations without proof, and above all the most singular employment that one could make of the moral support of the brethren. Forgetting that the faults are those of individuals, they hold lodges responsible for pretended crimes of which the greater part have remained complete strangers, imputing to a body of which it ignores the existence, the publication of writings with or without signatures, but having altogether an individual character which cannot compromise their author.

It is true, moreover, that the decree was general. The Grand Master affirms boldly “that each of them appeared capable of manœuvres destined to violate the sincerity of the election of the Grand Master.” There are other motives for certain amongst them; thus, amongst the suspended deputies, this is what the document says, “since they are known for their attitude of continued opposition during the preceding assemblies or by their sympathy with the suspended paper.”

This is summary justice, if ever there was any. Assertions purely gratuitous and very frivolous pretexts are put forth to justify such measures!

<sup>2</sup> *L'Initiation*, numbers from March to April, 1861.

This was indeed a poor reason; there ought to be a more suitable one. It would be desirable, nevertheless, that one should not seek the most odious. But to support this imputation, gathered in the dirt, and applied to the members of a pretended electoral committee to support the candidature of Prince Napoléon, it says, "These brothers, they tell me, have already divided the duties amongst themselves of the future administration!" This is what is expressed in the information preceding the decree of the 14th May. But, the person who signed this information and suggested this decree is the first paid functionary—the only one thank heaven—that French Masonry has! It is this man who has introduced into the Order this mercenary system of warrants and of revenue which has completely changed its traditional character. He knows that this system inspires an unanimous feeling of repulsion; that it is the duty of all to seek an end of it, and that the deputies interpreting the views of their lodges united in the highest manifestations against it. And it was supposed that if several men took the initiative, a legal protest against the system would become necessary. It is for personal ambition, for cupidity, and to continue to their profit the system after everyone has already condemned it! But who after himself, would at the price of the nine thousand francs which he received, accept the shame of such a heritage! The example of honourable duties, almost glorious when they are given to talent from confidence, to devotion from the respect it inspires, now fallen so low, is made to frighten the boldest ambitions. Happily the office that he fills is not necessary in every state of affairs. A paid representative has no reason to be in an institution Masonically organised. The Mayor of the palace is perhaps indispensable under a lazy King, but why the lazy King?<sup>3</sup>

They thought, by these means they had succeeded in their steps to intimidate the assembly; they had only augmented the distrusts that the administration inspired. These suspicions manifested themselves from the first sitting. Scarcely reunited, the assembly decided that instead of remitting to the administration, as they had done the previous year, the trouble of examining the powers of the deputies, this examination should be made by a committee chosen from their own body. On the first day, the deputies took the oath between the joined hands of the Grand Master, the examination of the powers was almost entirely finished, and the work of the committee commenced.

On the second day the committees worked in the morning; but when at two o'clock the deputies presented themselves to enter into the room of the sittings, they found affixed to the door a decree of the Grand Master which adjourned for three days—from the 21st to the 24th—the renewal of the sitting.

What had happened to justify this prorogation? Nothing, but this, that each one could convince himself that the Grand Master going out would not be re-elected. The wishes of the Assembly

had clearly manifested themselves from the first sitting by the vote of suspicion on the question of the examination of the powers; since the deputies from the departments could have only been informed of the candidature of Prince Napoléon, when his letter of acceptance written in answer to that of the worshipfuls of Paris, had come under the eyes of the Assembly. But the disaffection was such as regarded the Grand Master, and the dissatisfaction so great about what concerned his representative, that it was evident to all that the moment when a serious candidate was produced, the Assembly would support him with acclamation.

There was only one way for the administration to avert this result—it was to avoid the struggle. For this, it was necessary to give the reasons which justified a dissolution of the Masonic Assembly, and an adjournment of the election. By suspending the sittings for three or four days, they hoped that many of the deputies who had limited the duration of their stay in Paris to a week at the most,<sup>4</sup> would abandon their party and return to their homes, and that they would then be authorised to declare that the Legislative Assembly was not sufficiently numerous to proceed to the election. However this may be, this measure, evidently taken to prevent the spontaneous manifestation of the views of the Assembly, was not calculated to bring back to the Grand Master the support which the acts of his representative and his own decrees had caused him to lose. Meanwhile an act made itself known which no one had foreseen.

The decree which prorogued the sittings of the Assembly from the Monday to the Friday following, permitted the committee named for the verification of the powers, to continue the work in the offices. The deputies asked if a decree could cause them to lose—during three days—their powers which they held by their commissions. Their conscience and their reason, when asked, answered that the rights of the representatives were without the compass of the prescription; that having been called to elect a Grand Master, and having taken the oaths, they formed by their simple meeting a regularly constituted Assembly, and that nothing could hinder them from manifesting their absolute wishes. In consequence, united in their committees, they named, in writing, Prince Napoléon (Jérôme); the Assembly was united under its senior; this nomination was confirmed and proclaimed in the usual form.

Let us confine ourselves to recalling that, whilst the election was proceeding in the committees, the representative of the Grand Master brought armed men into the Masonic Temple to drive the deputies from it, and that, on the next day, to hinder the confirmation of this election, he obtained aid from the police, under the pretext of confusion and agitation, so as to close the room and adjourn of the Assembly to the month of October. But, in both cases, the intervention of the police could not hinder anything. The first time,

<sup>3</sup> See the texts of the decrees, and information which precedes the Bulletin of the Grand Orient of France, May, 1861, or else *Le Monde Maçonnique*, for the month of May. In this number of the *Monde Maçonnique* they have reproduced all the official documents relative to the election and the assembly of the month of May, 1861.

<sup>4</sup> The most important business was usually performed during the three first days. The fourth day, the Thursday, is that of the banquet. It had taken place once before on the Saturday; but as, among the deputies from the departments, many could not remain until the end of the week, it was decided, as for several years they had not attended the closing of the sessions, to have a Masonic banquet, and that it should take place on Thursday, since all the members of the Assembly could be present.

its agents pleased by the attitude, full of calmness and dignity, of the deputies in the exercise of their duties, remained passive, and waited till everything was finished. The second time, the order of the Préfet of Police, arrived late and when the Assembly, after having finished the election and having made a report of the sitting, had dispersed of its own accord, and the members had separated.

Thus, happily, the obstacles placed in the way by the administration, of which we should be ashamed to recall all the manoeuvres, the election of the Grand Master had been accomplished, and the Assembly had fulfilled the most important part of its business.

Desiring to abridge this recital, we pass in silence a crowd of details for which we refer to the Masonic journals independent of the administration: *l'Initiation*, or *le Journal des Initiés*, and *le Monde Maçonique*. We confine ourselves to stating that after having prorogued the Assembly from the 21st to the 24th, the Grand Master, relying on the sudden order of arrest from the Préfet of Police, shutting the Temples from the evening of the 23rd, declared the Assembly dissolved, and adjourned the election to the month of October.

Meanwhile, the election being an accomplished act, French Masonry was in the situation of having two Grand Masters, the one who was regarded as rightfully elected by the representatives of the Order, the Worshipfuls, and the Deputies from the lodges, the other who would not give up his office, and who intended to keep his power until the month of October, the time when he thought his duties ought to cease. The installation of the new Grand Master<sup>5</sup> having become impossible, Prince Napoléon asked the newspapers not to mix his name in their disputes. As for the deputies, convinced of having done their duty, they signed, before returning to their homes, a declaration in which they gave an account of their conduct.

We should have here finished this recital if there had not remained a last act of authority to mention which proves that the Grand Master intended to persist to the end in the way he had begin. Nearly a month had slipped by, the deputies had become calm, each one, long since, preserving all his right for the future, had returned to his own affairs when the Presidents of the lodges received an official communication of a decree of the Grand Master, dated 29th of May, but despatched very slowly from the 16th to the 25th June.

This decree ran thus :—

“Art. 1st.—All the brethren, whoever they may be, who have taken any part whatever in the illegal and anti-masonic meetings which have been held in the house belonging to the Grand Orient, without our authority, and in spite of our prohibition, are declared unworthy Masons.

<sup>5</sup> It was indeed in the month of October that Prince Murat had been nominated, but the constitution, in fixing seven years as the duration of his command, and fixing the month of May, the season of the session of the Legislative Assembly, had certainly intended that the powers of the Grand Master should expire with the seventh session of the Assembly. It was only by a stretched interpretation of the terms of the Constitution that they could have prolonged the powers of the Grand Master beyond the annual session. The Grand Master himself had looked on the month of May as being the end of his commission, since in calling the assembly for this season, he had announced that it would be to elect a Grand Master.

“Since their names are known, without a formal denial on their part, these brothers will be immediately suspended.

“From this time forward and amongst those present the brethren are provisionally suspended whose names follow, since they have been pointed out to us as having belonged to this meeting.”

The names of twenty-four members of the assembly follow, which joined to the names of the twelve members already suspended, makes thirty-six the number of Venerables or Delegates deprived by this new order of their Masonic rights.

In the meanwhile all those who have not been suspended for the act are declared unworthy. It remains to know on which side the unworthiness is. Public opinion was not deceived by it!

(To be continued)

#### THE “SATURDAY REVIEW” AND THE “DAILY TELEGRAPH” ON FREEMASONRY.

The *Saturday Review*, in a notice of Bro. Cooke's lately published edition of the ancient MS. on the History and Articles of Freemasonry has been attempting to be amazingly funny with regard to the Order, which they tell us they cannot understand; and here we do not doubt their assertion. The writer makes merry with the idea of “Speculative Masonry,” and asks whether there may not be such a thing as “speculative tailoring.” We certainly cannot enlighten him on that point; but one thing is made very clear in the *Saturday Magazine*, viz.:—That there is plenty of “speculative writing,” and that the wildest professors of that art are well represented in the pages now before us. The cudgels on behalf of the Craft, have, however, been so ably taken up in the *Daily Telegraph*, that we feel that we cannot do better than transfer the article to our columns. It is as follows :—

“Our cankered contemporary the *Saturday Review*, all whose salt—and it has not much to spare, Attic or otherwise—would lose its savour if it were not spiteful, has recently availed itself of the republication of a very interesting mediæval manuscript, edited by a distinguished Mason, to give vent to some amusingly ill-natured remarks on the Craft in general, and Freemasons in particular. If there is to be such a thing as “speculative Masonry,” the *Saturday Review* cannot see why there should not be a pursuit of “speculative tailoring.” Our contemporary's own criticism on a subject which it knows absolutely nothing about is, of course, eminently speculative.” “'Tis this and 'tis that,” and the *Saturday* cannot tell what it is. Why should a cobbler be oft-times as worthy a Mason as the wearer of a coronet? Why should the mere fact of having gone through a certain probation and acquired a certain degree of knowledge make the initiated John Bull a sworn brother to the initiated turbaned Turk or Cherokee Indian? It is this puzzling ignorance, this state of outer darkness, which vex and irritate our hebdominal friend. He would have every Mason carry a hod, or spend his time in sawing stones, or else refrain from calling himself a Mason at all. He admits that Masonic rites in England date back

so far as the reign of Henry VII., but he doubts—only as the ignorant can doubt—as to the far remoter and more awful antiquity of the Craft. But we despair of convincing the *Saturday Review* of the injustice which lies in condemning an institution whose members are properly debarred from defending their more occult tenets before darkened scoffers. Masons just glance at the calumnies and ridicule of the outsiders, and let them pass. But thus much they are permitted to tell the vulgar:—that material and free-handed charity to all who are in affliction is one of the most sacred of Masonic obligations, and one that is most cheerfully and generously observed; that Freemasonry tends to encourage good-fellowship, truth, virtue, and sincerity among mankind, and to discourage every vicious, every base, and every immoral thing; and that, to be a thoroughly good Mason, there are two essentials requisite—sincere piety and devoted loyalty.

The Freemasons of England would have been wanting, indeed, in their reverence for those noble traditions which so strongly bind up veneration for the Church and attachment to the Throne in the practice of their Craft, had they withheld their solemn and respectful tribute to sorrowing Royalty in the conjuncture which has recently cast so dark a shadow over that which was once the most gloriously happy of English homes. How the English people felt the bereavement of their Queen, and with what affectionate and decorous sympathy they told their Sovereign that her grief was a portion of bitterness to all her subjects, to the very meanest—how we, a rude and stern nation, not ordinarily given to the graceful courtesies, the refined sentimentalities of life, demeaned ourselves in the presence of last December's memorable calamity—are now matters of fact, not to be controverted, not to be sneered away, but which will remain patent to our honour in the great history of the land. We did not bury our Prince with banners, and plumed catafalques, and blazing torches. We laid him down in the earth quietly, and unobtrusively; but we mourned for him with all our hearts, and with all our souls. The hearts of Englishmen wore crape on that Black Monday, and not alone their garments. Even now, a stranger passing along a crowded London street might imagine that nine-tenths of the population had lately lost some near relative. We do not allude to fashionable throughfares where sables are the fashion, and crape is not found incompatible with crinoline. But go into the bustling highways of industry and commerce; see the common people—the toilers and moilers—pass by; and count how few hats there are devoid of a funeral token in memory of the wise and good man who had ceased to be Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and was, in spirit and truth, Prince Albert of England.

As a natural sequence to this spontaneous exhibition of sympathy on the part of those to whom court mourning is a mystery and the official expressions of woe cabalistic words, have come a throng of addresses of condolence from the constituted public bodies of the kingdom, and amongst them we are gratified to observe that the English Freemasons, meeting in solemn conclave and in their Supreme Council, have tendered to the beloved Monarch, who is the daughter and the niece of the most illustrious of Masons, the expressions of their loyal affection and of their heartfelt condolence for her deprivation. Grand Lodge was convened in special convocation on Wednesday, and the Free and Accepted Masons of England and Wales, obeying the summons of their Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, met in their Masonic Temple. An additional sadness was cast over the proceedings by the recent death of Lord Yarborough, an exalted Masonic dignitary, and long esteemed as Deputy to the Grand Master. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Zetland, another eminent member of the Craft, Lord De Grey and Ripon, filled the chair; and after a series of speeches, marked by good and appropriate feeling, an address of condolence to her Majesty was unanimously

agreed upon, and ordered to be engrossed on vellum, signed and sealed, and forwarded to the Earl of Zetland for presentation. We only wish that schedules for signature could be forwarded to every lodge, subject to the jurisdiction of the Grand Master, and that the address could have appended to it the name of every Free and Accepted Mason in England and Wales. If we have dwelt on the names of the noble personages lately or at present associated with Masonry, it has been less with a desire to glorify the Craft, or to claim for it a patrician status than to assert its unfettered and cosmopolitan character; for Masonry in itself recognises no degrees save those conferred as a reward for knowledge acquired, for work and labour done; and the same brotherhood to which kings and princes and nobles are proud to belong, welcomes to its ranks the simple citizen, the humble trader, the artizan, and the soldier. Every Mason in the country has, through his delegates in Grand Lodge, participated in the spirit of the address voted by the Masonic parliament, although his name appear not on the engrossed vellum; and when that document is presented to our Sovereign, we trust that those about her will tell her that it is not merely an emanation from the respectful loyalty of so many noblemen and gentlemen assembled in a handsome room near Lincoln's Inn-fields, but that it is virtually the offspring of the heart utterance of many thousands of Englishmen, faithful and true, and belonging to almost every class in the community.

We are not disposed to attach any undue importance to the ordinary addresses of corporate bodies. We do not seek to magnify the magniloquent diction generally contributed by recorders, or to glorify the eloquence of town clerks. We just take the loyal effusions of mayors and corporations, commercial bodies and civic companies, universities and learned societies, for what they are worth, holding them in most cases of as little account as they appeared to be to Richard Cromwell, who, when living in quiet security, used to keep an old hair trunk full of mouldy parchments, which he called "The lives and fortunes of the good people of England," but which were in truth the addresses, brimming over with expressions of devotion to his person and Government, which had been presented to him during his brief tenure of the Protectorate. There is a tendency inherent in the corporate mind to vote and to present addresses; but in the present instance it would be cynicism to deny to those of which, day after day, our columns have given record, the merit of being thoroughly genuine and sincere. It is yet too early to venture even to indulge a hope that her Majesty is susceptible of consolation; but she may be sensible of relief. To know that no great public peril now intervenes between her and the tranquil contemplation of the past, may afford some comfort to her over-taxed mind, her over-wrought energies. There may be also a softer, but an equally soothing, sensation of relief in the knowledge that her husband's good deeds have not been forgotten by her subjects; that his loss has touched the inmost chords of the national heart, and that the public voice is unanimous in lamenting his loss.

#### MASONIC FACTS.

(Continued from page 28.)

25. Maignaud, a Canon of St. Geneviève at Paris, is recorded as the builder of the entrance of that church in the reign of Hugh Capet (1020).—*Millin, Antiquities Nationales*, Tom. V. No. 60. And Thibault, a Priest and Chanter of the church, constructed a part of the clock tower. The rest of the building was erected in the 12th century by Stephen, of Tournay—Abbot Roth—Thibault and Maignaud.

were architects, according to Felibien.—See *Felibien. Recueil Historique de la Vie et Ouvrages des plus célèbres Architectes.* 4to. Paris, 1687.

26. Anstée, a Monk of Gorze, enjoyed a considerable reputation in the 10th century, as an Architect.—*Lebenf, Etat des Sciences dep. Charlem jusqu'a Roi Robert.* Rec. II. 139.

27. On the Portal of the Church of Fleury, now called S. Benoit sur Loire, is inscribed VIBERIUS ME FECIT. The porch was erected in the time of Robert the Pious, who reigned about 1010. On the gate of the Church of St. Ursin, at Bourges, built about the same time as the above, is inscribed GRATVLVS FECIT.—*Lebenf, Etat des Sciences.* Rec. II., 140.

28. Robert the Pious laid the foundations of the present Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, in 1110, but after his death it was neglected until 1165. The first stone was laid by Pope Alexander III. In 1181 the eastern part had so far advanced that it was consecrated by Henry, the Pope's legate, and the Bishop himself, Maurice de Scully.—*Whittington's Historical Survey,* p. 148.

29. The dome of Pisa, built in 1016, from the designs of Buschetto of Dulictriam, a Greek Architect.—*Vasari,* vol. i, p. 226.

30. Chartres Cathedral—Fulbert, Architect.—*Dallaway's Architecture,* p. 87.

31. Church of St. Remi-Rheims, consecrated by Leo IX., in 1049.—*Whittington's Historical Survey,* p. 51.

32. 1050—Cathedral of Seez, commenced by Azon, a Monk.—*Felibien Arch.,* iv., 194.

33. A bridge across the Saone, at Lyons, built by Archbishop Humbert in 1050. It is expressly mentioned that he was the architect, and that he also defrayed the whole expense of the work.—*Felibien Arch.,* iv., 194.

34. Church of Charité sur Loire, by Gerard the architect, in 1056.—*Dallaway,* p. 87.

35. Baldwin, Abbot of St. Edmunds, under the auspices of the Conqueror (1065-1087), laid the foundation of another church, because, says the Monk Hermannus, a contemporary, "hæc quoque simplici facta schemate, non sic artificialis ut quædam construntur hoc tempore." The presbytery of Baldwin's Church which is compared by the same author for magnificence to Solomon's Temple, was consecrated in 1095.—*Herman,* fo. 80 b.

36. The Abbey of Clugny, built in 1069 by Huges and dedicated in 1130 by Innocent II.—*Whittington,* p. 53. The designs were furnished in 1093 by Gunzo, a Monk of the Abbey of Cluny, and he superintended the erection of the same.—See the "Life of St. Hugh, Abbot of Clugny," inserted in *Surii Vitæ Sanctorum,* p. 350, Colonia, 1618.

37. Gundulph; a Monk of Bec in Normandy, Bishop of Rochester in 1077, and died in 1108. He built Rochester Castle, and the Chapel in the Tower of London; his successor, Enulph, says of him, "Episcopus Gundulphus in opere cæmentari plurimum sciens et efficacerat."—*Angl. Sac. t. i.,* p. 338. The Charter of Uchtred, the son of Gospatric, conveying certain property to the Abbey of Whitby, is witnessed by, amongst others, Godefrid, the master builder—date of Charter about 1077. Godefrid came to Whitby from York.—*Charlton's History of Whitby,* p. 60.

38. The Church of St. Lucien, Beauvais, was rebuilt in 1078 by two artificers, who are described as

"Cæmentarii," or masons, one of them was called Wimbolde, and built the greater part of the structure, the other, Odo, who built the Tower.—*Felibien Arch. iv.,* p. 193.

39. William de Karilepho, Abbot of St. Vincent, Normandy, and afterwards Bishop of Durham, 1082-1095, began the Cathedral there "on a plan which he had brought with him from France."—*Surtee's Hist. of Durham,* vol. i., p. 18.

40. Gloucester Cathedral. There are few churches in England which exhibit a more complete school of Gothick, than this cathedral. The chronicles of the building are preserved in the archives of the Dean and Chapter, and were written by Abbot Procester, 1381-1412. It appears that the foundation of the present building was laid on the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, by the Bishop of Hereford in 1089, and was consecrated in 1100. The roof of the nave is of later date, 1212, as we learn from the chronicle, "A.D. 1212, completa est nova volta in navi ecclesiæ, non auxilio laborum ut primo, sed animosâ virtute monachorum tunc in ipso loco existentium." From this it is evident the vault of the nave was completed by the monks themselves. The earliest known specimen of fan vaulting is in the cloisters, 1360-90 (it is peculiar to England), the other examples are generally of the reign of Henry VII. and VIII. The north transept, built in 1369-75, cost £781. The south transept was erected forty years earlier, and in it is placed a Master Mason's monument, projecting from the wall in the form of a Masons square, and supported by figures, one of which is clothed as a Mason. The position of one of these figures is very significant, and will be readily understood by all F.C. Masons. An effort will be made to give the readers of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE a view of this very peculiar monument, which tradition says, belongs to John Gower.

"John Gower,

Who built Campden Church and Gloster towre."

Wigmore was Abbot from 1329 to 1337, and made a tabula or frontal for the Prior's Altar, he was well skilled, for the images were worked by his own hands.

"Tabulam ad altare prioris cum ymaginibus politis et deauratis sumptibus suis adornavit. Et aliam tabulam, quæ nunc est in capellâ abbatis, de eodem opere composuit. Qui in diversis artibus multum delectabatur, ut ipse scipissime operetur et multos diversos operarios in diversis artibus percolletet tam in opere mechanico, quam in texturâ."

Professor Willis remarks of the fan vaulting, "that it demands great skill in stone cutting, that the joints may lie truly together, without which all would fall to the ground," and further says "that the whole building is full of peculiar and ingenious fancies."

"The vault of the south transept is fine, and one of the earliest specimens of this complex class of rib vaulting. Owing to the difference of the angles of the ribs such a vault was very difficult of construction; most skilful workmanship was necessary to make the ribs join at the intersections, and this led to the use of bosses which, while they concealed defective work greatly enriched the roof. But in this example there were no bosses; the ribs joined perfectly and it appeared as if the Masons desired

that the skilfulness of their work should be shown." —*Gentlemen's Magazine*, 1860.

This cathedral is well worthy of a close and minute inspection—much skill is exhibited in various parts of the structure, and the choir is one of the finest in this country. It is evident that the Gloucester School of Masons, were masters of their art. [We will next week give some engravings of the Mason's marks of the building.]

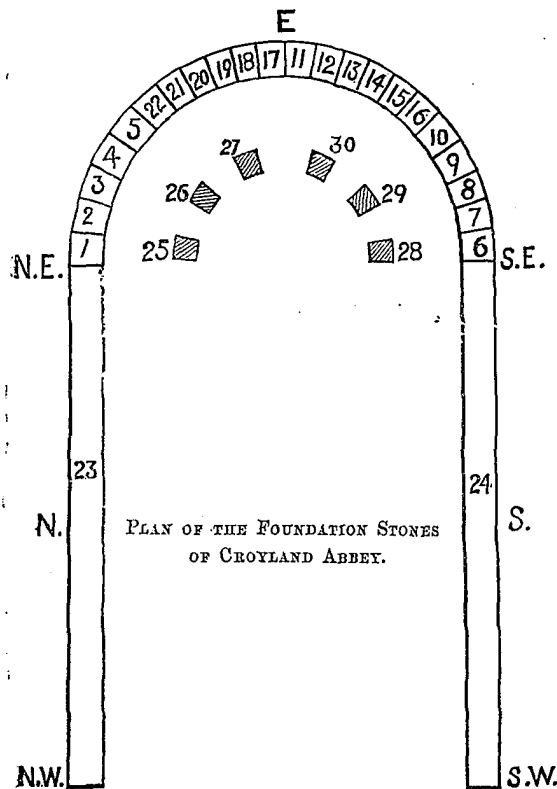
41. 1093-4. The Church of Lindisfarne, built, according to Reginald of Durham by Edward, a monk of Durham, who was the architect or superintendent of the work.

42. 1093. The three first stones of Durham Cathedral, Choir, and Transept, were laid by Bishop Carilepho, Malcolm, King of the Scots, and Prior Turgot on 3 Kal. August, 1093.—*Chron. Rog. de Hovedon*, p. 265.

43. In 1093 Hugh Lupus, Earle of Chester, sent into Normandie for Anselme, Abbot of Bec, by his counsaile to build an Abbey of S. Werburgh, in Chester.—*Stowe*, p. 132. Anselme laid the foundations.

44. Aldium de Malverne was architect or surveyor of works of a bridge over the Wye at Hereford, 1100-35.—*Leland's Itin.*, Vol. viii., p. 58.

45. Croyland Abbey (an account of laying foundation stones). The successor of Ingulphus, as



Abbot, was Joffrid, 16th Jan., 1109. During his time Odo read lectures in grammar to the younger sort; Terrie logic to the older students, at noon, and William rhetoric in the afternoon; whilst Gilbert preached every Sunday, in different churches, in French and Latin, against the Jews, and on holiday evenings

explained the Scriptures to the learned and the clergy.

On the Festival of St. Perpetua and Felicitas, March 7, 1113, the Abbot, in the presence of a great concourse of people, laid the first stone (1) of the church at the N.E. corner, and Richard de Rulos, that staunch friend of the house, laid the eastern stone (2) and on it £20, for the workmen. The next to the east (3) was laid by Jeffrey Ridel, Knt., with 10 marks on it; and the next to it, to the east (4), by his wife Geve, who offered one quarrier, in Bernac quarry, at her own expense for two years. Her husband's sister Avice laid the next (5), with a like offer; Robert (brother of Joffrid), Abbot of Thorney, laid the S.E. corner stone (6), with £10 for the workmen. Alan Croun, who was related to the two abbots, placed the next to the east (7), and on it his title to the patronage of Freston Church; as did his wife, Muriel, the next (8), with the patronage of Tofts; and their eldest son Maurice, another (9), with that of Butterwyke; and their daughter, Maud, another (10), with that of Kesteven. All these deeds Alan publicly delivered to the Abbot, to build a cell for the monks of Croyland in whichever of these churches he thought proper. Robert, Earl of Leicester, laid the S.E. stone (11), in cono capitis, with 40 marks; while the next to the south (12) was laid by Baron Walter de Cantilupe, and his wife Emicine, with 20 marks; and the next to the south (13) by Sir Alan de Fulbeck, with 100 shillings; the next to the south (14) by Theodore de Botheby, Knt., and near him (15) Lezeline, his wife, with a gift of lands; the next to the south (16), Tubrand, Knt., of Spalding, with the yearly tithe of all his sheep. The east stone (17), in cono capitis, to the left of the north by that laid by Earl Robert, was laid by Simon, Earl of Northampton, with 100 marks; the two next (18 and 19), N.E., by Ralph de Bernak, and Boas his wife, offering two quarriers for four years; the next N.E. (20), by Helpe, Knt., with his tythe of Kyrkeby; the next to the north (21), by a knight named Simon, and his wife Gizlan, with the tithes of Morton and Shapwick; the next to the north (22), by Sir Reyner de Bathe and his wife Goda, with the tithes of Honton and Birton. All these persons contributed as above to the east front of the church.

The convent belonging to the Abbot's choir laid the foundation of the north wall (23) of the church with hewn stone, after the Abbot himself, as did those of the Prior's choir that of the south wall (24), after Abbot Robert.

The foundation of the first pillar of the north wall (25) was laid by Huctred, Priest of Depyang, and 104 of his townspeople, offering one day's work in every month to complete it; that of the second pillar (26) by the Priest, and 60 of the people of Talyngton; of the third (27) by Stanard, and 42 of the people; of Uppington on the same terms; that of the first fourth (28) by Turgar, a priest, two deacons, and 220 of the men of Grantham, with 10 marks; that of the second (29) by Turkill, the priest, and the people of Hocham, with 20 qrs. of wheat, and as many of malt; that of the third (30) by Goodscall, priest of Rontzby, and 84 of his people with 6 marks, two quarriers in their quarry and carriage of stone to the ship, and from thence to two baiardours to serve at the church.

To all these benefactors Abbot Joffrid, when he had finished his discourse which he addressed to them while the stones were laying, gave a share in the

prayers and services in his church and in the indulgences before mentioned, and after pronouncing his blessing on them, invited the whole company, both men and women, to dinner.

The two abbots and near 400 monks, eat in the refectory; the two earls and the two barons, with their wives and suites, and all the gentry, in the Abbot's Hall; the six cunei, or companies, who reared the six pillars with their wives, in the cloister; and the populace in the court. No less than 5000 persons of both sexes were present at the solemnity, which was remarkably favoured by the fineness of the weather, and conducted with the utmost cheerfulness and decorum.

The whole convent pushed their work with unremitting ardour under the direction of Prior Odo and Arnold, a lay brother and experienced mason. "Cæmentariæ artis scientissimo magestro."

The foregoing is extracted from a MS. of Peter of Blois, and may be found in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, vol. iii.

### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. PAULS.

Can any brother of the Lodge of Antiquity tell me the date of the earliest minute Book of that lodge, and whether there is any reference in the archives of that lodge, to the form of laying the foundation stone of St. Pauls Cathedral—made use of by Sir Christopher Wren?—A. F. A. WOODFORD.

#### HIGH GRADES AND TEMPLARISM.

Could you inform us in what manner Chapters of the Order of St. John are held by the Royal Order of Scotland? that is, do they claim equal power with the Templars over this degree? does the order consist of H. R. D. M. Rosy Cross, and St. John, or do they claim power to grant warrants for the latter separately? Your remarks respecting the right of the Templars to confer the "Rose Croix and Grand Cross of the Order of K.D.S.H." if they choose, are but just. They have had that power from time immemorial; these degrees were practised by the York "Druidical Lodge or Templar Encampments," and other immemorial encampments, as well as by the French Templars. Without the Rose Croix, Templar Masonry is incomplete, and the old accounts we have from the Continent of the K. D. S. H. is Templary pure and simple. I am not aware the Templars have claimed any power over the intermediate degrees, and they are entirely unnecessary to the system. With all due deference, therefore, to your opinion, I can see no reason why the Supreme Council, though interlopers, should not also practise them. The mistake they make is in not practising *all* the intermediate degrees. On some parts of the Continent the lost secrets are given in the third degree, and why the S. C. should hesitate to practise a Royal Arch degree, which refers to the time of Enoch, and which is said to have been established by Romsey at Arras, I am at a loss to understand.—A.

#### REASON *v.* RHYME.

[Rhyme *v.* Reason sends us some lame, halt, and crippled verses extracted from *A Poem illustrative of the Three Degrees*, and we cannot refrain from thinking the degrees alluded to must be the comparative, *i.e.*, Bad, Badder, and Baddest, and can have nothing to do with the Craft, either of Masonry or versification, and certainly do *not* "help us to answer any questions by the jingle of rhyme." Let our principle be always Reason

*v.* Rhyme; and to shew our friend what rhyme and reason are, we append a scrap of xvith century verse, by Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's "dancing chancellor":—

"The silver swan, who living had no note,  
When death approach'd, unlocked her silent throat.  
Leaning her breast against the reedy shore,  
Thus sung her first and last, and sung no more:  
Farewell all joys! O death, come close mine eyes!  
More geese than swans now live, more fools than wise!"

#### COIN SUPPOSED TO BE MASONIC.

[A correspondent wrote some time back, saying he had just found a coin, of which he sent a copy, asking us to inform him what it was, and signing himself an Arch Mason and P.M. The paper was mislaid for a time, but has recently turned up, so, although rather late, we are happy to give such information as we can. In looking over a large number of Indian coins, we certainly have been taken aback by the immense quantity of them which bear a double triangle with a central dot or eye. These are more numerous than we at first supposed, and refer to those regions of India where the worship of Bramah is chiefly understood. The Brahmins of high caste are nearly all Royal Arch Masons, but there are certain great differences which we cannot enter into here. To make the coin pass current in other parts it is, on the other side (we don't know which is the obverse or reverse) marked with the Mahometan year of the Hegira, and has certain Hindostanee characters engraved on it. In nothing but the delineation is it Masonic. It is a token that passes through many nations, and is used by the members of two creeds, one of which have a certain symbol that Freemasons employ. Because peculiar signs are found amongst various peoples, it must not be inferred they are one and the same in meaning].

#### LATIN FORM OF AGREEMENT.

Does my learned brother Findel of Leipsig, know anything of a Latin form of agreement made use of by representatives from various lodges, at Cologne in 1535, and signed, among others, by Philip Melancthon?—A. F. A. WOODFORD, Swellingion Leeds.

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

We have all heard much of Chinese jugglers, and their curious tricks: the following is related by Mr. William Lockhart, in his *Medical Missionary in China*.—"A juggler was on one occasion exhibiting before a crowd, and performed a needle-trick as follows.—He first pretended to swallow twenty needles singly, and then a piece of string, to which they were to be threaded, and afterwards drawn out by a hooked wire. On passing down the hook this time, however the needles had slipped too low, and both hook and needles became fixed in his throat. After several attempts, he extracted eight or ten of the needles, and was then brought to the hospital. On passing the finger into the throat, the needles were distinctly felt, and the hook found to be firmly fixed at the back of the pharynx. It was finally detached and drawn out; and with some difficulty four more of the needles, with a portion of the string were removed. The rest of the needles could not by any possibility be reached, either by the finger or by forceps, and the worst feature in the case was that the needles, which were all attached to the string, pierced the œsophagus in different directions. The patient suffered much from dyspnœa, with great agony, from a sense of suffocation in the throat; an emetic was given, in the hope that some of the needles might be loosened by the vomiting, but only one came away. A probang was passed during the evening without difficulty, but without benefit; leeches were applied, with considerable relief for a time, and hot fomentations to the neck, but great tumefaction, both external and internal, took place, and finally the man died, five days after the accident. He was a poor feeble fellow—the victim of opium-smoking, and other vicious habits. The



state of his health, along with the great uncertainty of any beneficial result, precluded the idea of performing any operation." Again:—"Passing one day through the tea-gardens, I observed a man from the Shantung grain junks exhibiting some kind of curious fowl to a crowd of admiring people. He had fixed a number of sticks in a circle into the ground, attaching them by a cord, with which to keep the throng at a distance, who stood gaping in amazement at the strange bird. Crossing over the cord to see what the animal was, it appeared to be of some remarkable breed, combining the peculiarities of a gallinaceous cock and of a common duck. On getting near, however, I found it to be a duck, dressed up in the skin of a cock, with the feathers on. This had been neatly drawn on like a jacket and trowsers in one, and partly sewn, and partly glued to the feathers of the duck, so as to look from a distance like a cross between a cock and a duck."

The recently discovered manuscripts, which are affirmed to be from the hand of Voltaire, contain, it is stated, a comedy never performed in public, and a second part of the famous satirical romance, "Candide." The newly discovered works are to be immediately published, and we should think there can be little difficulty in deciding as to their genuineness. If anybody ever lived who could successfully imitate the satirical style of Voltaire, he has certainly succeeded in keeping his existence so far a mystery.

Literary readers will be interested in an announcement that some volumes of essays are about to be published which were written by the late King of Portugal. They are described as treating chiefly of political subjects, and are said to breathe a liberal and enlightened spirit.

A decree, published in the *Moniteur*, deprives a professor of French literature in Lyons of his professorial office, in consequence of his having published in a journal a poem containing what M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, terms "injurious allusions to the Sovereign, who has arisen from universal suffrage, and the nation which he gloriously governs."

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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### THE GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As an old Past Master, and one who feels the deepest interest in the prosperity of the Craft, I trust you will allow me to avail myself of your columns to make a few observations upon the present management of the affairs of the Order at head quarters.

The members of the Masonic body have for the last two or three years been kept in a state of suspense with regard to certain contemplated alterations and improvements in the property belonging to them in Great Queen-street, and whilst certain of their number have been discussing theories, the operation of natural causes and the expansion of Freemasonry have been teaching them lessons of practical utility, showing plainly what are the requirements, and what will tend to promote and extend the true interests of the fraternity. I will take the case of the Charities (charity being the very keystone of the Order), and contrast the state of the Charitable Institutions belonging to the Order as they were, and as they now are. The statistics of the various foundations show, that a few years' past the subscriptions were of a comparatively limited amount, and the number of Stewards and brethren tending the

festivals equally small, many causes have tended to change this state of things, and the system introduced by that most excellent Mason and efficient Secretary of the Girl's School, Bro. Crew, produced a most beneficial change, by his practice of visiting the provinces, and making known to the provincial brethren the privileges and advantages which the Charities offered to them. What has been the consequence? One of the best replies to this question was given by that noble Masonic province, Yorkshire, the brethren of which sent up in 1859 one contribution exceeding in amount any before collected, showing the brotherly spirit by which they were actuated. Look again in Warwickshire? The noble Lord Lieutenant and Provincial Grand Master of which county, when he has taken the chair at the next festival of the Boy's School, will have filled the chair of Masonic charity three years in succession, and his call for support has been nobly responded to by the brethren of the province rallying round him for the third year, giving promise, that with the contributions already given to the Girl's School, and the Asylum for the Aged and Decayed Freemasons, an amount will be collected from one province unequalled in the annals of Masonry. In former years, from 20 to 25 Stewards was the usual average; they have now increased to three and nearly four times that number, whilst the accommodation for such numbers remains of the same limited character which has subsisted for years, Freemasonry having, within the recollection of even young members, doubled its numbers. This extension and expansion of the body (doubtless in some measure attributable to the privileges and advantages of the Charities becoming better known, and extensively supported by the provincial brethren, was wisely foreseen by the late estimable Grand Secretary, and other officials of the Order acting with him, and the desirability of purchasing property to meet the circumstances which have gradually arisen, was seen and acted upon accordingly; and the all important opportunity now presents itself of making the property worthy of its great uses, and by the erection of a larger room running parallel with the present Hall, supplying that which has become an absolute necessity for the use and development of the Charities; and a very grave responsibility will rest with the authorities should they allow any opposition to defeat this measure, the inevitable consequence of which would be great loss and injury to those Charities, and this will appear manifest if the brethren reflect that the present beautiful hall is not large enough to give that comfortable accommodation which they require at the Festivals, great complaints being made, especially by brethren from the provinces, of the discomfort to which they are subjected by the crowded state of the room. Why should not the Board of General Purposes put an end to this state of things? The newly-purchased property is unoccupied and profitless, and has remained so for a long period, although possessing all which is required to accomplish the alterations, and all which was contemplated by those who wisely advised its purchase. A large room might, as before observed, be erected, running parallel with the present Hall, with space to dine in comfort a much larger number than than the present Hall will accommodate, devoting that beautiful apartment to the use of the ladies at the several Festivals, the result of which, it must be apparent to every reflecting Mason, would be largely increased subscriptions, and a wider extension of the benefits of the Charities. The front part of the ground might be occupied with proper dining-rooms, and provision be made on the ground-floor for a commodious coffee-room, library, and reading-rooms for the use of members of the Craft. All this may be commenced in a short time, if the talented gentleman at the head of the Board of General Purposes, with his coadjutors, will take up the matter in an earnest and practical spirit. The rooms in the present building may then be arranged so as to form convenient lodge rooms. A grand and imposing entrance to the present Hall may be made, and

improvements effected in the Grand Master's apartments and the Grand Secretary's office, the new parts of the building being made to harmonize, and the whole property presenting a noble and architectural appearance worthy of the great Masonic body. Trusting you will pardon my encroaching at such a great length upon your space,

I have the honour to be, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

AN OLD PAST MASTER,

And Member of Grand Lodge.

P.S.—I have heard the name of Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson mentioned, as suggesting some plan for the adaptation of the property, his great Masonic experience, united to professional talents of the highest order, entitle his opinions to every consideration.

### THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—You have, it is true, raised a very important topic in your last number, under the head of Masonic Charities. You state a presentation has been effected in the Girl's School, by a payment of one hundred guineas, and I would enquire if that has been found inadequate seeing you now propose an extra ten guineas to that amount?

From another part of the Mirror I see such persons as would become, under the scheme, presentors for life, or in perpetuity, would have no right to vote at elections but simply to nominate a child upon the vacancy of his last appointment. Would such a child have to undergo the examination proposed to all children for admission to the schools, and be subject to rejection by the Committees? Then if so, would it not be better to purchase such a number of votes and always have the means in the presentor's hands of getting, by his own exertions, a child into the schools? For it is well known that unless certain people can get their children in, all those who are not so favoured must stand by until Mr. Committee-man is ensured of his candidate.

I am not so clear why you should assume that only young men would buy presentations, to the Royal Benevolent Institution, by fixing the age of the presentor at 30 or 37. If your theory on this point is correct the older the presentor is the less it would cost, but who is to receive the benefit, the presentor, or the presentee? To my thinking the calculation should be based on the age of the recipient of the benefits, because it matters but little how many the presentor appoints seeing he has paid a fixed sum and taking one presentor with another, the chances would give a pretty fair average to each.

Hoping you will not lose sight of this subject, for which we are all indebted to you, but show us, by actual tables pointed on specific data, the true way to accomplish so great an end, and returning you my thanks for your valuable, though imperfect suggestions.

I am truly yours,

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P.S. It must be admitted that but few brethren would avail themselves of being presentors, but many a lodge could, and would no doubt, constitute their W.M. a perpetual presentor, then I would ask how is the age of the presentor to be regulated?

[We would advise our Correspondent to read our article again. We have never assumed that all parties buying presentations would be young, having given the price up to the age of eighty seven, tolerably old we think. As regards the last question there can be no difficulty, we having proposed that a perpetual presentation should be granted for a fixed sum.—ED.]

### THE PROVINCE OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND THE CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In replying to P.M. 624, I beg to say that I do so for the last time, for though the worthy brother is well known to me, I think, and having replied to his letter in my own name, he ought to have done the same.

My reply shall be much briefer than his. In the first place I beg to assure P.M. 624, that if he sent me such an invitation to attend, I certainly did not see it; and as in May I was in London this may account for it, as local circulars are not sent after me. Had I been at home or received the circular in time before leaving home I would certainly have attended 624, and given them every explanation they required.

2nd. Whether my scheme was so obscure as it is wished to have it made out, or whether the resolutions of St. George's Lodge are as courteous as they should have been, I allow your readers to judge.

3rd. I have reason to believe from the expressions I received, from some of the oldest and most respected members of the province, that P.M. 624, would be in the minority in upholding the proceeding of the Deputy Prov. G.M., who interrupted a brother whilst speaking to a motion before the Provincial Grand Lodge, of which regular notice had been given at the last regular Provincial Grand Lodge meeting—as reported in the Magazine—both the manner and the interruption was uncalled for; and I was congratulated for the forbearance shown by me, and rather than produce an unpleasant discussion in the lodge I took the course reported, of giving up the motion for the present.

4th. P.M. 624 forgets that he stated in Prov. Grand Lodge that no scheme was forwarded to the different lodges, as ordered in the lodge of emergency, and that, therefore, there was a reason why we should not discuss my motion in Prov. Grand Lodge last November. At the same time he says in his letter to you, 'Bro. Barker's, scheme was well understood by 624.' Of course he can best explain the contradiction.

5th. As to the extraneous matter introduced of fees of honour, and whether the recipients have been worthy of the honour or not; and whether only brethren who can repeat by rote the work of the different degrees should receive a passport to the purple, and all other Masonic worth be ignored, is a question I need not enter into here, as totally foreign to the present subject, and might advantageously be discussed with the great guns the worthy brother finds fault with, and who can defend themselves better than I can defend them; as I don't consider, nor have ever considered, myself a great gun.

The Charities will not suffer much from the postponement of my motion, as one of my worthy colleagues, P.M. of 24, both last year and this year, actively worked, and is working, for the Charities. I trust that his collections this year will be, for the Boys' and Girls' School, as large as they were last year for the Royal Benevolent Institution of Aged Freemasons' and their Widows. This worthy brother is not only a good working Mason in our ceremonies, from the E. A. to the 18<sup>th</sup> inclusive, but he is indefatigable in every good Masonic work, and yet he is not a great gun; therefore Northumberland will keep its stand with the Charities, notwithstanding the postponement of my scheme.

In proof that St. George's Lodge is not cognizant of the funds from which I intended to raise the money to purchase votes for the lodges of the province, they say in Rule XVII. of their bye-laws, "But that in the case of W.M. and Wardens, who may prove themselves *bonâ fide* working officers, the Finance Committee shall have the option of paying their fees of honour to the Provincial Fund of Benevolence, and also," &c.

Now, sir, these fees of honour are not paid to the Fund of Benevolence, but to the Fund of General Purposes. To you, sir, I was not far wrong in saying

that 624 did not know the constitution of the funds, from which I proposed to raise the money required for the annuities.

As this correspondence can lead to no result on the object of the Charities, I shall not again reply to P.M. 624, as he can, when he requires, elicit my opinions, and address his questions within Provincial Grand Lodge.

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother, yours Fraternally,  
JOHN BARKER, Prov.G. Treas.

[The correspondence is closed.—ED.]

#### MR. PAPWORTH'S LECTURE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The interesting subject on which Mr. Papworth lectured, last week before the Society of British Architects, as reported in your columns of last Saturday, deserves the attention of every Freemason.

I have for some time now been engaged on a like investigation, and notwithstanding Mr. Papworth's grave doubts, and Mr. Kerr's confident assertions, have come to a totally opposite conclusion. I believe that ample and indubitable proofs are forthcoming, of the connexion existing between modern Freemasonry and the mediæval guilds.

It is somewhat amusing to note both the great dislike to admit, any, even the slightest link between the operative and speculative brotherhood, and the foregone conclusion which marks the argument of that learned gentleman.

Though it is clear, upon Mr. Papworth's own admission, and Mr. Kerr's own assertions, it is the very height of inconsistency on their part to deny such probable connexion. I hope ere long to publish a lecture on the same subject, proving, I think, beyond all doubt, from the very evidences they both allude to, and many other like facts, the continuous and unchanging identity, between the secrets and mysteries of our speculative brotherhood, and the operative and speculative brotherhood of former days.

As Mr. Kerr says, no one in his senses had such a view, I am sorry to subscribe myself one of those unfortunate persons.

Very fraternally yours,  
A. T. A. WOODFIELD.

Swellington Leeds, January 7th, 1862.

#### KNIGHT TEMPLARS AND HIGH GRADES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BRO. KNIGHT.—I notice in the Masonic Notes and Queries department of the MAGAZINE, a communication by G. G. T., which if true, and I hope the matter will be thoroughly investigated, will render the constitution of the Supreme Council in this country illegal.

The best plan would be for the Templar and High Grade Masons to combine and build a hall for their own exclusive use. In common with many worthy Templars, I look upon the Supreme Council as a usurping body, who, under specious but unfounded pretences, have deprived the Templars of their lawful birthright—the maintenance of the laws, rites, and ceremonies of the Christian degrees of Masonry. The York rite of 25°, anciently practised by what is now called the Masonic Templars, having long preceded the establishment of the 33° with their fabulous powers from Frederick the Great! What authority ought his representatives to exercise over England? Let us, however, live in unity and brotherly love, and seek ground on which we can combine; can any brother throw out suggestions with this object in view? The only common ground, unless we accept as such their degree of Sovereign Commander,

appears to be the Templar K.D.S.H., which, in all probability, comes to us from the French Knights, and formerly constituted our highest degree of Templary, and which I believe is still practised by a few encampments. Let the Supreme Council, as a mark of favour or respect, recognise this degree when conferred on Knight Commanders; we, on our part, recognising 3° of Templary, viz.: Companion, Commander, and Grand Cross (as is done in France and Scotland), and engaging to admit none as brothers of the Temple, but such as have taken the 18° under their banner; our Grand Master, who must have attained the highest degree of Templary, being the colleague of the Supreme Council.

If the 18° was made a requisite, as is the case in France—our American brethren requiring the red cross—we could then reduce the necessary fee for installation to £2 2s. Without this, I trust the Grand Conclave will oppose any alteration.

The Very Eminent Sir Knt. Dr. Hinxman, who, I notice, is a contrast and pattern to many of our Prov. G.C.'s, has given notice of his intention to move for a committee to revise the statutes. I hope, before the time comes round, some brother will do for Templary what you are so ably doing for the Craft, viz., give us comparison of the statutes of different countries, in order that we may blunder into something like uniformity. Allow me to put a few facts generally lost sight of, which should receive attention from the Knights.

The order of Knight Templars, or Knights of the Temple of Solomon, is a royal Order, the G.M. being its sovereign; it cannot, therefore, have two or more G.M.'s at one and the same time.

It is alleged that our mystical Order originally possessed Masonic mysteries. However that may be, since 1313 chapters of the Order in England have continued disguisedly to exist in connection with speculative Masonry, until finally the Order has passed laws to admit none as members but those who have passed a Masonic novitiate. Yet it by no means on that account loses its sovereign or chivalric character. No Papal suppression has been of any force; and the Order would continue to exist entitled to all its privileges, where and whenever a sufficient number of its members could meet to conduct its affairs. It follows that if in any country there has been a succession of Grand Masters properly elected from the time of the martyred De Molay, the entire Order is and ought to be subject to that G.M. With the view of claiming this privilege, the French Templars show a charter of transmission, which they allege has been handed down from G.M. to G.M. along with the ritual, seals, banners, and bones of the martyred Templars; and this body is the only one which itself confers Masonic degrees. Of this branch Sir Sydney Smith was G.M., the Duke of Sussex being Grand Prior of England, Earl of Durham, of Scotland, and Duke of Leinster of Ireland. After their deaths the entire Order fell for a time into abeyance, until Colonel Tynte was elected M.E. and S.G.M., when the 18° and Templar K.D.S.H. were severed from it, a step much to be regretted, as, if Masonic degrees are made necessary, it is strongly objectionable to O. B., a Templar without the Rose ✠; and I conceive that, in their rejection, the Order loses its independence, unless it claims to exercise an authority over the whole of Masonry, which it nowhere does in the statutes.

Knights should be received into the Order in the name of the G.M., and be so informed at the time of clapping the mantle, as it is by that ceremony there reception is indicated; and in place of the ordinary record of registry delivered to each Knight, he should receive a patent signed by the G.M., expressive of his recognition and protection of such brother as a Knt. Companion. In like manner a Knt. on his attaining the grade of a Commander, or any other higher degree in the Order, should receive a similar acknowledgment, for which the Chancellor should charge a small fee,

the G.M. being thus considered, as he is entitled to be, the fount of honour. I hope this will receive due attention when the statutes are revised.

The Temple being essentially one Order, its customs and ceremonies should be everywhere the same. How far such is the case will appear. The systems of France and Scotland are undoubtedly the most correct; and I am strongly inclined to give the preference to the latter as a whole, a portion of whom claimed a few years ago to have preserved the Order unconnected with Masonry, but they now in no wise differ from the English Templars, except in a more accurate observance of old customs.

The clothing in France, Scotland, and America, is almost precisely that of the Ancient Knights, viz,—

a mantle, tunic, with red cross girdle (*no apron*), sword, and spurs, with ring of profession. In America the latter is presented to every Knight on his installation. The collars, baldric, girdle, &c., being generally comprised of red or white, and I would strongly impress upon the Grand Conclave the necessity of conformity in dress, &c. As to titles, offices, &c., they are stabulate d below?

I must rely on your fraternal kindness for the insertion of the foregoing too lengthy communication assured it is this only which will find me so large an amount of space in your pages, and remain,

Dear sir and brother,  
Yours truly and fraternally,  
‡ P.M., P.M.Mk., and P.Z.

ANCIENT.	FRENCH.	SCOTTISH.	ENGLISH.	IRISH.	AMERICAN.
Order of the Temple of Solomon, Militia of the Temple of Knights Templar ... }	Order of the Temple ...	{ Religious & Military } { Order of the Temple. }	R. E. R. and M. O. of } Masonic K. T. .... }	High Kt. Templar ...	Masonic Kt. Templar.
Chapter General .....	Convent General .....	Chapter General .....	Grand Conclave .....	Grand Conclave .....	Grand Encampment.
Grand Priors and Bailiwicks .....	Grand Priors and Bailiwicks .....	Grand Priors .....	Prov. Grand Conclave...	.....	Prov. G. Encampment.
Preceptories .....	{ Commanderies, Convents of Knights, and Noviciate Esquires. Chapter of Post. 18°, Conclave of Init. 1-5° }	Priors .....	Encampments .....	Encampments .....	Commanderies .....
Grand Master (with his Sec., Comps., and Banner Bearer) .....	Grand Master (with Magesterial Sec.) ... Four Deputies .....	Grand Master .....	M. E. & Supreme G. M.	Grand Master .....	Grand Master.
Seneschal (with two Comps.) .....	Supreme Preceptor ... Seneschal .....	Seneschal .....	Deputy Grand Master } Seneschal .....	Deputy Grand Master	Deputy Gd. Master.
Marshall (with his Comp. and Sec.) .....	Marshall .....	Preceptor .....	Two Priors .....	.....	.....
Admiral and Treas. ....	Admiral .....	Constable & Mareschal.	Prelate .....	Captain General .....	Generalissimo.
Chancellor .....	Hospitalier .....	Admiral .....	1st Capt. (Mareschal ?)	Marshall .....	Captain General. Prelate.
Draper .....	Chancellor .....	Hospitalier & Almoner.	Two Capt. (Admiral ?) ...	.....	Senior Wardens. Junior Wardens.
Guardian of the Chapel. Visitors .....	Treasurer .....	Chancellor .....	Registrar .....	Treasurer .....	Treasurer.
Turcopilar .....	Treasurer .....	Treasurer .....	Chamberlain .....	Sec. and Recorder ...	Recorder.
Sub-Marshal .....	Registrar .....	Registrar .....	Mareschal (Sub ?) .....	Prelate .....	Warder.
Standard Bearer .....	{ Prefect of Legations } Bailiff .....	Provost or G. Gen. ....	Provost .....	.....	.....
Farrier .....	Governor .....	.....	Experts .....	.....	.....
.....	Conservator General ...	{ Beaucenniffer .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Standard Bearers .....	{ Br. Vex. Belli .....	Standard Bearers .....	Standard Bearers .....	Standard Bearers .....
.....	Chamberlain .....	Chamberlain .....	Almoner .....	Sword Bearer .....	Sword Bearer.
.....	Master of Solemn Rites.	Steward .....	Director of Ceremonies.	.....	.....
.....	Aide-de-Camps .....	Aide-de-Camps .....	Aide-de-Camps .....	{ Senior Aid-de-camp } { Junior Aid-de-camp }	Captain of Guards. (From an old copy of the Statutes.)
.....	Primate and Four Co-adjutors (head of the Eccles. Militia .....	.....	Captains of Lines .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Two Heralds .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Supt. of Works .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Organist .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	G. M.'s Banner Bearer.	.....	.....
Grand Priors or Prov. Masters, and Priors or Bailiffs .....	Gd. Priors and Bailiffs...	Grand Priors... ..	{ Prov. G. Commanders } and Two. Prov. Gd. } Priors .....	.....	Prov. G. Commanders.
Preceptors .....	Commanders .....	Priors .....	E. Commander .....	E. Commanders .....	E. Commanders.
.....	.....	Sub Priors .....	Prelate .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Mareschal .....	1st Captain .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Hospitalier .....	2nd Captain .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Chancellor .....	Registrar .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Treasurer .....	Treasurer .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Secretary .....	Almoner .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Beaucenniffer .....	1st Standard Bearer ...	.....	.....
.....	.....	Br. Vex. Belli .....	2nd Standard Bearer ...	.....	.....
.....	.....	Instructor .....	Expert .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Heralds .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Chamberlain .....	Captain of Lines .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Sentinel .....	Equerry .....	.....	.....

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### METROPOLITAN.

CANONBURY LODGE (No. 955.)—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at Bro. Todd's, the Canonbury Tavern, on the 9th inst., Bro. Edward Cox, W.M., in the chair, supported by Willis, S.W.; Warman, J.W.; Filer, P.M. and Treasurer; Bohn, Secretary; Hill, P.M.; Ensom, P.M., and a goodly muster of the members. The W.M. very ably conferred the third degree on two brethren. The election for W.M. for the ensuing year then took place, and a ballot ensued, by which the J.W., Bro. Warman, was declared duly elected. It was proposed by Bro. Samuel Hill, P.M., in a very eulogistic speech, that the distinctive P.M.'s jewel of the lodge be awarded to Bro. Edward Cox, for his services during his year of office, which proposition was carried unanimously. There being no further business the lodge was closed and the brethren sat down to one of Bro. Todd's excellent banquets. After the removal of the cloth the W.M., in very happy and appropriate terms gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which having been duly responded to and disposed of, Bro. Ensom, I.P.M., said it was his pleasing duty to propose "The Health of the W.M." He knew they all appreciated him, more especially for the way in which he had gone through his year of office. He then gave "The Health of the W.M."—Bro. EDWARD COX, W.M., said when he came into office he was dejected, and he ought to be in the same mood then, seeing it was his last opportunity of addressing them from that chair, but he still had the pleasure, not to enjoy himself, but help his friends, and as he had been censured by a P.M. for his manner of dissection, he could assure them he should be very glad to give up his seat to another. Seriously, however, he had spent many happy moments in that chair and as he was going to the degree of a P.M., he hoped to be as worthy of their esteem as ever, and would always try to do his duty. To his officers he tendered his thanks for their assistance, and if, under his year of rule, the lodge had not been A 1 in the Craft, yet it had been A 1 in harmony. The W.M. next approached a toast with much delicacy, "The Health of the W.M. Elect." It had pleased the lodge to vote the J.W., Bro. Warman, into the chair, and he therefore proposed the health of the W.M. elect.—Bro. WARMAN, J.W., W.M. elect, replied.—The W.M. next proposed the health of the visitor, which was thankfully acknowledged.—The W.M. said he had the pleasing duty of proposing the "Health of the P.M.'s," who were well-known, and however they might gain in number, they could have no greater claim on the feelings of the lodge. Bros. Bohn, Filer, Hill, and Ensom, were all valued P.M.'s, and he hoped, when he was incorporated with them, they would suffer no deterioration. It was impossible to enlarge upon their merits, but everyone in the lodge knew them. He had inadvertently omitted from the list, Bro. William Cox, M.P. for Finsbury, and he thought they ought to be proud that the Canonbury Lodge had sent one of its P.M.'s to represent Finsbury. He then proposed the health of the P.M.'s.—Bro. FILER, P.M. and Treas., said, on an occasion like that, when a W.M. shed so great a lustre on a lodge, and was about to leave the chair, the P.M.'s were expected to come out strong, and he would add that not one could have done more than their W.M. during the year. He would soon become one of them, and would be received with all honour for his good deeds. On behalf of himself he thanked them for the toast.—Bro. ENSOM, P.M., in a few words, offered his thanks.—Bro. BOHN was quite satisfied with what had been said by Bro. Filer, and returned thanks for himself.—Bro. SAMUEL HILL, P.M., was delighted to have Bro. Edward Cox in prospect as a P.M., his ability was great, his liberality had surpassed them all; his Masonic duties had been excellently performed, and the P.M.'s would be proud of him.—Bro. BOHN had permission to propose the next toast, one that ought never to be omitted, and he was very happy to have the opportunity of bringing it before them. Charity was the summit of all excellence in Freemasonry, and without it the Craft could not exist an hour. They never forgot their old men, women, and children, and 955 took its position in supporting those charities. The W.M. was a Steward for the Benevolent Institution. That Charity was one that particularly came home to every Mason, for no one knew how soon he might seek to be a recipient of that bounty. If it was true that "charity began at home," how necessary it was for each of

them to assist such an Institution by every means in their power. The Boys' School was to be served by Bro. Winn. That was the worst off of the lot, and perhaps, on that account, the most deserving. He had also the pleasing announcement to make, that their W.M. would stand Steward for the Girl's School, and he thought it creditable to the lodge that it should have a Steward at each of the three festivals for the Charities in the same year. He concluded by calling on the brethren to support the Stewards, and gave the toast of "Prosperity to the Masonic Charities," coupled with the name of Bro. Winn.—Bro. WINN returned thanks. [The W.M.'s list went round, and £6 18s. 0d. was announced as the result.] The W.M. proposed the health of an old initiated member, Bro. Beach, who courteously acknowledged it.—Bro. EDWARD COX, W.M., proposed "The Officers." No one was more zealous than their S.D., Bro. Chancellor, the Dir. of Cers. did his best, and the Steward discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the lodge.—Bros. CHANCELLOR, WINN, and BERRY each said they did not deserve thanks, but what they did was done to the best of their judgment.—Bro. P.M. HILL proposed "The Health of Bro. Willis, S.W., and the Absent Officers," for which Bro. Willis returned thanks in a few words. The meeting soon after broke up.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

POOLE.—Lodge of Amity (No. 160.)—St. John's Day, the brethren assembled, according to annual custom, to elect officers for the ensuing year, Bro. Hoskins, W.M., in the chair. The usual business was gone through, the brethren unanimously elected Bro. James Hunn Boyt W.M., and George Hancock Gutch, Treasurer. The other business of the lodge was gone through, the brethren adjourned to the banquet and enjoyed themselves to a late hour. On Friday, the 10th inst., the brethren again met; Bro. Gutch, P.M., opened the lodge in due form. Bro. Hoskins, P.M., introduced the candidate to the W.M., who addressed him, calling his attention to the ancient charges, which were read by the Secretary; the Master called on the elected to make formal declaration of his acceptance of the office of W.M.; and the brethren, not P.M.'s, were desired to withdraw. A Board of Installed Masters was opened by Bro. John Sydenham, after going through the duties required of him in this degree, and having intrusted the W.M. with the signs, word, and tokens belonging thereto, closed the Board in ample form. Bro. Gutch addressed the new Master, and placed him in the chair. The brethren were re-admitted, the officers were desired to resign their collars, and the W.M. appointed his officers: Tom Rickman, S.W.; Richard Sydenham, J.W.; Edward Edsal, S.D.; William Stevens, J.D.; George Milledge, I.G.; John White, Tyler. The lodge being closed in due form, the brethren partook of a supper provided by Bro. Milledge in a superior style, by order of the W.M. The brethren enjoyed themselves with that pleasure which always distinguishes the festivities of this society.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TREWESBURY.—St. George's Lodge (No. 1202.)—After a preliminary meeting of the brethren, to whom the M.W.G.M. has granted his warrant, the W.M. designate (Bro. E. S. Cossens) upon the proper application, summoned the brethren to a lodge of emergency, which was held (under dispensation of the R.W. Prov. G.M.) at the Swan Hotel, on Friday, the 10th inst., being the first meeting for public business, when Bros. the Rev. Chas. Allen, P. Prov. G. Chap. for Hereford, and of Lodge 141, and the Rev. J. Kay Booker, Chap. of Lodge 1004, on the proposition of the W.M., &c., were unanimously elected as joining members. A ballot was then taken in rotation for twelve candidates for initiation, the whole of whom were unanimously elected, and the W.M. initiated Messrs. Frederick Moore, Daniel Baskerville, Henry Browett, James Trinder, John Hitchcock Lake, Edward Gillman, and William Trotman, as E.A.'s of the secrets and mysteries of Ancient Freemasonry, Bro. the Rev. Ikay Booker performing the duty of Chaplain, and we confess we have seldom seen so many gentlemen initiated in one evening in a more impressive manner than the W.M., who successively conferred the degree on this occasion, not exhibiting the slightest fatigue for full four hours. We were very much

pleased at the manner in which the Wardens performed their portion of the ceremony, for it called forth their best energies on the night of their opening to keep everything in good train. Bro. J. H. Power, one of the P.M.'s of the Royal Union Lodge (No. 307), very materially contributed to the success of the evening's duties. His efficiency and gentlemanly deportment was admired by all present. The lodge room was very tastefully and Masonically arranged; the officers appeared in their new collars, jewels, &c. The W.M.'s pedestal, standing a little in front of the raised dais of crimson cloth, had an excellent effect. A Scottish brother having been proposed and seconded as a joining member, the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet prepared by Bro. Trotman. The W.M., in proposing the first toast, made allusion to the sympathetic address of condolence which had been so unanimously approved for presentation to her Most Gracious Majesty upon her sad and irreparable bereavement, in Grand Lodge on the previous Wednesday. The health of her Majesty, coupled with the Craft, being taken on the cuff. The usual Masonic toasts were then continued in the usual form.—On Bro. Power proposing the "The Health of the W.M., Bro. E. S. Cossens," he expressed how glad he was, at his time of life, to be able to add one more to the number of lodges he had the honor to be the founder of, and the hope that T.G.A.O.T.U. would grant him a continuance of his wanted good health to perform his duties through the ensuing year, at the close of which, from the zeal, energy, activity, and great Masonic knowledge possessed by the S.W. and J.W. designate he should, with the greatest confidence invite the brethren of the lodges in the neighbouring locality to come and examine their pillars, and from the foundation that had been laid on that evening he had not the slightest doubt that at the end of his Master-ship the register would exhibit as many subscribing members as would tend to the satisfactory working of the lodge.—On "The Health of the Initiates" being proposed the W.M. called on Bros. F. Moore, D. Baskerville, E. Gillman, and H. Browett, to respond.—Bro. Moore, represented that he felt as if he had been presented with a most elegant testimonial for services unperformed, but having now the opportunity of becoming acquainted with his duty, his utmost efforts should be exerted to deserve the testimonial. That the other brethren expressed their great pleasure in having found the door of a Masonic lodge open to them, as it had long been their wish, and they would endeavour so to conduct themselves, as Apprentices, as to merit the approbation of the W.M., with the hope that they might in due time receive promotion at his hands. The W.M. called on Bro. Power to come to his relief in delivering the charge to the entered apprentices, which he immediately did in the most approved manner. Owing to the business of the lodge and the ceremonies of the evening taking from 4 until after 8 o'clock, the brethren did not part until nearly 12 o'clock. The establishment of this lodge may be considered as a decided success.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

RINGWOOD.—*Lodge of Unity* (No. 154).—This ancient lodge assembled at the White Hart Hotel, Ringwood, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., being the nearest to the full moon (by which its meetings have ever been regulated), and the festival of St. John, to install the W.M. for the present year. At the revival of this lodge in July last, immediately after the petition with respect thereto was presented to the R.W.Prov.G.M., Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, at his Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Lymington on the 9th of that month, a notice of the proceedings was forwarded to this Magazine, but as it never reached the hands of the editor, did not appear. On that occasion, however, Bro. Ward, P.M., consented to act as W.M. till another could be found, and on being installed appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Etheridge and S. Tucker, *M.A.*, S. and J. Wardens; Bro. Dr. Packman, Treasurer; Bro. J. Travers, Secretary; Bro. Call, P.M. (for 53 years a member of the lodge), and Bro. Deazley (since deceased), S. and J. Deacons; Bro. Maffey, P.M., I.G., and Bro. Elliot, Tyler. The Lodge was arranged to be held quarterly, and, constituted as above, met accordingly in September, and again on the 2nd inst., when Bro. Maffey, P.M., was duly installed in the chair. Bro. Dr. Packman and J. Travers, were continued in their respective offices of Treasurer and Secretary, and the W.M. then invested his officers as follows:—Bro. S. Tucker, *M.A.*, S.W.; Bro. Gardner, J.W.; Bro. S. Edmund Low (the new host of the White Hart, "a fellow of infinite jest"), S.D.; Bro. J. Low, J.D., and Bros. Young and Elliot, I.G. and Tyler. Various matters of business were then transacted, and the Grand Lodge communications read by the

Secretary, who received instruction from the W.M. to forward on the following day the amount found to be due to Grand Lodge. The brethren afterwards sat down to an entertainment well selected and served under the direction of Bro. Edmund Low. It is as well to observe that this lodge, meeting only quarterly, cannot make monthly returns to the *Remembrancer*, published by the proprietors of this Magazine, where No. 154, is invariably to be seen under the list of those which neglect to furnish notice of their days of meeting. The Lodge of Unity meets on the Thursday nearest to the full moon in the months of January, April, July, and October, which may, of course, be subject to a slight variation. [We do not require to be furnished with the information monthly. Once is sufficient.]

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 348).—The annual festival of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., by postponement from St. John's day, when the following Past Masters and other brethren were present:—Bros. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Weare, W.M.; Marris, W.M. elect; Pettifer, P.M.; Morris, P.M.; Crawford, P.M. and Treas.; Gill, P.M. and Sec.; Pratt, P.M.; Buck, P.M. Visitors: Bros. J. F. Klein, P.M. No. 21, London; J. Adlington, No. 1033, Derby; and Sheppard, W.M., Johnson, S.W., Lloyd, Corkran, and Bithrey, John of Gaunt Lodge (No. 766). The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the lodge was opened in the second degree, when the chair was taken by the D. Prov. G.M., and the W.M. elect, Bro. William Henry Marris, having been presented, he gave his assent to the ancient charges, and having been duly obligated, a M.M.'s lodge and a board of installed Masters having been severally opened, he was, in ancient form, placed in the chair of K.S., and afterwards proclaimed and saluted by the brethren. A vote of thanks to the retiring W.M. was passed. The following were appointed and invested as the officers for the year:—Bros. E. R. Denton, S.W.; H. Herbert, J.W.; Crawford (re-elected), Treas.; H. Gill, Sec.; W. Jackson, S.D.; Selby, I.G.; Bainbridge, Tyler. The Treasurer having made a somewhat unfavourable report of the present state of the lodge funds, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 267).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Wellington Hotel, on Monday, January 6th, when it was opened by the W.M., Bro. James Hamer, Prov. G. Treasurer, assisted by his officers, and a full attendance of brethren. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Peter Pilkington was initiated into the mysteries of the Order by P.M. Bro. Edward Pierpoint; Bro. Robert Johnson was passed to the second degree by P.M. Bro. Chas. Aldrich. Bros. Thomas Carter and Jacob Cohen were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by the W.M. Bro. Leedham, J.W., explained the working tools; Bro. Thompson, S.W., delivered the charge. The circular from the Grand Secretary announcing an especial Grand Lodge to consider of an address of condolence to be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty on the recent melancholy occasion of the decease of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort was read, and the Secretary requested to convey the feelings of the lodge in suitable terms to the Provincial Grand Lodge. Business of the lodge over, it was closed in solemn form. At refreshment, the usual loyal toasts were proposed by the W.M. in suitable terms, also the Masonic toasts. Bro. C. J. BANISTER, Prov. G.D.C., proposed "The health of the Visitors," which was responded to by Bro. Calvert, of Lodge 965, who proposed "The Health of the three officiating Masters of the evening," responded to by the W.M. The W.M. then in a humorous speech proposed "The Health of their Secretary, P.M. Bro. C. J. Banister," who was everything in Masonry—drunk with acclamation. Bro. BANISTER, in returning thanks, hoped that he should ever be able to do his duty, and said that he should not rest satisfied until every lodge in the three provinces he belonged to were life Governors of all the Masonic Churches.

ROBY.—*Lodge of Alliance* (No. 965).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Stanley Arms Hotel, Roby, on Tuesday, the 7th inst. The brethren assembled at half-past three, P.M., and the lodge opened by the W.M., Bro. Smith, the minutes were read and confirmed. Bro. John Pepper, P.M., officiated as Installing Master, and Bro. Thomas Urmsom, W.M. elect, was presented by Bro. Smith and Bro. Hamer. The

M.M.'s having retired, a board of Installed Masters was regularly opened, and the W.M. elect admitted. The P.M.'s present were Bros. Witter, 965; Smith, 965; Phillips, 965; Hamer, 267; Banister, 267; Pepper, 310; and May, 971. Bro. Pepper proceeded with the ceremony of Installation, assisted by Bros. Hamer and Banister. Bro. Urmsom being now in the chair of K.S., proceeded to appoint and invest his officers, viz.:—Bros. Winkup, S.W.; T. Jones, J.W. The addresses and charges having been given, and the ceremony of installation concluded, the Worshipful Master initiated four gentlemen into the Order, and the easy and perfect manner in which this was done surprised and pleased every brother present, and augurs well for the W.M.'s year of office being a happy and prosperous one. At the banquet the brethren enjoyed themselves and each other, and the W.M. in proposing the first toast, alluded to the death of H.R.H. Prince Albert in very feeling and appropriate terms. The Masonic toasts were given and responded to in a manner that the sons of light only know how to respond. Upwards of forty-seven members assembled, and after enjoying the goodly fruits of the earth in due season, the J.W. reminded the brethren that the railway train was looming in the distance, and the brethren separated, with happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again. So mote it be.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

##### PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. EDWARD CHALONER OGLE.

A festival to present a testimonial to the Rev. Edward Chaloner Ogle, of Kirkley Hall, Prov. G.M. of Northumberland, was held on Friday, 10th January, at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Freemasons of Northumberland. The chair, owing to the unavoidable absence from severe indisposition, of Bro. M. L. Jobling, Dep. Prov. G.M., was occupied by Bro. Wm. Berkley, Past Prov. Sen. G.W.; and the vice-chair by Bro. J. S. Challoner, P.Prov. S.G.W. On the right of the chairman was seated the guest of the evening, the worthy R.W. Prov. G.M.; supported by Bros. Wm. Pui-shon, P.Prov. S.G.W.; Benj. J. Harding, P.M., Treas. of the testimonial committee; Thos. Crawford, P.Prov. S.G.D.; Thos. Haswell, Prov. G. Org.; J. D. Scott, W.M. of 985; Joseph Mather, Prov. G. Steward; Capt. Agnew, Blackwell of No. 624, Gilmour of Salisbury, &c. On the left of the chairman were Bros. Benj. J. Thomson, Prov. S.G.W.; Edward D. Davis, P.Prov. S.G.W.; John Barker, Prov. G. Treas.; C. J. Bannister, P. Prov. S.G.D.; W. Johnston, P.Prov. S.G.W.; Andrew Gillespie, Prov. G. Reg.; W. E. Franklin, P.Prov. S.G.D.; Geo. Lambton, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; J. Symington, Prov. G. Standard Bearer, &c.

On the removal of the cloth, the loyal and masonic toasts were given from the chair. The chairman then called upon Bro. E. D. Davis, P.Prov. S.G.W., to propose the toast of the evening, and make the presentation.

Bro. DAVIS then addressed the meeting. After explaining the reasons why he was called upon to make the presentation instead of the D.Prov. G.M., who, from the above-named cause could not be present, he requested the kind indulgence of the Prov. G.M. and the brethren, as from the very short notice he had, he should not be able to do that justice to the subject which it deserved. But though he might fail in saying all the Dep. Prov. G.M. would have said, he could assure the R.W. Prov. G.M. that, though in the hall not a tithe of the subscribers, for sundry reasons, were present, and though, again, the subscribers could not be, under the circumstances, the whole of the brethren in the province; yet he could assure the R.W. Prov. G.M. that the warm, enthusiastic, and ardent feelings of every brother in Northumberland were assured to him; and he hoped the R.W. Prov. G.M. would not measure those feelings and sentiments of the brethren towards him by the feeble expressions of the humble individual addressing him. Turning to the Prov. Grand Master he continued:—R.W. Sir, we have invited you to express to you our heartfelt thanks for the mild sway under which we are ruled; to express to you the love, respect, and regard of every lodge of this province, for the affectionate and kind way that, for many years past, you have presided over us; and to wish you to enjoy health and longevity beyond the usual allotted time of man, to continue to preside and rule over us. I cannot, in better words, express what we all feel than to read to you the words of the inscription:—“Presented, by the Freemasons of Northumberland, to the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, the Rev. Edward

Chaloner Ogle, as an acknowledgement of the great benefits he has conferred upon the province by his unwearied attention, urbanity, and kindness in the discharge of his high and onerous duties, and as a Testimonial of the affectionate regard and esteem of his Brother Masons, A.D. 1862.” Bro. Davis continued:—Long may you live to use it; and when all of us here present are gathered to the Grand Lodge above, may your posterity, from generation to generation, in looking at this memorial, remember the high worth, honour, and virtue of the recipient of it. Brethren, I give you the health of the Prov. G.M. with three times three.

The testimonial consists of a most elegant and elaborately-chased silver Epergure and Plateau, consisting of the centre flower and fruit branch and four smaller branches, and weighs 165 ozs. of silver. It was from the establishment of Brother Lambert, of Coventry-street, Haymarket.

On the R.W. Prov. G. MASTER rising to return thanks, he was received with rapturous cheers. During, however, the whole delivery of his speech, he was labouring under the greatest emotion, so that he was obliged repeatedly to ask the indulgence of the brethren. The R.W. Prov. G. Master thus addressed the brethren—V. W. Brother Chairman, Brother Vice-Chairman, Brother Davis, and friends and brethren all: To meet you on this occasion, as on every other occasion, it has always given, and gives me great pleasure. These are not vain words, nor am I given to compliments, nor do I understand the mock modesty of those who cannot express their feelings; but for this munificent token of your esteem, I cannot find words to thank you. But though I shall fail to express in words my feelings to you, and to all those who have taken an heartfelt interest in me, this I can assure you, that it will be handed from father to son as a token of the regard and love you bore me; and I will not lay it aside, but it shall, on all befitting occasions, be on my table to show the perfect unanimity that existed between the Master and his brethren. To any cynical expression asking what is Masonry? I will say that they that show by their taste in selecting such a useful and elegant ornament as was presented to me, are the followers of Freemasonry.

Here the Prov. G. Master was so overpowered by his feelings that he could not for a while continue his speech, and in order to give him time to recover himself, Bro. Davis called on the brethren to drink to “The Health of the Prov. G. Master's Son, Bro. Ogle, jun.” May he emulate the virtues of his father, and may he long live to be able to preside, like his father, over such a contented and happy province.

On this toast being drunk, the R.W. Prov. G. MASTER again rose, saying, thanks, brethren, for your kindness in giving me a little time to recover myself. I will now continue; the manner this testimonial was got up, when no one was forced, but each and all gave what he liked, testifies to me that it is not a polite hint to me to give up my post—(“no, no, no,” “on the contrary,” and cheers)—but that I may retain it. My office as peacemaker has fortunately, and most honourably, in this province, been a sinecure to me, as all our lodges are prosperous and contented. Under these circumstances, I could not refuse the acceptance of this present; but, on the contrary, you deeply gratify me by it, for it is not as a payment for my services—(“no, no,” and cheers)—but it is one of mutual obligation. You feel a happiness that you have it in your power to give me a token of your regard; and why should I not have an equal happiness in receiving it? A man's heart must not be in the right direction if he cannot be gratified in receiving what you feel gratified in giving. May this, our mark of friendship, never be tarnished. That inscription will prevent it. I know I have inadequately spoken, but I think what the heart expresses, though not oratorically done, conveys more meaning than words can do. I, therefore, thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind indulgence to my deficiencies, shown me on this, as on all other occasions. (On the Prov. G.M. resuming his seat, he was greeted with long and enthusiastic cheers).

The PROV. G. MASTER then gave “The Health of the D. Prov. G.M.,” hoping that he might soon recover from his present indisposition, and be again amongst us.

The CHAIRMAN gave, “The Visiting Brethren,” coupling it with “The Health of Bro. Gilmour, of Salisbury.”

Bro. GILMOUR briefly responded.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN proposed “The Chairman's Health,” and thanked him for the manner in which he had presided that day, although called upon to do so a few minutes before the chair was taken.

The CHAIRMAN briefly returned thanks, and said that although

not prepared to take the chair, he felt very much obliged to the brethren for saying he had acquitted himself to their satisfaction, and hoped he would continue to merit their kind indulgence.

Bro. B. J. THOMPSON proposed "The Health of Bro. Davis," thanking him on behalf of the meeting for the way he acquitted himself in the presentation.

Bro. DAVIS responded, and said he only regretted the D. Prov. G.M. was not there, as he felt how inadequately he fulfilled the duty entrusted to him, and how much better that would have been performed by Bro. M. L. Jobling.

Shortly afterwards the brethren separated in love and harmony.

**NORTH SHIELDS.**—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 624).—The annual festival of this lodge was held at Bro. Manning's, Albion Hotel, on Friday the 3rd inst., under the presidency of the W.M. Bro. William Twizell, Prov. Grand Junior Warden of Northumberland, when forty-five brethren sat down to a sumptuous dinner, and the day was spent with that love and harmony which usually distinguishes the meetings of the Craft. Amongst the brethren present we noticed Bros. Alderman Mayson, P.M., P.Prov.G.S.W.; Henry Johnson, P.M., P.Prov.G.J.W.; Thomas Fenwick, P.M., P.Prov.G.R.; Edward Shotton, P.M., Prov. G.J.D.; John G. Tulloch, P.M., Secretary and Director of Ceremonies. The Wardens occupied their respective positions, Bro. S. Brittain, S.W., in the West, and Bro. H. C. Hansen, J.W. in the South; supported by the other officers. Amongst the visitors were Bro. George Lambton, 24, Prov.G.Sup. of Works; Bro. James Roddam, W.M., St. Hilda Lodge (No. 292); Bro. H. Powell, of the Zion Lodge (No. 291) Whitby, and Bro. Martin, Fidelity Lodge (No. 364), Leeds.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 607).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held January 2, 1862, at the Star and Garter Hotel. Bro. Haseler, W.M., with all the officers in attendance, and a full assemblage of the brethren. The lodge being opened with solemn prayer, and preliminary business transacted, the W.M. proceeded to raise Bro. Pursell to the sublime degree of a M.M., which ceremony was performed in a correct and impressive manner. The next business was the installation of W.M. for the year ensuing. Bro. T. W. Cooper, S.W. (who had been elected W.M. in December by all the brethren unanimously) was installed into the chair by Bro. Haseler, and proclaimed and saluted in the usual manner in the several degrees. After which he invested the following as his officers:—Bros. Haseler, Prov. S.G.D., immediate P.M.; S. Cook, S.W.; Partridge, J.W.; the Rev. J. Hodgson Iles, P.M. 819, and Prov. G.S.W. Worcestershire, Chap.; C. H. King, P.M., and P. Prov. J.G.D., Treas.; Warner, P.M. 435, Sec.; Purnell, S.D.; C. A. Newnham, M.D., J.D.; Acton, I.G.; Stanway and F. Lewis, Stewards; Jones, Tyler. The Treasurer's accounts, which were of a satisfactory kind, were audited and passed. £5 was voted to the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum. The next business (if it may be so called) was the presentation of a testimonial to the ex-W.M. The W.M., addressing Bro. Haseler, and investing him, said he had been entrusted with the very pleasant duty of presenting him, in the name of the officers and brethren of the lodge, with a P.M.'s Jewel, as a slight expression of their appreciation of the eminent services performed by him, for his zeal for the Craft during the period he had occupied the chair, and as a slight token of their brotherly love and regard for him, and although the gift was slight intrinsically, it was a sincerely Masonic gift and the spontaneous, free offering of the brethren to one who worthily deserved it, and it was their sincere wish that Bro. Haseler might long live to wear it, and that the purity of the metal might ever be the emblem of his Masonic virtues.—Bro. HASELER replied in suitable terms, expressing the great gratification and surprise he felt at that kind expression of their regard for his services. He expressed himself most happy at having merited the good opinion of the brethren, and he would still further endeavour to benefit St. Peter's Lodge. [The jewel is a very handsome one, and bears an appropriate inscription.] Business being ended and the lodge closed in form with solemn prayer, the brethren adjourned to a banquet amply provided by Bro. Host Trigger. The W.M. presided, being supported right and left by several past and present provincial officers, P.M.'s, visitors, and brethren. The cloth being removed, the usual preliminary toasts were given by the W.M., after which Bro. Haseler, P.M., was called upon to propose the R.W. Prov. G.M. of Staffordshire, Col. Vernon (who was unavoidably prevented attending.) This toast was received with

applause, and duly honoured. The next toast from the chair was "R.W. D. Prov. G.M., Dr. Burton, and the other Officers of Provincial Grand Lodge," which was duly honoured.—"The Visitors," acknowledged by Bro. Millard 435, for himself and others.—The next toast was that of the new "W.M.," who, in returning thanks, acknowledged the great honour conferred upon him in appointing him W.M., and assured the brethren of his ardent determination to do everything in his power, and to the fullest extent according to his humble ability, to promote the cause of Freemasonry, and the prosperity and maintenance of St. Peter's Lodge would always be his earnest thought and endeavour.—The W.M. proposed the "Officers of the Lodge," and alluded to the consistent and thoroughly effective manner the past W.M. had performed his duties and ratified the pledges he made twelvemonths ago. With reference to the Treasurer, Bro. King, he could not speak too highly of his services. If the brethren would take a retrospective view of the financial affairs of the lodge, they would find that since Bro. King had been Treasurer, there had been a considerable improvement in the lodge and in the state of their funds. In 1858, with 34 members, there was a balance due to the Treasurer, £2 19s. 8d. In 1859, (when Bro. King was appointed Treasurer), 41 members, balance in hand, £26 11s. 8d. In 1860, with 47 members, balance in hand £35 4s. 8d. In 1861, with 47 members, balance in hand £46 13s. 7d. In 1862, with 44 members, balance in hand of upwards of £56. Considerable praise was due to the Treasurer for his indefatigable industry and economy as Treasurer. With reference to these and the other officers of the lodge he trusted he should always have their support and that they and he would always work together with that love and harmony so necessary for the proper and efficient welfare of the lodge. This was fully responded to.—"The P.M.'s of the Lodge," was next proposed and was received likewise with Masonic honours, and acknowledged by Bros. Caswell, Corke, King, and Haseler.—"The Host, Bro. Trigger," and the Tyler's toast, brought the programme to the finale. We had almost omitted to mention that the brethren wore Masonic mourning and the lodge was also hung with black, in token of sympathy with Her Most Gracious Majesty in her recent heavy affliction.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—*Lodge of Honour* (No. 769).—At the monthly meeting of this lodge, on Friday, the 10th inst., there was a good attendance of the brethren, as well as a few members of the St. Peter's Lodge (No. 607), everyone being in mourning on account of the death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort. Bro. Henry Lewis, P.M., occupied the J.W.'s chair, Bro. Captain Segrave being unavoidably absent. The lodge being opened in the first degree, Captain George Pudsey Aston, of Scisdon Hall; the Rev. Rob. Baker Stoney, Curate of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton; and Wm. Aston, Esq., having been duly balloted for and approved, were initiated into the mysteries of the Order—the ceremony being performed with credit by the W.M., Bro. C. Matthews, one of the recently appointed Provincial Officers. At its conclusion, the ordinary business of the lodge was disposed of, and the W.M., with several of the brethren and the initiates left labour for the refreshment of a goodly supper, so making pleasure and profit the result of their assembling.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

**COVENTRY.**—*Trinity Lodge* (No. 316).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held at the Castle Hotel, Coventry, on the 8th inst., when Bro. W. S. Davies was installed into the chair. After the appointment of officers and other business, the brethren adjourned to banquet, the W.M. presiding, supported by Bros. Charles W. Elkington, D.Prov.G.M.; Dr. Bicknell, H. Davis, Thos. Clark, P.Prov.S.G.W.; Charles Reid, Prov.G.D.C.; Astell, P.Prov.G.O.; Matterson, Scaupton, &c. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given, and in the reply of Bro. Elkington to his health, called upon the brethren to support the Boy's School, the W.M. responded to the call and gave his name as a Steward, making the second member of the lodge; the brethren also put down four sums as donations. Other toasts followed, and the brethren passed a very agreeable evening. The dinner and wine was excellent and reflected great credit on Bro. Hall.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—*Howe Lodge* (No. 857).—This lodge met on the 13th, to install the W.M. for the year ensuing, which was ably done by Bro. J. H. Bedford. Bro. George Jones then proceeded to appoint Bro. Robinson and Dawson, Wardens, and the other officers, amongst them Bro. Beaumont, as organist, who played a beautiful voluntary upon the harmonium. It is worthy of re-



mark that this enterprising lodge intend to add an organ to their beautiful lodge-room. After the full business was over the brethren sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by the brethren. There were about 60 present, amongst whom were Bro. Elkington, D.Prov.G.M.; Bros. B. Goode, P.Prov.G.O.; John Good, P.Prov.G.J.W.; J. H. Bedford, and J. J. Turner, P.Prov.G. Secretaries; Pursall, Prov.G.O.; Roberts, Prov.G. Treasurer; Best, W.M., 1041; Forest, &c.; P.M.'s Lloyd, Foster, Chandler, Marshall, &c. The W.M. gave "The Queen and Craft," alluding in feeling terms to the great loss sustained. "The Prince of Wales," "The Crown Prince of Prussia," "The M.W.G. Master, Lord Zetland," "The R.W. the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England." Bro. ELKINGTON, P.G.S.B., replied, and alluded to the loss the Craft had sustained by the Past Deputy of England, Lord Yarborough. Lord Leigh, Prov. G. Master, whose name is always received in the most cordial manner, "Bro. Elkington, D.P.G.M.," and "The Provincial Grand Lodge," was responded to by Bro. ELKINGTON, who thanked the brethren for the kind and hearty way his name was received. He had felt it his duty to be present although at some inconvenience to himself. He congratulated the lodge upon the election of W.M. and the appointment of officers, he hoped the lodge would nobly respond to the call upon their charitable feelings in aid of the Boys' Festival. Bro. Elkington then proposed "The W.M.," feeling assured, that the lodge presided over as it had been during its existence, by such able and excellent Masters would not in any way be injured by the good brother who then presided, if he only made half as good a Master as he was an eminent surgeon, the brethren would feel great satisfaction at the termination of his year. "The Visitors," responded to by Bro. BEST, and others; "The Past Master, Bro. Chandler," to whom a beautiful jewel is to be given at the next meeting, "The Wardens and Officers," "The Past Masters," and "Bro. Marshall," and the Tyler's toast. Some excellent singing during the evening by the brethren.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Lodge of Fidelity* (No. 961).—The brethren of this lodge held a meeting at the Town Hall, Devizes, on Tuesday the 7th instant, for the purpose of installing as their W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. Henry Calf, late S.W. The ceremony was performed by Bro. H. C. Levander, P.M., Prov.G.S.D., assisted by Bro. Burt, P.M., Prov.G.S.W., and Bro. Whitty, P.M., P.Prov.G.S.D. The following brethren were appointed officers for the year:—Bro. Gibbs, S.W. and Almoner, Bro. J. Long, J. W., Bro. Burt, Treasurer; Bro. E. E. Guy, Secretary; Bro. McHugh, S.D.; Bro. O'Reilly, J.D.; Bro. Ford, I.G.; Bro. Knight, Tyler. A vote of thanks having been passed to Bro. Levander for the able and impressive manner in which he had performed the ceremony of installation, and likewise for the satisfactory state in which the finances of the lodge had been placed by his management, the brethren adjourned to the Old Lodge Room at the Elm Tree, where a very pleasant evening was passed under the able presidency of the new W.M.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—The first meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic-rooms, Market-place, on Monday, Jan. 13th, under the new W.M., Bro. Henry Ogle Mausen, assisted by his Wardens, Bros. M. Rhodes, and A. M. Matthews. Bro. the Rev. W.M. Fearnside being re-appointed took his post as usual, his being the only reappointment, with the exception of the Treasurer, Bro. Geo. Beanland, and the Tyler and Curator. Amongst the brethren present were Bros. Thomas Hill, P.M.; James Lumb, P.M.; H. Butterworth, Secretary; J. Gaunt, J. J. Schaeppi, C. Pratt, J. J. Holmes, J. H. Buckley, P.M.; H. Berlon, S. Woodhead, E. Goldschmidt, Armitage, Ibbetson, L. C. Hill, H. Hunter, D. Little, C. Pearson, J. Hill, C. Woodhead, &c. Visiting Bros. J. Bradley, W.M., 1117; T. C. Broadbent, 177. The lodge was opened at 7.30, the minutes of last lodge and two Lodges of Emergency were read and confirmed. The W.M. brought the Treasurer's statement of the funds of the lodge before the brethren, which proved satisfactory, notwithstanding the heavy calls necessary during the past year. Mr. Edward Horner Carbutt was proposed as a candidate for Masonry. On motion being duly made Bros. P.M.'s Robinson and Smith were placed on the list of non-resident members. Bro. George Butterfield requested permission to join the lodge. The Chaplain read a letter of

condolence, sent to the widow of the late Bro. George C. Tetley, which was highly approved and ordered to be inserted on the minutes. After the lodge had been opened in the several degrees and instruction given, it was closed at a little before 9, the Chaplain reading a portion of scripture; after which the brethren retired to the refreshment room.

#### SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—*The Lodge Star* (No. 219) held their first fortnightly meeting this year, upon Monday evening, the 6th inst., in the Reformers' Assembly Rooms, 74, Irongate, for installation of office-bearers, and to receive a deputation from the Provincial Grand Lodge to inspect the working of the lodge. The lodge being opened in the usual form, the deputation from Prov. Grand Lodge consisted of D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Donald Campbell; S. Prov. G.M. Bro. Cruickshanks; Prov. G. Treas. Bro. Sutherland, and other office-bearers, also deputations were received from the following sister lodges:—Saint Mungo (No. 27); Thistle (No. 87); Union and Crown (No. 103); Shamrock and Thistle (No. 275); Saint George (No. 333); Saint Clair (No. 362); Clyde (No. 408); Athol (No. 413). The R.W.M. vacated the Chair to the D. Prov. G.M., who declared the various offices vacant, and in a brief and able manner installed the R.W.M., (Bro. George Johnstone) and other office-bearers, who, with one or two exceptions, had been re-elected. The labour of the lodge being over, the brethren were called to refreshment, and after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, the R.W.M. in a few brief remarks proposed "The Army and Navy," which was warmly responded to by the brethren.—Bro. Dr. E. W. PRITCHARD, *M.R.S.E.*, &c., late of the Royal Navy, replied in a most eloquent manner to the credit of the British Navy.—The D. Prov. G.M. complimented the R.W.M. upon the efficient state he had found the working of the lodge, and especially the books, which (he remarked) were second to none in the province, and that great credit was due to the Secretary, Bro. Macdonald. He commented upon the necessity of good Secretaries, so that everything would be recorded correctly that it might be handed down to the next generation in perfect order, and as an example to follow.—The R.W.M., in giving the toast of the "Provincial Grand Lodge," expressed the great pleasure he had, along with the brethren, in being honoured with their presence this evening. In the course of his remarks he dwelt largely upon the devoted interest and untiring energy displayed by the D. Prov. G.M., and other office bearers of the Prov. Grand Lodge, in their efforts to exalt Masonry in the west of Scotland, and that the gratitude of the daughter lodges and the Craft in general, were due to them.—The D. Prov. G.M. replied, and expressed his heartfelt thanks on behalf of the Prov. Grand Lodge, for the kind reception they had received this evening from the brethren of the Star, also in all the lodges they had visited the same warm feeling was evinced towards them, and from the efficient state he had found them, the prosperity of Masonry was certain. He further remarked that it was the desire of the office-bearers of the Provincial Grand Lodge to raise Masonry in the West of Scotland to the highest pinnacle in the eyes of the neutral world, and by the assistance and strict decorum of the brethren, Masonry might become universal.—The S. Prov. G.M. proposed "The Health of the Office-bearers," and in the course of his remarks expressed his extreme satisfaction in seeing the Star Lodge in such a prosperous condition; such success seemed owing to the unanimity which prevailed among the office-bearers and members generally.—The Prov. G. TREASURER made a few brief remarks in reference to the finances of the lodge, and was happy to see such a large balance to their credit, after sustaining such extraordinary expenditure for the past year.—The P.M., HUTCHINSON CAMPBELL, intimated the agreeable duty he had to perform in presenting Bro. Robert Macdonald in the name of the members, with a handsome gold Albert chain and seals as a mark of respect, and their appreciation of his services as Secretary.—Bro. MACDONALD thanked the brethren for the eulogy passed upon him, and hoped that he would still retain that confidence already placed in him.—The sister lodges were toasted at due intervals, with song and sentiment intervening during the evening, until the parting hour arrived, when the last toast was given, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again." The lodge was recalled to labour, and closed in due form. Bro. Heron's band was in attendance, and played some excellent music.

## CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY.—*Loyalty Lodge* (No. 299).—The annual festival of this lodge was celebrated on the 6th inst., when Bro. Wakely, was reinstalled W.M. for the year ensuing, the ceremony being performed by Bro. Le Page, P.Prov. G.S.W.; there was also present at the ceremony Bros. Gallienne, Prov. G. Treas., and P.Prov. S.G.W.; Hutchinson, Prov. G. Reg.; Bromard, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Hamley, P.Prov. S.G.D. of the province of Guernsey; Capt. Grylls, P.Prov. G.J.W. of Cornwall; and Biggs, P. Prov. J.G.W. of Wiltshire. At the conclusion of the ceremony the W.M. invested the following brethren with their respective collars, Bros. Barton, S.W.; De Jaris, J.W.; Bromard, Treas.; Le Page, Sec.; Weyson, S.D.; Dorey, J.D.; Williams, I.G. The brethren then retired to the banquet hall, where a sumptuous repast awaited them, which was followed by the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the W.M. expressing in the most feeling manner the sympathy of the brethren at our beloved Queen's recent bereavement. The health of the R.W.Prov. G.M., Bro. Hammond, called forth repeated expressions of regret that he had not been able to visit them on this occasion, as his presence amongst them was always a source of great pleasure to all. The W.M. then gave "The Health of the Dep. Prov. G.M., Bro. Woods, and the Prov. Grand Officers," which was responded to by Bro. Gallienne, Prov. G. Treas., who regretted the absence of Bro. Woods, one of the best and kindest of men, who having presided over this part of the province for a series of years, had done so with credit to himself and benefit to the Craft.—Bro. Hutchinson then gave "The Health of the W.M.," congratulating the brethren on having secured to the benefit of the lodge the services of so experienced a brother, to again preside over them. The experience of the past twelve months was a sufficient guarantee of what they might expect for the future, at the same time his retention was but a graceful compliment to them, the appreciation of the brethren for favours already received, his kindly disposition, urbanity of manners, but above all his firm but courteous demeanour to uphold the true principles of Masonry, never losing sight of the landmarks of the order, had endeared himself to the affections of all the brethren, and he was quite sure they might look forward with confidence to a very happy and prosperous year.—The W.M. felt the greatest difficulty in responding to the very flattering terms in which his health had been proposed, and expressed his determination to carry out the views of the lodge in every particular, always taking care to be swayed by the majority of the brethren. To the P.M.'s for the kind assistance rendered during the past year, he tendered his sincere thanks, hoping the same kindly feeling which prompted them during the past would be extended to the future. The Treasurer and Sec., the Past Masters, the Visitors, &c., having been given, brought the evening to a close, each brother expressing himself highly gratified at the way in which the arrangements had been carried out by the Stewards.

## TURKEY.

SMYRNA.—The festival of St. John's Day was celebrated by the Homer Lodge (No. 1108) and the old Swiss Lodge of La Gloire, working under dispensations. The W.M., Bro. Hyde Clarke, initiated two candidates, regularised two members in the third degree, and then installed, according to ancient form, the W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. J. P. Paterson, P. G. S. D. W. Bro. PATERSON having been placed in the chair of K.S., and having appointed his officers, rose and said—I rise with much pleasure to ask you to join with me in passing a vote of thanks to the W.M. who now retires from this chair, and to whom we all owe so deep a debt of gratitude, not only for his services in rescuing us, as Masons, from a most equivocal position, but also for the devoted, intelligent, and amiable manner in which he has, during the past year, conducted the business of the lodge, causing Masonry to revivify amongst us. It is unnecessary, I think, to go into the causes which, prior to our learned brother's arrival, had inflicted so severe a blow on our order. It is sufficient to know that on his first making his appearance in the midst of us we were very much in the position of a ship at sea without either compass or rudder to rely on. It was in this critical moment, I say, that our brother freely extended to us his powerful assistance; and it is no flattery whatever to say that it has been to his untiring zeal for our welfare, to his profound knowledge of our mysteries and rules,

combined with the many other social virtues which so pre-eminently distinguish him, that we owe that prosperity which is this day so pleasingly conspicuous in our lodge. It seems to me to be almost presumption on my part to assume the duties of your Master, so little versed as I am in Masonic science, and at a moment when the office is just vacated by one who has proved himself qualified for it. The contrast will undoubtedly appear so great that I fear the change may prove unpalatable and even irksome to you. Still, as I have but obeyed, as it is my duty to do, the voice you have expressed, I offer you my most sincere thanks. I therefore confidently look to you for that indulgence you habitually practise, and I also firmly reckon on our highly gifted P.M. for that instruction and aid of which I unfortunately stand in need—acts of kindness which I am persuaded he will not refuse me, and for which I shall ever feel grateful. Brethren, I beg to move that a vote of thanks be recorded in the registers of our lodge to W. Bro. Clarke for his intelligent and devoted services, and for his amiable conduct as our Master during the past year. This motion was seconded by Bro. Joly, and carried unanimously and with much applause. An entertainment was afterwards given in the great room of the Hotel d'Europe, and although several members were absent from indisposition, about forty sat down to a banquet which was one of the best Masonic festivals held in the city of Smyrna. The room was tastefully decorated with the flags of the Masonic nations. The W.M. presided, supported by the V. W. Bros. Hyde Clarke, Prov. D. G. M. of Turkey; Joly, Prov. G. J. D.; Feast, Prov. G. Treas.; Meyer, Prov. G. A. Supt.; Green, of Ohio; Langlands, of New York; Langden, French Lodge of Smyrna; Hewson, of Connecticut; Chailliet, S. P. R. of the French Fleet; Kieger, S. P. R. &c. "The Sultana," "The Queen," and the usual Masonic toasts were given, not forgetting the R.W. Prov. G. M., Bro. Sir H. L. Bulwer.

## ROYAL ARCH.

NORWICH.—*Cabbell Chapter* (No. 1109).—This Chapter held its first quarterly convocation, since its consecration, on Thursday 9th inst., at Freemasons Hall, St. Stephens, Norwich. The chapter being opened in ancient form by Comps. H. J. Mason, Z.; J. Howes, H.; and H. Underwood, J.; they then proceeded to exalt the following brethren, Donald Steward, F. G. Deacon of Social Lodge (No. 110), David Penrice, of Union Lodge (No. 90), James W. Taylor, James Slagg, Joseph Stanley, and William Bullard, of Cabbell Lodge (1109). Too much praise cannot be given to Comp. Mason, the first principal and Comp. Leedes Fox, the Principal Sojourner of this chapter for the most excellent way they worked this beautiful ceremony. Comp. Simpson, N., proposed that one guinea be annually subscribed to each of the Masonic Schools, for Boys and Girls, which was seconded by Comp. H. Underwood, J., and carried unanimously. There are five candidates for exaltation at the next convocation.

## Obituary.

## BRO. JOHN BARRETT.

We have with regret this week to record the death, on the 28th inst., at his residence, the Talbot Hotel, Blackpool, Lancashire, of Bro. John Barrett, of the Clifton Lodge (No. 1005), whose death has caused the first blank in the lodge since it was constituted. Bro. Barrett was so well known, and so widely esteemed by the inhabitants and frequenters of that salubrious watering-place, that his sudden and unexpected decease has been received with deep and universal regret. Though but a young Mason, he had the interests of the Order thoroughly at heart, and gave every promise, had his life been prolonged, of becoming one of its most ardent supporters. His private life was characterised by great generosity and benevolence, and those whom he knew never applied to him in vain for assistance. The funeral of our respected brother took place on the 2nd inst., and was followed by the brethren of his own lodge, and many from the provinces, as well as by a great number of the principal inhabitants of the place, who wished to testify to the loss they had sustained in him over whom the grave was so shortly to close for ever. All the inhabitants along the route to the churchyard showed the utmost respect to his memory, as the mournful *cortège* passed along; in fact, the greatest gloom prevailed over the whole place. Bro. Barrett leaves a widow and family to bemoan their loss, and for whom many a brother sheds a tear of sympathy.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

## ABOUT LONDON.

Bro. Mark Lemon has entered the field as one of the entertainers of the Metropolis (which by the bye he has long been as the Editor of *Punch*,) with a series of lectures "About London," which are given at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street. Bro. Lemon's lecture contains frequent comparisons between ancient customs and modern manners plentiful, humorous, and happy, teeming as they do with "gossip" respecting the incidents of the daily life of our progenitors. He tells how, not many centuries ago, bishops were compelled to manufacture their own candles, and he reads a letter addressed to William Shakspeare—the play-writer and play-actor originally of Stratford-upon-Avon—soliciting the loan of twenty pounds. The transit of the present London Bridge will be more interesting for the knowledge that the "Boar's Head in Eastchepe"—the tavern in which Falstaff revelled, Pistol bellowed, Dame Quickly trembled, Mistress Doll rhymed, Bardolph hiccupped, Poins and the mad Prince flouted, and the Drawer shouted "Anon, anon, sir"—stood on the exact site of the statue of William the Fourth. The first lecture is illustrated by views of Old London Bridge, with its houses, gates, drawbridges, and towers garnished with heads of traitors parching in the sun; of Old Southwark, with its quaintly-gabled inns and endless galleries; of Castle Baynard; of Paul's-walk, and its motley throng of courtiers, chapmen, courtesans, and cut-throat cavaliers; of Cornhill on May Day, with the City lads and lasses in high festivity; of Cheape and the Marching Watch, with its gallant show of arms, quarter staves, and flaming cressets; of the terrible fire of London; and of Old Guildhall. A couple of maps also exhibited the littleness of London when Finsbury was a field, and "Holbourne" a lonely, miry, briary country road.

The second lecture treats of Old London City without the walls, and in the treatment of this topic he makes especial reference to the Tower, Barbican, St. Bartholomew Priory, Bartlemey Fair, Fleet Prison, Staples Inn, Old Fleet Street, and the Temple. The third lecture will treat of Modern London, and will be delivered next week. The second lecture, like the first, was both entertaining and instructive, and the illustrative views by Messrs. Thompson and Dalby enhanced its attraction. There is one feature in these lectures worthy of notice, each is complete in itself, so that, the auditor of the last need not necessarily have heard those preceding it. Bro. Lemon delivers his lectures clearly and distinctly, and his apt quotation from the old dramatists add to the interest of his discourse.

## THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty and family remain in seclusion at Osborne. Her Majesty's health has not suffered by her recent affliction. The British residents of Boulogne, the working men of Salford, and various other bodies, have forwarded addresses of condolence to her Majesty.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—The London mortality, which, for several weeks past, has been unusually low, has suddenly made a remarkable rebound upwards. During the last week 17 persons died daily in excess of the number that would have died if the estimated rate of mortality had existed. The number of death was 1561, the estimated number on the ten years' average is only 1440. But it ought to be observed that this excess of deaths occurs chiefly among the aged—the men and women who have seen their threescore and ten or their fourscore years. In the list, however, we are sorry to see two cases that are distinctly stated to have "died from want."—A large and influential meeting was held on Tuesday at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor in the chair, to consider the best means of raising a memorial of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of London, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Baron Rothschild, the Earl of Coventry, and others, and resolutions to carry out the object of the meeting were unanimously adopted. One of the resolutions was to the effect that the memorial should be of a monumental character, subject to the approbation of the Queen. Vigorous steps were also resolved on to obtain subscriptions,

and on this subject a letter was read from Mr. Foster, the Secretary to the Society of Arts, conveying a resolution of that society to devote 1000 guineas out of their funds to the object, as well as to take other means more within their own reach as a society to perpetuate his memory.—The great progress which has been made in the International Exhibition works leaves little room for doubt that the building will be ready for the reception of goods on the 12th of next month. It is also considered certain that the formal opening of the Exhibition will not be delayed beyond the month of May. The number of industrial exhibitors will be about 10,000.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been on a visit to Leith, the birthplace of his father. On Saturday evening he spoke at a meeting in Edinburgh for the endowment of the Scottish Episcopal Churches, and administered a smart and on the whole a well-deserved rebuke to the Scotch Episcopalians, for the miserably inadequate salaries on which their clergymen are expected to live. He afterwards dined with the Lord Advocate, and in the course of Monday the right hon. gentleman returned to town.—Mr. Bright was present at a meeting held at Rochdale, on Monday, for the purpose of considering the best means of alleviating the distress which prevails among a large portion of the operative classes in that town. The hon. gentleman did not take so gloomy a view of our prospects as many entertain. The Federal cause was making progress, and he anticipated that, if no foreign interference took place, the civil war in America would be settled in six months. He suggested that to meet the present distress, the Poor-law Board should be urged to give relief in money, to be repaid by the recipients on the return of more prosperous times, and that employers might grant loans, at least to their fixed hands. The meeting appointed a deputation to wait upon the Poor-law Board, and decided upon other steps of a practical character.—It was determined at a meeting of Lancashire Independents held in Manchester, on Monday, to celebrate the bicentenary of the passing of the Act of Uniformity by erecting thirty memorial chapels in various parts of the county. Mr. Hadfield, M.P., who presided, has promised £3000 towards the execution of this plan, while other subscriptions were announced, making a total of £11,150.—The presence of vessels of war belonging to each of the hostile American Confederacies in the English waters has excited a good deal of interest, and some little alarm lest the two parties should come into collision upon our shores, especially as it was apparent that the Federal frigate lately arrived, would scruple at no means to get at her opponent. This country has no interest in the success of either; all our concern is that the peace should be kept between them while they remain within the Queen's jurisdiction. Acting on this view, the Government has sent the *Dauntless*, Captain Wilcox, of 31 guns, to enforce order, and prevent any hostilities taking place while they are in the neighbourhood of Southampton.—Saturday was the first day of Hilary term, and Mr. Justice Mellor took his seat on the Queen's Bench.—At the coroner's inquest on the three men who were killed by the breaking down of the scaffold in St. Martin's Hall, the evidence showed clearly enough the cause of the accident, but there was some difference of opinion as to the scaffold, whether it was ever fit for its purpose and safe for the workmen. The jury gave no opinion as to the original stability of the structure, but returned a verdict equivalent to accidental death.—We learn from Southampton and Plymouth that a heavy gale, attended with some loss to shipping, occurred on Friday night and Saturday. On Saturday morning the *Mooltan*, carrying the Bombay mail, was driven ashore near Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, but she was soon got off without having sustained any injury.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**—The Prussian Chambers were opened on Tuesday with a speech from the King in person. His Majesty touched, in feeling terms, on the death of Prince Albert, and rejoiced in the amicable settlement of the Anglo-American difficulty. He stated that his personal interview with the Emperor of the French had paved the way for more satisfactory commercial relations between the two countries, and added that, in concert with Austria, he had entered into confidential negotiations with Denmark in reference to the Duchies. After reference to affairs in Hesse Cassel, and to the project of a German fleet, his Majesty touched on domestic affairs, and laid down the principle that the development of their institutions must be subordinated to the strength of the country. He could never permit that the development of political life should endanger the rights of the Crown or the security of the country. The revenue, it appears, is in a flourishing state.—By the Peninsular mail we have news direct from Portugal to

the 7th inst. At that date the Infante Dom Augusto was much better, and progressing rapidly towards convalescence. Dom John, evidently sacrificed his life in his solicitude for his brother's recovery. He even went so far as to lie beside Dom Augusto and read to him. The King was in perfect health, and continued to reside at Casias. Laws had been brought forward empowering the King's two sisters to succeed to the throne in case of failure of the male line. According to a dispatch from Turin there is a rupture between the Courts of Rome and Portugal. It appears that while all the other Courts of Europe have expressed the deepest regret and sympathy at the death of King Don Pedro and his brothers, the Holy Father and Head of the Roman Catholic Church has not offered a word of consolation. The Portuguese Government, hurt at this silence, have recalled their representative from Rome.—The disturbances at Castellamare, in Sicily, have been completely suppressed. On Saturday Baron Ricasoli informed the Chamber of Deputies that almost all the chiefs of the movement had been arrested and order restored, and that the local authorities considered there was no reason to apprehend any further outbreak.—Prince Oscar of Sweden is treated with great distinction at Turin. The garrison was under arms to receive him when he arrived. Prince Oscar received, on the 10th, the visits of the Ministers, after which he partook of a splendid entertainment at Court, the Swedish Minister and the chief dignitaries of the State being among the guests. The Syndic and Municipal Junta of Turin had an audience of his Royal Highness. The Prince visited the theatre on the following evening.—Letters from Rome state that the Pope is about to inaugurate in person the opening of the railway from that city to the Neapolitan frontier.—Russia has consented to the re-establishment of a Papal Nuncio at St. Petersburg, an office suppressed for the last eight years. The Pope announced the fact to the Cardinals on Tuesday, and at the same time expressed a hope that this concession might be the precursor of other concessions on the part of the Emperor of Russia to the unfortunate people of Poland. The Pope also stated that he had addressed a personal request to the Emperor of Russia for the liberation of the priests confined in the citadel of Warsaw, and the restoration of those who have been exiled to Siberia. The Russian semi-official journal, in an article concerning the settlement of the dispute arising from the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners, congratulates Secretary Seward upon the "uprightness and intelligence of his policy," and hopes that there will be negotiations for the recognition of common principles respecting the rights of neutrals. The English Government is likewise exhorted to "give to the world solemn guarantees for the future," by signing a convention which shall ensure "universal respect for the rights of neutral powers."—We learn from Alexandria, that the French Consul at Uripomi, Syria, has obtained satisfaction for the recent ill treatment by the Turks of some persons under the protection of France.

AMERICA.—By the latest advices from New York we are told that popular excitement on the subject of the Trent dispute had "materially subsided," and that since the settlement the tone of the press in speaking of England had become "much more moderate." Almost all the leading banks have suspended specie payments, a course which has been led or followed by the United States Treasury itself. The interest on the public debt to Jan 1 will be paid in specie, but the demand notes will not be redeemed. This alarming state of things, says the *Journal of Commerce*, is only the beginning of another leaf in the history of the war, and that recourse to immediate taxation, in proportion to the national expenditure, can alone prevent a grand collapse at its conclusion. The Eugenia Smith, from which two persons were taken by a Federal vessel, is supposed to be an American, hoisting English colours. Messrs. Mason and Slidell have left America for Europe. A British steamer conveyed them to Halifax, from whence they will be brought to England in the next Cunard steamer. The military news was not without importance. A landing of Federal troops had been effected on another point of the South Carolina coast; Fort Pickens had again opened fire on the Southern defences at Pensacola; and rumours from Kentucky were evidently preparing the way for a decisive battle in that quarter. It is ominous to read of a destructive fire at Richmond so soon after the conflagration at Charleston, which was generally believed to be the work of disaffected negroes. Several more Federal vessels will soon be on their way to Europe to protect American commerce against the depredations of Southern privateers.

MEXICO.—By the arrival at Londonderry of the Canadian steamship *Nova Scotia* we have dates from New York to the 4th of January. There is important news from Mexico. The Spanish expedition had arrived at Vera Cruz, and taken possession of the city without resistance. The Spanish commander had issued an address to the troops announcing that "their mission had only just commenced." To the inhabitants he had issued a proclamation disclaiming all ideas of conquest, and declaring that the simple object of Spain was to obtain "guarantees" for the future good conduct of Mexico. We are of course, told that the Spaniards were received with great enthusiasm. It may be inferred from the tone of the New York press, that the Federal Government will observe a strict neutrality in the Mexican embroglio, unless the Spanish occupation should become a permanent one.

A TRALIA.—The Australian mail brings us intelligence that there has been a "ministerial crisis" in Victoria—an occurrence too common and too uninteresting to attract any attention out of the colony. The party sent in search of Mr. Burke's exploring expedition had discovered and rescued the only survivor, a man named King, who was living with the blacks at Cooper's Creek. But Mr. Burke and his companion, Mr. Wills, had actually succeeded in traversing the continent and reaching the Gulf of Carpentaria, whence they effected their return to Cooper's Creek, where they died of exhaustion, and where their papers have been found. In Queensland, there had been a shocking massacre by the blacks, who had treacherously murdered a squatter named Wills and his servants, the number that perished being altogether eleven men, three women, and five children. The perfidious savages were pursued by the neighbouring settlers and the native police; and some thirty of them had already been slain. A new goldfield had been discovered on the Lachlan River, in New South Wales, and was expected to be very productive.

NEW ZEALAND.—The New Zealand advices are favourable, inasmuch as they announce a confident expectation that peace will be maintained and confirmed. The new Governor, Sir George Grey, had commenced a series of visits to the Maori tribes; and it was hoped that the best results would ensue from his personal intercourse with the native chiefs. There were favourable accounts of the success obtained by the diggers in the New Zealand goldfields.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The intelligence from India mainly relates to the policy of Mr. Laing, as expounded on the occasion of interviews with some important local associations; from China we have details of the *coup d'état* at Peking, by which one minister was executed, and two graciously allowed to commit suicide. Prince Kung was acting as Regent for the young Emperor, in concert with the Dowager Empress and the Empress mother.

## 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., Salisbury-street, Strand.

ALL ORDERS OR COMMUNICATIONS with respect to the publishing department to be addressed to the publisher, 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

R. S.—It was not our fault that there was no notice of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Dorsetshire in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE. A Grand Officer of the Province promised to call at the private house of the Editor, and give him a report, but failed to do so.

A Constant Reader (a lady by the bye.) We are not certain who is the patentee of paper clothes, but we can inform her that they are sold at Mr. Granger's, Stationer, Holborn, a few doors West of Chancery-lane. We think he advertises himself as patentee.

WEST YORKSHIRE.—Will some brother oblige us by forwarding the card of meetings for 1862.

LANCASHIRE.—Will some brother favour us with the published meetings in this province.

We shall be glad to receive the appointments of those various lodges marked "no returns."