

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

## GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

*(Continued from page 44.)*

But our present object is not justify the Masons branded by the terms of this decree; we shall content ourselves with repelling as untrue and illusory the statements made in support of the motives of this antimasonic and unfraternal act. There has not been on the part of any one of the suspended members, either disobedience, nor dishonour. It is upon the law that they depend in resisting the abuse of power by the Administration, and it is in the name of the law that they still protest against a denial of justice by the Grand Master, which if tolerated would be indefinitely prolonged.<sup>6</sup>

Now we know our position, we can place the responsibility on the author of the act.

At first, the wish not to forget the high position of Prince Murat imposes on us respect and reserve, and we must not lose sight that our brethren always addressed themselves to his administration, never to him in person.

But we must say that it was not inconsiderately and from a love of change that the legitimate representatives of French Masonry in the exercise of their electoral rights, which the constitution confers on them, had resolved to supersede their Grand Master.

The complaints addressed to his Administration were serious, numerous, and generally of long standing. They had already been brought forward several times, always in vain, and it was only after being convinced that reform was impossible, and that the institution was on the verge of an abyss, and likely to be held in contempt, that they had recourse to the extreme measure placed in their power by the election.

We cannot give here a list of the grievances of French Masonry against its official directors. It would be a tedious and a needless scandal. It would be necessary to enter into the financial question, and go into figures; to reveal the mysteries of a civil society, to expose the economy of the lodges and the receipts of the administration; <sup>7</sup> to prove that the

<sup>6</sup> The exposure of the motives of this decree is only a mass of gratuitous and injurious assertions. There have been on the part of the members of the assembly, neither slanderous pamphlets, false imputations, publication of false news, nor a spreading abroad of libels; unless they called libels the letter of acceptance of Prince Napoleon, which had indeed been distributed to the deputies; unless they called slanderous pamphlets, the pamphlet of Bro. Hayman, for which this brother is ready to answer before his peers, and to which, besides, no one has answered. We do not believe that any Mason has ever dreamt of slandering knowingly the representatives of Masonic authority. As for the brethren especially mentioned in the decree, their character places them above such accusations. Besides, Masons understand too well the anxiety on the part of their brethren to avoid the impiety of Noah's third son. And since we defend ourselves against an abuse of authority without example in the history of Masonry, we should seriously deplore to be wanting for a single moment, in the respect which we owe to the law, and in the deference which we accord to him whose duty it is to enforce a respect of those laws, by a strict observance of them on his own part.

<sup>7</sup> On all that concerns the financial question, see the pamphlet of Bro. Hayman, entitled *Pourquoi nous sommes suspen-*

funds of benevolence had been applied to redeem the debts of the society; Masonic benefits laid waste by speculation; and show that, to remedy a long standing difficulty, they made use of Masonry to create resources, and to maintain an artificial credit.

Before raking up these grievances, we prefer to keep to a fact already notorious, and which seems to us sufficient alone to justify the discontent of the Craft, and to enable us to appreciate the morality of those in authority. We would speak of the letting of part of the Masonic hall for public balls, and of the result thereof. Thus Freemasonry, whose chief object is to encourage virtue and morality, is made to profit by the practice of vice and immorality,—and yet the rulers of the Craft see no harm in this.

A lease of the Hall, with a full knowledge of the uses to which it is to be applied, had been signed for twenty years; under lettings had been made to the outer world, which was installed in a part of the tenement appropriated to private apartments. In this respect the French Masonic Temple calls to mind those Temples of ancient Babylon consecrated to Venus Mylitta, of which the enclosure was filled with women offering to strangers the attraction of their charms.

It is true that if Masonry and prostitution work in company, like two galley slaves fastened to the same chain, it is to repay the *civil society proprietor* of the building, and of which the Grand Master is the administrator—the cost of the house which sheltered both. The end, therefore, is more honest, and if Masons reasoned like Jesuits, that the end sanctified the means, perhaps they would have given credit to the managing director of the civil society for having been willing to receive with one hand the rent of a Temple, and with the other those of a ——. Unfortunately, this general administrator, this director, this manager, was no other than their Grand Master, and his consideration affected the brethren, and they wished to wash the hands which supported the banners of Freemasonry.

They considered rightly that protests would not be heard against this state of affairs. They would have been more energetic if they had only known that the evil was remediable. The administration replied by the eloquence of an accomplished fact, and justified it by the necessity in which they were placed when they perceived the gross revenues insufficient for the repayment of the purchase money for the real estate, in great part due to the administrators themselves, their families, or their friends.

We have quoted this fact, since it is the easiest of verification, but it is one of a crowd of others which superabundantly prove that the actual chiefs of the Grand Orient have always regarded

*du*, (Why we are suspended). Bro. Hayman, member of the Grand Master's Council, had been nominated by the council, to make the report of the Financial Committee. His report, read and accepted by the Council of the Grand Master, was repulsed by the certain representative, who did not consent to publish it before he had modified it in its most essential parts. This fact was stated also, by the declaration inserted by the representative himself at the end of this report. What becomes of the dignity and authority of the Council in the face of such acts as these? What becomes of the honour of the institution when it sees that the funds collected by those who represent it for M. de Lamartine, for the Syrian victims, and for the wounded of the Italian army, have not been remitted to their destinations. (Official account, p. 17.)

Masonic work as a kind of financial undertaking fit to produce, by means of compulsory or voluntary contributions, rents, rates, sale of titles, and charitable gifts, a profitable medium of investment. Every attempt to induce the Administration to abandon these proceedings has been in vain. Every proposition having this object has been thrown aside; whereas the Administrator received with favour every proposition which tended to furnish new sources of revenue, or helped to centralise in its hands the resources of the lodges. On all these points the administration was always opposed to improvement, and the lodges were too much occupied to prevent this extension of the power of the Administration.<sup>8</sup> It was urged that the work of Freemasonry was purely moral and philanthropic; that it ought to abstain from all speculation and financial operations; and that lotteries, bills of exchange, protests, and renewals, were derogatory to the reputation and influence of the Order; and therefore an obstacle to its prosperity and to the development of the institution. The Administration only saw a business, or, in its own words, "an enterprise which has the double character, Masonic and financial."—(Report of Prince Murat, read May 27th, 1858.)

On the other hand, the Craft would have preferred that the administration would not look upon themselves as a government, and that they would forbear to play an impossible and ridiculous part. They wished them to know that they could have but one government, that of the country, and that Masonry could only give to its chiefs a moral authority; the duty of the latter being not to govern men, but to teach them to govern themselves; that, therefore, it was sufficient to direct them in the right way, giving them example, and to keep themselves within the limits of the Order, which are only the natural and reciprocal limits of the liberty of every one determined, by an equal law for all.

What the Masons would have wished,—moreover, what their natural representatives, members of the Council, Masters, and Officers of the lodges have not ceased to ask,—was that the administration of the Grand Orient should give less consideration to the financial question, and that they should be imbued with the advantage of true Masonic work, which consists in helping, in ameliorating, and enlightening our brethren within or without. But those charged with the direction of French Masonry have known neither how to centralise the light, to make it shine on the profane world, nor to give the lodges sufficient life and unity to constitute in themselves a moral centre, in which to purify their hearts and maintain a clear conscience; they have realised neither Masonic instruction nor morality. In the simple matter of charity, neither, have they done anything more, and if any lodge has been able to effect anything whatever, it is

<sup>8</sup> It is thus that, among a vast number of propositions made by Masons, the Administration, this year, has only retained five to submit to the Assembly, and that among these five propositions there are four of them, of which the purely financial character has as its end the subjecting Masons to new taxes and augmenting the receipts of the administration. The fifth is insignificant. It is a modification of the manner of receiving the votes for the admission of candidates. All propositions having a moral or philosophical tendency, all projects tending to the instruction of Masons, or for the extension of Masonic light have ever been pitilessly thrown aside.

without their help, if not against their will. As for them, the only attempt they have made in this direction is the building a hospital, but this laudable work has been thwarted in their hands and has become a true philanthropic laughing stock. Even nothing for the body, nothing for the heart, nothing for the spirit, nothing for the conscience. Nothing! absolutely nothing!

The Constitution of the Grand Orient of France, although imperfect, without doubt, like all human works, seems to offer some guarantees against arbitrary power. For instance, it imposes on the Grand Master the duty of consulting the Supreme Council on all important subjects. But it has always been in vain that the lodges attempted to complain to the Grand Master, in his Council, of the administration of his government. Their claims have always been inter-cepted, or if they have reached the Council, they have been suppressed there by the influence of the particular representative. The Council, moreover, is simply consultative. If its advice is favourable, it is acted upon, if not it is ignored. Thus it is very seldom that its intervention has been of any practical utility. Those of its members who have conscientiously performed their duty have been either cashiered or forced to absent themselves from its assemblies.

At the time we are writing, of the twenty-one members which should compose it, there are seven who have ceased to take part in it by suspension, expulsion, or resignation; five or six have voluntarily left from weariness or disgust, so that the number of members necessary to give effect to their deliberations would be found no longer if the Administration had not introduced into the Council six honorary officers, chosen by the Grand Master, to support the wishes of his representative, in giving them, by a decision of the Grand Master,—contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitution, which decrees that all their decisions be made by vote—a deliberative voice in many instances.<sup>9</sup>

What becomes of the provisions of a constitution if they are to be violated with impunity by those whose duty it is to enforce their observance, and if all charges against those persons are interdicted, even by the extreme measure of a vote of censure. What would be the effect, for instance, of an appeal to a Council which modified its opinions to the rule of their chief, and whose decisions were so made as to be conformable with the wishes of the Grand Master? The Greeks could appeal from the Phillip drunk to Philip sober, but alas! French Masons have to bemoan that the master mind which rules them is not subject to like intermissions. In appealing from the Grand Master's Administration to the Grand Master's Council, it is in fact to subject the acts of the particular representative to the reason and to the conscience of the particular representative; reason undisturbed and self-possessed, conscience disciplined and without weakness, as everyone knows; and what is to be gained by such an appeal? We may here be permitted to reply to an accusation frequently made. They have charged those who have contested the re-election of Prince Murat of having introduced politics into Masonry, and of having thus violated their oath. This is, if not wilful imposture, at least a sophism which rests on a false interpreta-

<sup>9</sup> Honorary Officers shall not have a deliberative vote. (Art. 34).

tion of the Constitution of the Grand Orient of France.<sup>10</sup>

Nothing in the laws which rule French Masonry authorises this prohibition. It is not true that the Order enjoins its members to remain strangers to political affairs; this would be to ask of those who enter Masonry to renounce their rights and duties as citizens, which would be odious and absurd. On the contrary the truth is that the moral of Masonry imposes as a duty that all Masons should occupy themselves with the general interests of humanity. And if we speak more especially of the Constitution of the Grand Orient of France, how could patriotic and human virtues find themselves shut out from its programme since it commences with these words: "The Order of Freemasons has as its object charity, the study of universal morality, and the practice of every virtue?"

What is prohibited to French Masonry is what would be prohibited by our civil laws, if it was not prohibited by our own laws; that is, to discuss political matters in lodge. The second article of the Constitution is explicit on this point: "In the elevated circle where it is placed, Masonry respects the religious faith and political sympathies of each of its members. But, during its meetings all discussion of this subject is expressly prohibited." If the offending Masons had infringed such an order; if, as presidents of lodges, they had introduced or tolerated in their lodges the discussion of the opinions of their Grand Master, they would undoubtedly and deservedly be blameable—not to be declared unworthy, for they have done no dishonourable action—but to be warned or called to order; and we should, perhaps, have grounds to judge and punish them Masonically. But nothing of the kind was brought forward, none of those whom they accused, nor any other persons in French Masonry, have committed this offence. We challenge them to cite a single instance among all the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient, of any discussion of the political acts of the Grand Master.

But if Masons assembled in lodge are subject to a certain discipline, every one upon his return to the civil world has, like all citizens, the right to express

<sup>10</sup> The Constitution does not prevent the Grand Master from shelving every decision of the Council which does not suit him. The office of the Council of the Grand Master is purely deliberative, and cannot really afford any remedy against the exercise of arbitrary power. Its intervention in case of a quarrel between the Grand Master and the Legislative Assembly could not be efficacious. We have seen it in the circumstances of which we are about to speak. When the Council did not appear disposed to vote as the Grand Master wished, the latter has generally passed over, resting on article 43, which concludes thus:—"The Council of the Grand Master cannot make any decision without the consent of the Grand Master." The moral value of this intervention can be well appreciated after the recital of a fact of very recent occurrence. After the decree of the 21st May, which adjourned the meeting of the Assembly, the members of the Council feeling constrained to interfere, waited in a body upon the Grand Master to ask him to authorise the continuation of the meetings of the committees. The Prince Grand Master after having delayed them to the following day, yielded or appeared to yield to their entreaties, and sent them back with the news to the deputies. Unfortunately, they had reckoned without the certain representative (who alone remained with the Grand Master after the departure of the members of the Council), who came to declare that they had misunderstood the words of the Prince, and that he was charged to tell them that nothing was changed in the decisions of Masonic authority, and that the Assembly could not meet before the time appointed by the decree.

his opinion, and to defend it, conformably with the laws of his country.

The political acts of a Grand Master of the Masonic Order are open to discussion, like those of any other mortal, and can be weighed in the minds of all honest men, with this difference in favour of Masons, that the latter, more than the uninitiated, have an interest in his good name. The honour of their Grand Master should be their honour, and as dear to them as the glory of his commander is to the soldier!

But it is quite another thing when the matter under consideration is the election of a Grand Master. Then nothing that can enlighten the minds of the elector ought to be neglected by the latter. How can we imagine that a public act sufficiently important to attract the attention of all to its author, could be indifferent to those who had charged him to represent them officially? If every public man awakens public interest, the representative awakens in a still more vivid manner the interests of those whom he represents. And when this representative, his powers having expired, comes forward again as a candidate, is it not an absolute rule, wherever there is election or delegation, to render an account of his actions to his constituents? And what is the use of this account rendered if it is not that he may submit his acts to judgment?

But Masonry, they say, excludes politics, places itself above party agitations and state quarrels, and respects all opinions?

Certainly this is what we desire Masonry to be. But who dreams of debasing it from its exalted position but those who, in official reports, and in anonymous pamphlets, have denounced their brethren as promulgating dangerous opinions? Who then, up to the time when these unfortunate productions appeared, shielded under the wing of Masonic power, has ever dreamt, being a Mason, of condemning anyone for his political opinions? Certainly all convictions are equally entitled to respect when they are sincere. But if tolerance is a virtue, indifference is a vice, sometimes even a crime. The man indifferent in politics, the man unprovided with principles, will cry by turns, *Vive le Roi! Vive la Ligue!* and will breathe hot or cold according to circumstances. It is that which is immoral, and it is wise to prevent the manifestation of it. If you see a man turn his cockade, what would he do with your banners when you have chosen him for your chief?

Why do they not see that every action which relates to politics or religion raises a question of moral law, and that no blow is struck against liberty of opinion or faith, by submitting the deeds, whatever they may be, political or religious, to this supreme criterion.

If it was otherwise, we should remove the right of condemning the traitor who sells his country, the coward who deserts the battle-field, the fanatic who kills, the inquisitor who tortures; for these kinds of acts are always covered by politics or religion. We should pardon Ravallac and Torquemada, Saint Bartholomew and the Dragonades, and we should confound the glorious wreck of our armies which invasion found grouped round their colours, ready for death, not for disgrace, with these bands of brigands, who feed the ambition of kings to raise a civil war!

(To be continued.)

## LIGHT.

(Continued from page 24.)

St. Paul, in the Epistle to the Ephesians, says, "Whatsoever makes anything whatsoever clearer to you is light." We speak of a nation or class of people who are refined in their manners, or who are remarkable for their pursuit and study of the arts and sciences, as enlightened as the ancient Greeks and Romans of old, and the French and our own nation in the present day, while ignorant, rude, and barbarous nations are said to be benighted and unenlightened. Light has always formed one of the primary objects of heathen adoration, and its attainment was the end of all the ancient mysteries. "The most early defection to idolatry," says Bryant, "consisted in the adoration of the sun, and the worship of demons styled Baalim." Among the Egyptians Osiris was light, or the sun; this word Osiris, according to Plutarch, signified "Dux et princeps moderator luminum, reliquorum, mens mundi imperatis," the leader, the king or guide, the moderator of the stars and other luminaries, the mind or soul of the world, the governor of nature. This name, and the functions of the sun, were expressed symbolically by a man bearing a sceptre, a coachman with a coach whip, an eye, and a circle. Typhon, the enemy of Osiris, and who ultimately destroyed him, was the representative of darkness. Light was venerated as an emanation from, though often considered identical with, the sun, and in the materialism of the profane religions of antiquity, light and darkness were personified as positive existences, one being the mortal enemy of the other. "What picture more effectual to render man sorrowful than that of the earth when, by the absence of the sun, she finds herself deprived of her attire, of her verdure, of her foliage, and when she offers to our regard only the wreck of plants dried up or turned to putrefaction, of naked trunks, of arid lands without culture, or covered with snow; of rivers overflowed in the fields, or chained in their beds by the ice, or of violent winds that overturn everything? What has become of the happy temperature which the earth enjoyed in the spring and during the summer, that harmony of the elements which was in accord with that of the heavens? that richness, that beauty of the fields loaded with grain and fruits, or enamelled with flowers whose odour perfumed the air, and whose variegated colours presented a spectacle so ravishing? All has disappeared, and the happiness of man has departed with the God who, by his presence, embellished our climes? His retreat has plunged the earth into mourning, from which nothing but his return can free her." Such, doubtless, were the thoughts that occupied the minds of the ancient worshippers of the sun, and caused their souls to be filled with additional love and veneration to his beneficent deity; their minds might also be agitated by the fear that it might one day happen that the sun would abandon them altogether; hence arose their feasts and sacrifices which were offered not only in token of joy and thanksgiving, but also as propitiations to allay his wrath and to keep him constantly with them. In all the ancient systems this reverence for light was predominant. In all the ancient mysteries, the candidate was made to pass through scenes of utter darkness, and at length his trials terminated by his

admission to the sacellum, where he was nearly blinded by the glare of light which burst on his astonished and enraptured gaze. The period the candidate was kept in darkness, varied in different mysteries. The Druids kept the aspirant nine days and nights; at Elusis, it was twenty-seven days and nights; and in the Persian rites of Mithras, fifty days and nights of fasting, solitude, and darkness were required to enable him to gain admittance to the lesser mysteries, after a further probation of at least four years, when, in the words of Virgil, *Æn. vi.*, 636, they came at length to the regions of eternal joy, delightful green retreats, and blessed abodes in groves where happiness abounds. Here the air they breathe is more free and enlarged, and clothes the fields with radiant light; here the happy inhabitants know their own sun and their own stars.

"Hic demum exactis, perfecto munere Divæ,  
Devenere locos lætos, et amœna vireta  
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.  
Largior hic compos æther et humine vestit  
Purpureo; Solemque suum, sua sidera nôrunt."

Up to this period the initiated had been called *mystai* (*Μυσται* from *μυσω* to initiate, from *μυω* to close, to be shut), they were now named *Époptai* (*Ἐποπται* from *ἐφοράω*, to oversee, observe, survey, of the Sun), and this new vision *Autopsia* (*Ἀυτοψία* from *αὐτός* and *ὄφραμαι*, a seeing with ones own eyes, an eye witness). "The Autopsia, or the seeing with their own eyes," says Psellus, is when he who is initiated beholds the divine lights." Thus Darkness appears to have been symbolical of initiation; Light, of the Autopsia, or arriving at the summit of the knowledge confided in the mysteries. Dupuis, speaking of the mysteries says, "They discovered the origin of the soul, its fall to the earth through the spheres and the elements, and its return to the place of its origin; here was the most metaphysical part, and which could not be understood by the generality of the initiated, but of which they gave them the sight by figures and allegorical spectres." This, then, is the meaning of Light as applied by the ancient Heathen philosophers. "Light, says Mr. Duncan, (*Religions of Profane Antiquity*, 186), is a source of positive happiness; without it man could barely exist; and since all religious opinion is based on the ideas of pain and pleasure, and the corresponding sensations of hope and fear, it is not to be wondered if the Heathen revered light. Darkness, on the contrary, by replunging nature, as it were, into a state of nothingness, and depriving man of the pleasureable emotions conveyed through the organ of sight, was ever held in abhorrence, as a source of misery and fear. The two opposite conditions in which man thus found himself placed, occasioned by the enjoyment or the banishment of light, induced him to imagine the existence of two antagonistic principles in nature, to whose dominion he was alternately subject. Light multiplied his enjoyments, and darkness diminished them. The former, accordingly became his friend, the latter his enemy. The words light and good, and darkness and evil, conveyed similar ideas, and became, in sacred language, synonymous terms. But as good and evil were not supposed to flow from one and the same source, no more than light and darkness were supposed to have a common origin, two distinct and independent principles were established, totally different in their nature, of opposite

characters, pursuing a conflicting line of action, and creating antagonistic effects. Such was the origin of this famous dogma, recognised by all the Heathens, and incorporated with all the sacred fables, cosmogonies, and mysteries of antiquity." In the Grecian system of initiation the Hierophant declared that all mankind, except the initiated, were in darkness. In the Persian rites, the divine lights were displayed before the aspirant at the moment of illumination, and he was instructed by the Archimagus, that at the end of the world, the bad should be plunged with Ahoriman into a state of perpetual darkness, whilst the good should ascend with Yazdan, upon a ladder, to a state of eternal light. The Persians consecrated fire, as containing the principle of light, and the Druids worshipped the sun as its eternal source.

Such were the opinions of the ancient heathen world concerning light; turn we now to God's chosen people, the Jews, and let us see what they considered it. In the 1st c. Gen., v. 3, the creation of light is described, which Milton has thus beautifully paraphrased:—

"Let there be light," said God, and forthwith light  
Ethereal, first of things, quintessence pure,  
Sprung from the deep, and from her native East,  
To journey through the airy gloom began,  
To journey through the airy gloom began,  
Sphered in a radiant cloud, for yet the Sun  
Was not; she in a cloudy tabernacle  
Sojourned the while. God saw the light was good,  
And light from darkness by the hemisphere  
Divided; light the day, and darkness night,  
He named. This was the first day, even and morn."

In all the dispensations previous to the coming of the Redeemer, most of the events that happened were typical of something in the future, and many of them had more than one signification; thus we may consider chaos and the creation of light, typical of that chaos of Adam's mind when he "Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood, that all his senses bound," on his expulsion from the garden of Eden; while the introduction of light on the scene, fitly represented the light of hope and joy that filled his soul at the promise of the Redeemer's coming. There are not several religions in the Bible, there is but one alone; but it pleased the Almighty to communicate his gracious purposes towards mankind in different portions, with different degrees of clearness and obscurity, at various times, and in various manners. A light shone through the surrounding darkness, at times dim, again bright, but always sufficient to cheer the hearts and guide the steps of true believers. A deliverer was promised; this promise was renewed to Noah, Abraham (in both a temporal and spiritual sense), and Moses. Under the Mosaic dispensation there is much more light, still there is abundant darkness, yet still the star of promise, which was mercifully fixed in those heavens which sin had covered with darkness, shone with celestial radiance, animating the souls of the faithful and pious, enabling them to live in the fear and love of God, to cultivate holiness and integrity, and to anticipate a final recompense. David, "the man after God's own heart," and Isaiah, who is called "the Gospel Seer," expressly alluded to the Redeemer, as did many others of the Prophets. Thus we behold the progressive development of the Omniscient's gracious purposes, from the existence of

a single star in the moral heavens, till at length we contemplate a glorious daybreak, "and all the horizon round invested with bright rays;" the splendour of the coming sun gilding the clouds of morning with rich lustre and delightful hues. Then the Son of Righteousness himself comes forth, with healing on his wings, filling each humble heart with joy and gladness, and aweing each stubborn soul by his majesty. Then we see clearly the light, the holy light,

"Offspring of heaven first born!  
Or of the Eternal co-eternal beam,  
May I express the unblamed? Since God is light,  
And never but in unapproached light  
Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee,  
Bright effluence of bright essence increate."

—R. B. W. —

(To be continued.)

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### ROSIERUCIAN REFORMATION.

In what sense did the Rosierucians attempt, or intend, to improve the world:—Was it Masonic?—TESTWODD.—  
Judge for yourself from the following:—

"The brethren of the R.C. do neither dream of, hope for, or endeavour, to make any reformation in the world by religion, the conversion of the Jews, or by the policies of enthusiasts which seemingly would be established by scripture, but that they both acknowledge and show themselves lovers of truth and justice.

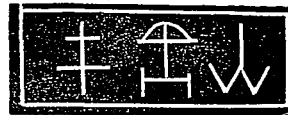
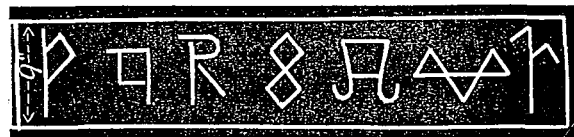
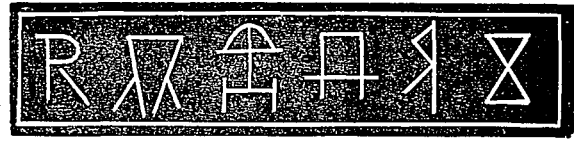
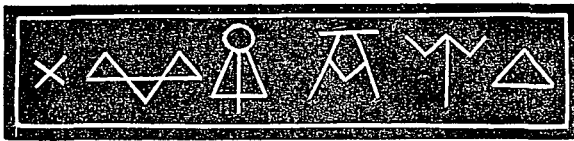
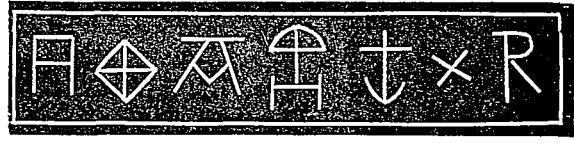
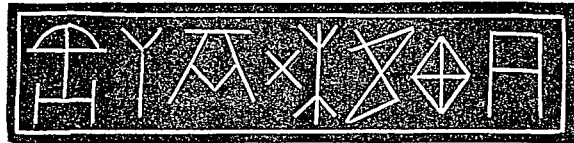
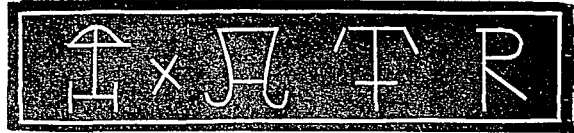
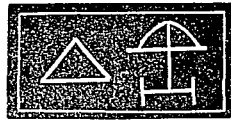
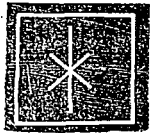
"As that which in the day-time most runs in men's thoughts doth in the night disturb and work upon their fancies, so every man is careful to let no opportunity slip of endeavouring to accomplish his intention; they who set their minds upon riches are very laborious and painful to advance their estates; they who bend their thoughts to change commonwealths, to alter religion, to innovate the arts, very often make use of the most despicable instruments to do their business: from this spring-head hath issued many murmuring streams; such causes have produced many tumults and confusions in commonwealths where men have been acted upon by vain thoughts and foolish dreams as it evidently appears both in the Anabaptists and Enthusiasts: are there not many even in this our age, who being ambitious to be ringleaders in new ways instead of a reformation, have disturbed all order and law? they, forsooth would have religion and learning suit with their fantastical opinions.

"As soon as these had heard of this honorable society they assured themselves that their desires would have an happy issue; for knowing that these brethren were able in learning and riches they doubted not but that they would employ both those talents to cause an universal reformation in the world, they therefore immediately promised to themselves one Religion, Unity, and Concord; but in all these things they were belied and abused; for they did never assert any such things; neither is there any ground of them in their writings.

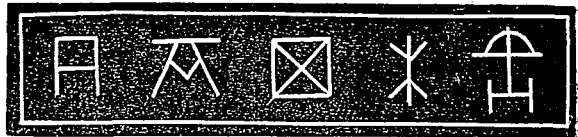
"Out of their books something may be gathered concerning the reformation of the Arts which was endeavoured by the first author about 217 years ago, about Anno Christi 1400, and at that time they had need of a reformation; witness the labour and study of eminent men, who have to good purpose spent their time to promote learning, as Rudolphus Agricola, Erasmus Roterodamus, D. Lutherus, Phillipus Melancthonus, Theop. Paracelsus, Joan. Regiomontanus, Copernicus, with many others: and there is no doubt but the arts may be more increased, their lustre more polished, and many new secrets discovered. But herein religion is not concerned. However the brethren (as all good men ought) count it their duty to pray for and expect such a reformation: but this as God thinks fit. Who can, although he had the power of miracles, convert the obstinate Jews, when the Scripture more confounds them and becomes a stumbling block? Observe how their own writings do disagree; how one thwarts another; and yet they consider not that wherein is concord. As for your Enthusiasts, the

MASONIC FACTS.—MASONS' MARKS ON GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

NAVE A.D. 1089—1100.



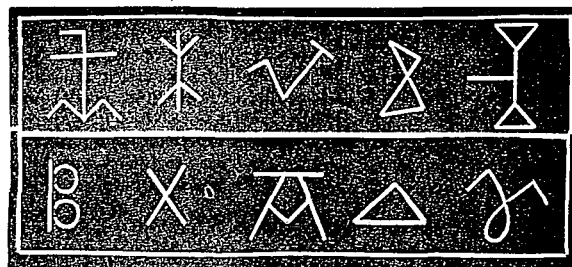
First Norman Pillar from the West End on North Side of Nave.



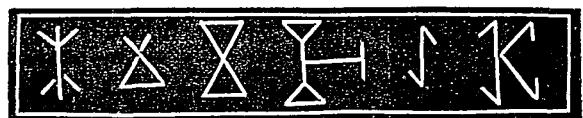
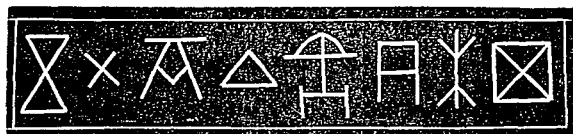
West End of Nave inside. 1420.—1437.



Second Norman Pillar from the West End, on South side of Nave.



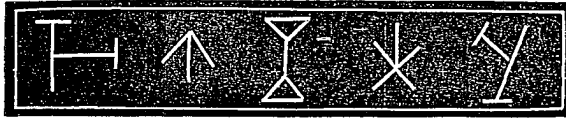
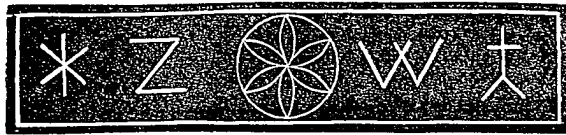
Wall of South Aisle of Nave, 1089—1100; and part, 1307.



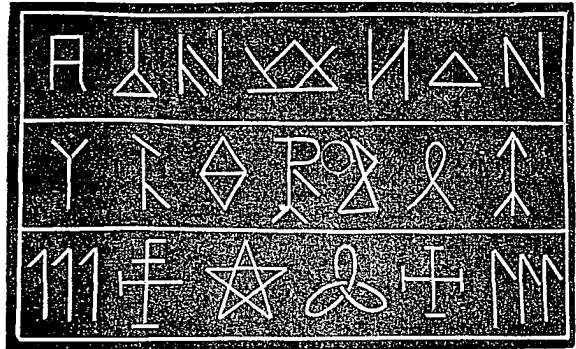
Wall of North Aisle of Nave. 1089—1100



SOUTH TRANSEPT, A.D. 1330.

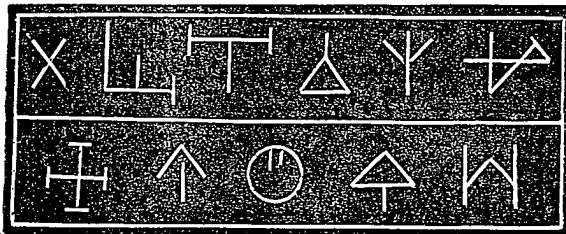


South Wall of Tower on Roof of Transept.

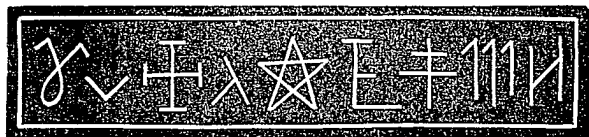


Staircase in South-west Angle of South Transept.

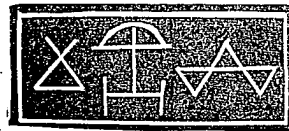
NORTH TRANSEPT, 1368-1373.



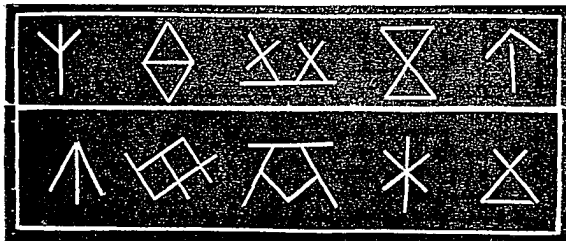
Passage across West Wall of West Transept.



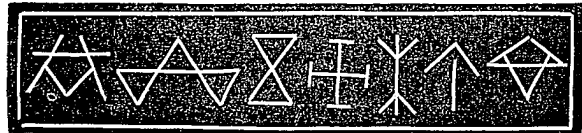
Staircase to Triforium.



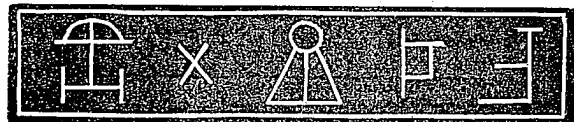
In the Upper Chapel on North Side of South Transept, A.D. 1089-1100.



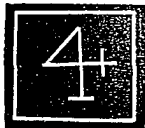
South Triforium of Choir, A.D. 1089-1100.



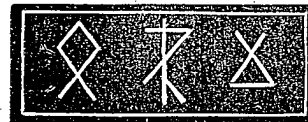
Gallery across South Wall of South Transept.



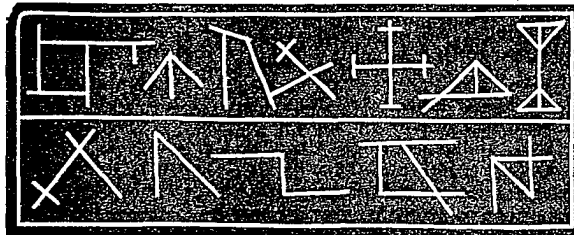
North Triforium of Choir, A.D. 1089-1100.



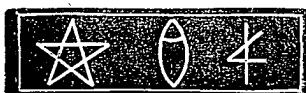
On Newel of Staircase into the Upper Chapel on the South Side of Lady Chapel, 1450-1470.



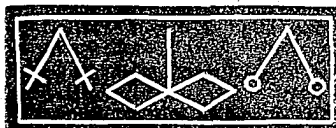
On Newel of Staircase to Chapel on North Side of Lady Chapel 1450-1470.



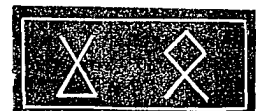
Chapter House, A.D. 1089.



Crypt, A.D. (about) 1089.



North Transept, Exterior, A.D. 1368.



On reredos of Lady Chapel, 1450-1470.

revelations of which they so much boast, are sometimes to sin, but that cannot be from God; do they not dream interpretations on Scripture and when either the Devil doth delude them or they are distracted, they count their condition happy: they acknowledge no superiority, though commanded and allowed in the scriptures. But our brethren have always had one amongst them as chief and governor to whom they are obedient; they pity such persons whom they find cheated and often possessed: lastly as it is impossible to separate heat from fire, so it is as impossible to separate virtue from this society: they bestow their time in duty to God, in diligent search of the scripture, in charity, in healing gratis, in experimenting the hidden secrets of nature and art. They have the true astronomy, the true physics, mathematics, medicine, and chemistry, by which they are able to produce rare and wonderful effects. They are very laborious, frugal, temperate, secret, and true."

The foregoing is extracted from a very valuable MS., formerly in the possession of the celebrated Dr. John Dee.

## Literature.

### REVIEWS.

*Clesson and Woodball's Miscellany*, Nov. and Dec., 1861.  
Bombay and London: Saunders and Otley.

We have now before us the last two numbers of this able and instructive Magazine, which has now reached its third volume, and furnishes a vast amount of interesting information, not confined to the Bombay Presidency, but connected with all matters affecting our Indian empire from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. The recent papers on "Guzerat and the country of the Guicoroar," the "Notes on Kirleh," the brilliant sketch of "Sir John Laurence's career," are deserving of the highest praise; and indeed, both in the matter, and the manner of the getting-up of this *Miscellany*, the enterprising publishers merit the highest commendation. It is entitled to the warmest support both at home and abroad.

#### *Mr. Beeton's Publications.\**

At this season of the year we cannot better commence a notice of the publications of Mr. Beeton than by calling attention to his Christmas Annual, it being just the book for a long winter's evening, when lounging before a good fire. It is full of light and agreeable reading, as specimens of which we will quote the "Princess Rosetta," a "Dog and his Day," and "The Ruby Ring," the latter of which is admirably told, whilst the "Hidden Will" gives us a piece of romance of the good old Radclyffe, or Castle Otranto school, which is sure to be appreciated. Then we have acting charades for the young, condumdrums, &c., without number, and as much attraction as can be well placed in a shilling book. This is the second year's issue, and if we might be allowed to give a piece of advice for the future, it is, that the work, which, by-the-by, is profusely illustrated, should be published in a somewhat smaller form, and with firmer covers, in order that it may be preserved beyond the season, as at all times a welcome friend to wile away an idle half-hour.

We pass from the light and entertaining to again record our opinion that *Beeton's Family Bible*, when completed, will be one of the best ever issued.

All persons know the value of, though all have hitherto not possessed a good Encyclopædia. Indeed, it is as essential in every library, however small; but the price is

S. O. Beeton, Strand.

as a rule, a great bar to possessing, but it is not likely to be so any longer, Beeton's *Dictionary of Useful Information* being just the book wanted, whilst as it is to be completed in twenty-four monthly parts at 1s. each, neither price or length of time presents an obstacle to its being subscribed for.

*Home Pets*, Nos. eight and nine presents somewhat of a misnomer, for however interesting the accounts of hawking and hawking birds may be—the Goshawk, the Ger Falcon, the Merlin, the Sparrow Hawk, the Butcher Bird, &c., can be scarcely deemed home pets of the present day, however, they may have been considered in the merry days of England, when Elizabeth was Queen. But fashions change, and if these birds are not altogether "Home Pets" their natural history will always be interesting, and the descriptions of hawking at home and abroad are spirited and worthy of perusal. The illustrations cannot be excelled.

*The Boy's Own Magazine* pursues the even tenor of its way—always containing plenty of amusement and instruction. "How I won my Spurs," will well illustrate the former element and "Manly Spirit," the latter, Gymnastics, now forming an indispensable portion of the education of every boy.

*The Boy's Own Library* having with its last number concluded the "Wild Sports of the World," we are sure to regret the loss of all its readers, opens a new volume with a semi-romance by Mr. Wm. Dalton, "Phaulcon, or the Ship's Boy who became Prime Minister." Phaulcon is the son of Greek parents, who having lived in style, have been overtaken by misfortune, when our hero, though gently born and nurtured, determines to restore the fortunes of his house, for which purpose he becomes a ship's boy on board of an English vessel, which he saves from destruction by some treacherous Malays. At first fortune appears to smile upon him, but he has also, as even the first number informs us, his hardships to go through from the title, there can be no doubt all comes right at last. It is just a book of stirring adventure to take the fancy of a boy, whilst we doubt not the subscribers' sisters will feel equal interest in the fortune of Phaulcon. The coloured engraving of Phaulcon musing whilst looking over the sea, rendered beautiful by an eastern sun, is excellent—and so, by the bye, is the engraved portrait of the author—but we must confess that we think the less authors illustrate their work by their own portraits the better.

From the amusing we pass again to the instructive *Beeton's Garden Management*, the present number treating on the laying out and furnishing of gardens, upon which points the editor appears more fully informed than we can pretend to be.

If we have left the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* to the last, it is out of no disrespect to those ornaments of society to whom it is addressed, but because we have so often recommended it to notice that all we could now say would be ditto to our former observations. The number for January, in addition to its usual literary contents, presents its readers with a well-executed steel plate of the fashions, a large Berlin pattern for flowers, a sheet of embroidery and other patterns, and a pattern for a plain body of a lady's dress. If it be true that the Evil One always finds some mischief for idle fingers to do, we are sure he can be no friend to this publication, for the fingers which busy themselves in carrying out the numerous directions for work it gives can never be idle, and should they be disposed for a little leisure at any time, they have only to lay down the scissors and the needle and pick up the magazine, to afford their owners such an abundance of amusement and instruction—the articles on botany are worth all the money—that their minds are not likely to roam into mischief, even if so inclined. Every father of a family should, therefore, present his daughters with a copy of the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*.



## NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

*London Society*, which has been announced for some time, makes its first appearance with the other monthlies for February. From the long list of articles in the advertisements we may expect great variety of light literature. The names of authors are not announced, but we understand Dr. Kinkel will contribute a paper "Why Germany glories in the memory of Schiller." It will contain ninety-six pages of letter press and five whole page illustrations on toned paper.

The Garrick Club are about to erect a new mansion, having long ago outgrown their present quarters. The site, we are informed is on the south-west side of the new street leading from King-street to Long-acre.

The exhibition of early printed books, which took place at the Society of Antiquaries on the 12th of last month, and excited considerable interest from the rare works that were brought together, was re-opened on the 9th instant. Among the exhibitors were Her Majesty the Queen, Mr. Tite, one of the Vice-presidents of the Society, M. Libri, Mr. Glade, Mr. F. Fry,—the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge;—the Marquis of Bristol, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor; Mr. Boone, Mr. Lilly, Mr. H. Stevens, and the Rev. J. F. Russell;—each of whom sent the choicest works from their libraries.

The most magnificent book of the present season has undoubtedly been produced by Smith, Elder, & Co., under the title of *Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia*. It is indeed a marvel of Typographic and illustrative art. The fact that the book contains one hundred Stereoscopic views will give some idea of the enterprise. There are also a great number of beautiful wood-cuts, and the letter-press itself will not easily be surpassed. The work is superbly bound in cinnabar and gold, of appropriate design. The volume is accompanied with a folding stereoscope for examining the views.

*The Popular Science Review* is a new work of much merit. There is no better proof or the rapid spread of scientific studies in every class of the community than the number and popularity of the scientific periodicals at present in existence. *The Popular Science Review* bids fair to take high rank among these. Professor Ansted, Mr. Gosse, Dr. Lankester, Mr. J. E. Sowerby, and Mr. G. H. Lewes, are among the contributors.

An *Index to "In Memoriam"* has been published. Admirers of this, the best of Tennyson's works, will hail it with pleasure. The references are made to sonnets and stanzas, so that the index is applicable to any edition of the work.

It has we believe, been finally decided to raise a monument in the metropolis to the honoured memory of the late Prince Consort. On this subject the *Critic* says:—"It will fairly put us upon our trial in sculptural art, and it is to be hoped this time, at any rate, competition will produce a design that will entirely realise the expectations of the nation, and merit the fullest approval of those who are admitted to be authorities in art. We have no misgiving upon the subject, provided the design and the execution are left without interference to the sculptor who may be deemed capable of the great work and equal to the occasion. That such a man is to be found amongst us, even though the monument to the Great Duke has not yet been raised, is our firm opinion. But the precise kind of monument is a question which may fairly occupy a committee of taste, and it will, of course, depend much upon the amount subscribed. In such a case, however, unquestionably the Government would not allow a noble and grand design to be pared down to dimensions to be measured by the subscriptions. This would be an ineffable meanness which the nation would be the first to cry out against. The Society of Arts contributes 1000 guineas, and it is said the subscriptions already amount to between £10,000, and £12,000, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor."

The Installation of the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, took place at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, on the 17th inst. The members of the Senate who attended the installation, met at the Burlington Hotel before proceeding to the Duke's residence.

A Crystal Palace has been proposed for Paris. The site named is the Bois de Boulogne. Amongst the directors of the Company are Mr. Farquhar, one of the greatest shareholders in our own Palace, Sir Joseph Paxton, architect, and Mr. Brassey contractor.

Mr. Samuel Sharpe, author of *The History of Ancient Egypt*, has in the press, *A description of the Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum*, illustrated with numerous engravings. It will be published by Mr. J. R. Smith, Soho Square.

Tait's Magazine seems coming to a lingering death. It lately issued three lapsed numbers under one cover, and the January number, at the present writing, has not made its appearance. No doubt the vast circulation of the shilling monthlies have made great encroachments upon its subscription list.

The Roman Catholics are about to start a large shilling monthly to be called *the Correspondent*. Cardinal Wiseman is announced as among the contributors.

The newsvenders of London, are about to memorialise the Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the present condition of their trade.

The *London Review* mentions that the order of St. Maurice has been recently conferred by the King of Italy on Mr. Thomas A. Trollope, son of the authoress of "Widow Barnaby," and brother to the author of "Framley Parsonage," who is well known in Italy as the writer of "Felippo Stozzi," "Tuscany in '49 and '59," and "A Decade of Italian Women," &c. Mrs. Trollope is now of great age, and still resides at Florence, which city also contains the Consul of Spezzia, Mr. Charles Lever, the author of "Charles O'Malley," and the new novel soon to be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## BRO. CREW.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have recently visited the Girl's School with some friends, and I need scarcely say that it afforded so much pleasure, as there can be few institutions of the kind which are more entirely gratifying in all their arrangements and results. My thoughts frequently recurred to one, who, by his universal labour and active zeal must ever be associated with recollections of the charities, and I feel sure that all will agree with me that a portrait of Bro. Francis Crew, corresponding with that of the late Matron should be purchased by subscription. I would suggest that a committee should be formed to consider this object, adding, that there is now at the residence of Bro. Green, in Upper Gower-street, an admirable likeness of Bro. Crew. This portrait was universally recognised and admired a few years since in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, and I believe, that Bro. Green would either sell or copy it, and, being on intimate terms, he would have the advantage of frequently seeing his old friend, who, I am happy to say is much improved in health and looks remarkably well.

I remain, dear Sir and Bro., yours fraternally,  
R. WARNER WHEELER, V. P.  
United University Club,  
Jan. 21st, 1862.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

We beg to remind our brethren that the festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows under the presidency of the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M., takes place on Wednesday next, when we hope to see a numerous muster, and a heavy list of subscriptions.

At the Lodge of Benevolence on Wednesday twelve petitioners were relieved with various sums amounting to £146.

Bro. Elisha D. Cooke is at present in the States of New York, delivering lectures to lodges from his foreign notes of Masonry.

Bro. Rob. Morris is about to commence a series of papers, in "The Voice" under the head of "Sixteen years a Freemason."

### THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

A Quarterly Court of the Boys School was held on Monday, Bro. Jno. Symonds V.P. in the chair.

The minutes of the various Committees having been read, a sum of £600 was voted to enable the House Committee to carry out some necessary alterations in the lavatories, and other parts of the establishment.

It was resolved that all brethren subscribing 50 guineas to the school in sums of not less than five guineas should be Vice Presidents of the Institution, a similar resolution having been previously carried in the Girls' School.

It was also resolved that a child, otherwise eligible for the advantages of the Institution, might be presented by a donation of 120 guineas, and that presentations for the life of the donor might be had for 250 guineas.

The proposition to create presentations in perpetuity was adjourned for further consideration.

### THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A Special General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of this School was also held on Monday, Bro. Udall, V.P., presiding, when similar resolutions to those carried at the meeting of the Boys' School with regard to presentations were adopted.

We regret to observe that so much apathy exists amongst the Governors and Subscribers, that on the consideration of such important questions, there were scarcely a dozen brethren present.

### METROPOLITAN.

ALBION LODGE (No. 9).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, January 7, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Bro. Young, W.M., presided. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, Bro. Perkins was passed to the second degree. The W.M. then resigned the chair to Bro. Rackstraw, who proceeded in due form to install Bro. Abbott, the W.M. elect, as W.M. for the ensuing year. The W.M. then appointed his officers:—Bros. Ware, S.W.; Considine, J.W.; Poulton, S.D.; Stevens, J.D.; Willey, I.G.; Rackstraw, Secretary; Lee, Treasurer; and Smith, Tyler. Bro. Willey undertook to represent the lodge as Steward at the Festival for the Girl's School. The lodge was then closed and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. After the cloth had been removed and the routine toasts given, Bro. Young, P.M., proposed "The

Health of the W.M.," to which he responded in a short but pithy speech. "The health of the P.M.'s" was next given and responded by Bro. Young. Bro. Lee proposed "The Masonic Charities," which was acknowledged by Bro. Smith, P.G. Pursuant. There was some good singing by Bros. Banks, Cheeswright, Champion, and Coste, and the brethren adjourned after spending a very pleasant evening, at 11 o'clock.

GLOBE LODGE (No. 23).—This old established lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday the 16th of January. The members present were T. A. Adams, G. Purst. W.M.; J. R. Haig, J. Bennett, W. Watson, G. S. Brandon, and M. T. Humphrey, P.M.'s; F. J. Hill, S.W.; R. M. Smith, J.W.; A. H. Hewlett, P.M. and Treas.; Matthew Cooke, Sec.; R. Gibbons, S.D.; G. Smith, J.D.; L. D. Phillips, I.G.; Bro. Alley, States, Burton, Butler, Kirby, P. D. Collins, Page, King, Clements, and W. Watkins. The visitors were Bros. W. Blackburn, 1044; Cronin, 281; Abraham, W.M. and R. P. Noah, of 223; Gladwin, 25; Wingham, 390; Exall, 169; G. T. Carter, 536; G. T. Clarke, W.M. 1136; and R. B. Williams, 183. The lodge met in the Temple, and the W.M. proceeded to pass one brother, and raised another. Mr. Karn and Mr. Baker, two gentlemen of his own proposing, were then initiated, after which Bro. T. A. Adams installed the S.W., Bro. F. J. Hill, as W.M., and the new Master initiated Messrs. Lejeune and Jonathan Brandon. The officers appointed for the ensuing year were: R. M. Smith, S.W.; Gibbons, J.W.; Hewlett, Treas. re-invested; Matthew Cooke, Sec. re-invested; Geo. Smith, S.D.; Phillips, J.D.; Page, I.G.; P. D. Collins, Dir. of Cers.; Watson, Steward; and Crawley, Tyler, re-invested. Five guineas were voted to the Watson Testimonial Fund, two guineas for Bro. Dancock, and a subscription made for an American petitioner for relief; after which the lodge was adjourned, and the brethren proceeded to a banquet, at which everyone was pleased, and the prosperity of the lodge undeniably established.

ST. JAMES'S UNION LODGE (No. 211).—This lodge met on the 14th of January at the Freemasons' Tavern, where a very large number of its members assembled. The visitors were Bros. Watson, Barnshaw, Binckes, Joseph Taylor, Queely, Gladwin, Allen, McEntire, Macdona No. 100 I.C., and Bro. Kühn. After two gentlemen had been initiated, Bro. Jackson, the retiring W.M., most ably installed his successor, Bro. Simpson, who invested his officers as follows: Bros. Francis, S.W.; Sedgwick, J.W.; John Gurton, re-invested Treas.; Stacey, Sec.; Robinson, S.D.; Miles, J.D.; Scott, I.G.; Davis, Steward; Hartley, D.C.; and Crawley, re-invested Tyler. The charges to the Master were very neatly given by Bro. Jackson, those to the Wardens by Bro. Stacey, and that to the brethren by Bro. John Gurton. The W.M., addressing Bro. Jackson, said—At the previous meeting a sum of eight guineas was voted for a P.M.'s jewel; that jewel was in the lodge then, and he wished Bro. Jackson many years of health and happiness to wear it.—Bro. JACKSON tendered his very sincere thanks for the handsome compliment the lodge had paid him in awarding him that jewel.—The S.W., Bro. FRANCIS, rose and said he had a present before him which he hoped the lodge would accept. He was sure that every member would endorse his statement—that to Bro. John Gurton they owed the stability and respectability of the lodge. (Cheers.) During his Mastership the lodge had prospered wonderfully, and all Bro. Gurton's advantages, and he had many, had been brought to bear for the benefit of the lodge. He could not speak of his own work, nor did he conceive he had done him such justice as he could have wished, but if the lodge would do him the favour to accept the portrait he had painted of their excellent Treasurer, it would be a gratifying memorial to them all, and afford a great deal of pleasure to himself. (Cheers.) [The portrait, which is an excellent full-length likeness of Bro. John Gurton, was then uncovered, and elicited universal commendation for its faithfulness to the original and as a work of art. The St. James's Union Lodge may be congratulated on having such a gift which may be treated as the nucleus for a regular series of those P.M.'s who have done service to the lodge, and which could not have been more appropriately begun, Bro. John Gurton being so universally respected and esteemed.]—The W.M. said that Bro. Francis had presented them with a picture of Bro. John Gurton, and no doubt the lodge would accept it with pleasure.—Bro. JACKSON proposed a vote of thanks to the donor, to be entered on the minutes, in a very flattering and highly judicious manner. The lodge was afterwards closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet.

## PROVINCIAL.

## CHESHIRE.

## FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

CHESTER.—*Cestrian Lodge* (No. 615).—This festival was celebrated at the Royal Hotel, Chester, on Friday, January 3rd, on which occasion there was a large and influential muster of the craft to meet, as was announced and expected, their much revered and esteemed Prov. G.M., the Lord Viscount Combermere, who had himself fixed the day of celebration, and expressed his intention of presiding. Much regret and disappointment was felt by the brethren on finding that his Lordship was prevented from fulfilling his intentions, by a sudden attack of gout; he was, however, most ably represented by the Hon. Col. Cotton, his lordship's son, D.Prov.G.M., who occupied the throne in lodge, and the chair at the banquet, in a highly efficient manner. Among those present we noticed at the cross table Bros. the Right Hon. the Lord De Tabley, R.W. P.S.G.W. of England; E. G. Willoughby, Prov.S.G.W.; H. Balley, Prov. S.G.D.; W. Balley, P.Prov.J.G.D.; Chas. Dutton, P.Prov. S.G.D.; W. B. Garnett, Prov.G. Chap.; Thos. Truss, Prov.G. Sup. of Works; John Twiss, Prov. G. Org.; Walter Butler, W.M.; E. Cuzner, S.W.; H. Platt, J.W.; J. D. Weaver, P.J.G.D.; R. M. Pigot, P.M.; John Trevor, (R.W., the Mayor of Chester); Samuel Brown, P.M., and Director of the Ceremonies; Thos. Wilcock, J.D.; E. Minchull, Treas.; Hugh Roberts, I.G.; and Bros. James Goodier, John Huxley, W. Oaks, W. Edwards, John Catheral, W. Hogsore, 1161, Cambridge; G. Felton, P.M. 1057, North Wales; J. Morgan, S.D.; Rev. R. J. Roberts, Chap.; Robt. Farrant, W.M. 1057, North Wales and Salop; Thos. Burghall, W.M. 1023, Independence, Chester; John Parks, 1023; H. Sherlock, P.M. 35; W. H. Reese, P.Prov.G.S.W. Warwickshire, &c. Previous to the W.M. appointing the Officers for the ensuing year, Bro. S. Brown, addressed his Worship by stating that, having filled the offices of Treas. and Sec., for the last twenty-five years, and never absent from his duties in lodge but once during that period, he begged to decline taking office again in consequence of ill-health, and his time of life, being upwards of seventy years of age, but should be happy to render his services, if health permitted, whenever they were required. The W.M. paid a well merited compliment to Bro. Brown, for his long and faithful services. The officers were then appointed, and soon after the lodge adjourned to refreshment, and proceeded to the banquet room, and sat down to a sumptuous banquet got up in Bro. McGregor's usual style. On the removal of the cloth, "Non Nobis" was performed by the professional brethren present, assisted by Messrs. Tuke and Waite of Chester Cathedral, Bro. Twiss, Prov.G. Org., presiding at the Piano with his accustomed ability; then followed the loyal and Masonic toasts, interspersed with songs and glees, a most delightful evening being spent. The R.W. D.Prov.G.M. having retired, the lodge was finally closed with the usual ceremonies.

## DORSETSHIRE.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY.

A Provincial Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday, 15 inst. in the Masonic Hall, Dorchester, for the purpose of adopting an address of condolence with her Majesty on the lamented death of the Prince Consort, the following summons to that effect having been issued to the members.

"United Fraternity of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of England.—Province of Dorset.

"The Right Worshipful Bro. Joseph Gundry, Esq., Prov.G.M.  
"W. Sir and Brother,—I am commanded by the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master to request your attendance, together with your Wardens and Past Masters, in full Masonic costume, at an especial Provincial Grand Lodge, to be holden for this province at the Masonic Hall, Dorchester, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January instant, at two o'clock p.m. punctually, 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.

"By command of the M.W. Joseph Gundry, P.G.M.,  
"THOMAS COOMBS, P.G.S."

There were among the Provincial Officers present—Bros. Joseph Gundry, Prov.G.M.; Rev. Thomas Pearce, D.Prov.G.M.; R. Phelps, Prov.S.G.W.; John Bosworth, Prov.J.G.W.; Rev.

John Kingston, Prov.G.Chap.; Thomas Coombs, Prov.G. Sec.; T. C. W. Saunders, Prov.S.G.D.; George Frampton, Prov. J.G.D.; John Bugden, Prov.G.Sup.W.; S. Pettet, Prov.G.S.B.; Joseph Maunders, Prov.G.D.C.; Thomas Patch, Prov.G. Org.; R. Besant, and Thomas Chick, Prov.G. Stewards. The attendance of Past Masters and Past Grand Officers also included J. Jacob, P.Prov.J.G.W.; James H. Boyd, P.Prov.D.C.; Frederick Cosens, P.Prov.J.G.W.; G. R. Crickmay, P.Prov. S.G.W.; J. H. Harper, P.Prov.J.G.W.; G. J. G. Gregory, W.M. 605; R. H. Shout, P.M. 605; Geo. K. Stanton, S.W. 605; B. J. Kerridge, 694; William Lowe, J.W. 649, &c. The Lodge having been opened in ample form, the subjoined address was approved, and ordered to be engrossed on vellum, and afterwards to be signed by the Prov.G.M. and the D.Prov.G.M., prior to being transmitted to the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. of England, for presentation to the Queen:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most devoted and faithful subjects, the Provincial Grand Master, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Officers and Brethren, of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Dorset, of the United Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of England, with all humility and respect, approach your Royal presence, and on our own behalf, and on that of the Brethren of this Province, we beg leave to offer our heartfelt and sincere condolence with your Majesty on the sad bereavement with which it has pleased the Most High in His inscrutable wisdom to afflict your Majesty, by removing your Royal Consort from the scene of those earthly labours, wherein he had so long and earnestly toiled for the welfare and benefit of your Majesty's subjects of every grade and station, with that amount of energy, perseverance, and zeal which has endeared him to all classes, and has left an illustrious example of a high and noble discharge of duty, which will be remembered amongst all nations through every succeeding generation as one of the bright lights of our history. With the most deep and sincere affection, Madam, to your gracious Person, we offer up our fervent prayers to the Almighty Disposer of human events, that He will be pleased to sustain your Majesty and your Royal children under this deep and trying affliction, and that He will prolong your Majesty's life,—granting you, in health and happiness, long to reign for the continued welfare and prosperity of your loyal, affectionate, and faithful people."

## ISLE OF WIGHT.

NEWPORT.—*Albany Lodge* (No. 176).—On Monday, the 13th, the brethren met at their Masonic Hall, Lngley-street, at four o'clock p.m., for the purpose of installing, for the ensuing year, Bro. Captain William Whicheote Manners, W.M. elect. This lodge would have been held according to ancient custom on the 27th of December, the Festival of St. John, but owing to the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Worshipful Master, Bro. Capt. Gilbert Howard Saunders, and his brethren, with deepest sympathy and devoted loyalty, postponed the installation until Monday, the 13th, when the ancient and impressive ceremony was worked by Bro. William Williams, P.M., the Father of the Lodge, whose love for Freemasonry seems to strengthen as time passes away, and secures to him the respect of all who know him. The newly installed Master, Bro. Manners, invested the following brethren as officers for the year:—Capt. G. H. Sanders, I.P.M.; James Read, S.W., late J.W.; Francis Alabone, J.W., late Sec.; Rev. Allan Wallace, P.M., Chap.; George Wyatt, P.M., Treas.; Chas. Alleè, Sec.; Dr. E. P. Wilkins, S.D.; W. R. Yelf, J.D.; W. T. Stratton, Supt. of Works; William Williams, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; Robert Stratton, Org.; Quarter-Master Sergeant M. D'Esterre, I.G.; Capt. W. Stewart Graham, and J. K. M. Pomeroy, Stewards; Henry Dashwood, Tyler. The ceremony concluded with a short address by Past Master George Wyatt. After which the W.M. closed the lodge, and the brethren adjourned to the Bugle Hotel, where the Messrs. Mew had catered with their usual style of excellence. Twenty-eight sat down to banquet. On the removal of the cloth, and the duties of the Chaplain having been performed, the Worshipful Master proceeded with the toasts, introducing the "Health of our beloved Queen," as the daughter of a Freemason. In this time of her sad bereavement, he felt sure that none of her subjects would more deeply sympathise with her in lamenting the loss of the good Prince Albert, her Majesty's late loving Consort, than her loyal and devoted subjects, the body of Freemasons, and on this occasion the W.M.

requested the brethren to accompany this toast with muffled honours. The W.M. next introduced the name of the Earl of Zetland, one who had been called to fill the high honorary office of the ruler of the Craft for so many years in succession, and who had dignified that position by faithfully discharging the duties of that high office with impartiality, and much benefit to the Order over which his lordship presided. The Earl of Zetland was indeed entitled to be held in the highest esteem, and to have the heartfelt gratitude and best wishes for his continuing in good health from every member of the Craft. The toast was enthusiastically responded to, and followed by that of The Deputy Grand Master, Earl de Grey and Ripon." "The Grand Officers," coupled with the name of Bro. Hyde Pullen, D.Prov.G.M. Isle of Wight, Grand Sword Bearer (Bro. Pullen's duties in London prevented his being present). In proposing "The Health of the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Thomas Willis Fleming," the W.M. remarked that Bro. Fleming was a man whose keen perception, and knowledge of the laws of Freemasonry would enable him to steer through any temporary difficulty which might arise, or call for his decision, during his rule over the province of the Isle of Wight. Bro. Fleming's impartial conduct and kind rule over them entitled him to their cordial support and hearty good wishes for his health—(three times three.)—Bro. W. BARON MEW being in possession of the gavel, called on the brethren to charge their columns, for the toast he had permission to propose was one, at that particular time, which every Englishman, and especially the Freemasons, would delight to honour, for no body of men were more loyal or more desirous for the peace and good order of society than the members of the Craft. At the same time, none could more freely come forward to evince the allegiance due to the sovereign of their native land, and although they as Freemasons were a peaceful society, yet to maintain that peace so much desired, and to secure the privileges of Constitutional rights, so dear to the heart of every Englishman, then they must have, as far as human agency was concerned, an effective army and navy, and as the militia and volunteers formed a nucleus which could be relied upon for recruiting the sister services, or rendering effectual assistance in time of need or invasion, and although he would not presume to say that the militia or volunteers were on a par with the disciplined and trained men of the army and navy, yet he dare affirm that should their friends over the water, whether far off or near, give occasion, that the militia and volunteers of England would not prove to be wanting in pluck, or be deemed unworthy to stand side by side with the "Red" or the "Blue," when fighting for the common cause, the maintenance of England's unsullied honour, and her protection against any aggressor. He would therefore propose the toast "The Army, the Navy, the Militia, and Volunteers."—Capt. G. H. SANDERS (a Crimean hero) acknowledged the toast on behalf of the Army.—Capt. W. W. MANNERS, *I.W.M.*, on behalf of the militia; and Capt. W. S. GRAHAM (late of the Bengal Cavalry) on behalf of the volunteers.—The W.M. next proposed "The Health of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and the Officers of the Province." He was sorry not to have the pleasure of Bro. Hyde Pullen's company on the present occasion, but in his absence they would not fail to do honour to one who so devotedly carried out the principles of Freemasonry, and who, on all occasions, proved to be a ready aid, either by advising or rendering assistance in the working of the lodges under his supervision—more especially for his promoting the Charitable Institutions of the Order.—The PROV. GRAND TREASURER, (Bro. W. W. Way) returned thanks on behalf of Bro. Pullen and the Grand Officers.—The gavel being placed in the hands of P.M. GEORGE WYATT, he requested the brethren to fill a bumper. The toast he was about to propose he felt sure every one present would most cordially join with him in giving due honour—it was the health of one who, as a man and a gentleman, had fulfilled the duties of the chair of their lodge for the past year—(three times three.)—Bro. Capt. SANDERS begged the brethren to accept his best thanks for the very kind manner in which his health had been proposed and received. When elected to preside over the Albany Lodge, he had resolved to do the duties of that office to the best of his ability; and now—being as it were on the retired list, his year of Mastership having passed away—he would most sincerely thank the Past Masters and Officers for the kind assistance rendered him on all occasions during that period of time; and although they had had a somewhat painful duty to perform, yet he could not but hope that eventually it would work healthily for the lodge, and now that he was on his leg, for having lost one he could not so readily

get up and down as his brethren with two legs (Bro. Sanders lost his leg in the Crimea), he would embrace the opportunity to propose "The Health of his friend Capt. Manners, his successor to the chair of the Albany Lodge," who had also succeeded him in the chair of the Senior Warden, and might the G.A.O.T.U. bless him with health, long life, and happiness, and a prosperous year of office—(three times three.)—Bro. MANNERS most sincerely thanked Bro. Sanders and the brethren for their kind expression of feeling towards him, and trusted he should have the kind support of the Past Masters and brethren during his term of office. He would now especially thank them for their kind attendance that day, and would propose "The Health of the Past Masters and Officers," coupling the name of the Installing Master, Bro. William Williams, the Father of the lodge—(heartily responded to.)—Bro. WILLIAMS, on behalf of himself and brother Past Masters and Officers, in gratefully acknowledging the compliment, stated that he had now been a member of the Albany Lodge for upwards of thirty years, and although Past Master Poore was a Freemason of near fifty years standing, yet he was junior to himself as a member of the Albany Lodge; but he might say with truth, the most regular attendant at Lodge 176, he not having absented himself from a single meeting for seventeen years, except in cases of illness. For himself, Past Masters, and officers he could assure the W.M. that they would do all in their power to assist him in his lodge duties, and if the Master carried on the working of the lodge as he had commenced that day, he would prove himself to be an efficient ruler in the Craft. In conclusion he would congratulate the brethren upon having a young brother amongst them who bid fair to be a most expert and promising Mason; he alluded to Bro. Alleè, their newly-appointed Secretary, and he (Bro. Williams) trusted that other young Masons would emulate his example. It was always a great pleasure to Past Masters to impart knowledge to a good Freemason, and to see the younger brethren making themselves proficient in the workings of the Craft.—The health of the Chaplain, the Visiting Brethren, &c., followed. Many excellent songs were sung between the toasts by Bros. Yelf, who presided at the piano-forte, F. Moor, Trueman, W.M. 809, Young, 30 Regt., Capt. Graham, and other brethren, God Save the Queen terminating a most pleasantly-spent evening. The alms collected at table amounted to three pounds ten shillings.

#### LANCASHIRE (EAST.)

BLACKBURN.—*Lodge of Perseverance* (No. 432.)—The first regular lodge meeting after the installation of the W.M., was held on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., at the Old Bull Hotel, on which occasion there was a very large muster of the brethren. Bro. Chas. Tiplady, W.M., having opened the lodge in the first degree, read several communications from Grand Lodge, and then called upon P.M. Bro. Ball, to perform the ceremony of initiation, when the Rev. Charles Hughes, incumbent of Toekholes, was duly admitted a brother of the Order. Bro. Thos. Clough, P.M. and P.Prov. G. Reg. East Lancashire, then proceeded to initiate Mr. W. W. Tattersall, and in both instances the ceremony was performed with beautiful solemnity and almost faultless precision. Some further business having been transacted, the lodge was closed in due form and with solemn prayer. The brethren afterwards adjourned for refreshment, when a very sumptuous repast was served up by the host, Bro. Bolton, to which ample justice was done. The brethren then spent a very comfortable hour in social converse, intermixed with the usual Masonic and loyal toasts, and enhanced by some excellent singing. A long impromptu by Bro. Brierly was the source of much merriment, being an amusing parody on the avocations and accomplishments of the various brethren present, and at the conclusion was loudly applauded. On the health of the newly initiated Brethren being proposed by the W.M., Bro. the Rev. Charles Hughes responded in a feeling and affectionate speech, in the course of which he remarked that he had been led to seek admission into the honourable fraternity by the peculiar position which he occupied, as a successor to the late Rev. Gilmour Robinson, a Mason of great celebrity and a clergyman and gentleman, whose good deeds remained to this day. Go into what part he might in the parish where he now ministered, he found the memory of that lamented brother deeply revered. It should be known that the little wealth he left behind him was all bequeathed to the industrious poor of the township

over which he had spiritual oversight for many years. He hoped in becoming a Freemason he should be enabled to tread in the footsteps of his esteemed predecessor, and adorn with becoming demeanour one of the essential principles of Masonry—charity. After a few remarks from the W.M. and others, the brethren separated in a spirit of cordiality and love. We must not omit to notice that the brethren were highly pleased and instructed by the sensible and judicious remarks of Bro. Richardson of Leeds, who responded to the toasts of "the Visiting Brethren." Bro. R. expressed much satisfaction with the order of business, style of working, and mutual good feeling existing among the brethren of the Lodge of Perseverance.

**BOLTON.**—*Lodge of Antiquity* (No. 170).—This lodge met at the Bull's Head Inn, on the 8th of January, for the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Evangelist. The lodge was opened in form by the W.M., and a full complement of officers. The visitors present were Bros. John Tunnah, Prov. G. Sec. for East Lancashire; Varley, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Isherwood, W.M. 44; Robinson, M.D., S.W. of 44; and Nicholson, from West Yorkshire. The minutes of the previous lodge meeting were read and confirmed, after which the W.M. vacated the chair, which was taken by Bro. Tunnah, P.M., and Prov. G.S. The lodge being opened in the second degree, the W.M. elect, Bro. Thomas Glaister, was duly presented by Bro. Mitchell, P.M. and P. Prov. G.S.B., when Bro. Tunnah proceeded to install him in a most emphatic manner, as W.M. of the lodge. Bro. Wm. Dawson, P.M. and Prov. G. Treas., proclaimed the new W.M., and delivered a very appropriate address to the W.M., Wardens, and brethren. The immediate P.M., Bro. J. S. Scowcroft, was then requested to leave the lodge room, when the brethren unanimously voted him a silver P.M.'s jewel. On Bro. Scowcroft re-entering the lodge, Bro. R. Mitchell, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.B., and Dir. of Cers. of the lodge, informed him that the members of the lodge had unanimously voted him a silver Past Master's Jewel, and that it was a pleasing duty to present him with such a token of respect and esteem for the very efficient manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of W.M. during his year of office, he having attended both to the lodge and the instruction class regularly, and also to the kind and brotherly behaviour, both to the officers and brethren. They considered he had done his duty well, and hoped he might have health and long life, and that the jewel would long grace his breast in the lodge.—Bro. Scowcroft, P.M., thanked the officers and brethren in a very feeling manner, for the high compliment conferred on him by presenting him with the jewel, and should ever value it as a token of respect and esteem, and if the brethren considered he had done his duty he was highly gratified, and felt himself repaid. If he was spared, he hoped to meet each brother as regularly as heretofore. The lodge then adjourned from labour to refreshment, when the brethren sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided by the worthy host and hostess. After the cloth was withdrawn, the W.M. proceeded with the usual toasts. The first toast was "The Queen," which was received as Masons usually receive it. The next toast the W.M. stated that he regretted having to leave out one portion of it, as since the last meeting they had suffered a great national loss in the death of the Prince Consort, he then gave "Albert, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," after which came "The M.W.G.M. of England," and the "D.G.M. of England," which were received with Masonic honours. The W.M. then requested Bro. R. Mitchell, P.M. and Dir. of Cers. to give the next toast, which was "Stephen Blair, Esq., R.W. Prov. G.M. of East Lancashire." Bro. Mitchell said he had great pleasure in proposing the toast entrusted to him, and although it had been often proposed in the lodge, it had as often been enthusiastically received; he was sure the brethren would not be wanting in respect on the present occasion, as their respected Prov. G.M. had intended being present, but from prior engagements was prevented; he was so well known, both as a private gentleman and a Mason, and being a fellow-townsmen, it was unnecessary to attempt to eulogise his character; he had risen after a service of years to his present exalted position, and he had throughout those years of experience, seen the requirements of the province, and had taken advantage of times and circumstances, and, with the assistance of the officers and brethren of the province, to introduce and develop measures for the welfare of the province generally. The establishment of a Benevolent and Annuity Fund was one most deserving of mention, for the benefits poor brethren had derived from it was well known; also an organised system for supporting the London Benevolent and

Annuity Fund had been established, the result being well known to all in the province.—The S.W. Bro. R. YATES, proposed the next toast, which was "The D.Prov. G.M., Albert H. Royds, Esq." In proposing this toast, Bro. Yates observed that it was useless for him to attempt to eulogise him, as it was well known that Bro. Royd's character, both as a man and a Mason, was worthy the imitation of all men.—Bro. CHARLTON, P.M., proposed "The Prov. G. Officers, Past and Present," and observed that as the M.W.G.M. had good officers to assist in carrying out the general government of the Order, so had the Prov. G.M. good officers to assist in carrying out the government of the province. The past and present officers had done their duty and were deserving well of the brethren, and the manner in which Bro. Tunnah had gone through the ceremony of installing the new W.M. was a credit to him as a grand officer.—Bro. TUNNAH, Prov. G.S., in answering for the Present Prov. G. Officers, observed that he had so often visited the lodge that he almost considered himself a member of it; but on looking round the room could not recognise more than one or two of the old members; but he was happy to say that the lodge had been in a flourishing condition for a considerable time, and he hoped it would continue so. He felt a particular interest in having the honour of installing the W.M. on the present occasion, as he was an old friend and acquaintance, and he was sure he would fulfil the duties of the chair well, and at the expiration of his term of office the lodge would be in as good a position as he had found it.—Bro. R. MITCHELL, P. Prov. G.S.B. and Dir. of Cers., responded for the P. Prov. G. Officers, and in doing so said he was happy in having the opportunity of reminding the brethren that he should place before them the subscription list for the London Benevolent and Annuity Fund, and as they had on former occasions contributed liberally, he trusted they would do the same again. The sum of £7 was at once collected, on which Bro. Mitchell thanked the brethren for their continued support.—Bro. TUNNAH proposed "The W.M.," which was responded to by Bro. Glaister, W.M., when he thanked the brethren for the high honour conferred upon him in electing him W.M., and said it should be his constant study to do all in his power for the welfare of the lodge. He would attend regularly both to the lodge and to the instruction class, and hoped to have the support of the officers and brethren, and that at the end of his term of office he might leave the chair with credit to himself and honour to the lodge.—The visiting brethren having all left on account of their distance from their homes, Bro. CHARLTON, P.M., proposed "The Health of the Immediate P.M., Bro. Scowcroft," and in doing so, gave great praise to him for the manner in which he had conducted the lodge during his year of office; he had been constantly at his post when duty required him, and his quiet and unobtrusive manner had endeared him to the whole of the members of the lodge.—Bro. SCOWCROFT, in reply, thanked Bro. Charlton for the kind manner in which his health had been proposed, and the brethren for responding so cordially, and if the brethren considered he had done his duty, he was amply repaid.—The W.M. then gave "The Officers of the Lodge," and trusted they would attend and do the utmost to uphold the honour of the lodge. He believed the selection was a good one, and trusted they would prove it to be so.—Bro. YATES, S.W., replied by stating that he felt quite convinced the officers would one and all attend regularly, and do their best to support the dignity of the lodge and their W.M. in his arduous duties. The last toast was then given "To all Poor and Distressed Masons." The pleasure of the evening was much enhanced by the scientific performance upon the organ, of Bro. Hardman, J.D., and the excellent singing of Bro. Fowler, S.D., and Bro. S. Greenhalgh.

**SALFORD.**—*Zetland Lodge* (No. 1154).—Salford has hitherto been able to boast only of its large population and numerous lodges of Odd Fellows, Druids, Foresters "ad hoc genus," but the Freemasons seem to have failed to establish themselves in the borough, either through forgetfulness or neglect of opportunity, among so numerous and respectable a community, and the want of a lodge of their own, has been felt by the Salford Freemasons as an inconvenience which ought to be remedied. A well known active and worthy brother therefore took the work seriously in hand and twelve months ago succeeded in establishing the Zetland Lodge, and the first annual festival was celebrated on Monday last at the lodge house, the Duke of Lancaster Hotel, adjoining the Town Hall, with all the imposing and interesting ceremonies usual on such particular occasions. The lodge was opened a little after high twelve in due form by

the W.M., Bro. Leresche, P.M. of 246, and the minutes of the last lodge having been read and the election of Bro. Heath, as W.M. for the ensuing year, being duly confirmed, Bro. Leresche entrusted his gavel to Bro. Jenkins, of 674, late P.M., 252, and P.Prov.G.D.C. of Berks and Bucks, who proceeded, assisted by Bro. Hine, P.M., 407, to install Bro. Heath W.M. of the Zetland Lodge, until a successor should be duly elected and installed in his stead. The peculiar and impressive work connected with this important ceremony having been completed in a very correct and workmanlike manner, the new W.M. proceeded to appoint and invest his officers: Bro. Leresche, P.M.; Bro. Holder, S.W.; Bro. Heywood, J.W.; Bro. Morris, S.D.; Bro. Nicholly, J.D.; Bro. Falkner, J.G.; and Bro. Brassington, Sec. Bro. Johnstone having been elected Treasurer, and Bro. Cheadle, Tyler, were also invested according to ancient custom. Two gentlemen were then successively introduced and initiated into the mysteries of the ancient and honourable fraternity. The lodge was then called from labour to refreshment, and the brethren, mustering nearly forty, proceeded to the banquetting room where a most magnificent and *recherché* entertainment awaited them. After the cloth was removed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were done full justice to, and on "The health of Bro. Leresche" being drank, Bro. Hine took the opportunity of presenting him in the name of the members of the Zetland Lodge with a very handsome P.M.'s jewel, bearing a suitable inscription, stating that it was presented as a token of regard and respect to their first W.M. On time being called the lodge was closed, and the brethren departed in peace and harmony. We should also add that the festival was attended by several brethren of eminence from the surrounding lodges, among whom we observed: Bros. Baldwin, P.M., 246, 92, and 916; Gibbons, 125, 189, P.M. 928, and Prov.G.D.C. East Lancashire; Thorley, P.M. 407, and Prov.J.G.D. West Lancashire; Percy, P.M. 399; Jones, W.M. 407; Robey, S.W. 375; and Warren, J.W. 52; who expressed their gratification at the manner in which the lodge was worked, and at the success which had attended the establishment of a lodge of Freemasons in Salford, more than twenty gentlemen having been initiated during its first year.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—A monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 16th instant, when the following, among other brethren, were present:—Sheppard, W.M.; Kelly, P.M., and D.Prov.G.M.; Brewin, P.M.; Davis, J.W.; Bithrey, J.D.; Green, Sec. pro. tem.; Barwell, I.G. Visitors: J. Adlington, 1033; Derby, and Marris, W.M.; Gill, P.M., and Selby, I.G. of St. John's Lodge (No. 348). The lodge having been opened and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Mr. Morley Hodges Lewin, of Great Glen, who being unanimously elected, was afterwards initiated into the Order by the D.Prov.G.M. Bro. Daniel Oram, having been examined as an E.A., was passed to that degree by P.M. Brewin. The lodge was then lowered to the first degree, and a medical gentleman having been proposed as a candidate for initiation, and some business of a routine character transacted, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, when a few hours were passed very pleasantly, enlivened by the musical powers of Bros. Adlington, Gill, Lloyd, and Selby.

#### NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—Three of the city lodges have celebrated their annual festival. At the Union Lodge (No. 60), Bro. W. S. Boulton was installed as the W.M. by Bro. the Rev. W. F. Freeman, D. Prov. G.M. of Suffolk. Bro. Boulton appointed and invested the following members as his officers:—Bro. the Hon. F. Walpole, S.W.; Pros. P. Back, J.W.; Captain L'Estrange, S.D.; Penrice, J.D.; and Capt. Marsham, I.G. The installation took place at the Norfolk Hotel, where Lodge 60 still continues to hold its meetings.—The second is the Social Lodge (110), of which we give a report below, and the third the Perseverance Lodge (No. 258), which held its meeting at the Assembly Rooms, when Bro. F. Colsey was installed as W.M. by Bro. E. Hyams, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. Cers., who performed the ceremony in a most impressive manner. Bro. Colsey appointed the following officers:—Bros. J. Laffan Hanley, S.W.; R. Thorns, J.W.; Boyce, S.D.; W. Sadd, jun., J.D.; and Hood, I.G. Bro. the Rev. S. Titlow, P. Prov. G.C., consented again to

fill the office of Chaplain, and Bro. Wicks, P. Prov. Dir. Cers., accepted the office of M.C. Several candidates for initiation and subscribing members were proposed. The banquet was numerously attended, and was provided in first-rate style by Bro. Woods, who has been appointed Steward of the rooms by Bro. B. Bond Cabbell. We may here remark that Bro. Woods' catering for the brethren of the lodges which meet in the rooms has given universal satisfaction, and that so far from the brethren finding that their removal from the hotels has diminished their comfort in respect of the *agréments* of conviviality, they have been considerably better off and better attended to. We have heard but one opinion expressed with reference to the banquets of Lodges 110 and 258, that they could not have been better at the very best hotel. Reverting to the banquet of the latter body, we have only to say that the new W.M., Bro. F. Colsey, discharged the duties of the chair with characteristic spirit and *bonhomie*, and that the brethren spent one of the pleasantest evenings it is possible to conceive.—The Cabbell Lodge (No. 1109), is to celebrate the Festival of St. John next Thursday evening, when Bro. Harry B. Woolsey will be installed as W.M.

NORWICH.—*Social Lodge* (No. 110).—The meeting of this excellent lodge, for the purpose of installing Bro. Geo. Edward Simpson, W.M. for the ensuing year, took place at the Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday, 14th inst., when upwards of sixty brethren were present, including Sir Henry Stracey; Hon. Fred. Walpole; Revs. F. S. Hodgeson, Prov. G. Chap., S. Tillow, P. Prov. G. Chap., and Aldridge; the W.M.'s and brethren of the various lodges in the city. The lodge being opened by the W.M., Bro. J. D. Ellis, the W.M. elect, Bro. G. E. Simpson, was presented by P.M. Redgrave for installation, and was placed in the chair with all the ancient honours; the solemn and impressive ceremony being most ably conducted by P.M. B. A. F. Morgan, Prov. G.S.W. The addresses to the W.M., officers, and brethren were delivered in a masterly style. The W.M. then appointed his officers for the year in the following order:—Bros. C. L. Nursey, S.W.; W. Smith, J.W.; the Rev. F. S. Hodgeson, Chap.; F. Keith, S.D.; R. I. Culley, J.D.; and Donald Dalrymple, M.D., I.G. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the brethren adjourned to the splendid ball room, where a banquet was provided by Bro. Woods with his customary care and attention, fifty-eight brethren sitting down to table. The cloth being removed and grace said by the Chaplain, the W.M., who presided, gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, after which the W.M. gave the "Health of the Right Worshipful Prov. G. Master of Norfolk." After calling the attention of the brethren to the fact that it was through the kind permission of the R.W. Prov. G.M., who had purchased the building, that this and all other lodges in Norwich were enabled to hold their meetings in these splendid rooms, he observed that the best way in which the brethren could testify their sense of the many acts of kindness and benevolence which the R.W. Prov. G.M. had constantly displayed towards the province, would be by affording all Masons the great pleasure of seeing the portrait of the Prov. G. Master, in full orders, placed at the east end of the lodge room, and that he trusted, ere long, to see this suggestion carried into effect; and he was sure it would have the genuine and hearty support of every Mason in the province. The brethren all rose and responded to the toast with great enthusiasm, which evinced the high estimation in which the R.W. Prov. G. Master is most deservedly held by the brethren of the province. The chairman then proposed the "Officers and Past Officers of the Prov. G. Lodge of Norfolk," including therein the health of Sir Henry Stracey, *Bart.*, P.S.W. of the Prov. Grand Lodge, who returned thanks, at the same time congratulating lodge 110 on the appointment they that day had made in electing and installing as their W.M. so excellent and disinterested a brother as George Edward Simpson, whom he had known for many years, and than whom a better man and Mason never lived. With hearty good wishes he proposed his health. After the usual Masonic honours, the W.M. returned thanks first to Sir Henry Stracey for his kind wishes, assuring the brethren that he would do all in his power to support the true principles and tenets of the Order. Before he sat down he would propose that they drink the health of their kind and excellent Prov. G. Chap., Bro. Francis Stone Hodgeson, who to day he had had the honour and pleasure of appointing Chaplain to the Social Lodge (No. 110).—Bro. Hogeson lost no time in returning thanks and delivering his remarks, which delighted the brethren and caused cheerful merriment. There are many Christian anecdotes of the Rev. F. S. Hodgeson that make him highly respected as a pastor, and most deservedly be-



loved by the poor. The Chairman then gave the "Healths of the Installing Master, Bro. A. F. Morgan, Prov. J.G.W., and the retiring W.M., Bro. J. D. Ellis," which were ably responded to. Some other toasts were given, not forgetting our poorer brethren, and thus passed one of the most happy and social meetings that have occurred amongst the brethren in our old city for many years.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—*Newcastle Lodge* (No. 24 *Instruction*).—The lodge of Instruction acting under the warrant of this lodge was opened at Freemason's Hall, Blakett-street, on January 24th, by the W.M., Bro. C. J. Banister, assisted by P.M. Bro. Anty, Clapham, as Lecture Master; Bros. J. Heaward, S.W.; Smith, J.W.; Millar, S.D.; Hayward, J.D.; Cooke, Sec.; Youngall, I.G. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was opened in the three degrees, and the Lecture Master gave instruction in each. Bro. S. Bell, P.M., was elected as Lecture Master for next meeting. The catalogue of books being ready the librarian gave out one to each of the members present, which is a good beginning.

#### SUSSEX.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—VOTE OF CONDOLENCE WITH THE QUEEN.

An especial Prov. Grand Lodge was held at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Tuesday, January 21st, 1862, for the purpose of voting an address of condolence to her Most Gracious Majesty, on the melancholy occasion of the decease of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Bro. George Chas. Dalbiac, Deputy Prov. Grand Master, presided. There was a large attendance of present and past Provincial Officers, and of Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the several lodges, amongst whom were:—Bros. Henry Moor, Prov. S.G.W.; John H. Scott, Prov. J.G.W.; William Verrall, Prov. G. Treas.; Gavin E. Pocock, Prov. G. Sec.; Geo. Tatham, Prov. J.G.D.; P. R. Wilkinson, W. Wood, W. Lucas, P. Prov. G.D.'s; V. P. Freeman, Prov. G. Supt. Works; John Fabian, E. E. Scott, P. Prov. G. Supt. Works; John Bacon, and John Wilson, P. Prov. G. W.'s; E. Bowmer, and Wilson Stuckey, P. Prov. S.B.'s; Alfred Moppett, Prov. G. Dir. Cers.; Charles J. Corder, Prov. A. Dir. Cers.; James McGee, J. Jones, P. Prov. G. Dir. Cers.; R. Butcher, P. Prov. G.P.; Wm. H. Chittenden, Prov. G.P.; Wm. Challen and Henry Potter, Prov. G. Stewards; Dixon, P.M. 338, William Curtis, W.M. 394, S. R. Ade, P.M. 394, W. Marchant, S.W. 394; J. Cordy Burrows, W.M. 1113; Chas. Bryce, S.W. 1113, &c.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in form. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the V.W. D. Prov. G. MASTER, addressed the members: Brethren,—By the summons now read you are fully aware of the purpose for which we meet to-day, and it is with very great sorrow, for the cause that I have thought it my duty to you, as well as the loyalty we feel to our beloved Sovereign to bring you together at this season of the year, more especially those brethren who reside at the extremities of the province. I feel I should fail to do justice to the subject were I to attempt in any way to extol the high qualities and virtues of the ever-to-be-lamented Prince Consort, these have been so ably and justly portrayed by all the great and talented of the land, by the great dignitaries in Church and State, by the public press, by all the learned and scientific societies, as well as the corporate bodies of our cities and towns, that I feel I am carrying out the wishes of every brother Mason in this province by summoning you here to-day to add our testimony to the universal feeling pervading the country, namely, that the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort is indeed a national calamity, and that her Most Gracious Majesty has the most sincere sympathy of all her subjects, under the severe affliction and bereavement which has so lately befallen her.

An address, suitable to the present melancholy occasion, has been kindly drawn up by an eminently talented brother; it will be read by the Provincial Grand Secretary for your approval, and a resolution for its adoption will be proposed and seconded. It embodies all I would wish to say, and is in its language so suitable to the occasion, and so truly Masonic, so full of love and sympathy, as well as loyalty throughout, that I have the fullest confidence it will receive your unanimous approval.

##### *To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*

**MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.**—We, your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the Acting Provincial Grand Master, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren of Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex of Free and Accepted Masons, desire to express to your Majesty our feelings of deep and sincere sympathy in the sudden and painful bereavement with which it has pleased Almighty God to visit your Majesty, your illustrious family, and your faithful and affectionate people.

In whatever way we view His late Royal Highness, the Prince Consort, we see a truly admirable model for imitation. As a husband and father he fulfilled to the utmost those domestic duties upon the due discharge of which the happiness of all so much depends, while the close personal attention which he paid to the education of his family and the far-sighted and comprehensive plans upon which he worked, show how well he understood the duties which would hereafter devolve upon his descendants, and how anxiously he desired that they should be properly fitted to carry out. In public life he strove by every means in his power to advance the social, moral, and intellectual progress of the people, and devoted all the powers of an able and highly educated mind, and of a rare and noble eloquence, to further every undertaking which had for its object the promotion of art, science, morality, or religion.

We earnestly pray that Almighty God may be graciously pleased to sustain your Majesty in this hour of grievous trial, and to supply you with those supports and consolations which He alone can bestow, and that the heartfelt sympathy and universal sorrow of your loyal people may be permitted in some degree to soothe your affliction. And we humbly trust that, when time shall have softened the first bitterness of grief, and memory shall look back upon past happiness with fond but chastened sorrow, the recollection of the many virtues and excellencies of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort may, under the Divine blessing, be a source of constant and increasing comfort to your Majesty and your august family, while the example of high office nobly filled, and great opportunities worthily improved, may be a beacon light to all mankind in future ages.

Bro. JOHN BACON, P. Prov. S.G.W., proposed "That the address be adopted."

Bro. J. CORDY BURROWS, W.M. 1113, said:—V.W.D. Prov. G. Master,—I rise with a painful sense of duty to second the resolution. The address of condolence which has just been read by the Prov. G. Sec., I am confident, well represents the feelings of the brethren in Sussex; it enumerates the many virtues of the late Prince Consort, feelingly alludes to the loss which Her Majesty and her august family, and the nation at large, have sustained by his death; it expresses in appropriate language on our part the most affectionate and heartfelt sympathy; the address, indeed, is admirably drawn up, and reflects the greatest credit upon those who composed it. Such an address comes with peculiar fitness from the Masonic body, for a feeling seems to pervade the uninitiated in the mysteries of Freemasonry that all secret societies, and ours especially, are inimical to Governments in general; such a proceeding as the present will, therefore, do much to raise our order in the esteem of the public. The late Prince Consort was not a Mason, but we can never forget that in his conduct through life, no man carried out more faithfully the sublime precepts and principles which Freemasonry teaches.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Bro. HENRY MOOR, Prov. S.G.W., proposed "That the address be engrossed on vellum, signed by the Grand Registrar as acting Prov. Grand Master, and the D. Prov. Grand Master, and countersigned by the Prov. Grand Secretary, and then forwarded to the M.W. Grand Master for presentation to the Queen."

Bro. JOHN SCOTT, Prov. J.G.W., seconded the resolution, and said, I entirely agree with Bro. Burrows in considering this a peculiarly appropriate Masonic act, for we are not only taught in our ancient charges to bear a strict allegiance and to show loyalty and affection to the Sovereign of our native land, but it is also one of the genuine tenets of our Order to pour the healing balm of consolation into the bosom of the afflicted. I do not know how we could have better fulfilled these duties than by the course we have adopted to-day. In our vote of condolence we approach our Sovereign as her devoted subjects, humbly desiring, by our sympathy, to alleviate, if possible, her bitter grief. I need not tell you, brethren, that if anything will comfort us in that trying hour when it pleases God to remove

from us those we love, it is the conviction and the assurance that those who were so dear to us were beloved and respected by others, and I do believe that our beloved Queen even in this moment of deep sorrow, must derive some degree of consolation in the universal sympathy of her people, evincing, as it does, not only affection for herself, but appreciation of the virtues and exalted character of the illustrious Prince whose loss we all deplore.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed.

Letters expressing great regret at their inability to attend the meeting were received from Bros. Roxburgh, G. Reg.; Taylor, Prov. G. Chap.; Geo. W. King, P. Prov. G.P., and many other brethren.

#### YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST.)

STOKESLEY.—*Cleveland Lodge* (No. 795).—The celebration of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist (which had been postponed, by order of the W.M., in consequence of the death of the Prince Consort), took place on Thursday, the 9th inst., at the Golden Lion Inn, when a very excellent dinner and dessert were provided by Bro. Wm. Weatherill, the respected host. Bro. George Marwood, P.D.Prov.G.M., presided, and Bro. J. H. Handyside, W.M., P.M., and P.Prov.G.J.W., officiated as croupier. Grace was said before and after dinner by Bro. the Rev. W. L. Croft. Bro. Terry presided at the piano. The following is a list of the toasts given on the occasion:—"The Queen and the Craft," with appropriate remarks on the late royal bereavement; "The Prince of Wales, Princess Royal of Prussia, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The British Army and Navy, including the Volunteers." Both the foregoing toasts were given from the chair, and the latter ably responded to by Bro. Handyside, on behalf of the Volunteers. Bro. Marwood, proposed "The Earl of Zetland, G.M. of England, and Prov. G.M. of the Province." "Health, Happiness, and Long Life to Bro. Marwood, D.Prov.G.M.," proposed by Bro. Handyside, and responded to in a feeling manner by the V.W. D.Prov.G.M. The V.W. then proposed "The health of the present W.M.," stating that he had done much for Masonry for many years; and that it was to his labours, in conjunction with those of Bro. Martin and one or two others, that they owed the establishment of the Cleveland Lodge. Bro. Handyside, now for the third time W.M. of the Cleveland Lodge, responded. "The Secretary's Toast" was next given, followed by the E.A. Song, sung by Bro. Marwood. Bro. William Martin, P.M., P.Prov.G.S.B., proposed "The Lodge Officers of the past year," responded to by Bro. Henry Glaister, P.M., P.Prov.G.Supt.W., who, as Secretary to the lodge, was glad to inform the brethren that their financial affairs were in good condition. The D.Prov. G.M. proposed "The Visiting Brethren," of whom there were six from the Zetland Lodge (No. 820), Guisborough, and one from the *Restoration Lodge* (No. 128), Darlington. Bro. W. Weatherill, P.M. of the Zetland Lodge, Guisborough, responded. The next toast, "The W.M. Elect of the Zetland Lodge," was responded to by Bro. Coates, P.M., now for the third time W.M. elect. The V.W. chairman next proposed "The Officers;" responded to by Bro. Watson, S.W. Bro. Robinson proposed "The Ladies," which was responded to by Bro. Terry. "Success to the Zetland Lodge," responded to by Bro. W. Weatherill, P.M. The W.M. here rose and said:—"Since they had last met, an able and efficient Mason; who, whilst he presided over the lodge, though residing a few miles distant, never missed a single lodge meeting; one whom they all respected, had been removed from amongst them, and he thought it would ill become them to part without drinking to "The memory of the late Bro. Thomas Weatherill." The toast was drunk in solemn silence. Bro. R. R. Burgess, P.M., P.Prov.G.Supt.W. in a very neat speech proposed "The Press, with Health and Prosperity to Bro. Tweddell." Bro. George Markham Tweddell responded to the toast, stating that it was his firm conviction that the press was never nobler employed than when disseminating Masonic precepts. Bro. Tweddell having paid a well-merited tribute to the memory of the late Bro. Thomas Weatherill, P.M. and P.Prov.G.S.B., Bro. Stephen Hunter, P.M., rose to bear his testimony to what the W.M. and Pro. Tweddell had said regarding the late Bro. Weatherill, but was too much affected to proceed. "The Host and Hostess" having been given, to which Bro. W. Weatherill responded, and the V.W.D.Prov. G.M. having bade the brethren good night *Auld Lang Syne* was sung by the

company, and the brethren separated, all declaring that it was one of the most agreeable meetings they had ever had the pleasure to be present at, there having been some excellent singing by various brethren.

#### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.—*Royal Alfred Lodge* (No. 1179).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Royal Yacht Club Hotel, Jersey, on Tuesday, the 14th, being the second Tuesday in the month, on which day and place the lodge meet, when the R.W.Prov.G.M., Bro. Hammond, presided, being the first W.M. of this new lodge, which was consecrated the 29th Sept. of last year, and since that time no less than twelve candidates have been initiated into the Order, and three more proposed for the next regular meeting, gentlemen of the highest standing and oldest families in the island. On this occasion they were honoured with a visit from the Right Hon. Lord Graves, P.Prov.G.S.W. of Devonshire; Bro. V. W. Cross, D.Prov.G.M. of the province; Bro. Biggs, Prov.J.G.W. of Wilts, and Bro. Marrett, of a Canadian Lodge. The business of the evening consisted of the whole of the three ceremonies, which were performed by the R.W. Prov. G.M. in such an impressive manner as not easily to be forgotten by those present. Bro. Le Quesne being initiated, Mullins and Carter passed, and Gabourel raised. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the brethren retired to the banquet, where the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. In proposing "The Health of the D.Prov.G.M.," the R.W. Bro. expressed the great pleasure he felt at seeing him amongst them, and the high estimation in which he was held by the brethren. He thought he might be called the oldest brother in Masonry in the island, having been initiated before the Union somewhere about 50 years ago, and a more worthy brother to fill the important office could not be found in the province.—Bro. Cross hoped he should ever feel grateful for the continued kindness he received at their hands. He had always endeavoured to carry out the duties appertaining to his high office, he had passed through all the different grades of the Order, and congratulated the brethren on the progress of this new lodge, which was solely to be attributed to the way in which it was taken up and the respect that was felt for their R.W.Prov.G.M., Bro. Hammond. He had no doubt that it would ultimately become one of the largest and most influential in the province, and concluded by proposing "The Health of the R.W.Prov. G.M."—The R.W.Prov.G.M. thanked them most cordially for the flattering manner in which his name had been mentioned with their toast, and could assure them that his most anxious wish at all times was to promote the good of Freemasonry in general, and, as a matter of course, his province in particular. They were pleased at all times to see visitors around them, they had been honoured that evening with a visit from Lord Graves, who, he was sorry to find had a prior engagement to a dinner party that evening, which prevented his joining them at the banquet, but who had promised to do so on their next meeting; they had, however, an old Masonic friend of his amongst them, the J.G.W. of Wiltshire, also Bro. Benham, the Father of the lodge, at whose recommendation this lodge was granted, besides Bros. Miller and Marrett. He could only assure them how delighted they were to see them, and proposed "The Health of the Visitors," coupling it with the name of Bro. Biggs, who on their behalf thanked the R.W.Prov.G.M. for the honour he had done them; he could assure the R.W. brother that they had given him a true Masonic treat, for having had the privilege of frequently visiting many lodges, he could say with a truthful conscience that in the whole course of his Masonic experience he had never seen the ceremonies done in so impressive a way before; in saying thus much it was not only his expression of opinion, but was the general theme of conversation amongst all the visitors present, and with such a Master, and such officers, they would see that the observations of Bro. Cross could not fail of being realized—the ultimate prosperity of the lodge. As they had a newly initiated brother amongst them, and the majority of its members were but very young members, he begged to be allowed to tell them that however much they had been impressed with what they had witnessed, still it was but a very small portion of what Masonry consisted—they had their benevolent institutions for their aged and decayed; the like for the widows of their poorer brethren, as well as

schools for both boys and girls, and it was a proud boast that of all the girls educated there, such was the perfection of the system adopted that they had never known an instance of one of them having so misconducted herself as to cause the finger of scorn to be raised against her; but apart from all these there was the kindly feeling engendered of brotherhood, that sacred bond of union which caused them to feel a deep interest in another's welfare, and to adopt that sacred Masonic principle—to believe not a tale when told by a slanderer, so that if they could not speak well of a brother, to observe strict silence respecting him—that was the fundamental principle of their Order, and he was quite sure the more they saw of Freemasonry—whose resources were inexhaustible—the more they would appreciate it.—The W.M. then gave "The newly initiated Brother," a scion of one of the oldest families in the island, Bro. Le Quesne, who returned thanks in a very neat and appropriate speech.—"The Health of Bro. Benham" was then given, with many expressions of thanks for the great interest he had taken in the formation of the lodge, as well as for the assistance he had given them in their Lodge of Instruction, which had enabled their officers to so efficiently perform their duties; and the pleasure they felt in seeing him as the Master of the oldest lodge in the province.—Bro. BENHAM was only too happy in having been instrumental in establishing this new lodge. Composed as it was of gentlemen of education, ability, and high position, it could not fail of proving a great acquisition, not only to this province, but the Craft in general, and he could assure them that his services at all times whenever necessary, would be at their disposal, but from the efficient working he had seen that evening, he thought he could now, with the greatest confidence, leave them to themselves. He concluded by proposing "The Wardens and Officers of the Lodge," which was responded to by Bro. GIBAUT, J.W. (Mayor of Jersey) who, in a very happy speech replete with wit and humour, thanked Bro. Benham for the compliment paid to the officers, and attributed their efficiency to his instruction, at the same time giving a due meed of praise to the W.M., Bro. Hammond, for so successfully carrying out the duties; in fact the numbers that monthly applied for initiation was a convincing proof of the estimation in which Bro. Hammond was held in the island—He concluded by wishing the lodge all prosperity. Several other toasts followed, and the brethren separated, highly gratified with their evening's enjoyment.

### SCOTLAND.

TROON.—NAVIGATION LODGE (No. 86).—Bro. Imrie has for the fourth time assumed the command of "the good ship" Navigation (No. 86). On the 7th instant she was docked for inspection, and in presence of a large number of resident owners as ever before assembled at Troon, underwent a thorough examination; her timbers were found sound to the core, and she is again classed "A 1 at Lloyds." The log-book of No. 86 shows an intercourse established with almost every nation on the face of the terraqueous globe, and the profits of last year's voyage have been substantial. With as gallant a crew as ever trod deck of Craft, "Navigation" has again set sail, with every prospect of a favourable cruise. The following is a list of her officers:—John F. Imrie, R. W. Master; John Ferguson, D.M.; Robert McMaster, P.M.; Charles McNeilage, S.W.; William Ramsay, J.W.; Alexander Connell, Secretary; Andrew Auld, Treasurer James Guthrie, S.D.; Wilson Mourney, J.D.; James Miller, Hall Steward; James Shields, Lodge Steward; Robert Fullarton, Standard Bearer; Andrew Orr, Tyler.

MAUCHLINE.—Lodge St. Mungo (No. 179).—This lodge met in their lodge-room, Loudoun Arms Inn, on Monday, 13th inst., elected in their office-bearers for '62-63, and afterwards dined together. After spending a most agreeable evening, and the parting song had been sung, just as the *dispersive* echo died upon the ear, a loud and ringing K. announced the arrival of deputations from Mother Kilwinning (headed by its Past Junior Warden, Bro. D. Murray Lyon, Prov. J. G. W.), Ayr Kilwinning (P.M. George Good), and Ayr Operative (R. W. M. Geo. Wilson), also Bro. Sharpe of Ayr St. Paul. With the characteristic courtesy of Craftsmen, the brethren of St. Mungo re-opened their lodge and accorded to the visitors a hearty reception, prolonging the fraternization till the utmost verge of

the statutory hours of entertainment to others than *bonâ fide* travellers. Not contented with the R.W.M.'s formal welcome of the deputations, the oldest brother and other ancients present individually expressed the great pleasure they derived from having had the opportunity, in the bosom of their own lodge, of reciprocating the kindly feeling actuating the Mother Kilwinning and Ayr brethren in travelling such a distance to pay their devoirs at the shrine of Mauchline St. Mungo. As "iron sharpeneth iron," and "a man the countenance of his friend," in like manner, it was remarked, did the occasional presence of intelligent strangers in a lodge incite to worthy emulation in the practice of every Masonic virtue, and in the correct performance of every rite and ceremony connected with the Order; it was good, therefore, for lodges to widen their circle of visitation, and thus to become acquainted with the forms obtaining among their neighbours and co-workers. The deputations having retired, the Deputy Master, S. Warden, Secretary, and other ardent Craftsmen, accompanied the strangers to the point of embarkation, and with the expression of an unfeigned "God speed" in the journey homeward, left them to discuss undisturbed the good things which the generous forethought of the confederate purser (Bro. John Park) had caused mine host of the Black Bull to provide for the corporeal wants of the voyagers. The P.M. of No. 124 and R.W.M. of No. 138 did the duties of Chairman and Croupier. St. Mungo's office-bearers stand thus:—Bros. Ivie Meikle, R.W.M.; Dr. Foulds, Depute R.W.M.; James Logan, S.W.; Wm. Wallace, J.W.; Andrew Muir, Treas.; Roderick Mathieson, Sec., in room of Bro. Wm. Murdoch, resigned after a service of thirty-three years; William Patrick, Steward; Thomas Killand, Tyler.

AYRSHIRE.—A complaint has been lodged with the Prov. G.M., Sir James Ferguson, against certain suspended brethren of Loudoun Newmilns, Kilwinning Lodge (No. 51), who are, it is said, making Masons for *one shilling a head!* A meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge will shortly be held for the purpose of enquiring into this and other irregularities prevailing in the Ayrshire Province.

EASTERN STAR DEGREE.—A correspondent writes "The Prov. Grand Junior Warden of Ayrshire (Bro. D. Murray Lyon) has, we understand, been enrolled 'Vice Grand Patron' for Scotland, with authority to make Deputy Grand Patrons and Patrons at pleasure, under the rules of the Society. There is now every prospect of this chaste and beautiful degree being extensively diffused in Scotland." [This is adoptive Masonry and we hope our Scottish brethren will have sufficient good taste to scout it.—Ed. F. M. Mac.]

### IRELAND.

CORK.—The Third Lodge of Ireland.—The brethren of this lodge met by summons for the purpose of opening a Mark Lodge, on the 13th inst., when Bros. Wright and Jackson having proved themselves M.M., were duly entrusted with the secrets and mysteries of this degree, in accordance with the law and constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, previous to being exalted to the superior degrees. On closing the Mark Lodge, the first P. of the R.A.C. Key Stone No. 3, Comp. J. T. Archer, P.Z. No. 25 Chap., England, proceeded to open a lodge in the V.P., M.E.M., and S.E.M. degrees; after which, the chapter was duly opened, Comps. J. T. Archer, 1st P.; Wm. Hackett, 2nd P.; E. Wigmore, 3rd P.; J. Grey, H.P., assisted by Comp. Lloyd, No. 8 Chapter, when Bros. W. D. Stephens, W. B. Weatherman, and J. B. Jackson, having passed through the several degrees leading to this sublime order, were duly exalted. The chapter being closed with solemn prayer by the H.P., the companions adjourned to the Commercial Hotel to banquet, when a most agreeable evening was spent in right good and brotherly friendship. "Happy to have met, happy in parting, and happy to meet again."—On the 27th December, St. John's, according to ancient custom, is high festival with the lodges of Ireland, but upon this occasion it was adjourned to the 15th of this month, through the lamented death of the Prince Consort, and to mark the sympathy and respect of the Freemasons in the province of Munster towards their beloved Sovereign. The brethren of the Third Lodge of Ireland, assembled on this occasion at the Commercial Hotel, Cork, presided over by the W.M., Bro. F. Guy, when a most elegant banquet was supplied by Mrs. Stephens, in her usual taste and liberality

in catering. About thirty sat down to an evening replete with social and harmonious entertainment, the musical arrangements under the direction of Bro. Marks, the organist of the Cathedral, assisted by Bros. William Hackett, Edmond Hackett, and other members of the lodge, rendering it a musical treat of such an order that will not be soon forgotten. The W.M., in proposing the "Grand Lodge of England," in an elegant and feeling speech referred to the Charities connected with the Grand Lodge of England, coupling with them Bro. J. T. Archer (which brother being a Past Grand Steward of England, and wearing the Charity Jewel), in acknowledging the compliment paid to the Grand Lodge of England and its Charities, took the opportunity of stating the deep respect and Masonic love the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, was held in by the brotherhood of England, who had re-elected him annually from the period of the death of that great friend of Freemasonry, his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The evening was spent with perfect harmony, and the lodge called from refreshment to labour, and closed with solemn prayer.

### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Jacques de Molay Encampment.*—Friday Jan. 17th, being the night of meeting, the Conclave was opened at the Temple at 6 o'clock by the E.C., Sir Knt. E. Pierpoint, assisted by P.E.C. Sir Knts. H. Alpess, Past Grand Expert, and Prov.G.A. of Lancashire; P.E.C. Sir Knt. J. Ellis; P.E.C. Sir Knt. C. J. Banister, First Grand Aid. and Prov.G.D.C., Lancashire, as 2nd Captain; Sir Knt. Crankshaw, Captain of Lines; and the rest of the Sir Knts. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The business of the Conclave over, it was closed in solemn form. The next meeting will be held on March 11th, the anniversary of the death of Jacques de Molay.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. — *Royal Kent Encampment.* — A Conclave of this Encampment was held in the Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, January 10th, by the E.C., H. G. Ludwig, assisted by Sir Knight C. J. Banister, First Grand Aid of the Grand Conclave, First Captain; Sir Knight A. Gillespie, First Grand Herald, as Second Captain; P.E.C. H. Hotham, as Prelate; H. J. Harding as Registrar, and a fair attendance of Sir Knights. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read over and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Comp. G. E. Switherbank, of Chapter de Swinburne, and he was unanimously elected. Business of the Conclave over, it was closed in due and solemn form.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

WATFORD.—*Stuart Encampment.*—An encampment was held on Monday, January 20th, in the Freemasons' Hall, which was well attended, in compliment to the new Prov. Grand Commander, who was to be inaugurated into his duties on that day. The encampment was opened by Sir Knts. Capt. Layton, E.C.; James Burton, 1st Captain; John Goodyer, 2nd Captain; George Francis, T. H. Ward, H. H. Burchell, Herne, and W. Tootel, P.E.C.'s, T. Rogers, Treas., and others. A ballot was taken for the admission of five applicants, and Comps. Birchell and Branson being present, they were installed into the order, Sir Knt. How acting as Expert. Sir Knt. H. J. Hinxman, Prov. Grand Commander of Kent, was received with honours beneath an arch of steel. A Provincial Grand Conclave was then opened by Sir Knt. Hinxman, appointed by the M.E. and Supreme Grand Master for the purpose; and the patent of appointment having been read, the Prov. Grand Commander, Sir Knight Francis, who had previously retired, was announced. He was preceded by the Heralds, Captains, and Banner Bearers, conducted by the Director of Ceremonies, received with honours, and after being duly obligated, inducted into the chair by Sir Knt. Hinxman. After the discharge of sundry routine business, the encampment was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. Sir Knt. Meymott, G.D.C., was present as a visitor.

### ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

At a meeting of the Supreme Grand Council of the 33°, held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, when the Ill. Bro. Dr. Leeson, M.P.S.G.C., and the Ill. Bros. Bowyer, Vigne, and Hyde Pullen, Sec. Gen., were present, the Ill. Bro. Colonel Henry Clerk was chosen a member of the Supreme Council, and received the 33°, thus filling up the vacancy caused by the death of the late Ill. Bro. Matthew Dawes. After which a consistory of the S.P.R.S. was opened, and the Ill. Bro. Phillips was admitted to that degree. This was followed by a Sovereign Tribunal of the 31°, at which the Ill. Bro. General Tulloh, was admitted a G.I.G.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX.—This chapter held its bi-annual meeting, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, the 14th of January. The following members were present: the Ill. Bro. Dr. Harcourt, M.V.S.; Hyde Pullen, 1st Gen.; Blenkin; Raphael; Major Burney; G. Marsh; Dr. W. Jones, Sec.; Dr. Goolden, Treas.; Col. Goddard, R. Spencer, Richards, Allen, Rev. C. M. Style, Major Finney, Maney, Sparks, J. How, Beaumont and others. Visitors: Ill. Bro. Figg, Matthew Cooke, and Bollaert. The chapter was duly opened, and the routine business performed, after which notice was given that some of the members of Supreme Grand Council were present, and the M. P. Sov. G. C., Dr. Leeson, and the Ill. Bros. Bowyer, Vigne, and Pullen were properly received and honoured. Out of a long list of candidates, numbering eighteen, but three presented themselves, viz., Bros. Don Frederico Alzamora, W. J. Sharpe, and David H. Stone, who were installed S.P.R. X, but with a laxity of working rarely seen, no one officer being perfect and no one knowing his duties, whilst everybody offered contradictory advice. The music was creditably performed by Bros. Winn, Fielding, and Shoubridge. A banquet followed, which some few of the members attended; and Dr. Leeson, in the course of the evening, referred to a statement which had been printed in THE FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE, extracted from a New York paper, respecting the legality of Bro. Gourgas's admission to his extraordinary powers, and the Charlestown Sup. G. Council. He also stated that the fact of the degrees embodied in the rite being ignored by the Grand Lodge of England, induced the idea that they were novelties or introductions of recent date. He quoted an extract from the records of Grand Lodge, that in the Constitutions and Laws, approved on St. John's Day, 1720, by the Duke of Montagu, Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge, printed at Brussels, in 1722, the 37th clause of which enacts "All the Masters of Lodges, Knights Elected Kadosh, Superintendants, Knights of Palestine, Princes of Jerusalem, Masons of the Secret, Elus, Eccossais, Knights elected of St. Andrew, Ancient Masters of the Royal Arch, Officers of the Grand Lodge, Masters, Companions, Apprentices, and all Masons in general, are expressly commanded to acknowledge and recognise these present statutes, regulating all the privileges of the Grand Elected Knights, K.H., to act in perfect conformity therewith, under penalty of nullification of their proceedings, of suspension, and having their meetings intridicted, either temporarily or in perpetuity, of the lodges which act in opposition to, or which knowingly act contrary thereto; the Grand Lodge having the sole power to diminish the aforesaid proceedings." The learned brother entered into a history of the transmission of Masonry from the most ages of the world, and referred to printed works of the middle ages in proof of the antiquity of the Rose Croix; in all showing the extent of his learning and enlightening, and delighting his auditors as he does on every occasion.

### THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family still remain in retirement at Osborne, we are happy to add in good health. It is stated that the Prince of Wales, who is expected to leave England for the East on the 7th of February, will be accompanied by Canon Stanley—perhaps as competent a guide for His Royal Highness in such a tour as could well be found. One of Lord Clanwilliam's sons will also, it is said, accompany the Prince.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The setting in of cold weather has not been accompanied by an increase in the London mortality. On the contrary, there was a considerable decrease on the return of last week over the previous week's return, which, however,

was considerably above the average. The deaths, which rose to 1561 in the previous week, fell last week to 1391. The births, on the other hand, were considerably above the average.—We are glad to observe that the National Memorial Fund to the Prince Consort, begun at the Mansion House meeting on Tuesday week, already amounts to a sum of between £10,000 and £12,000. Application has been made to the lords lieutenant of counties, and to the chief magistrates of all cities and boroughs to join the metropolis in raising one national memorial to the lamented Prince. A meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham has been held, the Mayor in the chair, to consider the propriety of erecting a memorial of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The meeting which was a numerous and influential one, was entirely of one mind upon the subject. On another point also they were unanimous—that the memorial should be solely devoted to the commemoration of his Royal Highness; that there should be no objects of mere utility associated with it. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and to decide on the most suitable form that the memorial should assume.—The *Gazette* of Friday announces that Mr. C. Dilke has been created a Baronet. We may couple with this another official intimation, that the Rifle Brigade will henceforth be designated “The Prince Consort’s Own,” in remembrance of the connection of His late Royal Highness with that distinguished corps.—Colonel M<sup>r</sup> Murdo has emphatically contradicted the statements which have so frequently been made of late that the volunteer force is languishing and declining. He declares that so far from this being the case, the movement is in “a very healthy” state. On the 1st of August last, the force numbered 163,000 men, and within the last six months 87 new corps have been formed. Seventeen of these have been organised within the last two months—the contribution of the present month being three corps. He speaks in the highest terms of the general efficiency of the force, and describes the body of Artillery Volunteers (numbering 25,000) as “well drilled and well up to their work.” The gallant Colonel, alludes to the “enormous amounts” which have been spent in purchasing prizes for rifle matches,” and suggests that “the thousands” subscribed for this purpose would be more usefully expended “in maintaining the efficiency of the volunteer forces, and in assisting them with clothing and accoutrements.”—Mr. Massey, the member for Salford, has addressed a meeting of his constituents. The hon. gentleman, after a glance at the past session, referred at considerable length to the Trent affair and to the civil war in America. The question of the blockade, which is exciting so much attention at the present moment, was also discussed; and on this subject Mr. Massey admitted that, if the statements with reference to the operations of the “stone fleet” were correct, it was a matter for serious consideration whether the time had not arrived when the maritime powers were bound, in the interest of peace and humanity, to interpose with the view, if possible, of inducing the belligerents to bring the contest to a close.—A letter addressed to the Liverpool Shipowners’ Association by Earl Russell, fully confirms the statement that Her Majesty’s Ministers have remonstrated against the blocking up of the Southern ports. Lord Lyons was instructed, in December, to inform Mr. Seward that such a measure would not be justifiable “even as a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war;” “it would be a plot against the commerce of all maritime nations, and against the free intercourse of the Southern States of America with the civilised world.” A hope was also expressed that the Federal Secretary of State would “disavow the illegal project.” The “illegal project,” however, as all the world knows, has been carried into effect at Charleston, and Lord Lyons “will be”—The Foreign Office letter is dated January 15—“will be instructed to make a further representation to Mr. Seward, with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction in other ports.—On Saturday, a deputation, consisting of representatives of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Supply Association, had an interview with Lord Elgin, who is about to proceed to Calcutta as the successor of Lord Canning. The object of the deputation was to urge upon His Lordship the importance of removing the obstacles which at present impede the development of the material resources of India, and to press upon his attention the injurious tendency of the import duties established by the late Mr. Wilson. The cotton question was, of course, brought prominently under the notice of the new Viceroy,—the various speakers expressing their entire confidence in the capabilities of India as a cotton-growing country. His Lordship briefly replied to the repre-

sentations made, and in the course of his remarks avowed his concurrence in the views stated with reference to the injurious operation of protective import duties.—The prohibition of the exportation of munitions of war has been removed.—The *Victoria*, which left Queenstown on the 6th inst., with a portion of the 68th Regiment has returned to that port, having encountered a terrible storm, which caused the ship a great deal of damage. No lives appear to have been lost, although it is stated that a number of the soldiers sustained rather severe bruises during the storm.—The *Perana*, which was reported to have been lost in the St. Lawrence, arrived safely at Cape Breton on the 6th inst.—two days after the rumour of her loss was circulated by the New York journals.—The defalcations in the Bilston Savings Bank, turn out to be quite a curiosity in the annals of crime. Nothing could be simpler than the mode in which the money was abstracted. The books of the depositors were kept with scrupulous accuracy, but in making up the totals Mr. Fletcher was in the habit of returning 100*l.* less than he had taken, and of charging 100*l.* more than he had paid away. The curious thing was, that these false accounts were usually signed by a manager, who could never have summed up the columns. Mr. Tidd Pratt, who had gone over the books, and gave these explanations, added that the question was still under examination whether the managers could not be made liable.—The feudal feeling is not altogether extinct in the country. Its existence came out curiously enough in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday last. The Duke of Beaufort and Lord Ashburton have a dispute about the right of shooting on one of the Welsh hills in the county of Brecon. The duke’s family we need not say, have been recognised for centuries as the lords of the district; Lord Ashburton is but the creation of yesterday. His Lordship feels the disadvantage under which this places him among the Welsh farmers, and he therefore applied to the Common Pleas for a change of the venue into Herefordshire, where he would have a better chance of obtaining a fair jury. The Court granted a rule nisi.—A curious point of law was decided at a sitting of the judges in the Exchequer Chamber on Saturday. The servant of a contractor who had undertaken to supply the troops at Shorncliffe with butchers’ meat, made use of a light weight, by which the soldiers were deprived of their fair share of food. The man was detected; and a jury found him guilty of stealing the meat of which the men were deprived. The counsel for the offender appealed the case, on the ground that to use a false weight was not to steal. Chief Justice Erle, however in delivering the judgment of the Court, held that the man had kept the overplus meat with intent to steal it, and therefore affirmed the conviction.—Further inquiries relative to the scheme of forgery upon the Imperial Bank of Russia tend to show that that scheme was of a very extensive character. It is stated that the police are under the impression that some twenty persons were engaged in the operation. Two other prisoners have been formally brought up at the Mansion House, and remanded.—A shocking murder has been committed on the borders of Essex and Hertford, a woman having murdered her husband and child. The details reveal a sad state of ignorance and profligacy leading to this catastrophe. A feeling prevails in the neighbourhood that the wretched woman was actuated by an insane fit of frenzy.—The case of *Reade v. Conquest*—a copyright case arising out of the drama entitled *Gold*—has been decided for the plaintiff.—James Nutt, jeweller, of Cheapside, has been committed for trial under the Bankruptcy Act, “with intent to cheat and defraud his creditors.”—A sad calamity took place on Thursday night last in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. The beam of a huge pumping engine snapped in two; that part which projected over the pit mouth, weighing altogether about 20 tons, fell down the shaft at the moment when eight of the pitmen were being drawn up to the surface. Five out of the eight were killed; and that disaster, sad as it is, was not the worst. The beam, as it fell, tore away with it a great quantity of earth, and all the wooden lining of the pit shaft, thus completely closing up the passage into the galleries where upwards of 200 men were at work, and who were consequently buried alive. For seven days did labourers willingly work to save their imprisoned comrades, but what with falling walls, the rising of the water in the seam, and the deadly gases, without avail. On Wednesday a truly brave collier, at the imminent risk of his life, descended the shaft and entered the furnace draft and the yard seam, where he discovered several bodies, proving too truly that death had done its terrible



work. Pursuing his researches he discovered other dead bodies—100, it is said, in all—but he was compelled by exhaustion to return, without ascertaining the fate of all the poor fellows. Last evening he was to go down again provided with a lamp; and hopes are still entertained that some may be found living. There was conclusive evidence that the unfortunate men had made every effort to remove the obstruction which cut them off from the world above, and eventually from life itself.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—M. Fould has submitted to the Emperor an outline of his financial scheme. The gradual reduction in the number of the French army still goes on, and will have brought down the effective by the end of this year to 400,000 men from the 660,000 of 1859. M. Fould divides his financial system into two budgets, the ordinary and the extraordinary, and he proposes to appropriate to each division of expenditure sources of revenue properly applying to it. The ordinary budget will show a surplus. The deficiency of the extraordinary budget will thus be balanced, and will add no new burthen. The standing deficit will cease to increase, and will soon, M. Fould hopes, diminish. He assures the Emperor that it will not be necessary for the reduction of the deficit to have recourse to a loan. He proposes, however, to give certain advantages so the holders of 4½ per cent. rents, by their conversion into 3 per cents., and paying up an amount which will be equivalent to a loan of £12,000,000. There are to be new taxes which are estimated to produce £2,000,000 per annum. In the statement of his financial project M. Fould refers to the satisfactory effects produced on the trade and commerce of France by the adoption of the commercial treaty with England. The impression produced by some of the financial proposals of M. Fould on the Paris Bourse was decidedly unfavourable.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the question of the French occupation of Rome has been formally debated in a Cabinet Council, and the most of the Ministers advocated a withdrawal of the French troops, but that the Emperor Napoleon ultimately closed the discussion by declaring that “matters should stand as they are until further orders.”—Notwithstanding the severe distress prevalent in the manufacturing districts of France, there is said to have been some revival of the trade in Paris since the settlement of the dispute between England and the United States, and the Bank of France’s reduction of its rate of discount testifies to a diminution of monetary pressure.—Monsignor Chigi, the new Papal nuncio to the court of the Tuileries, who has just arrived in Paris, is said to be the bearer of an autograph letter from the Pope to the Emperor Napoleon.—The circular dispatch addressed by Baron Ricassoli, on the 3rd inst., to the representatives of Italy at the various foreign courts has been published. After a reference to the discussions in the Chamber of Deputies, and the important decisions as to the finances of the country at which that body has arrived, the dispatch alludes to the vote of confidence in the Ministry, rather for its importance as again sanctioning the programme which is conducting Italy towards entire unity, than for the gratification it affords to individuals.—If we may believe a Turin journal, there is a scheme for the joint occupation of the remnant of the Papal States by French and Italian troops. The French would continue to occupy Rome exclusively; but throughout the patrimony of St. Peter Italian or mixed garrisons would be entrusted with the task of maintaining order, and preventing the incursions of brigands into Victor Emmanuel’s territories.—Rumours are prevalent of an approaching marriage project, destined to unite Prince Oscar of Sweden to the second daughter of King Victor Emmanuel. The visit of Prince Oscar to Turin would naturally set speculation afloat upon this theme.—The Russian Government has published an Imperial ukase, announcing that an increase is to take place in the poll and stamp taxes, and in the import duties, which in the latter case will be five per cent for articles entering Russia by the European and Asiatic frontiers.—The Liberal party in the Prussian Diet has shown its strength by its success in appointing Liberals to the offices of presidents and vice-presidents of the Lower House.—The Sultan, in an imperial hatt, has promised his subjects that he will immediately make financial reforms. The first of his measures appears to have been a stoppage of all official salaries until March next—a step which may possibly be agreeable to the ratepayers, but which will certainly be very disagreeable to all officials.

AMERICA.—By the arrival of the *Persia* at Liverpool, and the *Niagara* at Queenstown, we have direct intelligence from New York to the 7th, and by telegraph to the 9th. The Trent

question had been the subject of debate in both Houses of Congress. Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, admitted that Captain Wilkes was wrong in seizing the commissioners, but said that in so doing he acted according to international law as expounded by the British authorities; and claimed the concession of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, at the demand of England, as a great political triumph for American principles. The debate in the House of Representatives was marked by a great degree of rancour against England, and threats of retribution at some future period were freely indulged in. A congressional committee had reported on a bill authorising the issue of a hundred million dollars worth of demand notes, constitute a legal tender, and which may be exchanged at any time for Six per Cent. 20 years’ Coupons or Registered Bonds. The new tea and coffee tariff is not to be enforced on goods now in bond. A great victory is reported by the Federals at Hilton Head, near Port Royal, and the Federals are said to have advanced within six miles of Charleston. Success is also said to have attended the Northern troops in Western Virginia, where they defeated the Confederates with a loss of eighty killed and wounded, and a large quantity of clothing and stores.—Later intelligence has been brought by the *Etna*. The great expedition which has been so long organising at Cairo will sail immediately down the Mississippi. A portion of it, we read, has already moved southwards. General Grant, at the head of an army of 60,000 men, will march from Cairo upon Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, thus carrying the war into the heart of the Slave States. He will then endeavour to effect a junction with General Bull, and the combined force will attempt the capture of New Orleans. Such is the programme given, but it must, of course, be taken with reserve, as those in the secret are not likely to run any risk of failure by prematurely divulging their plans. Still enough is known to make it certain that the Mississippi expedition is about to sail, and that the banks of that great historic river—the key of the South-West—are about to become the scene of important events. The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means have resolved to raise 150 millions of dollars by taxation during the present year. This is an unmistakeable proof of the confidence felt by Congress in the loyalty of the people, and their willingness to meet the burthens entailed by the war.—The Spanish government, it appears, gave orders on Saturday that the Confederate steamer *Sumter* should quit Cadiz within six hours. That redoubtable cruiser consequently left the harbour the same evening, and proceeded to the neighbouring port of Gibraltar, before entering which, however, she captured two American vessels, one of which she burned, though she released the other, apparently because she was bound to a British port, and was laden with a cargo belonging to neutrals. Before she quitted Cadiz six of her crew deserted, and the Spanish authorities refused to compel the runaways to return to their ship, on the grounds that Spain had not recognised the Southern Confederacy, and that no extradition treaty was in force.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The question you have put is not new to us, for we recollect seeing, in one of the illustrated papers, an engraving of St. Govers Well, not above five or six months since. Unfortunately we did not preserve a notice of it, but remember that it was stated to be a well known mineral spring which had been in repute from the days of George II. Of St. Govers we are not so sure, but recommend our Old Subscriber to consult Warton’s *Britannia Sancta*, or Butler’s *Lives of the Saints*, where, if he was canonised, there will be sure to be an account of him. Perhaps Leigh Hunt’s pleasant book of gossip about Kensington, called *The Old Court-Suburb*, may afford the information; try it.

A BROTHER.—1. A Provincial or Past Provincial Grand Officer is not entitled to wear his collar in lodges out of the province of which he is or was an officer.—2. The immediate P.M. of a lodge cannot claim, either of right or by custom, the power of delivering the lectures on the tracing boards. The power is solely in the W.M. for the time being, who, however, can ask any other brother to perform the duty.—3. The duties of M.C. and Steward in a private lodge are, to look after the creature comforts of the brethren at refreshment, and see the visitors to their allotted places.—4. By the Tyler.